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AIBA

BWF

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IJF

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Background

In Guatemala, on the occasion of its 119th meeting, the IOC Session ratified a proposal by the IOC Executive Board to maintain the 26 sports for the London Games as the core for the 2016 Olympic Games. As a result, the Olympic Programme Commission conducted an update of the information that was provided by the 26 sports in the Olympic Programme Commission's report to the 117th IOC Session, in 2005.

Evaluation criteria

In order to conduct its analysis, the Olympic Programme Commission used the set of 33 evaluation criteria that were approved by the IOC Session in Athens in 2004.

Data collection

In December 2008, a questionnaire was sent in electronic format to each of the 26 International Federations. Completed questionnaires were then returned to the IOC Sports Department in February 2009, which then had the responsibility to verify responses and request further information or clarification where necessary.

Please note that most of the information provided by the International Federations was accepted as provided and has been presented accordingly in the report.

The Olympic Programme Commission report is based on the following sources of information:

- Completed questionnaires from the International Federations;
- IOC experts' knowledge;
- IOC commissioned study on broadcast coverage conducted by Sponsorship Intelligence;
- IOC commissioned study on press coverage conducted by Dow Jones Insight;
- Information gathered through the IOC Olympic Studies Centre;
- Information gathered through the World Anti-Doping Agency.

Report preparation

December 2008	Questionnaires sent to the 26 International Federations
February 2009	The 26 International Federations returned their completed questionnaires
May 2009	Meeting of the Olympic Programme Commission
August 2009	The 26 Federations provided comments regarding their section of the report (In the interest of openness, every effort was made to include as many comments from the International Federations as possible)

Report format

The report is presented on an IF by IF basis, in alphabetical order by the acronym of each of the International Federations. Each section of the report follows the same structure: *Overview, History and Tradition, Universality, Popularity, Image and Environment, Athlete Welfare, Development and Costs*.

Broadcast Coverage Study Methodology

Sponsorship Intelligence collected coverage and audience information from the official broadcast partners for their programming of the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games during the period of 6–24 August 2009.

The information within this report is based on the dedicated television coverage (and associated audience) of Beijing 2008 in 48 territories (Pan European coverage is counted as one territory). The territories included are listed below:

Armenia	Guatemala	Romania
Austria	Iceland	Russian Federation
Azerbaijan	India	Serbia
Belgium	Italy	Slovakia
Bosnia Herzegovina	Japan	Slovenia
Brazil	Latvia	South Africa
China	Lithuania	Spain
Chinese Taipei	Malaysia	Sweden
Croatia	Morocco	Switzerland
Cyprus	Netherlands	Syria
Czech Republic	Norway	Thailand
Denmark	Pakistan	The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
Egypt	Pan Europe	Turkey
France	Philippines	Ukraine
Germany	Poland	United Kingdom
Greece	Portugal	Vietnam

These territories were those in which the television broadcast data and audiences were supplied to Sponsorship Intelligence in such a way that the airtime and audiences achieved by each sport could be accurately calculated. Each broadcast was split into by sport either at source by the people metre systems in each territory or by the broadcaster. Coverage in other global territories to show coverage of the Games was either not split by sport at all or only a limited amount of coverage was split by sport and therefore could not be included within this analysis.

Definitions of terms used

Average Minute Rating (AMR) – The average number of viewers per minute across the combined duration of a group of programmes dedicated to a sport/discipline.

Coverage – Television airtime dedicated solely to the broadcasting of Olympic Games (sport/disciplines) footage.

Press Coverage Study Methodology

The objective was to provide a high-level evaluation of global press coverage of sports at the Summer Olympic Games in Beijing 2008.

Dow Jones Insight tracked press coverage related to sports for a period of two weeks before the Games, during the Games and a further two weeks after. Therefore, media monitoring was conducted from 25 July to 7 September 2008.

A representative sample of geographic coverage was defined and included the following list of 17 countries: Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, France, Germany, India, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Nigeria, South Africa, Spain, the United States, the United Kingdom and Russia.

Three to five of the top daily publications in each of the countries listed above were monitored for the study. This resulted in a study of 80 publications.

Articles referring to results, results tables, pictures, Opening and Closing Ceremonies, general discussion of the Games without specific reference to a sport or discipline were excluded for the purpose of the study. Articles with fewer than 100 words were also excluded.

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> OVERVIEW

EVENTS

Events at the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games: 11

♂	
• Under 48 kg (light fly weight)	• 64–69 kg (welter weight)
• 48–51 kg (fly weight)	• 69–75 kg (middle weight)
• 51–54 kg (bantam weight)	• 75–81 kg (light heavy weight)
• 54–57 kg (feather weight)	• 81–91 kg (heavy weight)
• 57–60 kg (light weight)	• Over 91 kg (super heavy weight)
• 60–64 kg (light welter weight)	

Number of AIBA competition days during the 16-day Beijing 2008 Olympic Games schedule: 15

Evolution in number of Olympic events since 1924

	24	28	32	36	48	52	56	60	64	68	72	76	80	84	88	92	96	00	04	08
♂	8	8	8	8	8	10	10	10	10	11	11	11	11	12	12	12	12	12	11	11
♀	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	8	8	8	8	8	10	10	10	10	11	11	11	11	12	12	12	12	12	11	11

QUOTAS

Quotas at the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games

♂	♀	Total
286	0	286

> HISTORY AND TRADITION

Establishment

Year of establishment of the AIBA: 1946

Olympic Games

Year of introduction to the programme of the Olympic Games:

♂: 1904

Number of times on the programme of the Olympic Games:

♂: 22

World championships

Year of first world championships:

 : 1974

Number of world championships held to date:

 : 15

Frequency of world championships: Every two years

Other multi-sports games

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

> UNIVERSALITY



MEMBER NATIONAL FEDERATIONS

The AIBA has 196 member national federations corresponding to NOCs (data from the 2005 report in brackets):











Africa	46 (47)
America	42 (42)
Asia	44 (43)
Europe	50 (46)
Oceania	14 (12)
Total	196 (190)

ACTIVE MEMBER NATIONAL FEDERATIONS











Average percentage of national federations affiliated to the AIBA which organised national championships in 2007 – 2008 (data from the 2005 report in brackets):

	
74% (74%)	33% (N/A)

Percentage of national federations which took part in qualifying events for the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games:

Africa		America		Asia		Europe		Oceania	
									
67%	N/A	64%	N/A	66%	N/A	82%	N/A	57%	N/A

Percentage of national federations which took part in the last AIBA continental championships:

Africa		America		Asia		Europe		Oceania	
									
46%	N/A	60%	N/A	50%	N/A	82%	N/A	64%	N/A

GLOBAL SPREAD OF EXCELLENCE

Number of medals awarded at the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games (1 gold, 1 silver and 2 bronze per event): 44

Number of NOCs that won medals at the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games (data from the Athens 2004 Olympic Games in brackets):

	Number of NOCs that won medals	Continental distribution of medals won
Africa	1 (1)	2% (7%)
America	3 (2)	23% (23%)
Asia	7 (7)	30% (29%)
Europe	9 (10)	45% (41%)
Oceania	0 (0)	0% (0%)
Total	20 (20)	100% (100%)

> POPULARITY


TICKET SALES AND ATTENDANCE

Number of tickets available and sold during the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games (data from the Athens 2004 Olympic Games in brackets):

Tickets available	Tickets sold	Share of all tickets sold in the Olympic Games
183,617 (127,757)	182,117 (55,610)	2.9% (1.5%)

MEDIA ACCREDITATION REQUESTS

Number of media accreditation requests at the last two world championships:

	Last WC	Previous WC
	470	Not available

TELEVISION COVERAGE


Olympic Games

Average number of hours of television coverage per day of competition during the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games: 58 (15 days)

The average minute of coverage was watched by: 30.8 million viewers globally

World championships

Number of territories where the last two world championships were broadcast (data from the 2005 report in brackets):

		
	Last WC	Previous WC
Africa	1	Not available
America	15	
Asia	12	
Europe	26	
Oceania	0	
Total	54 (13)	Not available (10)

Number of territories that paid for TV rights for the last two world championships (data from the 2005 report in brackets):

	Last WC	Previous WC
	15 (12)	Not available (8)

PRESS COVERAGE

Total number of articles published from 25 July to 7 September 2008: 365

NEW MEDIA COVERAGE (data from the 2005 report in brackets)

- Average daily number of visits to the AIBA's official web site in 2008: 2,038 (2,000)
- Average daily number of visits to the AIBA's official web site during the last world championships: 31,823 (not available)
- Number of visits to the boxing page of the IOC web site in 2008: 167,000 (13,920)

MAJOR SPONSORS

Benefits received by the AIBA from its five major sponsors from 2004 to 2007 (maximum five sponsors):



	Cash	VIK	Discounts	Services	Other
Adidas		X		X	
Top Ten		X		X	
Acer	X	X		X	

> IMAGE & ENVIRONMENT

GENDER EQUITY



In the sport

Percentage of member national federations (corresponding to the number of national federations affiliated to the AIBA) that took part in qualifying events for the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games (data from the Athens 2004 Olympic Games in brackets):

	
69% (99%)	Not applicable

In the AIBA governing body

Evolution of the composition of the AIBA Executive Board (data from the 2005 report in brackets):

	
27 (31)	3 (1)

The AIBA Executive Board presently has a female membership of 10%, which is an increase of 6.9% compared to the 2005 report.

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 to its judging/refereeing system and the steps taken to train, certify, select and evaluate judges and referees:

Judging/refereeing system

Since the beginning of 2008, the AIBA has been reviewing various ways of modifying the “Open Scoring System” due to the continuous manipulation of the system by seconds and boxers. The AIBA decided to maintain the current scoring system until a new system is put in place. The review of the scoring system also includes improvements in the evaluation and draw system of referees and judges.

The AIBA is planning to present the new system to its Executive Committee for approval before starting to test it at real events. The AIBA believes that the new scoring system will be introduced by early 2010.

Certification

The AIBA has decided to develop a new integrated refereeing teaching manual and to introduce a new testing and certification programme. This means that the AIBA would leave its current three level system (national, continental and AIBA level) and introduce a scheme in which all referees and judges will be at the AIBA level. The referees and judges will however be divided in three different categories based on their level of competence:

- 3 Star referees and judges: assigned only to AIBA approved events including continental championships;
- 2 Star referees and judges: assigned to all other continental events;
- 1 Star referees and judges: assigned only to national events.

Furthermore, the AIBA will ask all current referees and judges to take an examination to revalidate their certification following the above star system.

The AIBA has also set a strict refereeing qualification policy, ensuring that any elected executive, paid employee or person suspended for ethical reasons cannot become a referee or judge.

Selection

Following the new Referees and Judges Management System developed in 2008, the AIBA now will select the top three star referees and judges and send them to all main AIBA events. The list of the top referees and judges will be updated annually, taking their performance into consideration.

APPEAL OF THE SPORT

With the aim of presenting its sport in the most interesting and attractive manner, the AIBA has taken the following steps:

The AIBA has introduced head guard rules requiring boxers to wear their head guards only after they have entered the ring. The duration of a round has been changed from 4×2 minutes to 3×3 minutes. A lounge room for referees and judges has been created in order to keep the field of play clean. Spectators and media/press now have closer access to the ring. The AIBA has increased the number of TV cameras around the ring and allowed the boxers to wear uniforms displaying their national colours. A new uniform for referees and judges has also been introduced.

ENVIRONMENT

The AIBA has no environmental programme or action plans in place, and has not reported any progress in this area since the 2005 report. The AIBA has however planned to review environmental issues related to the sport in 2009.

> ATHLETE WELFARE

ATHLETE REPRESENTATION

The AIBA states that it has an Athletes' Commission, whose members are appointed by the Federation. Members of the Athletes' Commission are all former athletes and do not have the right to participate or vote in the AIBA Executive Board.

The AIBA created an Athletes' Commission in June 2009.

ANTI-DOPING

Number of out-of-competition tests

No information available

Total number of tests and results

Total number of the 2,757 tests reported in 2007 which resulted in Anti-Doping Rule violations: 87 (3.16%)

> DEVELOPMENT

DEVELOPMENT OF THE FEDERATION

Strategic planning

The AIBA states that it has a four-year strategic planning process in place. The following is a summary of year by year goals to achieve the AIBA's new mission statement which was approved by the 2007 Extraordinary Congress:

- 2007: Adoption of a new reform plan and reconstruction of the AIBA organisation;
- 2008: New marketing programmes established and implementation of programs to adopt transparency and fairness in boxing;
- 2009: Launch of the World Series of Boxing (AIBA professional program) in order to enhance the image and credibility of boxing;
- 2010: Launch of the Boxing Academy and development of new grass roots programmes. On top – the World Series of Boxing; in the middle – the current elite programme; and on the bottom – a new grass roots program related to fitness boxing.

Finance (data from the 2005 report in brackets)

Share of the Federation's total income from Olympic revenues 2004–2007: Not available (62.7%)

Share of the Federation's total income generated by marketing and broadcasting 2004–2007: Not available (8.4%)

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

In 2007–2008, the AIBA provided the following funding to its continental organisations:

- Africa, Asia, America and Europe: USD 30,000;
- Oceania: USD 10,000.

For the year of 2009, the funding was increased to the following levels:

- Africa, Asia, America and Europe: USD 75,000;
- Oceania: USD 40,000.

This financial support is to be used for administrative purposes only as all development programmes are run by directly by the AIBA. The AIBA has furthermore created the AIBA Grant Programme, which supports development programmes run by the national federations.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE SPORT

Summary of the three main development programmes run by the AIBA between 2005 and 2008:

1. AIBA Grants Programme – In 2007 and 2008, the AIBA implemented a programme which allowed each national federation to receive USD 5,000 of boxing and office equipment. The programme provided a grant based on proposed development programmes by each federation.
2. The AIBA financially supported selected competitions in certain strategic regions such as the Caribbean to allow for the hosting of regional events and seminars.
3. The AIBA has implemented a scholarship programme for young referees, judges and coaches. The AIBA received applications from each federation and selected young talented persons to be sent to the AIBA Boxing Academy to develop future leaders in these areas.

> COSTS

VENUE 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.

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 (BOB standards)



Television production for boxing cost EUR 99,295 per day of competition at the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games. There were 15 days of competition and 73.25 hours of production in total, with an average cost/hour of EUR 20,330.

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> OVERVIEW



EVENTS

Events at the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games: 5

				Mixed
Singles	Doubles	Singles	Doubles	Mixed doubles



Number of BWF competition days during the 16-day Beijing 2008 Olympic Games schedule: 9

Evolution in number of Olympic events since 1924

	24	28	32	36	48	52	56	60	64	68	72	76	80	84	88	92	96	00	04	08
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	2	2
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	2	2
Mixed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	5	5	5	5

QUOTAS

Quotas at the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games

		Total
86	86	172

> HISTORY AND TRADITION

Establishment

Year of establishment of the BWF: 1934

Olympic Games

Year of introduction to the programme of the Olympic Games:

 : 1992  : 1992

Number of times on the programme of the Olympic Games:

 : 5  : 5

World championships

Year of first world championships:

♂: 1977 ♀: 1977

Number of world championships held to date:

♂: 16 ♀: 16

Frequency of world championships: Every year except Olympic years

Other multi-sports games

Badminton is currently on the programme of the Pan-American Games, Asian Games and the Commonwealth Games.

> UNIVERSALITY

MEMBER NATIONAL FEDERATIONS

The BWF has 154 member national federations corresponding to NOCs (data from the 2005 report in brackets):

Africa	31 (30)
America	28 (26)
Asia	41 (41)
Europe	47 (43)
Oceania	7 (7)
Total	154 (147)

Average percentage of national federations affiliated to the BWF which organised national championships in 2007 – 2008 (data from the 2005 report in brackets):

♂	♀
63% (not available)	63% (not available)

Percentage of national federations which took part in qualifying events for the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games:

Africa		America		Asia		Europe		Oceania	
♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀
29%	32%	29%	29%	49%	44%	64%	68%	43%	57%

Percentage of national federations which took part in the last BWF continental championships:

Africa		America		Asia		Europe		Oceania	
♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀
35%	29%	36%	32%	59%	49%	72%	66%	57%	57%

GLOBAL SPREAD OF EXCELLENCE

Number of medals awarded at the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games (1 gold, 1 silver and 1 bronze per event): 15

Number of NOCs that won medals at the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games (data from the Athens 2004 Olympic Games in brackets):

	Number of NOCs that won medals	Continental distribution of medals won
Africa	0 (0)	0% (0%)
America	0 (0)	0% (0%)
Asia	4 (3)	100% (80%)
Europe	0 (3)	0% (20%)
Oceania	0 (0)	0% (0%)
Total	4 (6)	100% (100%)

> POPULARITY



TICKET SALES AND ATTENDANCE

Number of tickets available and sold during the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games (data from the Athens 2004 Olympic Games in brackets):

Tickets available	Tickets sold	Share of all tickets sold in the Olympic Games
77,861 (51,983)	77,195 (28,008)	1.2% (0.7%)

MEDIA ACCREDITATION REQUESTS

Number of media accreditation requests at the last two world championships:

	Last WC	Previous WC
	348	132
	66	54

TELEVISION COVERAGE

Olympic Games

Average number of hours of television coverage per day of competition during the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games: 50 (9 days)

The average minute of coverage was watched by: 21.2 million viewers globally

World championships

Number of countries where the last two world championships were broadcast (data from the 2005 report in brackets):

	Last WC		Previous WC	
	♂	♀	♂	♀
Africa	21	21	18	18
America	22	22	21	21
Asia	32	32	31	31
Europe	31	31	27	27
Oceania	4	4	2	2
Total	110 (82)	110 (82)	99 (23)	99 (23)

Number of countries that paid for TV rights for the last two world championships (data from the 2005 report in brackets):

	Last WC	Previous WC
♂	32 (83)	24 (30)
♀	32 (83)	24 (30)

PRESS COVERAGE

Total number of articles published from 25 July to 7 September 2008: 118

NEW MEDIA COVERAGE (data from the 2005 report in brackets)

- Average daily number of visits to the BWF's official web site in 2008: 26,459 (29,165)
- Average daily number of visits to the BWF's official web site during the last world championships: 36,840 (46,104)
- Number of visits to the badminton page of the IOC web site in 2008: 153,000 (92,591)

MAJOR SPONSORS

Benefits received by the BWF from its five major sponsors from 2004 to 2007 (maximum five sponsors):



	Cash	VIK	Discounts	Services	Other
Yonex	X	X	X	X	

> IMAGE & ENVIRONMENT

GENDER EQUITY



In the sport

Percentage of member national federations (corresponding to the number of national federations affiliated to the BWF) that took part in qualifying events for the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games (data from the Athens 2004 Olympic Games in brackets):

	
45% (76%)	47% (76%)

In the BWF governing body

Evolution of the composition of the BWF Executive Board (data from the 2005 report in brackets):

	
20 (22)	4 (3)

The BWF Executive Board presently has a female membership of 16.7%, which is an increase of 4.7% compared to the 2005 report.

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 BWF in respect to its judging/refereeing system and the steps taken to train, certify, select and evaluate judges and referees:

Judging/refereeing system

One referee is responsible for overseeing the whole tournament. The umpire is in charge of match play/on-court play. Since the 2005 report, the BWF has introduced an “over-rule” regulation whereby umpires can “over-rule” line judge calls. The BWF has also created a new rule ensuring that two international referees must not be from the host country in major top level series events. The BWF has increased its recognition of international line judges. A minimum number of international judges are now officiating at all major championships.

Training & certification

The BWF organises courses for all top level referees on the international circuit. Umpire courses are conducted at continental and international level. In advance of the London 2012 Olympic Games, the BWF has also initiated courses for technical officials in order to increase the number of officials from Africa, Oceania and Latin America.

Selection

The BWF Events Committee selects referees 18 months in advance. There are two levels of international standard referees: BWF *Certificated* Referees and BWF *Accredited* Referees. The Events Committee always tries to match the level of the event with the skill level and experience of the referee. Umpires are nominated by continental confederations for top tier and world events, and must be approved by the BWF.

Evaluation

The BWF regularly conducts assessments of the qualifications of all accredited and certificated umpires and referees. Records of their performance during the events are kept by national federations, continental federations and the BWF.

APPEAL OF THE SPORT

With the aim of presenting its sport in the most interesting and attractive manner, the BWF has taken the following steps:

The BWF introduced a rally point scoring system in 2006 designed to make the sport more accessible for television audiences and spectators. Standardising court side branding/signage and implementing minimum television production requirements for world events and at the Super Series (the 12 top tier Open Events) have provided greater consistency across top level events. The BWF has continued to work with clothing manufacturers to come up with innovative and fresh styles to showcase the athletic physiques of badminton players.

ENVIRONMENT

The BWF has no specific environmental programme or action plan in place. Its response does not indicate any recognition of the role it can play as a federation in venue design/operation or event hosting practices, and offers no indication of its future intentions in this area.

> ATHLETE WELFARE

ATHLETE REPRESENTATION

The BWF states that it has an Athletes' Commission, whose members are elected by their peers. One member of the Athletes' Commission has the right to participate in, and vote at, the BWF Executive Board.

The BWF Athletes' Commission is the forum in which issues concerning athletes are formally discussed and positions on issues formulated. Athletes in the wider playing world have opportunities to raise issues with the Commission, which meets up to five times per year. The meetings generally take place on the tournament circuit in order to make the Commission accessible to the athletes. Minutes of the meetings are circulated to the Council. The Chair of the Commission provides a report to the Council and is able to place items on the agenda. The Chair of the Commission is also member of a number of standing council committees, such as the IOC/UN Committee.

ANTI-DOPING

Number of out-of-competition tests

2006 – 29, of which 0% were conducted or financed by the BWF

2007 – 43, of which 0% were conducted or financed by the BWF

Total number of tests and results

Total number of the 993 tests reported in 2007 which resulted in Anti-Doping Rule violations: 1 (0.1%)

> DEVELOPMENT

DEVELOPMENT OF THE FEDERATION

Strategic planning

In 2007, the BWF developed a five year strategic plan (2008–2012), which was adopted by the BWF Council in February 2008 and endorsed by the BWF AGM/Membership in May 2008.

Finance (data from the 2005 report in brackets)

Share of the Federation's total income from Olympic revenues 2004–2007: 42.7% (40%)

Share of the Federation's total income generated by marketing and broadcasting 2004–2007: 33.8% (49.5%)

The BWF Council has put in place a number of financial strategies as part of its Strategic Plan 2008–2013.

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

100% of the revenues that the BWF receives from the Olympic Games every fourth year is used for the development of the sport. Approximately 50% of the money is distributed to the continental confederations to support regional development initiatives and meet local needs. The continental confederations, in close cooperation with the national federations, determine the priorities across a four year period. Grants are provided on the basis of development plans and are also evaluated against these plans.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE SPORT

Summary of the three main development programmes run by the BWF between 2005 and 2008:

1. Athlete Development – three training centres, including the Elite Training Centre in Saarbrücken, Germany, which ran the Road to Beijing Programme in which 17 athletes from 16 developing and less developed countries (in badminton terms) trained, competed and lived full time at the centre. The other two centres (Sofia and Guangzhou) focused on athletes' development on a continental and regional level.
2. Coach Education/Itinerant Coach Programme – the BWF established a framework for the education of coaches from the grassroots level to international level. In both the Athletes' Programme and the Coach Education Programme, the BWF is actively working with Olympic Solidarity. In the Itinerant Coach Programme, BWF badminton experts and international level coaches ran athlete and training programmes in Africa, Pan America and less developed zones of Europe.
3. Road Shows – this programme focuses on the start-up of new projects in countries/regions where badminton is not established or where additional resources are needed to boost the sport. The programme reaches out to schools, teachers and coaches. Equipment grants/donations are linked to the sustainability of the programme in each country.

> 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 and taekwondo.

The hall used can represent a good legacy for community sport and recreation of the host city.

OPERATIONAL COSTS AT THE OLYMPIC GAMES

Technology requirements at competition venues

Level of technology costs at Olympic venues: Medium (lower if possibility of sharing the venue exists)

Level of technology complexity at Olympic venues: Medium (lower if possibility of sharing the venue exists)

Television production cost (BOB standards)

Television production for badminton is fairly straight forward, but still required a fair amount of equipment and crew resulting in a cost of EUR 166,715 per day for the 9 days of competition at the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games. There were 57.25 hours of production in total, with an average cost/hour of EUR 26,230.

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> OVERVIEW

DISCIPLINES, EVENTS

Disciplines at the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games: 3

- Jumping
- Dressage
- Eventing

Events at the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games: 6

Jumping – Mixed		Dressage – Mixed		Eventing – Mixed	
Individual	Team	Individual	Team	Individual	Team

Number of FEI competition days during the 16-day Beijing 2008 Olympic Games schedule: 12

- Jumping: 4
- Dressage: 4
- Eventing: 4

Evolution in number of Olympic events since 1924

	24	28	32	36	48	52	56	60	64	68	72	76	80	84	88	92	96	00	04	08
	5	6	6	6	6	4	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mixed	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	3	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Total	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6

QUOTAS

Quotas at the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games: 200

Jumping	75
Dressage	50
Eventing	75
Total	200

> HISTORY AND TRADITION

Establishment

Year of establishment of the FEI: 1921

Olympic Games

Year of introduction to the programme of the Olympic Games:

Equestrian 🐎: 1900 Equestrian 🐎: 1952

Number of times on the programme of the Olympic Games:

- Jumping: 23
- Dressage: 22
- Eventing: 22

World championships

Year of first world championships:

- Jumping: 1953
- Dressage: 1966
- Eventing: 1966

Number of world championships held to date:

- Jumping: 19
- Dressage: 11
- Eventing: 11

Frequency of world championships: Every four years

Other multi-sports games

Equestrian is currently on the Programme of the Pan-American Games and the Asian Games.

> UNIVERSALITY

MEMBER NATIONAL FEDERATIONS

The FEI has 133 member national federations corresponding to NOCs (data from the 2005 report in brackets):

Africa	19 (19)
America	31 (34)
Asia	34 (32)
Europe	47 (46)
Oceania	2 (3)
Total	133 (134)

ACTIVE MEMBER NATIONAL FEDERATIONS

Average percentage of national federations affiliated to the FEI which organised national championships in 2007–2008 (data from the 2005 report in brackets):

Jumping	97% (59%)
Dressage	79% (39%)
Eventing	50% (35%)

Percentage of national federations which took part in qualifying events for the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games:

	Africa	America	Asia	Europe	Oceania
Jumping	31%	52%	62%	76%	100%
Dressage	5%	29%	15%	57%	100%
Eventing	5%	23%	6%	34%	100%

Percentage of national federations which took part in the last FEI continental championships:

	Africa	America	Asia	Europe	Oceania
Jumping	0%	52%	41%	53%	100%
Dressage	0%	45%	21%	36%	100%
Eventing	0%	26%	21%	36%	100%

GLOBAL SPREAD OF EXCELLENCE

Number of medals awarded at the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games (1 gold, 1 silver and 1 bronze per event): 18

Number of NOCs that won medals at the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games (data from the Athens 2004 Olympic Games in brackets):

	Number of NOCs that won medals	Continental distribution of medals won
Africa	0 (0)	0% (0%)
America	2 (2)	28% (33%)
Asia	0 (0)	0% (0%)
Europe	5 (7)	67% (67%)
Oceania	1 (0)	5% (0%)
Total	8 (9)	100% (100%)

> POPULARITY

TICKET SALES AND ATTENDANCE

Number of tickets available and sold during the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games (data from the Athens 2004 Olympic Games in brackets):

Tickets available	Tickets sold	Share of all tickets sold in the Olympic Games
195,840 (99,076)	195,494 (96,203)	3.1% (2.5%)

MEDIA ACCREDITATION REQUESTS

Number of media accreditation requests at the last two world championships:

	Last WC	Previous WC
Jumping	2,000	1,200
Dressage	2,000	1,200
Eventing	2,000	1,200

TELEVISION COVERAGE

Olympic Games

Average number of hours of television coverage per day of competition during the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games: 24 (14 days)

The average minute of coverage was watched by: 21.3 million viewers globally

World championships

Number of territories where the last two world championships were broadcast (data from the 2005 report in brackets):

	Jumping		Dressage		Eventing	
	Last WC	Previous WC	Last WC	Previous WC	Last WC	Previous WC
Africa	49	47	49	47	49	47
America	3	6	3	6	3	6
Asia	35	42	35	42	35	42
Europe	49	49	49	49	49	49
Oceania	3	6	3	6	3	6
Total	139 (155)	150 (not available)	139 (155)	150 (not available)	139 (155)	150 (not available)

Number of territories that paid for TV rights for the last two world championships (data from the 2005 report in brackets):

	Last WC	Previous WC
Jumping	72 (15)	73 (not available)
Dressage	72 (9)	73 (not available)
Eventing	72 (9)	73 (not available)

PRESS COVERAGE

Total number of articles published from 25 July to 7 September 2008: 124

NEW MEDIA COVERAGE (data from the 2005 report in brackets)

- Average daily number of visits to the FEI's official web site in 2008: 2,368 (1,400)
- Average daily number of visits to the FEI's official web site during the last world championships: 1,800 (1,000)
- Number of visits to the equestrian page of the IOC web site in 2008: 174,000 (171,517)

MAJOR SPONSORS

Benefits received by the FEI from its five major sponsors from 2004 to 2007 (maximum five sponsors):

	Cash	VIK	Discounts	Services	Other
Samsung	X				
Altech	X				
Rolex	X				
Gandini	X				
Heritage Bank	X				

> IMAGE & ENVIRONMENT

GENDER EQUITY

In the sport

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

In the FEI governing body

Evolution of the composition of the FEI Executive Board (data from the 2005 report in brackets):

4 (5)	1 (1)

The FEI Executive Board presently has a female membership of 20.0%, which is an increase of 3.3% compared to the 2005 report.

TRANSPARENCY AND FAIRNESS ON THE FIELD OF PLAY

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

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

Judging/refereeing system

The FEI judging system varies between the three disciplines. The system for jumping is objective and based on faults for errors and total time, with no element of discretion for the judges.

In 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. A Task Force is currently reviewing the judging process to consider possible improvements to the current mode.

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. The training process is being reviewed across all the officials involved to ensure transparency and fair play. The FEI is also developing training, evaluation and certification protocols.

Selection

The FEI technical committees select judges for all major events and the Olympic Games, based on experience and regional representation. The FEI is however currently reviewing the selection process in terms of timelines and systems for all officials.

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. The FEI is currently designing evaluation processes across all the disciplines and through all the official roles in order to ensure greater accountability.

APPEAL OF THE SPORT

With the aim of presenting its sport in the most interesting and attractive manner, the FEI has taken the following steps:

The FEI is looking at ways of raising the profile of personalities within the disciplines which will help raise the profile of equestrian. The FEI is also reviewing the concept of the disciplines in terms of formats and structures of competitions. There is generally a much stronger commercial focus now relating to both these issues.

ENVIRONMENT

The FEI has an environmental programme and action plans in place. It has also implemented, since 2007, an FEI Code of Conduct towards Environment and Sustainable Development, which organising committees will be encouraged to follow, and which will become a requirement for show organisers.

> ATHLETE WELFARE

ATHLETE REPRESENTATION

The FEI states that it has an Athletes' Commission, whose members are appointed by the Federation. Members of the Athletes' Commission do not have the right to participate or vote in the FEI Executive Board.

Athletes sit on every technical committee and their opinions are taken into account during the decision making process.

ANTI-DOPING

Number of out-of-competition tests

2006 – 0, of which 0% were conducted or financed by the FEI

2007 – 0, of which 0% were conducted or financed by the FEI

Total number of tests and results

Equine Testing

Total number of the 3,270 tests reported in 2007 which resulted in Anti-Doping Rule violations: 7 (0.2%)

Total number of the 3,270 tests reported in 2007 which resulted in Medication Control Rule violations: 34 (1%)

Athlete Testing

Total number of the 68 tests reported in 2007 which resulted in Anti-Doping Rule violations: 3 (4.4%)

> DEVELOPMENT

DEVELOPMENT OF THE FEDERATION

Strategic planning

The FEI states that it has a strategic planning process in place for the period 2006–2010. The Management Board is currently working on the structure of the plan for the period 2011 to 2016. The aim of the longer period is to take the plan into the Olympiad cycle. As with all plans the process is the key and a review is taking place for implementation and tracking.

Finance (data from the 2005 report in brackets)

Share of the Federation's total income from Olympic revenues 2004–2007: 12.3% (13.6%)

Share of the Federation's total income generated by marketing and broadcasting 2004–2007: 34.9% (31.1%)

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

The financial distribution system is based on bilateral agreements with the national federations. The costs of programmes on a regional level are shared between the FEI and the national federations involved. An application procedure for funds from FEI has been established.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE SPORT

Summary of the three main development programmes run by the FEI between 2005 and 2008:

1. Implementation of educational systems for coaches, judges and other stakeholders, especially on national level;
2. World Jumping and Dressage Challenge;
3. Discipline-specific support programmes in different geographical regions.

> 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. 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: Very high

Television production cost (BOB standards)

Television production for equestrian is fairly expensive and complex (EUR 295,260 per day of competition at the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games): the 12 days of competition, across three disciplines, using a venue which was remote from Beijing did not allow for any economies of scale among equipment. There were 52.10 hours of production in total, with an average cost/hour of EUR 68,000.



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AIBA

BWF

FEI

FIBA

FIE

FIFA

FIG

FIH

FILA

FINA

FISA

FITA

FIVB

IAAF

ICF

IHF

IJF

ISAF

ISSF

ITF

ITTF

ITU

IWF

UCI



UIPM

WTF

> OVERVIEW



EVENTS

Events at the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games: 2

	
12-team tournament	12-team tournament



Number of FIBA competition days during the 16-day Beijing 2008 Olympic Games schedule: 16

Evolution in number of Olympic events since 1924

	24	28	32	36	48	52	56	60	64	68	72	76	80	84	88	92	96	00	04	08
	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2

QUOTAS

Quotas at the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games

		Total
144	144	288


> HISTORY AND TRADITION

Establishment


Year of establishment of the FIBA: 1932

Olympic Games

Year of introduction to the programme of the Olympic Games:

: 1936 : 1976

Number of times on the programme of the Olympic Games:

: 17 : 9

World championships

Year of first world championships:

♂: 1950 ♀: 1953

Number of world championships held to date:

♂: 15 ♀: 15

Frequency of world championships: Every four years

Other multi-sports games

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

> UNIVERSALITY

MEMBER NATIONAL FEDERATIONS

The FIBA has 205 member national federations corresponding to NOCs (data from the 2005 report in brackets):

Africa	53 (53)
America	42 (42)
Asia	44 (43)
Europe	49 (48)
Oceania	17 (15)
Total	205 (201)

ACTIVE MEMBER NATIONAL FEDERATIONS

Average percentage of national federations affiliated to the FIBA which organised national championships in 2007 – 2008 (data from the 2005 report in brackets):

♂	♀
100% (100%)	86% (77%)

Percentage of national federations which took part in qualifying events for the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games:

Africa		America		Asia		Europe		Oceania	
♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀
72%	43%	89%	57%	84%	64%	98%	92%	67%	38%

Percentage of national federations which took part in the last FIBA continental championships:

Africa		America		Asia		Europe		Oceania	
♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀
70%	42%	82%	52%	82%	57%	92%	88%	57%	29%

GLOBAL SPREAD OF EXCELLENCE

Number of medals awarded at the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games (1 gold, 1 silver and 1 bronze per event): 6

Number of NOCs that won medals at the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games (data from the Athens 2004 Olympic Games in brackets):

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

> POPULARITY



TICKET SALES AND ATTENDANCE

Number of tickets available and sold during the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games (data from the Athens 2004 Olympic Games in brackets):

Tickets available	Tickets sold	Share of all tickets sold in the Olympic Games
429,859 (508,931)	426,081 (337,219)	6.7% (8.9%)

MEDIA ACCREDITATION REQUESTS

Number of media accreditation requests at the last two world championships:

	Last WC	Previous WC
	3,000	1,200
	700	800

TELEVISION COVERAGE

Olympic Games

Average number of hours of television coverage per day of competition during the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games: 120 (16 days)

The average minute of coverage was watched by: 33.7 million viewers globally

World championships

Number of territories where the last two world championships were broadcast (data from the 2005 report in brackets):

	Last WC		Previous WC	
	♂	♀	♂	♀
Africa	43	12	11	2
America	28	14	15	4
Asia	27	19	19	11
Europe	32	29	28	14
Oceania	2	2	2	1
Total	132 (47)	76 (32)	75 (124)	32 (66)

Number of territories that paid for TV rights for the last two world championships (data from the 2005 report in brackets):

	Last WC	Previous WC
♂	132 (48)	75 (124)
♀	76 (32)	32 (66)

PRESS COVERAGE

Total number of articles published from 25 July to 7 September 2008: 937

NEW MEDIA COVERAGE (data from the 2005 report in brackets)

- Average daily number of visits to the FIBA's official web site in 2008: 15,000 (10,000)
- Average daily number of visits to the FIBA's official web site during the last world championships: 600,000 (140,000)
- Number of visits to the basketball page of the IOC web site in 2008: 250,000 (163,954)

MAJOR SPONSORS

Benefits received by the FIBA from its five major sponsors from 2004 to 2007 (maximum five sponsors):



	Cash	VIK	Discounts	Services	Other
Molten	X	X	X	X	
Champion	X	X	X	X	
Tissot	X	X	X	X	
Intersport	X		X	X	
Mondo	X	X	X	X	

> IMAGE & ENVIRONMENT

GENDER EQUITY



In the sport

Percentage of member national federations (corresponding to the number of national federations affiliated to the FIBA) that took part in qualifying events for the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games (data from the Athens 2004 Olympic Games in brackets):

	
84% (76%)	62% (59%)

In the FIBA governing body

Evolution of the composition of the FIBA Executive Board (data from the 2005 report in brackets):

	
16 (16)	5 (5)

The FIBA Executive Board presently has a female membership of 23.8% which represents no change compared to the 2005 report.

TRANSPARENCY AND FAIRNESS ON THE FIELD OF PLAY

Judging has a medium impact on the result of a basketball match.

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

Judging/refereeing system

Depending on the level, international basketball games are officiated by two or three referees. No two referees may be of the same nationality and no referee may be of the same nationality as one of the participating teams. Referees for major FIBA competitions are selected by the FIBA.

Training & certification

Each member national federation licenses its referees according to the general guidelines provided by the FIBA. The best national referees attend regional zone clinics to qualify for the FIBA Referee License. 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 their performance. After the competition, the supervisor provides the FIBA with a summary of the performance of each referee together with concrete proposals for improvements.

APPEAL OF THE SPORT

With the aim of presenting its sport in the most interesting and attractive manner, the 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 Beijing 2008 Olympic Games. For the Youth Olympic Games, the FIBA has developed a more appealing 3 on 3 format.

ENVIRONMENT

FIBA has no specific environmental programme, action plans or environmental assessments in place for its events. The Federation has developed guidelines for arena construction which take into account the latest technology that considers environmental sustainability.

> ATHLETE WELFARE

ATHLETE REPRESENTATION

The FIBA states that there is no formal representation of the athletes through an Athletes' Commission and there is no athlete representative on the FIBA Executive Board.

However, through new and extensive work with player agents, the FIBA has developed a network where it easily accesses the athletes and gathers their views on many important issues. Furthermore, through the FIBA Academy, the FIBA is developing an educational tool for young athletes and a post-career advisory board. Finally, basketball is in a privileged position where former successful athletes are taking on official management positions in clubs and national federations, thus actively participating in shaping the future of basketball. Several members of FIBA's Boards and Commissions are former national team players and Olympians.

ANTI-DOPING

Number of out-of-competition tests

2006 – 70, of which 100% were conducted or financed by the FIBA

2007 – 70, of which 100% were conducted or financed by the FIBA

Total number of tests and results

Total number of the 455 tests reported in 2007 which resulted in Anti-Doping Rule violations: 1 (0.2%)

> DEVELOPMENT

DEVELOPMENT OF THE FEDERATION

Strategic planning

The FIBA has a four-year strategic planning process in place, covering key aspects such as the sport, the audience, development, internal processes and financial issues. Furthermore it has recently implemented a management tool, in order to better manage and measure the results of its activities.

Finance (data from the 2005 report in brackets)

Share of the Federation's total income from Olympic revenues 2004 – 2007: 19.2% (19.5%)

Share of the Federation's total income generated by marketing and broadcasting 2004 – 2007: 80.8% (53.4%)

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

The FIBA annually awards all five FIBA Zones with USD 1.5 million, which principally covers administrative and development project expenses. Furthermore, USD 6.25 million of the revenues from marketing and broadcasting rights are re-distributed to the Zones annually. In total, USD 31 million is re-distributed over four years.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE SPORT

Summary of the three main development programmes run by the FIBA between 2005 and 2008:

1. The FIBA organised site visits to over 80 national federations throughout the five FIBA zones to evaluate and develop strategic plans and long-term development programmes.
2. Through the Young Coaches' Programme, the FIBA distributed publications to all member national federations. The FIBA has also introduced the "FIBA Organiser" – a set of basic data and IT tools that helps the membership to organise better events and improve their administration. The FIBA Organiser has been introduced in over 50 countries.
3. Together with the NBA, the FIBA organised the *Basketball without Borders* project, bringing 100 of the best young players in four continents to training camps each year.

> 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: Medium

Level of technology complexity at Olympic venues: Considerable

Television production cost (BOB standards)

Television production for basketball cost EUR 80,890 per day of competition at the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games. There were 154 hours of production in total, with an average cost/hour of EUR 8,395.

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> OVERVIEW

EVENTS

Events at the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games: 10

♂		♀	
• Foil, individual	• Epée, teams	• Foil, individual	• Foil, teams
• Epée, individual	• Sabre, teams	• Epée, individual	• Sabre, teams
• Sabre, individual		• Sabre, individual	

Number of FIE competition days during the 16-day Beijing 2008 Olympic Games schedule: 9

Evolution in number of Olympic events since 1924

	24	28	32	36	48	52	56	60	64	68	72	76	80	84	88	92	96	00	04	08
♂	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	5
♀	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	4	4	5
Total	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	10	10	10	10

QUOTAS

Quotas at the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games

♂	♀	Total
107	105	212

> HISTORY AND TRADITION

Establishment

Year of establishment of the FIE: 1913

Olympic Games

Year of introduction to the programme of the Olympic Games:

♂: 1896 ♀: 1924

Number of times on the programme of the Olympic Games:

♂: 26 ♀: 20

World championships

Year of first world championships:

♂: 1906 ♀: 1906

Number of world championships held to date:

♂: 81 ♀: 63

Frequency of world championships: Annually

Other multi-sports games

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

> UNIVERSALITY

MEMBER NATIONAL FEDERATIONS

The FIE has 133 member national federations corresponding to NOCs (data from the 2005 report in brackets):

Africa	23 (14)
America	27 (27)
Asia	37 (28)
Europe	44 (44)
Oceania	2 (2)
Total	133 (115)

ACTIVE MEMBER NATIONAL FEDERATIONS

Average percentage of national federations affiliated to the FIE which organised national championships in 2007–2008 (data from the 2005 report in brackets):

♂	♀
84% (95%)	84% (95%)

Percentage of national federations which took part in qualifying events for the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games:

Africa		America		Asia		Europe		Oceania	
♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀
26%	13%	52%	37%	39%	32%	93%	77%	50%	100%

Percentage of national federations which took part in the last FIE continental championships:

Africa		America		Asia		Europe		Oceania	
♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀
48%	22%	48%	44%	55%	45%	84%	75%	100%	100%

GLOBAL SPREAD OF EXCELLENCE

Number of medals awarded at the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games (1 gold, 1 silver and 1 bronze per event): 30

Number of NOCs that won medals at the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games (data from the Athens 2004 Olympic Games in brackets):

	Number of NOCs that won medals	Continental distribution of medals won
Africa	0 (0)	0% (0%)
America	1 (1)	20% (7%)
Asia	3 (1)	13% (10%)
Europe	9 (8)	67% (83%)
Oceania	0 (0)	0% (0%)
Total	13 (10)	100% (100%)

> POPULARITY



TICKET SALES AND ATTENDANCE

Number of tickets available and sold during the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games (data from the Athens 2004 Olympic Games in brackets):

Tickets available	Tickets sold	Share of all tickets sold in the Olympic Games
62,300 (58,929)	61,107 (36,627)	1.0% (1.0%)

MEDIA ACCREDITATION REQUESTS

Number of media accreditation requests at the last two world championships:

	Last WC	Previous WC
	131	159
	44	39

TELEVISION COVERAGE

Olympic Games

Average number of hours of television coverage per day of competition during the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games: 20 (9 days)

The average minute of coverage was watched by: 24.3 million viewers globally

World championships

Number of territories where the last two world championships were broadcast (data from the 2005 report in brackets):

	Last WC		Previous WC	
	♂	♀	♂	♀
Africa	0	0	0	0
America	2	2	2	2
Asia	2	2	2	2
Europe	51	51	51	51
Oceania	0	0	0	0
Total	55 (58)	55 (54)	55 (58)	55 (54)

Number of territories that paid for TV rights for the last two world championships (data from the 2005 report in brackets):

	Last WC	Previous WC
♂ and ♀	21 (11)	21 (10)

PRESS COVERAGE

Total number of articles published from 25 July to 7 September 2008: 126

NEW MEDIA COVERAGE (data from the 2005 report in brackets)

- Average daily number of visits to the FIE's official web site in 2008: 2,738 (1,358)
- Average daily number of visits to the FIE's official web site during the last world championships: 4,237 (2,007)
- Number of visits to the fencing page of the IOC web site in 2008: 123,000 (105,659)

MAJOR SPONSORS

Benefits received by the FIE from its five major sponsors from 2004 to 2007 (maximum five sponsors):



	Cash	VIK	Discounts	Services	Other
Tissot	X				
Allstar/Uhlmann			X		

> IMAGE & ENVIRONMENT

GENDER EQUITY



In the sport

Percentage of member national federations (corresponding to the number of national federations affiliated to the FIE) that took part in qualifying events for the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games (data from the Athens 2004 Olympic Games in brackets):

	
57% (78%)	46% (65%)

In the FIE governing body

Evolution of the composition of the FIE Executive Board (data from the 2005 report in brackets):

	
12 (10)	3 (2)

The FIE Executive Board presently has a female membership of 20%, which is an increase of 3.3% compared to the 2005 report.

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 to its judging/refereeing system and the steps taken to train, certify, 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. 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. 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.

The FIE introduced video as a tool in its refereeing process in the 2006 World Championships. Since 2008, video-refereeing is used in all three fencing disciplines in the Grand Prix Competitions, the Team World Cup, the regional championships and the Olympic Games qualifications.

The athletes have the right to demand video replay once, per pool qualification bouts, and twice per bout in the elimination phase. If the video replay shows that the athlete is right, he/she recoups the possibility of recourse to video replay.

When one of the fencers challenges a referee decision, the referee watches the video replay together with a special video arbitrator. After consulting the video arbitrator, the referee makes the final decision. The video arbitrator may at any point ask the referee to reconsider a decision.

In the Beijing Olympic Games, the audience could follow all matches and all video replays on large screen, thus allowing for a maximum of objectivity and transparency.

Training

The FIE Judging Commission continues to organise annual seminars 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

International referees are divided in two categories: A and B. Category B licence is obtained following a theoretical and practical exam. Category A license is awarded after two years of observation by members of the FIE Judging Commission, and only in cases where a judge has demonstrated ongoing neutrality and excellence in major international competitions.

Since the 2005 report, the methodology of the examination process for referees has been changed completely. Each exam is now preceded by a one-day seminar where the candidates are prepared. Video images are used in all sections of both the theoretical and practical exam.

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

All judges are scored on a scale from 1 to 10 at official FIE events. Judges with weaker scores can be removed from the judges' list for a given period of time.

APPEAL OF THE SPORT

With the aim of presenting its sport in the most interesting and attractive manner, the FIE has taken the following steps:

At the FIE's initiative, the four strips and the central strip were elevated onto a podium during the Beijing Olympic Games. The site was "cleaned" and signage and displays were either taken away or embedded in the podium. For the first time, coloured strips were used and the lighting was improved and adapted to television. The use of transparent masks and a wireless alerted system was extended to the foil event.

ENVIRONMENT

The FIE has no specific environmental programme, action plans or environmental assessments in place, although it reports "activities and undertakings to encourage respect for the environment".

> ATHLETE WELFARE

ATHLETE REPRESENTATION

The FIE states that it has an Athletes' Commission, whose members are either elected by their peers or appointed by the Federation. Members of the Athletes' Commission do not have the right to participate or vote in the FIE Executive Board.

The Athletes' Commission examines all issues relevant to athletes, and make suggestions or recommendations to the Executive Board. While the Commission can not submit proposals to the Congress, it can however submit proposals to all committees of the FIE and therefore has the right to appoint one representative to each committee.

ANTI-DOPING

Number of out-of-competition tests

2006 – 34, of which 0% were conducted or financed by the FIE

2007 – 40, of which 40% were conducted or financed by the FIE

Total number of tests and results

Total number of the 627 tests reported in 2007 which resulted in Anti-Doping Rule violations: 2 (0.3%)

> DEVELOPMENT

DEVELOPMENT OF THE FEDERATION

Strategic planning

The FIE states that it has a four-year strategic planning process in place established in consultation with member confederations. Plans at the 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.

Following the election which took place in December 2008, a new strategic plan was implemented. Continental Confederations need to provide an overview of the status of their member national federations and a detailed plan presenting this objective and budget. The FIE Executive Board will use these documents to determine the action to be implemented and the related budget.

Finance (data from the 2005 report in brackets)

Share of the Federation's total income from Olympic revenues 2004–2007: 57.0% (55.6%)

Share of the Federation's total income generated by marketing and broadcasting 2004–2007: 28.9% (32.3%)

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

The budgets for the main programmes are established by the Executive Board and approved by the General Assembly about six months before the beginning of each fiscal year, taking into account a quadrennial strategic budget established in 2004 and amended each year according to budgetary restrictions.

Financial support to schools must be in compliance with contracts and agreements of each school and are based on presentations of the International Technical Director of the FIE and the national federation and continental confederation concerned.

Decisions regarding the provision of equipment to member federations are taken by the Executive Board after consulting with the International Technical Director of the FIE and the President of the continental confederation concerned. The International Technical Director of the FIE decides which member federations to invite to training and development courses, after consulting the Presidents of the continental confederations.

Grants to continental confederations are awarded by the Executive Board taking into account the importance of the member national federations in each confederation.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE SPORT

Summary of the three main development programmes run by the FIE between 2005 and 2008:

1. Fencing Academies: The FIE finances all operational costs related to the Dakar International Fencing Masters School, which has just seen a new class of graduates finishing their two years of education. The role of the school is becoming more and more crucial, as the number of national member federations in Africa increased from 14 to 23 in the period 2005–2008. On other continents (Europe, Asia, Oceania, Americas), the FIE organised two training courses of short duration (2 weeks on average) per year.
2. Support materials: The FIE distributed equipment to developing national federations to a value of approximately EUR 100,000. The FIE has also supported organisers of major competitions. For instance, the FIE provided all necessary material to the organisers of the African Junior Championships, and equipped all participating athletes.
3. Training camps: Since 2006, the FIE has organised annually, three 21 day training camps, which were attended by 30 athletes from all continents. The FIE has also continued to hold its usual camps, namely one-week training sessions prior to the World Championships (also for juniors and cadets) and the Olympic Games.

> COSTS

VENUE COSTS AT THE OLYMPIC GAMES

The cost of a fencing venue (4,000/2,000 seats) is reasonable.

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

The venue can provide 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: Considerable

Television production cost (BOB standards)

Television production for fencing cost EUR 205,425 per day of competition at the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games. There were 9 days of competition in total. There were 71.30 hours of production in total, with an average cost/hour of EUR 25,930.



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> OVERVIEW



EVENTS

Events at the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games: 2

	
16-team tournament	12-team tournament



Number of FIFA competition days during the 16-day Beijing 2008 Olympic Games schedule: 13

Evolution in number of Olympic events since 1924

	24	28	32	36	48	52	56	60	64	68	72	76	80	84	88	92	96	00	04	08
	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
Total	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2

QUOTAS

Quotas at the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games

		Total
288	216	504

> HISTORY AND TRADITION

Establishment

Year of establishment of the FIFA: 1904

Olympic Games

Year of introduction to the programme of the Olympic Games:

: 1900 : 1996

Number of times on the programme of the Olympic Games:

: 24 : 4



World championships

Year of first FIFA World Cup:

♂: 1930 ♀: 1991

Number of FIFA World Cups held to date:

♂: 18 ♀: 5

Frequency of FIFA World Cups: Every four years

Other multi-sports games

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

> UNIVERSALITY

MEMBER NATIONAL FEDERATIONS

The FIFA has 198 member national federations corresponding to NOCs (data from the 2005 report in brackets):

Africa	53 (52)
America	42 (42)
Asia	45 (43)
Europe	49 (48)
Oceania	9 (11)
Total	198 (196)

ACTIVE MEMBER NATIONAL FEDERATIONS

Average percentage of national federations affiliated to the FIFA which organised national championships in 2007 – 2008 (data from the 2005 report in brackets):

♂	♀
100% (100%)	100% (64%)

Percentage of national federations which took part in qualifying events for the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games:

Africa		America		Asia		Europe		Oceania	
♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀
57%	30%	93%	71%	71%	29%	87%	80%	66%	55%

Percentage of national federations which took part in the last FIFA continental championships:

Africa		America		Asia		Europe		Oceania	
♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀
87%	36%	90%	81%	54%	24%	94%	84%	89%	44%

GLOBAL SPREAD OF EXCELLENCE

Number of medals awarded at the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games (1 gold, 1 silver and 1 bronze per event): 6

Number of NOCs that won medals at the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games (data from the Athens 2004 Olympic Games in brackets):

	Number of NOCs that won medals	Continental distribution of medals won
Africa	1 (0)	17% (0%)
America	3 (4)	66% (67%)
Asia	0 (0)	0% (0%)
Europe	1 (2)	17% (33%)
Oceania	0 (0)	0% (0%)
Total	5 (6)	100% (100%)

> POPULARITY



TICKET SALES AND ATTENDANCE

Number of tickets available and sold during the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games (data from the Athens 2004 Olympic Games in brackets):

Tickets available	Tickets sold	Share of all tickets sold in the Olympic Games
1,767,298 (968,013)	1,465,693 (377,443)	23.1% (9.9%)

MEDIA ACCREDITATION REQUESTS

Number of media accreditation requests at the last two FIFA World Cups:

	Last WC	Previous WC
	5,000	4,500
	550	1,050

TELEVISION COVERAGE

Olympic Games

Average number of hours of television coverage per day of competition during the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games: 137 (13 days)

The average minute of coverage was watched by: 39.3 million viewers globally

World championships

Number of territories where the last two FIFA World Cups were broadcast (data from the 2005 report in brackets):

	Last WC		Previous WC	
	♂	♀	♂	♀
Africa	53	53	53	53
America	48	48	48	48
Asia	29	33	29	33
Europe	53	53	53	53
Oceania	17	13	17	13
Total	200 (213)	200 (144)	200 (196)	200 (67)

Number of territories that paid for TV rights for the last two FIFA World Cups (data from the 2005 report in brackets):

	Last WC	Previous WC
♂	200 (144)	200 (67)
♀	200 (213)	200 (196)

PRESS COVERAGE

Total number of articles published from 25 July to 7 September 2008: 1198

NEW MEDIA COVERAGE (data from the 2005 report in brackets)

- Average daily number of visits to the FIFA's official web site in 2008: 330,000 (150,000)
- Average daily number of visits to the FIFA's official web site during the last world championships: 4,500,000 (1,000,000)
- Number of visits to the football page of the IOC web site in 2008: 276,000 (178,418)

MAJOR SPONSORS

Benefits received by the FIFA from its five major sponsors from 2004 to 2007 (maximum five sponsors):



	Cash	VIK	Discounts	Services	Other
Adidas	No information available				
Coca Cola					
Sony					
VISA					
Emirates					

> **IMAGE & ENVIRONMENT**

GENDER EQUITY



In the sport

Percentage of member national federations (corresponding to the number of national federations affiliated to the FIFA) that took part in qualifying events for the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games (data from the Athens 2004 Olympic Games in brackets):

	
76% (84%)	52% (42%)

In the FIFA governing body

Evolution of the composition of the FIFA Executive Board (data from the 2005 report in brackets):

	
24 (24)	0 (0)

The FIFA Executive Board presently has a female membership of 0%, which represents no change compared to the 2005 report.

TRANSPARENCY AND FAIRNESS ON THE FIELD OF PLAY

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

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

Training & certification

Every year the FIFA conducts courses/seminars for elite referees and assistant referees, who are candidates for the FIFA World Cup™. The FIFA implements practical trainings and instructions during all of its tournaments to ensure consistency and a uniform interpretation of the laws of the game.

Selection

The FIFA's panel of international referees is appointed every year, based on recommendations from member national associations and confederations, which ensure that the nominated referee has passed medical examinations by a recognised physician and the official FIFA (physical) Fitness Test. The final list is approved by the FIFA Referee Committee at its annual meeting in autumn.

Evaluation

A referee assessor is appointed for every international match and completes an appraisal for consideration by the 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 referee or assistant referee may officiate a match involving their own country's national team, nor a group opponent of their participating country.



APPEAL OF THE SPORT

With the aim of presenting its sport in the most interesting and attractive manner, the FIFA has taken the following steps:

As part of its social responsibility, the FIFA – in strategic alliance with the organisation streetfootballworld – established in 2005 Football for Hope, as a movement that uses the power of the game for positive social change.

Football has a universal appeal and core values that reach across generations and cultures. Around the world, many organisations are using the game to communicate fundamental values and inspire positive change amongst both individuals and communities.

Football for Hope aims to fully utilise the power of football in society to contribute to the achievement of the UN Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the supported programmes have five focus areas: health promotion; peace building; children's rights and education; anti-discrimination and social integration; and the environment.

Football for Hope has grown continuously since it began and has supported over 80 programmes in 50 countries.

ENVIRONMENT

The FIFA has implemented a very extensive and comprehensive approach to environment and sustainability issues related to venues and events, notably as part of the FIFA World Cup bidding process, and activities related to event hosting.

> ATHLETE WELFARE

ATHLETE REPRESENTATION

The FIFA states that it has a Football Committee and a Technical Committee, whose members are appointed by the Federation and include athletes. Five members of the Football Committee and the Technical Committee have the right to participate in, and vote at, the FIFA Executive Board.

ANTI-DOPING

Number of out-of-competition tests

2006 – 423, of which 30% were conducted or financed by the FIFA

2007 – 506, of which 5% were conducted or financed by the FIFA

Total number of tests and results

Total number of the 28,313 tests reported in 2007 which resulted in Anti-Doping Rule violations: 93 (0.03%)

> DEVELOPMENT

DEVELOPMENT OF THE FEDERATION

Strategic planning

The 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 (data from the 2005 report in brackets)

Share of the Federation's total income from Olympic revenues 2003–2006: 0.4% (0.3%)

Share of the Federation's total income generated by marketing and broadcasting 2004–2007: 92% (87.9%)

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

The Financial Assistance Programme of the FIFA provides USD 250,000 per year to each FIFA member national federation. Payments are made pending approval of the intended use of the funds and all federations must perform an annual local audit. In addition, 20 federations are selected for a central audit by an external consulting company. Confederations receive USD 2,500,000 for development purposes.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE SPORT

Summary of the three main development programmes run by the FIFA between 2005 and 2008:

1. Goal Programme – tailor-made programme to assist member associations in building, in partnership with governments, their own infrastructures such as headquarters, technical centres, natural or artificial grass pitches. Any member association interested in getting a project is entitled to receive a USD 400,000 Goal grant. 386 projects have been awarded to 193 member associations since the Goal Programme was launched in 1999. Out of FIFA's total annual development budget of USD 140 million, USD 30 million is allocated to the Goal Programme.
2. Financial Assistance Programme – offers direct financial assistance to every member association and confederation, the aim of which is to provide means to assist and complete work of promoting and developing football worldwide.
3. 250–300 courses, seminars and workshops provided annually, on a variety of issues, affecting 180 member associations. These projects have a budget of USD 13.5 million.

> 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 for the final can also be shared with athletics.

OPERATIONAL COSTS AT THE OLYMPIC GAMES

Technology requirements at competition venues

Level of technology costs at Olympic venues: Low

Level of technology complexity at Olympic venues: Medium

Television production cost (BOB standards)

Television production for football cost EUR 265,465 per day of competition at the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games, however this cost should be amortised over 5 venues where football was played almost simultaneously. There were 12 days of competition in total and 138.90 hours of production, with an average cost/hour of EUR 24,740.



FONDÉE EN 1881

FIG

INTERNATIONAL GYMNASTICS FEDERATION



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IHF

IJF

ISAF

ISSF

ITF

ITTF

ITU

IWF

UCI

UIPM

WTF






> OVERVIEW

DISCIPLINES, EVENTS

Disciplines at the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games: 3

- Artistic
- Rhythmic
- Trampoline






Events at the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games: 18

Artistic 		Artistic 	
• Team competition	• Individual competition	• Team competition	• Individual competition
• Floor	• Pommel horse	• Vault	• Uneven bars
• Rings	• Vault	• Balance beam	• Floor
• Parallel bars	• Horizontal bar		
Rhythmic 			
		• Individual competition	• Group competition
Trampoline 		Trampoline 	
• Individual event		• Individual event	

Number of FIG competition days during the 16-day Beijing 2008 Olympic Games schedule: 15



- Artistic: 10
- Rhythmic: 3
- Trampoline: 4

Evolution in number of Olympic events since 1924

	24	28	32	36	48	52	56	60	64	68	72	76	80	84	88	92	96	00	04	08
Artistic 	9	7	11	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Artistic 	0	1	0	1	1	7	7	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Rhythmic 	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	2
Trampoline 	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
Trampoline 	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
Total	9	8	11	9	9	15	15	14	14	14	14	14	14	15	15	15	16	18	18	18

QUOTAS

Quotas at the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games: 324

			Total
Artistic	98	98	196
Rhythmic	–	96	96
Trampoline	16	16	32



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INTERNATIONAL GYMNASTICS FEDERATION








> HISTORY AND TRADITION

Establishment



Year of establishment of the FIG: 1881

Olympic Games

Year of introduction to the programme of the Olympic Games:






Artistic  :	1896	Artistic  :	1928
		Rhythmic  :	1984
Trampoline  :	2000	Trampoline  :	2000

Number of times on the programme of the Olympic Games:






Artistic  :	26	Artistic  :	18
		Rhythmic  :	7
Trampoline  :	3	Trampoline  :	3

World championships






Year of first world championships:

Artistic  :	1903	Artistic  :	1934
		Rhythmic  :	1963
Trampoline  :	1964	Trampoline  :	1964

Number of world championships held to date:

Artistic  :	39	Artistic  :	29
		Rhythmic  :	28
Trampoline  :	25	Trampoline  :	25

Frequency of world championships:

Artistic  and  :	Annually except Olympic years
Rhythmic  :	Annually except Olympic years
Trampoline  :	Annually except Olympic years
Trampoline  :	Annually except Olympic years

Other multi-sports games

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

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ITU

IWF

UCI

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WTF

> UNIVERSALITY

MEMBER NATIONAL FEDERATIONS

The FIG has 127 member national federations corresponding to NOCs (data from the 2005 report in brackets):

Africa	17 (21)
America	26 (26)
Asia	34 (32)
Europe	48 (47)
Oceania	2 (3)
Total	127 (129)

ACTIVE MEMBER NATIONAL FEDERATIONS

Average percentage of national federations affiliated to the FIG which organised national championships in 2007 – 2008 (data from the 2005 report in brackets):

	♂	♀
Artistic	57% (60%)	58% (60%)
Rhythmic	0% (0%)	51% (41%)
Trampoline	36% (25%)	36% (25%)

Percentage of national federations which took part in qualifying events for the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games:

	Africa		America		Asia		Europe		Oceania	
	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀
Artistic	25%	15%	46%	31%	50%	38%	85%	74%	100%	50%
Rhythmic	N/A	10%	N/A	50%	N/A	32%	N/A	96%	N/A	50%
Trampoline	10%	5%	15%	15%	6%	6%	53%	40%	100%	100%

Percentage of national federations which took part in the last FIG continental championships:

	Africa		America		Asia		Europe		Oceania*	
	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀
Artistic	60%	40%	62%	58%	59%	60%	83%	68%	N/A	N/A
Rhythmic	N/A	30%	N/A	38%	N/A	35%	N/A	66%	N/A	N/A
Trampoline	30%		19%		55%		40%		N/A	

* The Oceanian countries participate in the Asian championships.



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GLOBAL SPREAD OF EXCELLENCE

Number of medals awarded at the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games (1 gold, 1 silver and 1 bronze per event): 54

Number of NOCs that won medals at the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games (data from the Athens 2004 Olympic Games in brackets):

	Number of NOCs that won medals	Continental distribution of medals won
Africa	0 (0)	0% (0%)
America	2 (2)	22% (20%)
Asia	5 (3)	45% (19%)
Europe	10 (10)	33% (61%)
Oceania	0 (0)	0% (0%)
Total	17 (15)	100% (100%)

> POPULARITY

TICKET SALES AND ATTENDANCE

Number of tickets available and sold during the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games (data from the Athens 2004 Olympic Games in brackets):

	Tickets available	Tickets sold	Share of all tickets sold in the Olympic Games
Artistic	180,630 (203,180)	180,108 (127,773)	2.8% (3.4%)
Rhythmic	18,018 (44,618)	17,880 (42,741)	0.3% (1.1%)
Trampoline	12,007 (26,863)	11,972 (22,465)	0.2% (0.6%)
Total	210,655 (274,661)	209,960 (192,979)	3.3% (5.1%)

MEDIA ACCREDITATION REQUESTS

Number of media accreditation requests at the last two world championships:

	Last WC	Previous WC
Artistic	409	Not available
Rhythmic	87	
Trampoline	38	

TELEVISION COVERAGE

Olympic Games

Gymnastics (Total)

Average number of hours of television coverage per day of competition during the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games: 85 (14 days)

The average minute of coverage was watched by: 54.2 million viewers globally

Artistic Gymnastics

Average number of hours of television coverage per day of competition during the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games: 106 (9 days)

The average minute of coverage was watched by: 53.3 million viewers globally



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Gymnastics Rhythmic

Average number of hours of television coverage per day of competition during the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games: 49 (4 days)

The average minute of coverage was watched by: 30.4 million viewers globally

Trampoline

Average number of hours of television coverage per day of competition during the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games: 11 (3 days)

The average minute of coverage was watched by: 41.6 million viewers globally

World championships

Number of territories where the last two world championships were broadcast (data from the 2005 report in brackets):

	Artistic		Rhythmic		Trampoline	
	Last WC	Previous WC	Last WC	Previous WC	Last WC	Previous WC
Africa	1	1	1	1	1	1
America	5	5	4	4	4	4
Asia	6	6	5	5	4	4
Europe	18	18	17	17	16	16
Oceania	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total	31 (35)	31 (35)	28 (35)	28 (35)	26 (35)	26 (12)

Number of territories that paid for TV rights for the last two world championships (data from the 2005 report in brackets):

	Last WC	Previous WC
Artistic	119 (46)	119 (46)
Rhythmic	117 (46)	117 (46)
Trampoline	115 (46)	115 (46)

PRESS COVERAGE

Total number of articles published from 25 July to 7 September 2008: 472

NEW MEDIA COVERAGE (data from the 2005 report in brackets)

- Average daily number of visits to the FIG's official web site in 2008: 33,967 (3,000)
- Average daily number of visits to the FIG's official web site during the last world championships: 44,467 (10,000)
- Number of visits to the gymnastics page of the IOC web site in 2008: 312,000 (323,581)

MAJOR SPONSORS

Benefits received by the FIG from its five major sponsors from 2004 to 2007 (maximum five sponsors):

	Cash	VIK	Discounts	Services	Other
Longines		X		X	



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> IMAGE & ENVIRONMENT

GENDER EQUITY



In the sport

Percentage of member national federations (corresponding to the number of national federations affiliated to the FIG) that took part in qualifying events for the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games (data from the Athens 2004 Olympic Games in brackets):

		
Artistic	57% (48%)	46% (40%)
Rhythmic	N/A	55% (36%)
Trampoline	26% (21%)	20% (17%)

In the FIG governing body

Evolution of the composition of the FIG Executive Board (data from the 2005 report in brackets):

	
15 (12)	7 (7)

The FIG Executive Board presently has a female membership of 31.8%, which is a decrease of 5% compared to the 2005 report.

TRANSPARENCY AND FAIRNESS ON THE FIELD OF PLAY

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

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

Judging/refereeing system

Each discipline has its own evaluation criteria.

Artistic gymnastics is a judgement sport with a panel of eight judges presiding over each apparatus. The eight judges are broken down into two panels to fix the "F" (Final score). The "D" (Difficulty) panel (two judges) calculates the D Score which is the score a gymnast receives based on the content of the routine. The "E" (Execution) panel (six judges) determine deductions from the maximum possible score ("10.00") based on the execution of the routine. The highest and lowest of the 6 E judges scores are dropped and the average of the 4 remaining scores is used to calculate the individual score: $D + E = F$

Rhythmic gymnastics is a judgement sport with three panels of four judges to calculate the "F" (Final score). Jury D evaluates the number and the level of Difficulties (D1 = Body Difficulty; D2 = Apparatus Difficulty); Jury A evaluates musical accompaniment and Artistry (choreography); Jury E evaluates the Execution (technical of the apparatus, body movements, music, etc). The Final score cannot exceed 30.00 pts (maximum A, D and E scores = 10.00 pts). $(D1+D2) / 2 + A + E = F$

Trampoline Gymnastics is a judgement sport with a panel of eight judges appointed to calculate the "F" (Final score): one Chair of the Judges' Panel, two Difficulty Judges and five Execution Judges. The Difficulty Jury calculates and agrees on the final difficulty score. The score is "open". The Execution Jury evaluates the quality of the actual execution with marks from 0.00 to 10.00 pts. The highest and the lowest marks of the E scores are dropped. Penalties from the maximum mark indicated by the Chair of the Judges' Panel are deducted from the E scores. $D + (E - P) = F$

Training & certification

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

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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. An additional evaluation system will be implemented for the Olympic cycle 2009–2012.

APPEAL OF THE SPORT

With the aim of presenting its sport in the most interesting and attractive manner, the FIG has taken the following steps:

To capitalise on the success of gymnastics in the 2008 Beijing Olympic Games from a spectator and television point of view, the FIG has launched an internal review with the objective to improve and move forward in the next cycle before the 2012 Olympic Games. With new modern venues and technology advances being made everyday, the FIG has an opportunity to take some innovative steps to satisfy the expectations of today's sport enthusiasts and make its brand more valuable for sponsors, the media and the fans.

At the heart of the brand are the sport and the athletes. Sport presentation needs to reinforce this brand with appropriate and tasteful sport presentation, pomp and ceremony. A FIG working group has undertaken to address the areas to develop the required improvements for sport presentation at FIG events.

ENVIRONMENT

The FIG has not implemented specific environmental programmes, action plans or environmental assessments. There has been no progress since the 2005 report. Its response does not indicate any recognition of the role it can play as a federation in venue design/operation or event hosting practices, and offers no indication of its future intentions in this area.

> ATHLETE WELFARE

ATHLETE REPRESENTATION

The FIG states that it has an Athletes' Commission, whose members are elected by their peers. One member of the Athletes' Commission has the right to participate in, and vote at, the FIG Executive Board.

The task of the FIG Athletes' Commission is to represent the athletes and protect their rights and interests at the highest level of the FIG Authorities. The Commission also cooperates with the FIG Apparatus/Medical/Media Commissions.

ANTI-DOPING

Number of out-of-competition tests

2006 – 35, of which 0% were conducted or financed by the FIG

2007 – 38, of which 0% were conducted or financed by the FIG

Total number of tests and results

Total number of the 137 tests reported in 2007 which resulted in Anti-Doping Rule violations: 3 (2.2%)



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> DEVELOPMENT

DEVELOPMENT OF THE FEDERATION

Strategic planning

The FIG states that it has a sporting calendar and markets television rights, but no strategic plan.

Finance (data from the 2005 report in brackets)

Share of the Federation's total income from Olympic revenues 2004–2007: 61.5% (49.6%)

Share of the Federation's total income generated by marketing and broadcasting 2004–2007: 38.5% (38.3%)

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

The FIG does not have a direct relationship with its member national federations, as the continental unions request funding and manage the distribution process within their regions. The continental unions submit development projects to the FIG for evaluation and funding is allocated to approved projects.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE SPORT

Summary of the three main development programmes run by the FIG between 2005 and 2008:

1. Support for concrete projects developed by member national federations, such as financial assistance for the purchase of equipment and the training of coaches and judges;
2. Academies financed throughout the world, improving the standard and competence of trainers;
3. Age group competitions aimed at protecting the health of young gymnasts by abandoning junior competitions and allowing more control over the difficulty of exercises required.

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> COSTS

VENUE COSTS AT THE OLYMPIC GAMES

Venue 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 for finals while 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 host city.

OPERATIONAL COSTS AT THE OLYMPIC GAMES

Technology requirements at competition venues

Level of technology costs at Olympic venues:

- Artistic: Very high
- Rhythmic: High
- Trampoline: Medium (assuming that the venue is shared with artistic gymnastics)

Level of technology complexity at Olympic venues:

- Artistic: High
- Rhythmic: Medium
- Trampoline: Medium (assuming that the venue is shared with artistic gymnastics)

Television production cost (BOB standards)

Television production for this sport is complex, requiring a large crew and it cost EUR 420,940 per day of artistic/trampoline competition and rhythmic competition at the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games. There were 15 days of competition in total, shared in two venues. Gymnastics is both capital (5 vans and a lot of specialty equipment) and labour (large crew) intensive. There were 48.17 hours of production in total, with an average cost/hour of EUR 139,820.

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> OVERVIEW

EVENTS

Events at the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games: 2

12-team tournament	12-team tournament

Number of FIH competition days during the 16-day Beijing 2008 Olympic Games schedule: 14

Evolution in number of Olympic events since 1924

	24	28	32	36	48	52	56	60	64	68	72	76	80	84	88	92	96	00	04	08
	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2

QUOTAS

Quotas at the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games

		Total
192	192	384

> HISTORY AND TRADITION

Establishment

Year of establishment of the FIH: 1924

Olympic Games

Year of introduction to the programme of the Olympic Games:

: 1908 : 1980

Number of times on the programme of the Olympic Games:

: 21 : 8

World championships

Year of first world championships:

♂: 1971 ♀: 1972

Number of world championships held to date:

♂: 12 ♀: 11

Frequency of world championships: Every four years

Other multi-sports games

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

> UNIVERSALITY

MEMBER NATIONAL FEDERATIONS

The FIH has 122 member national federations corresponding to NOCs (data from the 2005 report in brackets):

Africa	17 (16)
America	26 (22)
Asia	29 (27)
Europe	41 (39)
Oceania	9 (7)
Total	122 (111)

ACTIVE MEMBER NATIONAL FEDERATIONS

Average percentage of national federations affiliated to the FIH which organised national championships in 2007–2008 (data from the 2005 report in brackets):

♂	♀
92% (93%)	89% (87%)

Percentage of national federations which took part in qualifying events for the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games:

Africa		America		Asia		Europe		Oceania	
♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀
35%	35%	58%	54%	48%	35%	75%	58%	33%	66%

Percentage of national federations which took part in the last FIH continental championships:

Africa		America		Asia		Europe		Oceania	
♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀
38%	38%	35%	31%	48%	35%	75%	58%	44%	66%

GLOBAL SPREAD OF EXCELLENCE

Number of medals awarded at the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games (1 gold, 1 silver and 1 bronze per event): 6

Number of NOCs that won medals at the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games (data from the Athens 2004 Olympic Games in brackets):

	Number of NOCs that won medals	Continental distribution of medals won
Africa	0 (0)	0% (0%)
America	1 (1)	17% (17%)
Asia	1 (0)	17% (0%)
Europe	3 (2)	49% (66%)
Oceania	1 (1)	17% (17%)
Total	6 (4)	100% (100%)

> POPULARITY

TICKET SALES AND ATTENDANCE

Number of tickets available and sold during the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games (data from the Athens 2004 Olympic Games in brackets):

Tickets available	Tickets sold	Share of all tickets sold in the Olympic Games
283,914 (165,172)	280,352 (106,754)	4.4% (2.8%)

MEDIA ACCREDITATION REQUESTS

Number of media accreditation requests at the last two world championships:

	Last WC	Previous WC
	400	350
	300	250

TELEVISION COVERAGE

Olympic Games

Average number of hours of television coverage per day of competition during the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games: 35 (14 days)

The average minute of coverage was watched by: 11.8 million viewers globally

World championships

Number of territories where the last two world championships were broadcast (data from the 2005 report in brackets):

	Last WC		Previous WC	
	♂	♀	♂	♀
Africa	55	55	55	55
America	4	4	4	4
Asia	26	28	30	25
Europe	54	54	6	3
Oceania	2	1	1	2
Total	141 (96)	142 (87)	96 (82)	89 (82)

Number of territories that paid for TV rights for the last two world championships (data from the 2005 report in brackets):

	Last WC	Previous WC
♂	6 (96)	14 (82)
♀	5 (89)	12 (82)

PRESS COVERAGE

Total number of articles published from 25 July to 7 September 2008: 89

NEW MEDIA COVERAGE (data from the 2005 report in brackets)

- Average daily number of visits to the FIH's official web site in 2008: 4,573 (1,362)
- Average daily number of visits to the FIH's official web site during the last world championships: 7,112 (5,627)
- Number of visits to the hockey page of the IOC web site in 2008: 118,000 (87,395)

MAJOR SPONSORS

Benefits received by the FIH from its five major sponsors from 2004 to 2007 (maximum five sponsors):

	Cash	VIK	Discounts	Services	Other
Sahara	X				
Samsung	X				
BDO	X				
ABN Amro	X				
Rabobank	X				

> IMAGE & ENVIRONMENT

GENDER EQUITY

In the sport

Percentage of member national federations (corresponding to the number of national federations affiliated to the FIH) that took part in qualifying events for the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games (data from the Athens 2004 Olympic Games in brackets):

56% (59%)	49% (48%)

In the FIH governing body

Evolution of the composition of the FIH Executive Board (data from the 2005 report in brackets):

17 (16)	6 (7)

The FIH Executive Board presently has a female membership of 26.1%, which is a decrease of 4.3% compared to the 2005 report.

TRANSPARENCY AND FAIRNESS ON THE FIELD OF PLAY

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

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

Judging/refereeing system

Each game is officiated by two umpires, with a reserve umpire in attendance. The Beijing Olympic Games saw the introduction of a video umpire to whom the match umpires may refer when they are uncertain regarding the correct decision relating to the awarding or disallowing of goals. Three 'off-field' technical officials are also appointed to control timing, replacements and match reports.

Training & certification

Umpire development seminars and technical seminars are held on a regular basis. In addition a pre-Games Training Camp for the Olympic Umpires was held immediately prior to both the Athens and Beijing Games.

Selection

A three-grade accreditation system is in place for international umpires. The Appointment Committee selects umpires of an appropriate standard for all world-level events – for the Olympic Games only umpires from FIH World Panels are selected.

Evaluation

Individual match reviews with the umpires take place after each game, including use of video clips for coaching purposes. 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. Where possible, DVDs of each umpire's games are also provided for their own analysis/coaching purposes.

APPEAL OF THE SPORT

With the aim of presenting its sport in the most interesting and attractive manner, the FIH has taken the following steps:

The FIH produces a “Sport for Everybody” DVD which can be used by national federations to promote hockey as a sport for all to national/local governments, schools and general public. The FIH also assists national federations with their relationships with media and potential sponsors. Moreover, the FIH assists NOCs and individuals to set up national federations, organise start up hockey courses, link new national federations to neighbouring national federations, and help (new) national federations in developing National Strategic Plans. The FIH also trains young hockey leaders in a variety of leadership positions.

ENVIRONMENT

The FIH has recently adopted an Environmental Policy Statement drawing on IOC guidelines. The Policy Statement takes all activities including venue and turf issues into consideration, and requires event organisers to adopt practices consistent with the FIH’s commitment.

> ATHLETE WELFARE

ATHLETE REPRESENTATION

The FIH states that it has an Athletes’ Commission, whose members are appointed by the Federation. One member of the Athletes’ Commission has the right to participate in, and vote at, the FIH Executive Board.

Athletes’ opinions are obtained on various aspects of the sport, especially competitions. Athletes’ Commission members have the right to attend the FIH General Assembly and Committee meetings.

ANTI-DOPING

Number of out-of-competition tests

2006 – 20, of which 0% were conducted or financed by the FIH

2007 – 46, of which 48% were conducted or financed by the FIH

Total number of tests and results (at national level)

Total number of the 1,674 tests reported in 2007 which resulted in Anti-Doping Rule violations: 13 (0.8%)

> DEVELOPMENT

DEVELOPMENT OF THE FEDERATION

Strategic planning

A Strategic Plan governed FIH activities in the 2005/2008 period, covering the mission, key objectives and sub-objectives including key performance indicators. This was supported by rolling biennial operational plans for each committee in the organisational sub-structure. In 2008, the FIH initiated a major review of strategic direction and positioning which will underpin planning for 2009/2012.

Finance (data from the 2005 report in brackets)

Share of the Federation's total income from Olympic revenues 2004–2007: 43.8% (41.1%)

Share of the Federation's total income generated by marketing and broadcasting 2004–2007: 44.4% (35.1%)

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

The FIH Executive Board allocates funding to national and continental federations based on recommendations from the Development and Coaching Committee.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE SPORT

Summary of the three main development programmes run by the FIH between 2005 and 2008:

1. The World Hockey Umpiring Boost – a project started in 2005 to help as many national federations as possible to encourage, promote and develop umpiring in their country.
2. Hockey, a Sport for Everybody – promoting hockey as a sport played by all ages, both genders, indoors and outdoors, on full field and small size pitches and at the competitive and recreational levels.
3. The High Performance Coaching Assistance – project started in 2006 for the national federations which were the potential candidates to qualify for the Olympic Qualification tournaments. National federations experienced the project as a real and effective support to enhance the level of performance of their national teams. It was an eye opener for players and officials to receive such high performance information.

> 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

These assessments are based on the assumption that two pitches are at the same venue.

Television production cost (BOB standards)

Television production for hockey cost EUR 165,145 per day of competition at the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games and endured 14 competition days. There were 142.30 hours of production in total, with an average cost/hour of EUR 16,250.



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> OVERVIEW


DISCIPLINES, EVENTS

Disciplines at the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games: 2

- Freestyle
- Greco-Roman

Events at the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games: 18




Freestyle 		Freestyle 
• 50 kg to 55 kg	• up to 84 kg	• 44 kg to 48 kg
• up to 60 kg	• up to 96 kg	• up to 55 kg
• up to 66 kg	• up to 120 kg	• up to 63 kg
• up to 74 kg		• up to 72 kg

Greco-Roman 	
• 50 kg to 55 kg	• up to 84 kg
• up to 60 kg	• up to 96 kg
• up to 66 kg	• up to 120 kg
• up to 74 kg	

Number of FILA competition days during the 16-day Beijing 2008 Olympic Games schedule: 8



- Freestyle: 5
- Greco-Roman: 3

Evolution in number of Olympic events since 1924

	24	28	32	36	48	52	56	60	64	68	72	76	80	84	88	92	96	00	04	08
Freestyle 	7	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	8	8	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	8	7	7
Freestyle 	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4
Greco-Roman 	6	6	7	7	8	8	8	8	8	8	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	8	7	7
Total	13	13	14	14	16	16	16	16	16	16	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	16	18	18

QUOTAS

Quotas at the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games

			Total
Freestyle	139	66	205
Greco-Roman	139	–	139




> HISTORY AND TRADITION

Establishment

Year of establishment of the FILA: 1912

Olympic Games

Year of introduction to the programme of the Olympic Games:




Freestyle : 1924 Freestyle : 2004
 Greco-Roman : 1896

Number of times on the programme of the Olympic Games:


Freestyle : 23 Freestyle : 2
 Greco-Roman : 24

World championships




Year of first world championships:

Freestyle : 1951 Freestyle : 1986
 Greco-Roman : 1904

Number of world championships held to date:

Freestyle : 40 Freestyle : 20
 Greco-Roman : 51

Frequency of world championships:

Freestyle : Annually, except Olympic years Freestyle : Annually
 Greco-Roman : Annually, except Olympic years

Other multi-sports games

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

> UNIVERSALITY



MEMBER NATIONAL FEDERATIONS

The FILA has 167 member national federations corresponding to NOCs (data from the 2005 report in brackets):











Africa	40 (35)
America	29 (27)
Asia	37 (33)
Europe	47 (45)
Oceania	14 (11)
Total	167 (151)

ACTIVE MEMBER NATIONAL FEDERATIONS











Average percentage of national federations affiliated to the FILA which organised national championships in 2007 – 2008 (data from the 2005 report in brackets):

		
Freestyle	93% (99%)	61% (64%)
Greco-Roman	95% (99%)	N/A

Percentage of national federations which took part in qualifying events for the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games:

	Africa		America		Asia		Europe		Oceania	
										
Freestyle	51%	36%	76%	55%	65%	46%	71%	60%	62%	31%
Greco-Roman	31%	N/A	66%	N/A	59%	N/A	77%	N/A	54%	N/A

Percentage of national federations which took part in the last FILA continental championships:

	Africa		America		Asia		Europe		Oceania	
										
Freestyle	41%	36%	62%	41%	49%	30%	65%	58%	46%	23%
Greco-Roman	21%	N/A	59%	N/A	43%	N/A	75%	N/A	46%	N/A

GLOBAL SPREAD OF EXCELLENCE

Number of medals awarded at the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games (1 gold, 1 silver and 2 bronze per event): 71

Number of NOCs that won medals at the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games (data from the Athens 2004 Olympic Games in brackets):

	Number of NOCs that won medals	Continental distribution of medals won
Africa	0 (1)	0% (2%)
America	4 (3)	14% (19%)
Asia	9 (6)	32% (33%)
Europe	15 (12)	54% (46%)
Oceania	0 (0)	0% (0%)
Total	28 (22)	100% (100%)

> POPULARITY



TICKET SALES AND ATTENDANCE

Number of tickets available and sold during the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games (data from the Athens 2004 Olympic Games in brackets):

	Tickets available	Tickets sold	Share of all tickets sold in the Olympic Games
Freestyle & Greco-Roman	72,009 (96,779)	71,465 (63,923)	1.1% (1.7%)

MEDIA ACCREDITATION REQUESTS

Number of media accreditation requests at the last two world championships:

		Last WC	Previous WC
	Freestyle & Greco-Roman	450	Not available
	Freestyle	480	

TELEVISION COVERAGE

Olympic Games

Wrestling (Total)

Average number of hours of television coverage per day of competition during the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games: 31 (8 days)

The average minute of coverage was watched by: 29.5 million viewers globally

Wrestling (Freestyle)

Average number of hours of television coverage per day of competition during the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games: 27 (5 days)

The average minute of coverage was watched by: 29.1 million viewers globally

Wrestling (Greco-Roman)

Average number of hours of television coverage per day of competition during the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games: 39 (3 days)

The average minute of coverage was watched by: 15.0 million viewers globally

World championships

Number of territories where the last two world championships were broadcast (data from the 2005 report in brackets):

	Freestyle			
	Last WC		Previous WC	
	♂	♀	♂	♀
Africa	12	12	2	2
America	4	4	2	2
Asia	8	8	4	4
Europe	12	12	8	8
Oceania	1	1	0	0
Total	37 (41)	37 (41)	16 (39)	16 (26)

	Greco-Roman			
	Last WC		Previous WC	
	♂	♀	♂	♀
Africa	12	N/A	2	N/A
America	4	N/A	2	N/A
Asia	8	N/A	4	N/A
Europe	12	N/A	8	N/A
Oceania	1	N/A	0	N/A
Total	37 (38)	N/A	16 (25)	N/A

Number of territories that paid for TV rights for the last two world championships (data from the 2005 report in brackets):

	Freestyle	
	Last WC	Previous WC
♂	80 (41)	90 (39)
♀	67 (41)	91 (26)

	Greco-Roman	
	Last WC	Previous WC
♂	63 (38)	88 (25)

PRESS COVERAGE

Total number of articles published from 25 July to 7 September 2008: 160

NEW MEDIA COVERAGE (data from the 2005 report in brackets)

- Average daily number of visits to the FILA's official web site in 2008: Not available (2,000)
- Average daily number of visits to the FILA's official web site during the last world championships: Not available (4,700)
- Number of visits to the wrestling page of the IOC web site in 2008: 143,000 (128,027)

MAJOR SPONSORS

Benefits received by the FILA from its five major sponsors from 2004 to 2007 (maximum five sponsors):



	Cash	VIK	Discounts	Services	Other
Asics	X				
Samsung		X			
Alta Holding	X				
Dupont	X				
Eurocement Group	X				

> IMAGE & ENVIRONMENT

GENDER EQUITY



In the sport

Percentage of member national federations (corresponding to the number of national federations affiliated to the FILA) that took part in qualifying events for the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games (data from the Athens 2004 Olympic Games in brackets):

		
Freestyle	65% (62%)	48% (34%)
Greco-Roman	58% (61%)	N/A

In the FILA governing body

Evolution of the composition of the FILA Executive Board (data from the 2005 report in brackets):

	
16 (16)	2 (2)

The FILA Executive Board presently has a female membership of 11.1%, which represents no change compared to the 2005 report.

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 the FILA in respect to its judging/refereeing system and the steps taken to train, certify, select and evaluate judges and referees:

Judging/refereeing system

Wrestling matches are officiated by three persons: one referee, one judge and one mat chairman, using majority decision making. In order to guarantee transparency and objectivity, arbitrators are not allowed to be of the same nationality as any of the wrestlers involved.

Each wrestler has the right to ask once per match that the arbitrators reconsider their decision based on video recordings. When the athlete chooses to use his/her challenge, the referee decision is also reviewed by a jury of appeal, which has the right to overrule the arbitrators in case of disagreement. If the athlete is right, he/she retains his/her right to challenge a referee decision.



Training & certification

Officials regularly attend training courses before continental or world championships. Officials are classified in four categories – III, II, I and Olympic – and can change category by passing an exam during an international competition.

Selection

Referees and judges appointed by the FILA to officiate in the Olympic Games must also officiate in the European championships and the World championships. Those referees and judges who do not perform well are relegated to Category I and replaced in the Olympic Category by the best Category I referees. The FILA establishes a new list each year based on the performance of the referees.

APPEAL OF THE SPORT

With the aim of presenting its sport in the most interesting and attractive manner, the FILA has taken the following steps:

The FILA states that the intensity of wrestling matches has improved significantly due to the introduction of a direct elimination competition format and a new scoring process. The FILA has since 1 January 2009 made a number of changes to the rules of wrestling, with the goal of protecting the wrestlers and guaranteeing impartiality.

ENVIRONMENT

The FILA has no specific programme or action plan concerning the environment. Its response does not indicate any recognition of the role it can play as a federation in venue design/operation or event hosting practices, and offers no indication of its future intentions in this area.

> ATHLETE WELFARE

ATHLETE REPRESENTATION

The FILA states that it has an Athletes' Commission, whose members are appointed by the Federation. Two members of the Athletes' Commission have the right to participate in, and vote at, the FILA Executive Board.

The Athletes' Commission makes proposals to the Board, which then makes the decisions.

ANTI-DOPING

Number of out-of-competition tests

2006 – 95, of which 100% were conducted or financed by the FILA

2007 – 111, of which 100% were conducted or financed by the FILA

Total number of tests and results

Total number of the 3,907 tests reported in 2007 which resulted in Anti-Doping Rule violations: 65 (1.7%)

> DEVELOPMENT

DEVELOPMENT OF THE FEDERATION

Strategic planning

The FILA states that it has a strategic planning process in place, covering key aspects such as administration, development of the sport and marketing.

Finance (data from the 2005 report in brackets)

Share of the Federation's total income from Olympic revenues 2004–2007: 40.2% (43.5%)

Share of the Federation's total income generated by marketing and broadcasting 2004–2007: 59.8% (35.7%)

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

The FILA provides annual funding in the form of i.e. fixed subsidies for travel costs and accommodation to continental federations. National federations receive fixed subsidies for travel costs for athletes participating in championships. The FILA also covers the costs of instructors for coaching and refereeing training courses.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE SPORT

Summary of the three main development programmes run by the FILA between 2005 and 2008:

1. Competition mats and equipment have been sent free-of-charge to developing national federations;
2. Coaches have been sent to developing countries to provide long-term training courses;
3. International training centres covered wholly by FILA have been created by FILA in Africa, America, Asia and Europe.

> COSTS

VENUE 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 host city.

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: Considerable

Television production cost (BOB standards)

Television production for wrestling cost EUR 235,490 per day at the 8-day competition at the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games. There were 45.45 hours of production in total, with an average cost/hour of EUR 41,450.



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AIBA

BWF

FEI

FIBA

FIE

FIFA

FIG

FIH

FILA

FINA

FISA

FITA

FIVB

IAAF

ICF

IHF

IJF

ISAF

ISSF

ITF

ITTF

ITU

IWF

UCI

UIPM

WTF








> OVERVIEW

DISCIPLINES, EVENTS

Disciplines at the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games: 4

- Diving
- Swimming
- Water polo
- Synchronised swimming








Events at the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games: 46

Swimming 		Swimming 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100 m backstroke • 100 m butterfly • 1500 m freestyle • 200 m breaststroke • 200 m freestyle • 400 m freestyle • 4×100 m freestyle relay • 4×200 m freestyle relay • Marathon 10 km 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100 m breaststroke • 100 m freestyle • 200 m backstroke • 200 m butterfly • 200 m individual medley • 400 m individual medley • 4×100 m medley relay • 50 m freestyle 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100 m backstroke • 100 m butterfly • 800 m freestyle • 200 m breaststroke • 200 m freestyle • 400 m freestyle • 4×100 m freestyle relay • 4×200 m freestyle relay • Marathon 10 km 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100 m breaststroke • 100 m freestyle • 200 m backstroke • 200 m butterfly • 200 m individual medley • 400 m individual medley • 4×100 m medley relay • 50 m freestyle
Diving 		Diving 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Individual 3 m springboard • Synchronised 3 m springboard 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Individual 10 m platform • Synchronised 10 m platform 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Individual 3 m springboard • Synchronised 3 m springboard 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Individual 10 m platform • Synchronised 10 m platform
Synchronised swimming 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Duet (24) 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Team (8) 	
Water polo 		Water polo 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12-team tournament 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 8-team tournament 	

Number of FINA competition days during the 16-day Beijing 2008 Olympic Games schedule: 16



- Diving: 13
- Swimming: 11
- Water polo: 14
- Synchronised swimming: 5

Evolution in number of Olympic events since 1924

	24	28	32	36	48	52	56	60	64	68	72	76	80	84	88	92	96	00	04	08
Swimming 	6	6	6	6	6	6	7	8	10	15	15	13	13	15	16	16	16	16	16	17
Swimming 	5	5	5	5	5	5	6	7	8	14	14	13	13	14	15	15	16	16	16	17
Diving 	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	4	4
Diving 	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	4	4
Synchronised swimming 	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	1	2	2	2
Water polo 	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Water polo 	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
Total	17	16	16	16	16	16	18	20	23	34	34	31	31	36	38	38	38	44	44	46

QUOTAS

Quotas at the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games: 1300

			Total
Swimming	400	400	800
Diving	68	68	136
Synchronised swimming	N/A	104	104
Water polo	156	104	260








> HISTORY AND TRADITION

Establishment








Year of establishment of the FINA: 1908

Olympic Games

Year of introduction to the programme of the Olympic Games:








Swimming  : 1896	Swimming  : 1912
Diving  : 1904	Diving  : 1912
	Synchronised swimming  : 1984
Water polo  : 1900	Water polo  : 2000

Number of times on the programme of the Olympic Games:








Swimming  : 26	Swimming  : 22
Diving  : 24	Diving  : 21
	Synchronised swimming  : 7
Water polo  : 24	Water polo  : 3

World championships

Year of first world championships:

Swimming  : 1973	Swimming  : 1973
Diving  : 1973	Diving  : 1973
Water polo  : 1973	Synchronised swimming  : 1973
	Water polo  : 1986

Number of world championships held to date:

Swimming  : 12	Swimming  : 12
Diving  : 12	Diving  : 12
Water polo  : 12	Synchronised swimming  : 12
	Water polo  : 8

Frequency of world championships: Every two years

Other multi-sports games

Aquatics is currently on the programme of the All-Africa Games, Pan-American Games, Asian Games, Commonwealth Games and the Universiade.

> UNIVERSALITY



MEMBER NATIONAL FEDERATIONS

The FINA has 201 member national federations corresponding to NOCs (data from the 2005 report in brackets):

Africa	51 (50)
America	41 (40)
Asia	43 (42)
Europe	51 (47)
Oceania	15 (11)
Total	201 (190)

ACTIVE MEMBER NATIONAL FEDERATIONS

Average percentage of national federations affiliated to the FINA which organised national championships in 2007 – 2008 (data from the 2005 report in brackets):

		
Swimming	90% (70%)	85% (70%)
Diving	45% (31%)	40% (31%)
Synchronised swimming	N/A	40% (26%)
Water polo	55% (37%)	50% (18%)

Percentage of national federations which took part in qualifying events for the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games:

	Africa		America		Asia		Europe		Oceania	
	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀
Swimming	64%	50%	90%	80%	88%	67%	96%	90%	87%	80%
Diving	0%	2%	18%	13%	14%	12%	20%	25%	7%	7%
Synchronised swimming	N/A	0%	N/A	15%	N/A	21%	N/A	35%	N/A	13%
Water polo	2%	0%	20%	15%	7%	5%	22%	18%	13%	13%

Percentage of national federations which took part in the last FINA continental championships:

	Africa		America		Asia		Europe		Oceania	
	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀
Swimming	56%	44%	83%	75%	81%	60%	92%	80%	87%	73%
Diving	0%	2%	18%	15%	14%	14%	35%	29%	7%	7%
Synchronised swimming	N/A	2%	N/A	23%	N/A	23%	N/A	31%	N/A	13%
Water polo	2%	0%	5%	13%	5%	5%	18%	14%	13%	13%

GLOBAL SPREAD OF EXCELLENCE

Number of medals awarded at the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games (1 gold, 1 silver and 1 bronze per event): 140

Number of NOCs that won medals at the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games (data from the Athens 2004 Olympic Games in brackets):

	Number of NOCs that won medals	Continental distribution of medals won
Africa	2 (2)	4% (5%)
America	4 (5)	28% (26%)
Asia	3 (2)	19% (16%)
Europe	14 (18)	33% (38%)
Oceania	1 (1)	16% (16%)
Total	24 (28)	100% (100%)

> POPULARITY

TICKET SALES AND ATTENDANCE

Number of tickets available and sold during the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games (data from the Athens 2004 Olympic Games in brackets):

	Tickets available	Tickets sold	Share of all tickets sold in the Olympic Games
Swimming	126,184 (113,084)	125,335 (111,170)	2.0% (2.9%)
Diving	105,941 (59,716)	105,129 (56,187)	1.7% (1.5%)
Synchronised swimming	33,633 (21,403)	33,299 (21,190)	0.5% (0.6%)
Water polo	66,772 (170,462)	65,862 (150,604)	1.0% (4.0%)
Total	332,530 (364,665)	329,625 (339,151)	5.2% (9%)

MEDIA ACCREDITATION REQUESTS

Number of media accreditation requests at the last two world championships:

	Last WC	Previous WC
 and 	487*	460*

* Written press only

TELEVISION COVERAGE

Olympic Games

Aquatic Sports (Total)

Average number of hours of television coverage per day of competition during the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games: 134 (16 days)

The average minute of coverage was watched by: 41.9 million viewers globally

Diving

Average number of hours of television coverage per day of competition during the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games: 31 (13 days)

The average minute of coverage was watched by: 43.5 million viewers globally

Swimming

Average number of hours of television coverage per day of competition during the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games: 120 (11 days)

The average minute of coverage was watched by: 58.8 million viewers globally

Synchronised swimming

Average number of hours of television coverage per day of competition during the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games: 17 (5 days)

The average minute of coverage was watched by: 25.7 million viewers globally

Water polo

Average number of hours of television coverage per day of competition during the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games: 24 (14 days)

The average minute of coverage was watched by: 17.4 million viewers globally

World championships

Number of territories where the last two world championships were broadcast (data from the 2005 report in brackets):

	Last WC	Previous WC
	♂ and ♀	♂ and ♀
Africa	51	51
America	19	3
Asia	29	21
Europe	54	54
Oceania	3	3
Total	156 (138)	132 (136)

Number of territories that paid for TV rights for the last two world championships (data from the 2005 report in brackets):

	Last WC	Previous WC
♂ and ♀	156 (78)	132 (76)

PRESS COVERAGE

Total number of articles published from 25 July to 7 September 2008: 1345

NEW MEDIA COVERAGE (data from the 2005 report in brackets)

- Average daily number of visits to the FINA's official web site in 2008: 9,202 (7,350)
- Average daily number of visits to the FINA's official web site during the last world championships: 80,843 (37,156)
- Number of visits to the aquatics page of the IOC web site in 2008: 364,000 (431,378)

MAJOR SPONSORS

Benefits received by the FINA from its five major sponsors from 2004 to 2007 (maximum five sponsors):

	Cash	VIK	Discounts	Services	Other
Speedo	X	X			
Yakult	X	X			
Omega	X		X	X	
AstralPool	X	X			
Nikon	X			X	

> IMAGE & ENVIRONMENT

GENDER EQUITY

In the sport

Percentage of member national federations (corresponding to the number of national federations affiliated to the FINA) that took part in qualifying events for the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games (data from the Athens 2004 Olympic Games in brackets):

	♂	♀
Swimming	84% (89%)	72% (89%)
Diving	12% (26%)	13% (18%)
Synchronised swimming	N/A (N/A)	18% (20%)
Water polo	13% (16%)	10% (10%)

In the FINA governing body

Evolution of the composition of the FINA Bureau (data from the 2005 report in brackets):

♂	♀
24 (24)	1 (0)

The FINA Bureau presently has a female membership of 4.3%, which is an increase of 4.3% compared to the 2005 report.

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 the FINA in respect to its judging/refereeing system and the steps taken to train, certify, select and evaluate judges and referees:

Judging/refereeing system

Swimming/marathon 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 and false start rope personnel, referee, assistant referee, starter, timekeeper, and finish judges.

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 of five or seven judges, one scoring technical merit and one scoring artistic impression, under the supervision of the referee.

Training & certification

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.

Since the 2005 report, the FINA has created schools for referees and judges in water polo, diving and synchronised swimming, in order to ensure harmonised knowledge and evaluation.

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 program 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.

APPEAL OF THE SPORT

With the aim of presenting its sport in the most interesting and attractive manner, the FINA has taken the following steps:

To ensure more exposure on TV and to guarantee the participation of the best athletes in the world, the FINA put in place an annual top competition for each of the five aquatic disciplines:

- Water Polo World League for men and women
- Swimming World Cup
- Diving World Series
- Synchro World Trophy
- 10 km Marathon Swimming World Cup

The FINA also organised a FINA World Conference in 2006 and a FINA World Swimming Coaches Conference in 2009 – a way to get all the protagonists in the Federation more involved in the development of the aquatic disciplines in the five continents.

ENVIRONMENT

Since 2005, the FINA has promoted the use of temporary pools where appropriate and using recycled water to fill them. In 2008, on the occasion of its Centenary, the FINA disseminated a message to all its member federations on the importance of protecting water quality worldwide.

> ATHLETE WELFARE

ATHLETE REPRESENTATION

The FINA states that it has an Athletes' Commission, whose members are appointed by the Federation. Members of the Athletes' Commission do not have the right to participate or vote in the FINA Bureau.

As with all the other FINA committees and commissions, a FINA bureau liaison (who attends the meetings of the respective committee/commission) reports to the FINA Bureau the recommendations of that committee/commission. Those proposals may be then be approved or rejected by the Bureau. The FINA Athletes' Commission is consulted on items such as anti-doping programmes, swimsuit approval processes, calendar of competitions, rule changes and educational programmes.

ANTI-DOPING

Number of out-of-competition tests

2006 – 1,389, of which 85% were conducted or financed by the FINA

2007 – 1,454, of which 89% were conducted or financed by the FINA

Total number of tests and results

Total number of the 12,500 tests reported in 2007 which resulted in Anti-Doping Rule violations: 30 (0.2%)

> DEVELOPMENT

DEVELOPMENT OF THE FEDERATION

Strategic planning

The FINA states that it has a strategic planning process in place.

FINA's strategic plan for 2009–2013 underlines the need of promoting the FINA brand and FINA values worldwide, as well as creating an international calendar which is more harmonised and easier to understand. These tools should be able to make FINA sports more accessible and attractive, thus promoting more participation at FINA events and higher media exposure.

The FINA structure has been refined and it is comprised of:

- Congress – supreme authority of FINA;
- Bureau – 25 members;
- Executive Committee – 4 members;
- 7 Committees and 11 Commissions.

Furthermore the FINA administration, under the control of the Executive Director, is now comprised of the following departments: Anti-Doping, Development, Press & Communication, Sports, Legal, Marketing & Television, Accounting and Logistics & Services.

Finance (data from the 2005 report in brackets)

Share of the Federation's total income from Olympic revenues 2004–2007: 19.4% (16.2%)

Share of the Federation's total income generated by marketing and broadcasting 2004–2007: 69.3% (44.1%)

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

Financial support to member national federations mainly consists of remuneration for expenses (travel, accommodation and meals) at the world championships for up to 2,500 athletes. National affiliation fees are returned to each respective continental organisation to cover administration costs. The FINA also provides the continental associations with direct financial support for their development programmes. In 2007, the FINA introduced prize money for all medallists at the FINA World Championships (50 m and 25 m) and increased the existing prize money for the main competitions on the calendar.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE SPORT

Summary of the three main development programmes run by the FINA between 2005 and 2008:

1. Clinics for coaches and officials in the five disciplines included in the FINA Development Programme and the FINA/IOC Programmes;
2. Financial support for travel, accommodation and meals to all member national federations during the world championships;
3. Production of videos, historical and technical publications.

> 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.

Note that at the 2008 Beijing Olympic Games, the main aquatics venue (the “Water Cube”) hosted three FINA disciplines: swimming, diving and synchronised swimming.

OPERATIONAL COSTS AT THE OLYMPIC GAMES

Technology requirements at competition venues

Level of technology costs at Olympic venues:

- Swimming: Considerable
- Diving: Medium (assuming that the venue is shared with another aquatics discipline)
- Synchronised swimming: Medium (assuming that the venue is shared with another aquatics discipline)
- Water polo: Medium

Level of technology complexity at Olympic venues:

- Swimming: Considerable
- Diving: Medium (assuming that the venue is shared with another aquatics discipline)
- Synchronised swimming: Medium (assuming that the venue is shared with another aquatics discipline)
- Water polo: Medium

Television production cost (BOB standards)



Television production for aquatics is fairly expensive and cost EUR 411,690 per competition day, for the 16 days of competition at the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games. Other than personnel, the main cost driver for the coverage of aquatics is specialty equipment. There were 139.20 hours of production in total, with an average cost/hour of EUR 47,325.

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> OVERVIEW



EVENTS

Events at the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games: 14

			
• Single sculls (1x)	• Coxless pairs (2-)	• Single sculls (1x)	• Coxless pairs (2-)
• Double sculls (2x)	• Coxless fours (4-)	• Double sculls (2x)	• 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 Beijing 2008 Olympic Games schedule: 8

Evolution in number of Olympic events since 1924

	24	28	32	36	48	52	56	60	64	68	72	76	80	84	88	92	96	00	04	08
	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Total	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14

QUOTAS

Quotas at the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games

		Total
358	192	550

> HISTORY AND TRADITION

Establishment

Year of establishment of the FISA: 1892

Olympic Games

Year of introduction to the programme of the Olympic Games:

: 1896 : 1976

Number of times on the programme of the Olympic Games:

: 26 : 9

World championships

Year of first world championships:

♂: 1962 ♀: 1974

Number of world championships held to date:

♂: 35 ♀: 32

Frequency of world championships: Annually

Other multi-sports games

Rowing is currently on the programme of the Pan-American Games, Asian Games, All Africa Games and the Commonwealth Games as an associated sport.

> UNIVERSALITY

MEMBER NATIONAL FEDERATIONS

The FISA has 129 member national federations corresponding to NOCs (data from the 2005 report in brackets):

Africa	24 (19)
America	25 (23)
Asia	32 (29)
Europe	43 (42)
Oceania	5 (3)
Total	129 (116)

ACTIVE MEMBER NATIONAL FEDERATIONS

Average percentage of national federations affiliated to the FISA which organised national championships in 2007–2008 (data from the 2005 report in brackets):

♂	♀
68% (66%)	61% (52%)

Percentage of national federations which took part in qualifying events for the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games:

Africa		America		Asia		Europe		Oceania	
♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀
50%	25%	76%	52%	38%	31%	86%	74%	40%	40%

Percentage of national federations which took part in the last FISA continental championships:

Africa		America		Asia		Europe		Oceania	
♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀
50%	25%	52%	52%	41%	41%	65%	51%	N/A	N/A

GLOBAL SPREAD OF EXCELLENCE

Number of medals awarded at the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games (1 gold, 1 silver and 1 bronze per event): 42

Number of NOCs that won medals at the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games (data from the Athens 2004 Olympic Games in brackets):

	Number of NOCs that won medals	Continental distribution of medals won
Africa	0 (1)	0% (2%)
America	2 (2)	17% (7%)
Asia	1 (0)	5% (0%)
Europe	15 (18)	64% (79%)
Oceania	2 (2)	14% (12%)
Total	20 (23)	100% (100%)

> POPULARITY

TICKET SALES AND ATTENDANCE

Number of tickets available and sold during the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games (data from the Athens 2004 Olympic Games in brackets):

Tickets available	Tickets sold	Share of all tickets sold in the Olympic Games
118,237 (99,358)	117,492 (62,204)	1.9% (1.6%)

MEDIA ACCREDITATION REQUESTS

Number of media accreditation requests at the last two world championships:

	Last WC	Previous WC
 and 	450	421

TELEVISION COVERAGE

Olympic Games

Average number of hours of television coverage per day of competition during the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games: 24 (8 days)

The average minute of coverage was watched by: 40.8 million viewers globally

World championships

Number of territories where the last two world championships were broadcast (data from the 2005 report in brackets):

	Last WC	Previous WC
	♂ and ♀	♂ and ♀
Africa	0	0
America	2	2
Asia	1	0
Europe	18	15
Oceania	2	2
Total	23 (54)	19 (87)

Number of territories that paid for TV rights for the last two world championships (data from the 2005 report in brackets):

	Last WC	Previous WC
♂ and ♀	56 (57)	55 (57)

PRESS COVERAGE

Total number of articles published from 25 July to 7 September 2008: 168

NEW MEDIA COVERAGE (data from the 2005 report in brackets)

- Average daily number of visits to the FISA's official web site in 2008: 1,690 (1,213)
- Average daily number of visits to the FISA's official web site during the last world championships: 7,947 (7,802)
- Number of visits to the rowing page of the IOC web site in 2008: 107,000 (82,834)

MAJOR SPONSORS

Benefits received by the FISA from its five major sponsors from 2004 to 2007 (maximum five sponsors):

	Cash	VIK	Discounts	Services	Other
BearingPoint	X				
Wimm Bill Dann	X				
Siemens UK	X				
New Wave	X	X	X	X	X
T2 Sportswear		X		X	

> IMAGE & ENVIRONMENT

GENDER EQUITY


In the sport

Percentage of member national federations (corresponding to the number of national federations affiliated to the FISA) that took part in qualifying events for the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games (data from the Athens 2004 Olympic Games in brackets):

	
64% (65%)	49% (54%)

In the FISA governing body

Evolution of the composition of the FISA Executive Board (data from the 2005 report in brackets):

	
5 (4)	2 (2)

The FISA Executive Board presently has a female membership of 28.6%, which is a decrease of 4.8% compared to the 2005 report.

TRANSPARENCY AND FAIRNESS ON THE FIELD OF PLAY

Judging has a low impact on the result of rowing competitions.

Fairness of a rowing course can be adversely affected by weather conditions e.g. different wind conditions across lanes, or, in the case of a time trial race format, differing wind conditions over the time period during which the time trial is raced. Weather conditions affecting fairness can usually be mitigated by contingency planning.

Summary of information provided by the FISA in respect to its judging/refereeing system and the steps taken to train, certify, 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 organises clinics and exams throughout the year to train and qualify new international umpires. Any umpire holding a national license for at least three years may become an international umpire on successful completion of the exam. The international umpiring license is valid for four years and can be extended following attendance at a FISA seminar. Seminars for updating the knowledge of existing umpires and extension of international umpiring licences are held regularly throughout the world.

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. Evaluation meetings take place after each event.

APPEAL OF THE SPORT

With the aim of presenting its sport in the most interesting and attractive manner, the FISA has taken the following steps:

The FISA has consolidated the use of big screens, live commentary and live race tracking and introduced live audio streaming. A video archive has been developed with the FISA's web streaming partner and an athlete database containing results and personal information about all athletes taking part in FISA events has been launched. The database is automatically kept up to date after each event with results, photos and biography information. The FISA continues to have a close relationship with media and television to ensure the best possible event coverage and developments. Finally, the FISA has introduced Coastal Rowing Championships, a new way to present rowing under a different angle to potential fans.

ENVIRONMENT

The FISA continues to have an environmental programme and action plans in place, and conducts environmental assessments for its events. The FISA places particular emphasis on protecting water quality, shorelines and habitat. The FISA works with event organising committees and local authorities and environmental groups to protect and rehabilitate rowing sites.

> ATHLETE WELFARE

ATHLETE REPRESENTATION

The FISA states that it has an Athletes' Commission, whose members are appointed by the Federation. One member of the Athletes' Commission has the right to participate in, and vote at, the FISA Executive Board.

The role of the Athletes' Commission is to ensure that the Council of FISA is aware of the opinions of current active rowers concerning major issues affecting the sport. The Commission achieves this by establishing a network of representative rowers throughout the world for a wide canvassing of opinion, and by convening and conducting competitors' meetings and surveys at world championship regattas. The Commission channels the views of the rowers to the Council, and also advises the Council on any matters referred to it.

ANTI-DOPING

Number of out-of-competition tests

2006 – 290, of which 40.7% were conducted or financed by the FISA

2007 – 366, of which 39% were conducted or financed by the FISA

Total number of tests and results

Total number of the 3,402 reported in 2007 which resulted in Anti-Doping Rule violations: 10 (0.3%)

> DEVELOPMENT

DEVELOPMENT OF THE FEDERATION

Strategic planning

The FISA has a four-year strategic planning process in place covering mission, vision, core values, development, promotion, presentation and governance of the sport. The FISA reviewed its four year plan at the end of 2008 in a consultation process with the Council as well as members of the staff and the Technical Commission.

Finance (data from the 2005 report in brackets)

Share of the Federation's total income from Olympic revenues 2004–2007: 44.9% (44.6%)

Share of the Federation's total income generated by marketing and broadcasting 2004–2007: 29.1% (44%)

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

Financial support is allocated to member national federations based on their activity level at regional and international events. Those federations with low or no levels of participation are only eligible for assistance based on request and their ability to meet the needs of agreements. In the case of training camps sponsored by Olympic Solidarity, the NOC has to support the application process.

Financial distribution is dealt with on a project-by-project basis and attempts are made to direct most resources towards Africa, Latin America, Asia and Eastern Europe. FISA support to national federations is made in-kind only, through equipment, coaching education, training camp support and event assistance.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE SPORT

Summary of the three main development programmes run by the FISA between 2005 and 2008:

1. With support from the IOC, the FISA provided a series of training camps and coach clinics in Africa, Asia and Latin America in preparation for continental games and/or Olympic qualification regattas.
2. The FISA also provided rowing equipment and coaching clinics to new member federations.
3. The FISA provided event assistance for development teams in the form of free accommodation, transport, meals and equipment for all FISA Championship Events (juniors, U23 and seniors).

> COSTS

VENUE 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, the FISA prefers to use natural lakes as the rowing venue (as in 1992, 1984 and several times before).

The rowing venue is usually shared with canoe sprint and for Beijing the venue was shared with the open water swimming event. 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: Considerable

Level of technology complexity at Olympic venues: Considerable

Television production cost (BOB standards)

Television production for rowing cost EUR 151,760 per day of competition at the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games. There were 8 competition days in total. There were 23.50 hours of production in total, with an average cost/hour of EUR 51,660.



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AIBA

BWF

FEI

FIBA

FIE

FIFA

FIG

FIH

FILA

FINA

FISA

FITA

FIVB

IAAF

ICF

IHF

IJF

ISAF

ISSF

ITF

ITTF

ITU

IWF

UCI

UIPM

WTF



> OVERVIEW

EVENTS

Disciplines at the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games: 4

♂	♀
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Individual 70 m Team 70 m 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Individual 70 m Team 70 m

Number of FITA competition days during the 16-day Beijing 2008 Olympic Games schedule: 7

Evolution in number of Olympic events since 1924

	24	28	32	36	48	52	56	60	64	68	72	76	80	84	88	92	96	00	04	08
♂	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
♀	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	2	4	4	4	4	4	4

QUOTAS

Quotas at the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games

♂	♀	Total
64	64	128

> HISTORY AND TRADITION

Establishment

Year of establishment of the FITA: 1931

Olympic Games

Year of introduction to the programme of the Olympic Games:

♂: 1900 ♀: 1904

Number of times on the programme of the Olympic Games:

♂: 14 ♀: 12



AIBA

BWF

FEI

FIBA

FIE

FIFA

FIG

FIH

FILA

FINA

FISA

FITA

FIVB

IAAF

ICF

IHF

IJF

ISAF

ISSF

ITF

ITTF

ITU

IWF

UCI

UIPM

WTF



World championships

Year of first world championships:

♂: 1931 ♀: 1931

Number of world championships held to date:

♂: 45 ♀: 45

Frequency of world championships: Every two years

Other multi-sports games

Archery is currently on the programme of the Pan-American Games, Asian Games, Commonwealth Games and the Universiade.

> UNIVERSALITY

MEMBER NATIONAL FEDERATIONS

The FITA has 139 member national federations corresponding to NOCs (data from the 2005 report in brackets):

Africa	19 (18)
America	28 (26)
Asia	32 (34)
Europe	47 (46)
Oceania	13 (13)
Total	139 (137)

ACTIVE MEMBER NATIONAL FEDERATIONS

Average percentage of national federations affiliated to the FITA which organised national championships in 2007 – 2008 (data from the 2005 report in brackets):

♂	♀
76% (73%)	73% (73%)

Percentage of national federations which took part in qualifying events for the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games:

Africa		America		Asia		Europe		Oceania	
♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀
59%	53%	57%	50%	61%	53%	89%	72%	43%	23%

Percentage of national federations which took part in the last FITA continental championships:

Africa		America		Asia		Europe		Oceania	
♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀
59%	53%	43%	21%	61%	55%	79%	62%	50%	29%



- AIBA
- BWF
- FEI
- FIBA
- FIE
- FIFA
- FIG
- FIH
- FILA
- FINA
- FISA
- FITA**
- FIVB
- IAAF
- ICF
- IHF
- IJF
- ISAF
- ISSF
- ITF
- ITTF
- ITU
- IWF
- UCI
- UIPM
- WTF

GLOBAL SPREAD OF EXCELLENCE

Number of medals awarded at the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games (1 gold, 1 silver and 1 bronze per event): 12

Number of NOCs that won medals at the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games (data from the Athens 2004 Olympic Games in brackets):

	Number of NOCs that won medals	Continental distribution of medals won
Africa	0 (0)	0% (0%)
America	0 (0)	0% (0%)
Asia	2 (4)	67% (67%)
Europe	4 (3)	33% (25%)
Oceania	0 (1)	0% (8%)
Total	6 (8)	100% (100%)

> POPULARITY

TICKET SALES AND ATTENDANCE

Number of tickets available and sold during the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games (data from the Athens 2004 Olympic Games in brackets):

Tickets available	Tickets sold	Share of all tickets sold in the Olympic Games
36,309 (79,278)	35,612 (31,368)	0.6% (0.8%)

MEDIA ACCREDITATION REQUESTS

Number of media accreditation requests at the last two world championships:

	Last WC	Previous WC
and	35	104

TELEVISION COVERAGE

Olympic Games

Average number of hours of television coverage per day of competition during the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games: 13 (7 days)

The average minute of coverage was watched by: 35.2 million viewers globally



World championships

Number of territories where the last two world championships were broadcast (data from the 2005 report in brackets):

	Last WC	Previous WC
	♂ and ♀	♂ and ♀
Africa	55	55
America	5	16
Asia	37	37
Europe	38	38
Oceania	2	4
Total	137 (88)	150 (not available)

Number of territories that paid for TV rights for the last two world championships (data from the 2005 report in brackets):

	Last WC	Previous WC
♂ and ♀		
	1 (0)	0 (0)

PRESS COVERAGE

Total number of articles published from 25 July to 7 September 2008: 83

NEW MEDIA COVERAGE (data from the 2005 report in brackets)

- Average daily number of visits to the FITA's official web site in 2008: 5,688 (795)
- Average daily number of visits to the FITA's official web site during the last world championships: 94,911 (37,000)
- Number of visits to the archery page of the IOC web site in 2008: 156,000 (127,830)

MAJOR SPONSORS

Benefits received by the FITA from its five major sponsors from 2004 to 2007 (maximum five sponsors):

	Cash	VIK	Discounts	Services	Other
Meteksan	X	X		X	
KIA Motors	X	X	X	X	
Turkish Airlines		X			
Balmain/Longines/Swiss Timing	X	X		X	
Milli Piyango/sportoto	X				





> IMAGE & ENVIRONMENT

GENDER EQUITY



In the sport

Percentage of member national federations (corresponding to the number of national federations affiliated to the FITA) that took part in qualifying events for the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games (data from the Athens 2004 Olympic Games in brackets):

	
68% (67%)	55% (53%)

In the FITA governing body

Evolution of the composition of the FITA Executive Board (data from the 2005 report in brackets):

	
13 (9)	3 (3)

The FITA Executive Board presently has a female membership of 18.8%, which is a 6.2% decrease compared to the 2005 report.

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 the FITA in respect to its judging/refereeing system and the steps taken to train, certify, 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. Since the 2005 report, the system of re-accreditation of the judges has been reinforced and an additional layer of continental judges has been created.

Training & certification

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.



APPEAL OF THE SPORT

With the aim of presenting its sport in the most interesting and attractive manner, the FITA has taken the following steps:

A team of professional specialists is used to make all FITA events more than just sport competitions. The team consists of: a show director, an announcer, a TV team, a floor manager and marshals.

The FITA has brought the finals to special venues such as:

- the Montbenon Garden in Lausanne;
- the Burj Al Arab in Dubai;
- the beach in Antalya;
- the harbour of Porec.

The FITA constantly monitors the way it can change the rules in order to make archery competitions even more attractive. The World Cup Final has been used to test certain changes that will be implemented.

ENVIRONMENT

The FITA has an environmental programme and action plans in place, and conducts environmental assessments for its events. It has an active Sports & Environment Task Force, and environmental protection is included in the FITA Goals and the Code of Ethics. A special programme for saving water was implemented in 2007 and has become the standard approach for all events.

> ATHLETE WELFARE

ATHLETE REPRESENTATION

The FITA states that it has an Athletes' Committee, whose members are elected by their peers. One member of the Athletes' Commission has the right to participate in, and vote at, the FITA Executive Board.

The FITA Athletes Committee is involved in all major decisions at the FITA Council and gives input on all major rule changes. The activities of the members increased when the system was changed, so that the athletes are elected directly by their peers. The members of the Athletes Committee are actively involved in the Archery World Plan.

ANTI-DOPING

Number of out-of-competition tests

2006 – 53, of which 49% were conducted or financed by the FITA

2007 – 51, of which 42% were conducted or financed by the FITA

Total number of tests and results

Total number of the 1,063 tests reported in 2007 which resulted in Anti-Doping Rule violations: 5 (0.5%)



> DEVELOPMENT

DEVELOPMENT OF THE FEDERATION

Strategic planning

The FITA states that it has a strategic planning process in place. The Archery World Plan, which spells out strategic objectives in branding, development, communication and partnerships for the period 2008–2012, is available on the FITA's official website. The plan is implemented in cooperation with a consulting company.

Finance (data from the 2005 report in brackets)

Share of the Federation's total income from Olympic revenues 2004–2007: 51.7% (83.8%)

Share of the Federation's total income generated by marketing and broadcasting 2004–2007: 21.1% (5.8%)

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

Fees to the FITA from the 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 in some cases the FITA funds member national federations directly, such as for coaching development courses and specific start-up projects. The FITA has an active development programme, working closely with Olympic Solidarity.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE SPORT

Summary of the three main development programmes run by the FITA between 2005 and 2008:

1. MEAC (Middle East Archery Centre) – the MEAC was opened in Cairo in 2006 and is the FITA's first archery centre. The Centre has hired a world class coach who has educated other coaches and prepared national teams for FITA major events and the 2008 Olympic Games, with participants of all levels coming from all continents. The FITA can now offer longer and more targeted training camps and courses for coaches and judges, something which especially benefits developing countries.
2. Regional/continental assistance – specific programmes have been designed for groups of countries where archery still requires development: Latin America, Africa, Maghreb, Oceania, the Mediterranean area and Russian speaking countries. Two development agents have been hired for West Africa and Oceania. Related programmes organised by the FITA include: archery equipment workshops from local products, development of the national sport structure and coaching education. The FITA has also organised equipment donations, training camps, etc. Several of these programmes were sponsored by different donors, such as foundations, the IOC, the JFA and the UNICEF.
3. Athletes' scholarships – promising archers from developing countries (in particular Latin America and Russian speaking countries) are awarded with scholarships so that they can compete internationally. This programme is also supported by different donors.



> 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 (BOB standards)

Television production for archery for seven competition days cost EUR 184,120 at the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games. There were 32.22 hours of production in total, with an average cost/hour of EUR 40,000.

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> OVERVIEW

DISCIPLINES, EVENTS

Disciplines at the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games: 2

- Volleyball
- Beach volleyball

Events at the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games: 4

Volleyball	Volleyball
• 12-team tournament	• 12-team tournament

Beach volleyball	Beach volleyball
• 24 pairs	• 24 pairs

Number of FIVB competition days during the 16-day Beijing 2008 Olympic Games schedule: 16

- Volleyball: 16
- Beach volleyball: 14

Evolution in number of Olympic events since 1924

	24	28	32	36	48	52	56	60	64	68	72	76	80	84	88	92	96	00	04	08
Volleyball	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Volleyball	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Beach volleyball	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
Beach volleyball	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	4	4	4

QUOTAS

Quotas at the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games: 384

			Total
Volleyball	144	144	288
Beach volleyball	48	48	96

> HISTORY AND TRADITION

Establishment

Year of establishment of the FIVB: 1947

Olympic Games

Year of introduction to the programme of the Olympic Games:

Volleyball : 1964 Volleyball : 1964
 Beach volleyball : 1996 Beach volleyball : 1996

Number of times on the programme of the Olympic Games:

Volleyball : 12 Volleyball : 4
 Beach volleyball : 4 Beach volleyball : 4

World championships

Year of first world championships:

Volleyball : 1949 Volleyball : 1952
 Beach volleyball : 1987 Beach volleyball : 1987

Number of world championships held to date:

Volleyball : 16 Volleyball : 15
 Beach volleyball : 10 Beach volleyball : 10

Frequency of world championships:

Volleyball : Every four years Volleyball : Every four years
 Beach volleyball : Every two years Beach volleyball : Every two years

Other multi-sports games

Volleyball is currently on the programme of the All-Africa Games, the Pan-American Games, the Asian Games and the Universiade.

> UNIVERSALITY

MEMBER NATIONAL FEDERATIONS

The FIVB has 204 member national federations corresponding to NOCs (data from the 2005 report in brackets):

Africa	53 (53)
America	42 (42)
Asia	44 (44)
Europe	49 (47)
Oceania	16 (15)
Total	204 (201)

Note: FIVB Confederations of Asia and America are different than IOC, as Asia and Oceania are together and America is split into NORCECA and South America.

ACTIVE MEMBER NATIONAL FEDERATIONS

Average percentage of national federations affiliated to the FIVB which organised national championships in 2007–2008 (data from the 2005 report in brackets):

Volleyball	69% (100%)	64% (100%)
Beach volleyball	42% (75%)	42% (75%)

Percentage of national federations which took part in qualifying events for the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games:

	Africa		America		Asia		Europe		Oceania	
Volleyball	34%	28%	48%	43%	52%	45%	82%	65%	31%	13%
Beach volleyball	4%	2%	19%	14%	16%	20%	61%	49%	13%	19%

Percentage of national federations which took part in the last FIVB continental championships:

	Africa		America		Asia		Europe		Oceania	
Volleyball	38%	32%	52%	48%	55%	45%	86%	71%	31%	13%
Beach volleyball	9%	9%	93%	93%	11%	11%	55%	55%	13%	13%

GLOBAL SPREAD OF EXCELLENCE

Number of medals awarded at the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games (1 gold, 1 silver and 1 bronze per event): 12

Number of NOCs that won medals at the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games (data from the Athens 2004 Olympic Games in brackets):

	Number of NOCs that won medals	Continental distribution of medals won
Africa	0 (0)	0% (0%)
America	2 (3)	67% (50%)
Asia	1 (1)	25% (8%)
Europe	1 (4)	8% (42%)
Oceania	0 (0)	0% (0%)
Total	4 (8)	100% (100%)

Note: The 2009 FIVB Board of Administration has approved a new competition and a new way to qualify at the 2012 Olympic Games in the attempt to involve all its affiliated National Volleyball Federations in the process.

> POPULARITY

TICKET SALES AND ATTENDANCE

Number of tickets available and sold during the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games (data from the Athens 2004 Olympic Games in brackets):

	Tickets available	Tickets sold	Share of all tickets sold in the Olympic Games
Volleyball	398,346 (370,393)	395,533 (238,638)	6.2% (6.3%)
Beach volleyball	209,431 (202,605)	208,439 (153,098)	3.3% (4.0%)
Total	607,777 (572,998)	603,972 (391,736)	9.5% (10.3%)

MEDIA ACCREDITATION REQUESTS

Number of media accreditation requests at the last two world championships:

	Last WC		Previous WC	
Volleyball	1,760	1,999	1,000	1,410
Beach volleyball	350	350	310	310

TELEVISION COVERAGE

Olympic Games

Volleyball

Average number of hours of television coverage per day of competition during the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games: 103 (16 days)

The average minute of coverage was watched by: 38.5 million viewers globally

Beach Volleyball

Average number of hours of television coverage per day of competition during the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games: 59 (14 days)

The average minute of coverage was watched by: 23.6 million viewers globally

World championships

Number of territories where the last two world championships were broadcast (data from the 2005 report in brackets):

	Volleyball			
	Last WC		Previous WC	
	♂	♀	♂	♀
Africa	48	48	7	7
America	18	16	13	13
Asia	32	36	16	16
Europe	40	37	24	24
Oceania	2	2	2	2
Total	140 (165)	139 (80)	62 (not available)	62 (not available)

	Beach volleyball			
	Last WC		Previous WC	
	♂	♀	♂	♀
Africa	48	48	30	30
America	14	14	12	12
Asia	36	36	34	34
Europe	46	46	46	46
Oceania	2	2	2	2
Total	146 (150)	146 (150)	124 (not available)	124 (not available)

Number of territories that paid for TV rights for the last two world championships (data from the 2005 report in brackets):

	Volleyball	
	Last WC	Previous WC
	♂	140 (62)
♀	139 (62)	Not available (not available)

	Beach volleyball	
	Last WC	Previous WC
	♂	141 (90)
♀	141 (90)	124 (not available)

PRESS COVERAGE

Total number of articles published from 25 July to 7 September 2008: 598

NEW MEDIA COVERAGE (data from the 2005 report in brackets)

- Average daily number of visits to the FIVB's official web site in 2008: 28,000 (15,000)
- Average daily number of visits to the FIVB's official web site during the last world championships: 70,891 (50,000)
- Number of visits to the volleyball page of the IOC web site in 2008: 193,000 (176,042)

MAJOR SPONSORS

Benefits received by the FIVB from its five major sponsors from 2004 to 2007 (maximum five sponsors):

	Cash	VIK	Discounts	Services	Other
Swatch	X	X		X	X
Mikasa	X	X			X
Gerflor	X				
TBS	X				
FUJI	X				

> IMAGE & ENVIRONMENT

GENDER EQUITY

In the sport

Percentage of member national federations (corresponding to the number of national federations affiliated to the FIVB) that took part in qualifying events for the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games (data from the Athens 2004 Olympic Games in brackets):

Volleyball	50% (71%)	42% (54%)
Beach volleyball	26% (63%)	22% (57%)

In the FIVB governing body

Evolution of the composition of the FIVB Executive Board (data from the 2005 report in brackets):

28 (29)	3 (2)

The FIVB Executive Board presently has a female membership of 9.7%, which is an increase of 3.2% compared to the 2005 report.

TRANSPARENCY AND FAIRNESS ON THE FIELD OF PLAY

Judging has a low to medium impact on the result of a volleyball or beach volleyball match.

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

Judging/refereeing system

The FIVB has put in place a procedure that allows all athletes to protest the decision of a referee and issue a formal statement within a few hours. This is to preserve the integrity of the sport through transparency and fairness.

Certification

The affiliated national volleyball federations are responsible for national referees. Each federation registers its national volleyball and beach volleyball referees with the FIVB in order for them to qualify for participation in an international referee candidate course. If the referees pass the course, they have five years to qualify as international referees by obtaining the necessary matches. Each

candidate is evaluated and if he/her has fulfilled all the conditions, the nomination is proposed by the FIVB Refereeing Commission to the FIVB Board of Administration on a yearly basis. FIVB referees are the highest category of referees; they have shown outstanding international field performances after having been evaluated closely by three different referee delegates and they have been recommended by the FIVB Refereeing Commission.

Training

A Refereeing Clinic is organised under the supervision of the Refereeing Sub-Committee prior to any official, regional or continental competition. The clinics include theoretical and practical sessions. International referees must attend the clinic and arrive three full days before the first day of competition. If a referee does not arrive on time, the referee's national federation can be sanctioned.

For the Olympic Games, the FIVB has implemented with the collaboration of the hosting NF and OCOG successful programmes to train and select ITO/NTOs.

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 done on a yearly basis by the FIVB Refereeing Commission. Referees must also fulfil specific health conditions according to the FIVB Medical regulations. Alcohol tests are conducted before every match and each referee must provide a health certificate on a yearly basis.

APPEAL OF THE SPORT

With the aim of presenting its sport in the most interesting and attractive manner, the FIVB has taken the following steps:

Volleyball is a very attractive sport. It is played by both men and women around the world. Rules are easy to understand, and the cost of getting involved in the sport is minimal.

The FIVB is doing its utmost to continuously improve the rules of the game and the sports equipment to create ideal conditions for the athletes, to ensure that they can perform at their highest level.

The policy of the FIVB is to promote a dynamic and appealing image of the sport and the organisers of international tournaments are encouraged to promote side events with the participation of special guests, players, officials, media, sponsors, etc. It is important to stress that the entertainment element at the FIVB events is always a complement while the games/athletes must remain the main attraction for the audiences. A good event will turn into a great event, if a proper balance of sport, pageantry, education and entertainment is maintained.

In beach volleyball, athletes are required to grant one hour of their time each day for promotional and PR activities. A powerful programme of VIP packages is implemented at each major event and the FIVB uses its website to provide information about these packages to fans and sponsors. In order to make the events more appealing, celebrities are invited to attend and sometimes play exhibition matches.

The above programmes and activities are now compulsory for each FIVB event. They allow the public to have closer contact with the athletes and contribute to creating 'stars' and 'role models'.

After the introduction of the rally point system, the FIVB also introduced for volleyball the "quick substitution" rule in order to have less breaks and make the matches more dynamic and attractive.

ENVIRONMENT

The FIVB is active in promoting public awareness through its beach volleyball events and a joint venture with the Ecoflag mission which is linked directly to the United Nations Environment Programme. The FIVB and Global Sport Alliance continue to implement at its beach volleyball events the Ecoflag program. FIVB is helping to raise awareness for the respect of the environment through development programmes, Park Volleyball, Volleyball at School and mini volley. Several beach volleyball promoters have used non polluting energy to run their respective event.

> ATHLETE WELFARE

ATHLETE REPRESENTATION

The FIVB does not have an Athletes' Commission, it states however that it intends to set up an Athletes Commission in the near future, comprising of volleyball and beach volleyball athletes.

Athletes presently have the possibility to be a part of FIVB commission and councils upon being nominated by their respective National Federations. All commissions and councils advise the FIVB Executive Board and Board of Administration concerning the development of volleyball and beach volleyball.

For beach volleyball, three player representatives are members of the Permanent Committee and of the FIVB World Council.

ANTI-DOPING

Number of out-of-competition tests

2006 – 52, of which 0% were conducted or financed by the FIVB

2007 – 56, of which 0% were conducted or financed by the FIVB

Total number of tests and results

Total number of the 3,816 tests reported in 2007 which resulted in Anti-Doping Rule violations: 1 (0.03%)

> DEVELOPMENT

DEVELOPMENT OF THE FEDERATION

Strategic planning

The FIVB has developed World Vision 2012, a four-year strategic plan which aims to multiply opportunities at the grass roots level and to create competitive national leagues and national championships in order to attract more media attention. The plan also envisages developing future stars in order to promote and sell volleyball and beach volleyball at both the national and the international level.

Each of the 220 affiliated federations is categorised according to its performance, reflecting its structure and level of professional management. The Volleyball World Vision 2012 deals with all aspects of the game, from reaching the top level through extensive TV, marketing and sponsorship agreements to improving the organisational structure of the underdeveloped federations.

Finance (data from the 2005 report in brackets)

Share of the Federation's total income from Olympic revenues 2004–2007: 8.9% (not available)

Share of the Federation's total income generated by marketing and broadcasting 2004–2007: 77.3% (not available)

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

84% of the FIVB's income is invested back into the sport, through travel and accommodation costs, prize money, costs of officials, coaching seminars and development. An increase in the FIVB's support towards national federations is contemplated, should the budget permit it.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE SPORT

Summary of the three main development programmes run by the FIVB between 2005 and 2008:

1. The FIVB runs beneficial development programmes for its member national federations in the fields of coaching, refereeing and management. The FIVB also organises technical seminars for players. Special attention is given to volleyball at school and mass volleyball programs.
2. The Volleyball Cooperation Programme is directly targeted at developing national volleyball federations in all five continents. The FIVB visits between 60–70 countries each year and around 110 courses are conducted where coaches and referees earn their diploma.
3. The FIVB has established a total of 10 development centres in countries such as Senegal, Sudan, Tunisia, Bahrain, Thailand, India, Indonesia, Venezuela, the Dominican Republic and Barbados. The aim of the Centres is to intensify international cooperation and provide more direct support to the regions where the centres are located. Moreover, an Asia school project development plan is currently carried out in Thailand, Indonesia, Sri Lanka and the Maldives.

> 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. The FIVB states however that they usually use existing venues for the Olympic Games and the venue used provides a good legacy for the host city.

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. No sharing of the venue is possible due to the 14 days of competition and specific requirements for this discipline.

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) 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:

- Volleyball: Medium
- Beach volleyball: Medium

Level of technology complexity at Olympic venues:

- Volleyball: Considerable
- Beach volleyball: Medium

Television production cost (BOB standards)

Volleyball: Television production for volleyball cost EUR 108,420 per day of competition at the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games. There were 16 competition days and 131.30 hours of production in total, with an average cost/hour of EUR 13,210.

Beach volleyball: The cost of the 14-day production was EUR 120,600 per day of competition at the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games. There were 14 competition days and 105.30 hours of production in total, with an average cost/hour of EUR 16,035.





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AIBA
BWF
FEI
FIBA
FIE
FIFA
FIG
FIH
FILA
FINA
FISA
FITA
FIVB
IAAF
ICF
IHF
IJF
ISAF
ISSF
ITF
ITTF
ITU
IWF
UCI
UIPM
WTF

> OVERVIEW



EVENTS

Events at the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games: 47

Athletics 		Athletics 	
• 100 m	• Hammer throw	• 100 m	• Hammer throw
• 200 m	• Decathlon	• 200 m	• Heptathlon
• 400 m	• 110 m hurdles	• 400 m	• 100 m hurdles
• 800 m	• 3,000 m steeplechase	• 800 m	• 3,000 m steeplechase
• 1,500 m	• 4×400 m relay	• 1,500 m	• 4×400 m relay
• 5,000 m	• Pole vault	• 5,000 m	• Pole vault
• 10,000 m	• Triple jump	• 10,000 m	• Triple jump
• 400 m hurdles	• Discus throw	• 400 m hurdles	• Discus throw
• 4×100 m relay	• Javelin throw	• 4×100 m relay	• Javelin throw
• High jump	• 20 km race walk	• High jump	• 20 km race walk
• Long jump	• 50 km race walk	• Long jump	• Marathon
• Shot put	• Marathon	• Shot put	



Number of IAAF competition days during the 16-day Beijing 2008 Olympic Games schedule: 10

Evolution in number of Olympic events since 1924

	24	28	32	36	48	52	56	60	64	68	72	76	80	84	88	92	96	00	04	08
	27	22	23	23	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	23	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
	0	5	6	6	9	9	9	10	12	12	14	14	14	17	18	19	20	22	22	23
Total	27	27	29	29	33	33	33	34	36	36	38	37	38	41	42	43	44	46	46	47

QUOTAS

Quotas at the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games (target)

		Total
1,200	800	2,000



> HISTORY AND TRADITION

Establishment

Year of establishment of the IAAF: 1912

Olympic Games

Year of introduction to the programme of the Olympic Games:

♂: 1896 ♀: 1928

Number of times on the programme of the Olympic Games:

♂: 26 ♀: 19

World championships

Year of first world championships:

♂: 1983 ♀: 1983

Number of world championships held to date:

♂: 11 ♀: 11

Frequency of world championships: Every two years

Other multi-sports games

Athletics is currently on the programme of the All-Africa Games, Pan-American Games, Asian Games, Commonwealth Games and the Universiade.

> UNIVERSALITY

MEMBER NATIONAL FEDERATIONS

The IAAF has 205 member national federations corresponding to NOCs (data from the 2005 report in brackets):

Africa	53 (53)
America	42 (42)
Asia	44 (44)
Europe	49 (48)
Oceania	17 (15)
Total	205 (202)

ACTIVE MEMBER NATIONAL FEDERATIONS

Average percentage of national federations affiliated to the IAAF which organised national championships in 2007–2008 (data from the 2005 report in brackets):

♂	♀
100% (98%)	98% (97%)

AIBA

BWF

FEI

FIBA

FIE

FIFA

FIG

FIH

FILA

FINA

FISA

FITA

FIVB

IAAF

ICF

IHF

IJF

ISAF

ISSF

ITF

ITTF

ITU

IWF

UCI

UIPM

WTF

Percentage of national federations which took part in qualifying events for the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games:

Africa		America		Asia		Europe		Oceania	
♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀
Not available									

Percentage of national federations which took part in the last IAAF continental championships:

Africa	America	Asia	Europe	Oceania
♂ and ♀	♂ and ♀	♂ and ♀	♂ and ♀	♂ and ♀
81%	Not available	82%	98%	95%

GLOBAL SPREAD OF EXCELLENCE

Number of medals awarded at the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games (1 gold, 1 silver and 1 bronze per event): 141

Number of NOCs that won medals at the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games (data from the Athens 2004 Olympic Games in brackets):

	Number of NOCs that won medals	Continental distribution of medals won
Africa	7 (7)	20% (17%)
America	9 (7)	33% (29%)
Asia	3 (3)	3% (4%)
Europe	22 (22)	40% (48%)
Oceania	2 (1)	4% (2%)
Total	43 (40)	100% (100%)

> POPULARITY

TICKET SALES AND ATTENDANCE

Number of tickets available and sold during the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games (data from the Athens 2004 Olympic Games in brackets):

Tickets available	Tickets sold	Share of all tickets sold in the Olympic Games
1,096,363 (943,702)	1,093,535 (829,981)	17.2% (21.8%)

MEDIA ACCREDITATION REQUESTS

Number of media accreditation requests at the last two world championships:

	Last WC	Previous WC
♂ and ♀	2,800	2,713

TELEVISION COVERAGE

Olympic Games

Average number of hours of television coverage per day of competition during the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games: 206 (10 days)

The average minute of coverage was watched by: 65 million viewers globally

World championships

Number of territories where the last two world championships were broadcast (data from the 2005 report in brackets):

	Last WC	Previous WC
	♂ and ♀	♂ and ♀
Africa	53	53
America	41	37
Asia	32	25
Europe	50	50
Oceania	3	2
Total	179 (180)	167 (142)

Number of territories that paid for TV rights for the last two world championships (data from the 2005 report in brackets):

♂ and ♀	Last WC	Previous WC
		189 (180)

PRESS COVERAGE

Total number of articles published from 25 July to 7 September 2008: 2903

NEW MEDIA COVERAGE (data from the 2005 report in brackets)

- Average daily number of visits to the IAAF's official web site in 2008: 24,987 (not available)
- Average daily number of visits to the IAAF's official web site during the last world championships: 286,752 (not available)
- Number of visits to the athletics page of the IOC web site in 2008: 332,000 (308,596)

MAJOR SPONSORS

Benefits received by the IAAF from its five major sponsors from 2004 to 2007 (maximum five sponsors):



	Cash	VIK	Discounts	Services	Other
Dentsu	X				

> IMAGE & ENVIRONMENT

GENDER EQUITY



In the sport

Percentage of member national federations (corresponding to the number of national federations affiliated to the IAAF) that took part in qualifying events for the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games (data from the Athens 2004 Olympic Games in brackets):

	
Not available (100%)	Not available (100%)

In the IAAF governing body

Evolution of the composition of the IAAF Executive Board (data from the 2005 report in brackets):

	
23 (26)	4 (2)

The IAAF Executive Board presently has a female membership of 14.8%, which is an increase of 7.7% compared to the 2005 report.

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 to its judging/refereeing system and the steps taken to train, certify, select and evaluate judges and referees:

Training & certification

There are 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.

An international starter panel has been established to officiate at World Athletic Series Events over a four-year period.

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 complete an evaluation sheet for consideration by the relevant committee or working group.

APPEAL OF THE SPORT

With the aim of presenting its sport in the most interesting and attractive manner, the IAAF has taken the following steps:

The IAAF has improved the event presentation, and is currently conducting tests to reduce the length of the field events at lower level competitions. A "zero false start" rule might be introduced in 2010.



ENVIRONMENT

The IAAF, while not reporting an official environment programme or action plans, has created a Sustainable Development Commission. It has agreed on various activities to address the environmental impact of athletics competitions.

> ATHLETE WELFARE

ATHLETE REPRESENTATION

The IAAF states that it has an Athletes Commission, whose members are either elected by their peers or appointed by the Federation. One member of the Athletes' Commission has the right to participate in, and vote at, the IAAF Executive Board.

ANTI-DOPING

Number of out-of-competition tests

2006 – 1,656, of which 90% were conducted or financed by the IAAF

2007 – 1,851, of which 90% were conducted or financed by the IAAF

Total number of tests and results

Total number of the 23,305 tests reported in 2007 which resulted in Anti-Doping Rule violations: 94 (0.4%)

> DEVELOPMENT

DEVELOPMENT OF THE FEDERATION

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. Around USD 14 million has been allocated to the implementation of the plan in 2008–2009.

Finance (data from the 2005 report in brackets)

Share of the Federation's total income from Olympic revenues 2004–2007: 10.7% (10%)

Share of the Federation's total income generated by marketing and broadcasting 2004–2007: 81.3% (83.5%)

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 covering administration costs as well as the organisational costs of their competitions.



DEVELOPMENT OF THE SPORT

Summary of the three main development programmes run by the IAAF between 2005 and 2008:

1. Regional development centres and accredited training centres providing education and training opportunities to members of the Athletics Family;
2. Coach education and certification system;
3. Kids' Athletics to encourage participation of school children in athletics.

> 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. 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:

- Track & field: Very high
- Marathon: Very high
- Race walks: Considerable

Level of technology complexity at Olympic venues:

- Track & field: Very high
- Marathon: Very high
- Race walks: Considerable

Television production cost (BOB standards)

Television production for Athletics, Marathon and Race walk is challenging and cost approximately EUR 1,397,860 per day of competition at the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games. It occupied more than 7 very large production vans, the majority of specialty gear and a crew that in aggregate exceeded 350 persons. There were 67.70 hours of production in total, with an average cost/hour of EUR 206,478.

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> OVERVIEW

DISCIPLINES, EVENTS

Disciplines at the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games: 2

- Canoe sprint
- Canoe slalom



Events at the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games: 16

Canoe sprint 		Canoe sprint 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • K-1 500 m • K-1 1,000 m • K-2 500 m • K-2 1,000 m • K-4 1,000 m 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C-1 500 m • C-1 1,000 m • C-2 500 m • C-2 1,000 m 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • K-1 500 m • K-2 500 m • K-4 500 m 	
Canoe slalom 		Canoe slalom 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • K-1 kayak single • C-1 canoe single • C-2 canoe double 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • K-1 kayak single 	

Number of ICF competition days during the 16-day Beijing 2008 Olympic Games schedule: 10



- Canoe sprint: 6
- Canoe slalom: 4

Evolution in number of Olympic events since 1924

	24	28	32	36	48	52	56	60	64	68	72	76	80	84	88	92	96	00	04	08
	0	0	0	9	8	8	8	5	5	5	8	9	9	9	9	12	12	12	12	12
	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	2	2	3	3	4	4	4	4	4
Total	0	0	0	9	9	9	9	7	7	7	11	11	11	12	12	16	16	16	16	16

QUOTAS

Quotas at the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games: 330

			Total
Canoe sprint	175	73	248
Canoe slalom	63	19	82



> HISTORY AND TRADITION

Establishment

Year of establishment of the ICF: 1924

Olympic Games

Year of introduction to the programme of the Olympic Games:

Canoe sprint : 1936 Canoe sprint : 1948
 Canoe slalom : 1972 Canoe slalom : 1972

Number of times on the programme of the Olympic Games:

Canoe sprint : 17 Canoe sprint : 16
 Canoe slalom : 6 Canoe slalom : 6

World championships

Year of first world championships:

Canoe sprint : 1938 Canoe sprint : 1938
 Canoe slalom : 1949 Canoe slalom : 1949

Number of world championships held to date:

Canoe sprint : 37 Canoe sprint : 37
 Canoe slalom : 32 Canoe slalom : 32

Frequency of world championships:

Canoe sprint: Every year except Olympic years
 Canoe slalom: 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 147 member national federations corresponding to NOCs (data from the 2005 report in brackets):











Africa	27 (24)
America	30 (30)
Asia	35 (32)
Europe	45 (43)
Oceania	10 (8)
Total	147 (137)

ACTIVE MEMBER NATIONAL FEDERATIONS











Average percentage of national federations affiliated to the ICF which organised national championships in 2007–2008 (data from the 2005 report in brackets):

		
Canoe sprint	62% (61%)	57% (59%)
Canoe slalom	31% (32%)	30% (32%)

Percentage of national federations which took part in qualifying events for the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games:

	Africa		America		Asia		Europe		Oceania	
										
Canoe sprint	26%	11%	53%	20%	46%	16%	100%	67%	30%	20%
Canoe slalom	19%	7%	53%	30%	41%	22%	84%	40%	40%	30%

Percentage of national federations which took part in the last ICF continental championships:

	Africa		America		Asia		Europe		Oceania	
										
Canoe sprint	22%	11%	53%	17%	54%	19%	98%	56%	0%	0%
Canoe slalom	7%	0%	20%	10%	43%	19%	56%	33%	0%	0%

GLOBAL SPREAD OF EXCELLENCE

Number of medals awarded at the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games (1 gold, 1 silver and 1 bronze per event): 48

Number of NOCs that won medals at the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games (data from the Athens 2004 Olympic Games in brackets):

	Number of NOCs that won medals	Continental distribution of medals won
Africa	1 (0)	2% (0%)
America	1 (3)	4% (10%)
Asia	1 (1)	2% (2%)
Europe	15 (14)	82% (81%)
Oceania	1 (2)	10% (6%)
Total	19 (20)	100% (100%)

> POPULARITY





TICKET SALES AND ATTENDANCE

Number of tickets available and sold during the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games (data from the Athens 2004 Olympic Games in brackets):

	Tickets available	Tickets sold	Share of all tickets sold in the Olympic Games
Canoe sprint	63,260 (64,781)	62,598 (46,209)	1.0% (1.2%)
Canoe slalom	42,297 (29,906)	42,043 (29,590)	0.7% (0.8%)
Total	105,557 (94,687)	104,641 (75,799)	1.7% (2.0%)

MEDIA ACCREDITATION REQUESTS

Number of media accreditation requests at the last two world championships:

		Last WC	Previous WC
Canoe sprint	 and 	450	425
Canoe slalom	 and 	150	125

TELEVISION COVERAGE

Olympic Games

Canoe/Kayak (Total)

Average number of hours of television coverage per day of competition during the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games: 23 (11 days)

The average minute of coverage was watched by: 31.4 million viewers globally

Canoe/Kayak (Canoe sprint)

Average number of hours of television coverage per day of competition during the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games: 24 (6 days)

The average minute of coverage was watched by: 32.4 million viewers globally









Canoe/Kayak (Canoe slalom)

Average number of hours of television coverage per day of competition during the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games: 22 (5 days)

The average minute of coverage was watched by: 22.3 million viewers globally

World championships

Number of territories where the last two world championships were broadcast (data from the 2005 report in brackets):

	Canoe sprint		Canoe slalom	
	Last WC	Previous WC	Last WC	Previous WC
	 and 	 and 	 and 	 and 
Africa	0	0	0	0
America	0	0	0	0
Asia	0	0	0	0
Europe	20	14	20	15
Oceania	0	0	0	0
Total	20 (59)	14 (59)	20 (59)	15 (59)

Number of territories that paid for TV rights for the last two world championships (data from the 2005 report in brackets):

		Last WC	Previous WC
Canoe sprint	 and 	70 (52)	80 (52)
Canoe slalom	 and 	60 (52)	70 (52)

PRESS COVERAGE

Total number of articles published from 25 July to 7 September 2008: 383

NEW MEDIA COVERAGE (data from the 2005 report in brackets)

- Average daily number of visits to the ICF's official web site in 2008: 2,047 (9,648)
- Average daily number of visits to the ICF's official web site during the last world championships:
 - Canoe sprint: 13,391 (14,736)
 - Canoe slalom: Not available (17,133)
- Number of visits to the canoeing page of the IOC web site in 2008: 113,000 (95,637)

MAJOR SPONSORS

Benefits received by the ICF from its five major sponsors from 2004 to 2007 (maximum five sponsors):



The ICF did not have any sponsors from 2004 to 2007.

> IMAGE & ENVIRONMENT

GENDER EQUITY



In the sport

Percentage of member national federations (corresponding to the number of national federations affiliated to the ICF) that took part in qualifying events for the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games (data from the Athens 2004 Olympic Games in brackets):

		
Canoe sprint	59% (60%)	32% (31%)
Canoe slalom	52% (54%)	27% (28%)

In the ICF governing body

Evolution of the composition of the ICF Executive Board (data from the 2005 report in brackets):

	
24 (22)	6 (4)

The ICF Executive Board presently has a female membership of 20%, which is an increase of 4.6% compared to the 2005 report.

TRANSPARENCY AND FAIRNESS ON THE FIELD OF PLAY

Judging has a low impact on the result of a canoe sprint event and a medium impact on the result of a canoe slalom event.

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

Judging/refereeing system

Canoe sprint results are dependent on time alone. Canoe 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. An appeal process involving the head judge is in place.

Training & certification

The ICF supports official training of judges each year on member national federation level.

Member national federations may nominate judges with at least five years experience 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.

APPEAL OF THE SPORT

With the aim of presenting its sport in the most interesting and attractive manner, the ICF has taken the following steps:

The ICF has reviewed its sports programme for TV and launched a new media strategy, including athlete profiling. Some rules have been changed for sprint and slalom and new technical manuals for competitions have been introduced. More active website and TV broadcasting formats are under way.

ENVIRONMENT

The ICF has an environmental programme and action plans in place, and conducts environmental assessments for its events. It is active in waterway protection and clean-up, and works on the development of sustainable permanent canoeing venues.

> ATHLETE WELFARE

ATHLETE REPRESENTATION

The ICF states that it has an Athletes' Commission, whose members are elected by their peers. One member of the Athletes' Commission has the right to participate in, and vote at, the ICF Executive Board.

The appointed Chair of the Athletes' Commission is on the Board. This person collates the information, views and opinions of the elected Athletes' Commission (which meets regularly, at least twice a year). The ICF openly discusses rules, innovations, and other pertinent topics with the athletes in order to keep the sport relevant for them.

ANTI-DOPING

Number of out-of-competition tests

2006 – 714, of which 24% were conducted or financed by the ICF

2007 – 1,778, of which 14% were conducted or financed by the ICF

Total number of tests and results

Total number of the 3,426 tests reported in 2007 which resulted in Anti-Doping Rule violations: 1 (0.03%)

> DEVELOPMENT

DEVELOPMENT OF THE FEDERATION

Strategic planning

The ICF states that it has a four-year strategic planning process in place involving all stakeholders. A new strategic plan was implemented in 2008, some of which has already taken place and been achieved. A review of the plan has been scheduled for 2010 and realignment, if necessary, will be done.

Finance (data from the 2005 report in brackets)

Share of the Federation's total income from Olympic revenues 2004 – 2007: 85.1% (74.9%)

Share of the Federation's total income generated by marketing and broadcasting 2004 – 2007: 1.1% (9.5%)

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

Funds and financial support are 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 are allocated a fixed amount per year to support administrative and operational costs. The ICF Development Programme Commission also distributes funds for canoeing development, particularly for athlete and coaching development.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE SPORT

Summary of the three main development programmes run by the ICF between 2005 and 2008:

1. The ICF has paid particular attention to increasing participation in Asia through the support of a full time coach. The ICF also works for the inclusion of canoe slalom racing in major multi-sport games.
2. The ICF provides support for continental championships and finances equipment and training in Africa.
3. The ICF runs key projects such as technical and administrative training for developing member national federations and equipment donations to new member national federations. The ICF has developed a management manual for national federations.

> COSTS

VENUE COSTS AT THE OLYMPIC GAMES

Venue costs for canoe sprint (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 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 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:

- Canoe sprint: Considerable
- Canoe slalom: Medium

Level of technology complexity at Olympic venues:

- Canoe sprint: Considerable
- Canoe slalom: Considerable

The cost assessments assume that the venue is shared with rowing.

Television production cost (BOB standards)

Canoe sprint: Television production for this sport cost EUR 101,175 per day of competition at the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games. There were 14 hours of production in total, with an average cost/hour of EUR 43,360 and 6 competition days in total.

Canoe slalom: The cost of the 4-day television production cost EUR 588,230 per day at the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games. There were 13.37 hours of production in total, with an average cost/hour of EUR 175,985.



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> OVERVIEW



EVENTS

Events at the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games: 2

	
12-team tournament	12-team tournament



Number of IHF competition days during the 16-day Beijing 2008 Olympic Games schedule: 16

Evolution in number of Olympic events since 1924

	24	28	32	36	48	52	56	60	64	68	72	76	80	84	88	92	96	00	04	08
	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2

QUOTAS

Quotas at the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games

		Total
168	168	336

> HISTORY AND TRADITION


Establishment

Year of establishment of the IHF: 1928

Olympic Games

Year of introduction to the programme of the Olympic Games:

: 1936: Field handball included for the first and only time

: 1972 : 1976

Number of times on the programme of the Olympic Games:

: 11 : 9



World championships

Year of first world championships:

♂: 1938 ♀: 1957

Number of world championships held to date:

♂: 21 ♀: 18

Frequency of world championships: Every two years

Other multi-sports games

Handball is currently on the programme of the All-Africa Games, Pan-American Games and the Asian Games.

> UNIVERSALITY

MEMBER NATIONAL FEDERATIONS

The IHF has 165 member national federations corresponding to NOCs (data from the 2005 report in brackets):

Africa	49 (47)
America	26 (18)
Asia	37 (32)
Europe	48 (45)
Oceania	5 (5)
Total	165 (147)

ACTIVE MEMBER NATIONAL FEDERATIONS

Average percentage of national federations affiliated to the IHF which organised national championships in 2007 – 2008 (data from the 2005 report in brackets):

♂	♀
100% (100%)	100% (86%)

Percentage of national federations which took part in qualifying events for the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games:

Africa		America		Asia		Europe		Oceania	
♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀
17%	17%	33%	33%	29%	29%	33%	33%	100%	100%

Percentage of national federations which took part in the last IHF continental championships:

Africa		America		Asia		Europe		Oceania	
♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀
17%	17%	33%	33%	29%	29%	33%	33%	100%	100%



GLOBAL SPREAD OF EXCELLENCE

Number of medals awarded at the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games (1 gold, 1 silver and 1 bronze per event): 6

Number of NOCs that won medals at the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games (data from the Athens 2004 Olympic Games in brackets):

	Number of NOCs that won medals	Continental distribution of medals won
Africa	0 (0)	0% (0%)
America	0 (0)	0% (0%)
Asia	1 (1)	17% (17%)
Europe	5 (5)	83% (83%)
Oceania	0 (0)	0% (0%)
Total	6 (6)	100% (100%)

> POPULARITY



TICKET SALES AND ATTENDANCE

Number of tickets available and sold during the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games (data from the Athens 2004 Olympic Games in brackets):

Tickets available	Tickets sold	Share of all tickets sold in the Olympic Games
231,338 (273,997)	227,956 (150,990)	3.6% (4.0%)

MEDIA ACCREDITATION REQUESTS

Number of media accreditation requests at the last two world championships:

	Last WC	Previous WC
	1,568	1,678
	812	317

TELEVISION COVERAGE

Olympic Games

Average number of hours of television coverage per day of competition during the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games: 71 (16 days)

The average minute of coverage was watched by: 23.3 million viewers globally



World championships

Number of territories where the last two world championships were broadcast (data from the 2005 report in brackets):

	Last WC		Previous WC	
	♂	♀	♂	♀
Africa	49	50	44	31
America	15	14	15	8
Asia	47	14	46	8
Europe	35	21	30	15
Oceania	4	0	4	0
Total	150 (52)	99 (32)	139 (44)	62 (18)

Number of territories that paid for TV rights for the last two world championships (data from the 2005 report in brackets):

	Last WC	Previous WC
♂	150 (33)	139 (38)
♀	102 (13)	62 (22)

PRESS COVERAGE

Total number of articles published from 25 July to 7 September 2008: 138

NEW MEDIA COVERAGE (data from the 2005 report in brackets)

- Average daily number of visits to the IHF's official web site in 2008: 2,200 (1,000)
- Average daily number of visits to the IHF's official web site during the last world championships: 19,500 (1,800)
- Number of visits to the handball page of the IOC web site in 2008: 163,000 (91,071)

MAJOR SPONSORS

Benefits received by the IHF from its five major sponsors from 2004 to 2007 (maximum five sponsors):

	Cash	VIK	Discounts	Services	Other
Adidas	X				X
Select	X				X
Mondo	X			X	



> IMAGE & ENVIRONMENT

GENDER EQUITY

In the sport

Percentage of member national federations (corresponding to the number of national federations affiliated to the IHF) that took part in qualifying events for the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games (data from the Athens 2004 Olympic Games in brackets):

23% (36%)	23% (35%)

In the IHF governing body

Evolution of the composition of the IHF Executive Board (data from the 2005 report in brackets):

17 (17)	1 (1)

The IHF Executive Board presently has a female membership of 5.6%, which represents no change compared to the 2005 report.

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 to its judging/refereeing system and the steps taken to train, certify, 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 annually an IHF list of referees with three subcategories: IHF Elite, IHF Talent and IHF Other. The path to the IHF list is through a Global Referee Training Program, where candidates are recruited globally, trained and tested over a few years, before they are approved as IHF referees. Some of these referee pairs may, on the basis of demonstrated capacity and potential, be placed relatively soon in the IHF talent group, while others first must show their readiness in IHF events. Successful performance in IHF youth and junior events, together with a demonstrated potential for rapid advancement, will lead to promotion to the Elite Group. This standardised approach endeavours to ensure a 'common line' among all IHF referees, regardless of nationality and background.

Selection

Referees for the Olympic Games and the (senior) World Championships are selected following special training and nomination courses, from among the members of the Elite Group. Referees for youth and junior world championships are selected from among the members of the Talent Group. This approach ensures that only referee pairs who are already well known to the IHF for their strong technical skills and personal characteristics will be considered for the IHF events. Conversely, these referee pairs will have been subjected to several years of standardised training and development.

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APPEAL OF THE SPORT

With the aim of presenting its sport in the most interesting and attractive manner, the IHF has taken the following steps:

The IHF has introduced new camera positions; new playing schedules; new events; match coverage via the internet; multimedia tools on the website; rules changes; development of statistics and analyses; and production and development of teaching and training software.

ENVIRONMENT

The IHF has no specific environmental programmes or action plans in place. Its response does not indicate any recognition of the role it can play as a federation in venue design/operation or event hosting practices, and offers no indication of its future intentions in this area.

> ATHLETE WELFARE

ATHLETE REPRESENTATION

The IHF states that it has an Athletes' Commission, whose members are elected by their peers. Members of the Athletes' Commission do not have the right to participate or vote in the IHF Executive Board. The Athletes' Commission raises issues which are integrated in the discussions of the decision-making bodies.

ANTI-DOPING

Number of out-of-competition tests

2006 – 0, of which 0% were conducted or financed by the IHF

2007 – 0, of which 0% were conducted or financed by the IHF

Total number of tests and results

Total number of the 3,091 tests reported in 2007 which resulted in Anti-Doping Rule violations: 28 (0.9%)

> DEVELOPMENT

DEVELOPMENT OF THE FEDERATION

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 (data from the 2005 report in brackets)

Share of the Federation's total income from Olympic revenues 2004–2007: 27.1% (23.2%)

Share of the Federation's total income generated by marketing and broadcasting 2004–2007: 72.9% (62.5%)

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

Funding for the different IHF development projects are split among the continents and member national federations.



DEVELOPMENT OF THE SPORT

Summary of the main development programmes run by the IHF between 2005 and 2008:

- Challenge-Trophy Events – this new concept enables international competitions for less developed handball nations and includes referee and coaching courses to be staged around the event. The winner of the Challenge Trophy Tournaments shall be able to participate in continental championships;
- Development Aid Project – the IHF provides equipment and material for less-developed nations in order to enable them to practise handball.

> COSTS

VENUE 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 16 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 (BOB standards)

Television production for handball cost EUR 89,475 per day of a 12-day competition at the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games. There were 135.45 hours of production in total, with an average cost/hour of EUR 10,570.



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> OVERVIEW

EVENTS

Events at the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games: 14

♂		♀	
• Under 60 kg	• 81–90 kg	• Under 48 kg	• 63–70 kg
• 60–66 kg	• 90–100 kg	• 48–52 kg	• 70–78 kg
• 66–73 kg	• Over 100 kg	• 52–57 kg	• Over 78 kg
• 73–81 kg		• 57–63 kg	

Number of IJF competition days during the 16-day Beijing 2008 Olympic Games schedule: 7

Evolution in number of Olympic events since 1924

	24	28	32	36	48	52	56	60	64	68	72	76	80	84	88	92	96	00	04	08
♂	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	6	6	8	8	7	7	7	7	7	7
♀	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	7	7	7	7
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	6	6	8	8	7	14	14	14	14	14

QUOTAS

Quotas at the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games

♂	♀	Total*
217	147	386

* Also includes 22 places allocated by the Tripartite Commission

> HISTORY AND TRADITION

Establishment

Year of establishment of the IJF: 1951

Olympic Games

Year of introduction to the programme of the Olympic Games:

♂: 1964 ♀: 1992

Number of times on the programme of the Olympic Games:

♂: 11 ♀: 5



World championships

Year of first world championships:

♂: 1956 ♀: 1980

Number of world championships held to date:

♂: 25 ♀: 15

Frequency of world championships: Every two years

Other multi-sports games

Judo is currently on the programme of the All-Africa Games, Pan-American Games, Asian Games, Commonwealth Games and the Universiade.

> UNIVERSALITY

MEMBER NATIONAL FEDERATIONS

The IJF has 195 member national federations corresponding to NOCs (data from the 2005 report in brackets):

Africa	48 (45)
America	42 (42)
Asia	39 (38)
Europe	49 (46)
Oceania	17 (18)
Total	195 (189)

ACTIVE MEMBER NATIONAL FEDERATIONS

Average percentage of national federations affiliated to the IJF which organised national championships in 2007–2008 (data from the 2005 report in brackets):

♂	♀
82% (67%)	68% (62%)

Percentage of national federations which took part in qualifying events for the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games:

Africa		America		Asia		Europe		Oceania	
♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀
67%	42%	Not available	Not available	82%	64%	100%	80%	53%	29%

Percentage of national federations which took part in the last IJF continental championships:

Africa		America		Asia		Europe		Oceania	
♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀
52%	44%	Not available	Not available	77%	54%	90%	67%	59%	29%



GLOBAL SPREAD OF EXCELLENCE

Number of medals awarded at the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games (1 gold, 1 silver and 2 bronze per event): 56

Number of NOCs that won medals at the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games (data from the Athens 2004 Olympic Games in brackets):

	Number of NOCs that won medals	Continental distribution of medals won
Africa	2 (0)	5% (0%)
America	4 (3)	20% (16%)
Asia	9 (5)	45% (36%)
Europe	10 (16)	30% (48%)
Oceania	0 (0)	0% (0%)
Total	25 (24)	100% (100%)

> POPULARITY

TICKET SALES AND ATTENDANCE

Number of tickets available and sold during the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games (data from the Athens 2004 Olympic Games in brackets):

Tickets available	Tickets sold	Share of all tickets sold in the Olympic Games
66,432 (82,298)	65,955 (51,807)	1% (1.4%)

MEDIA ACCREDITATION REQUESTS

Number of media accreditation requests at the last two world championships:

	Last WC	Previous WC
♂ and ♀	29	26

TELEVISION COVERAGE

Olympic Games

Average number of hours of television coverage per day of competition during the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games: 53 (7 days)

The average minute of coverage was watched by: 39.2 million viewers globally



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World championships

Number of territories where the last two world championships were broadcast (data from the 2005 report in brackets):

	Last WC	Previous WC
	♂ and ♀	♂ and ♀
Africa	0	3
America	6	3
Asia	5	4
Europe	18	16
Oceania	0	0
Total	29 (14)	26 (12)

Number of territories that paid for TV rights for the last two world championships (data from the 2005 report in brackets):

	Last WC	Previous WC
♂ and ♀	29 (14)	26 (12)

PRESS COVERAGE

Total number of articles published from 25 July to 7 September 2008: 238

NEW MEDIA COVERAGE (data from the 2005 report in brackets)

- Average daily number of visits to the IJF's official web site in 2008: No data available due to website renovation (5,000)
- Average daily number of visits to the IJF's official web site during the last world championships: No data available due to website renovation (8,000)
- Number of visits to the judo page of the IOC web site in 2008: 142,000 (103,671)

MAJOR SPONSORS

Benefits received by the IJF from its five major sponsors from 2004 to 2007 (maximum five sponsors):

	Cash	VIK	Discounts	Services	Other
Mizuno	X			X	X
SFJAM	X	X			X
Taishan	X				
SEK Adidas – DD Adidas	X				
Musashido Co Ltd	X				





> IMAGE & ENVIRONMENT

GENDER EQUITY



In the sport

Percentage of member national federations (corresponding to the number of national federations affiliated to the IJF) that took part in qualifying events for the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games (data from the Athens 2004 Olympic Games in brackets):

	
61% (73%)	45% (58%)

In the IJF governing body

Evolution of the composition of the IJF Executive Board (data from the 2005 report in brackets):

	
18 (10)	1 (1)

The IJF Executive Board presently has a female membership of 5.3%, which is a decrease of 3.8% compared to the 2005 report.

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 to its judging/refereeing system and the steps taken to train, certify, select and evaluate judges and referees:

Judging/refereeing system

Judo contests are always officiated by three referees (one central referee assisted by two judges), who are drawn at random by computer.

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 championship.

Certification

National referees may sit the examination for the continental referee licence from the age of 25, 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, on the condition that they referee actively at national and continental level and have a 3rd Dan black belt, at least 15 years of judo experience and the ability to communicate in one of the three IJF official languages.

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 who officiated during the last two World Championships, according to an established continental quota as well as a top ranking list.

Evaluation

Referees are evaluated by the IJF Refereeing Commission.



APPEAL OF THE SPORT

With the aim of presenting its sport in the most interesting and attractive manner, the IJF has taken the following steps:

The IJF produces video tapes with highlights for public presentation and press releases for spectators and media. For some events (e.g. Masters), systematic presentations of the athletes are made. The IJF has also changed the competition format, introduced new events (Grand Slam, Grand Prix and Masters) and created world ranking lists.

ENVIRONMENT

The IJF does not yet have specific environmental programmes or action plans in place, but it has recently created a commission to work on this subject.

> ATHLETE WELFARE

ATHLETE REPRESENTATION

The IJF states that it has an Athletes' Commission, wherein members are either elected by their peers or appointed. Members of the Athletes' Commission do not have the right to participate or vote in the IJF Executive Board.

ANTI-DOPING

Number of out-of-competition tests

2006 – 110 of which 0% were conducted or financed by the IJF

2007 – 110 of which 0% were conducted or financed by the IJF

Total number of tests and results

Total number of the 3,759 tests reported in 2007 which resulted in Anti-Doping Rule violations: 45 (1.2%)

> DEVELOPMENT

DEVELOPMENT OF THE FEDERATION

Strategic planning

The IJF states that it has a four-year strategic planning process in place. The IJF plans to implement a completely new events calendar involving the five continents. The IJF also seeks to create or expand existing commissions to deal with i.e. peace and ethics.

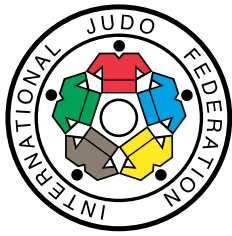
Finance (data from the 2005 report in brackets)

Share of the Federation's total income from Olympic revenues 2004–2007: 68.7% (46.6%)

Share of the Federation's total income generated by marketing and broadcasting 2004–2007: 31.3% (47.3%)

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

The IJF allocates 40% of its income, and 50% of its Olympic revenues to its continental unions, which in turn organise the financial distribution of support to the member national federations. Moreover, the IJF has created an International Judo Foundation which provides equipment, assistance and funding to the IJF unions and national federations.



DEVELOPMENT OF THE SPORT

Summary of the main development programmes run by the IJF between 2005 and 2008:

Seminars on coaching, education and organisational issues are held each year for more than 100 men and women referees. All expenses, including accommodation, insurance and travel arrangements are covered 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 and 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 (BOB standards)

Television production for judo cost EUR 105,375 per day of competition at the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games. There were 7 competition days in total. There were 32.47 hours of production in total, with an average cost/hour of EUR 22,720.



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AIBA

BWF

FEI

FIBA

FIE

FIFA

FIG

FIH

FILA

FINA

FISA

FITA

FIVB

IAAF

ICF

IHF

IJF

ISAF

ISSF

ITF

ITTF

ITU

IWF

UCI



UIPM

WTF

> OVERVIEW



EVENTS

Events at the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games: 11

		Open
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Windsurfer (rs:x) One person dingy (laser) Two person dingy (470) Keelboat (star) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Windsurfer (rs:x) One person dingy (laser radial) Two person dingy (470) Keelboat (yngling) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Multihull (tornado) Heavy weight dinghy (finn) Skiff (49er)



Number of ISAF competition days during the 16-day Beijing 2008 Olympic Games schedule: 12

Evolution in number of Olympic events since 1924

	24	28	32	36	48	52	56	60	64	68	72	76	80	84	88	92	96	00	04	08
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	3	3	4	4
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	3	3	4	4
Mixed	3	3	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	7	6	4	4	5	3	3
Total	3	3	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	7	8	10	10	11	11	11

QUOTAS

Quotas at the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games

		Open	Total
153	137	110	400

> HISTORY AND TRADITION

Establishment

Year of establishment of the ISAF: 1907

Olympic Games

Year of introduction to the programme of the Olympic Games:

: 1900 : 1900

Number of times on the programme of the Olympic Games:

: 25 : 25

World championships

Year of first world championships:

♂: 1900 ♀: 1950

Number of world championships held to date:

♂: Not available ♀: Not available

Frequency of world championships: Every four years

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 126 member national federations corresponding to NOCs (data from the 2005 report in brackets):

Africa	15 (13)
America	29 (28)
Asia	25 (21)
Europe	46 (43)
Oceania	11 (9)
Total	126 (114)

ACTIVE MEMBER NATIONAL FEDERATIONS

Average percentage of national federations affiliated to the ISAF which organised national championships in 2007 – 2008 (data from the 2005 report in brackets):

National championships are run by national federations and the ISAF does not have access to statistics.

Percentage of national federations which took part in qualifying events for the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games:

Africa		America		Asia		Europe		Oceania	
♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀
33%	7%	66%	41%	50%	35%	83%	74%	25%	17%

Percentage of national federations which took part in the last ISAF continental championships:

The ISAF does not organise continental championships.

GLOBAL SPREAD OF EXCELLENCE

Number of medals awarded at the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games (1 gold, 1 silver and 1 bronze per event): 33

Number of NOCs that won medals at the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games (data from the Athens 2004 Olympic Games in brackets):

	Number of NOCs that won medals	Continental distribution of medals won
Africa	0 (0)	0% (0%)
America	3 (4)	15% (18%)
Asia	1 (2)	6% (6%)
Europe	12 (14)	67% (76%)
Oceania	2 (0)	12% (0%)
Total	18 (20)	100% (100%)

> POPULARITY

TICKET SALES AND ATTENDANCE



Number of tickets available and sold during the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games (data from the Athens 2004 Olympic Games in brackets):

Tickets available	Tickets sold	Share of all tickets sold in the Olympic Games
8,320 (11,612)	8,320 (11,612)*	0.1% (0.3%)

* This number does not include the number of spectators on the breakwater stands who accessed the venue free of charge.

MEDIA ACCREDITATION REQUESTS

Number of media accreditation requests at the last two world championships:

	Last WC	Previous WC
 and 	307	250

TELEVISION COVERAGE

Olympic Games

Average number of hours of television coverage per day of competition during the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games: 11 (12 days)

The average minute of coverage was watched by: 24.5 million viewers globally

World championships

Number of territories where the last two world championships were broadcast (data from the 2005 report in brackets):

	Last WC	Previous WC
	♂ and ♀	♂ and ♀
Africa	5	Not available
America	6	
Asia	18	
Europe	28	
Oceania	4	
Total	61 (not available)	Not available (not available)

Number of territories that paid for TV rights for the last two world championships (data from the 2005 report in brackets):

♂ and ♀	Last WC	Previous WC
		7 (0)

PRESS COVERAGE

Total number of articles published from 25 July to 7 September 2008: 56

NEW MEDIA COVERAGE (data from the 2005 report in brackets)

- Average daily number of visits to the ISAF's official web site in 2008: 30,000 (15,000)
- Average daily number of visits to the ISAF's official web site during the last world championships: 52,000 (30,000)
- Number of visits to the sailing page of the IOC web site in 2008: 115,000 (79,716)

MAJOR SPONSORS

Benefits received by the ISAF from its five major sponsors from 2004 to 2007 (maximum five sponsors):



	Cash	VIK	Discounts	Services	Other
Rolex	X	X			
Volvo	X			X	
San Pellegrino	X	X			
Portugal Tourism	X	X			
Schenker globalsports		X			

> IMAGE & ENVIRONMENT

GENDER EQUITY



In the sport

Percentage of member national federations (corresponding to the number of national federations affiliated to the ISAF) that took part in qualifying events for the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games (data from the Athens 2004 Olympic Games in brackets):

	
61% (29%)	45% (25%)

In the ISAF governing body

Evolution of the composition of the ISAF Executive Board (data from the 2005 report in brackets):

	
6 (5)	2 (3)

The ISAF Executive Board presently has a female membership of 25%, which is a decrease of 12.5% compared to the 2005 report.

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 to its judging/refereeing system and the steps taken to train, certify, select and evaluate judges and referees:

Judging/refereeing system

Sailing is basically a self policing sport and interactions of referees are limited. 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. The recently introduced Medal Race and the development of penalties given by on the water referees have increased the importance of jury decisions.

Training & certification

The ISAF runs a well structured and established development programme for race officials. While clinics and national seminars are organised for basic training, international seminars are also held to increase the quality of referees worldwide. The ISAF publishes and updates manuals, policies and best practice guides regularly and provides training and instructions during all major events to ensure consistency of interpretation of the racing rules of sailing.

International race officials are selected among national officials recommended by the national authority and need to meet high standards of experience, rules knowledge, mentoring skills and arbitration skills. In addition they need to attend an ISAF seminar, where they must pass a written examination and a performance assessment. International race officials are required to reapply every four years. Their performance in the four year period is then assessed against criteria for quality and consistency.

Selection & evaluation

Race officials for high profile events are selected by a commission, based on recommendations from specialised members of the ISAF staff. These appointments are based on criteria such as experience, universality, gender equality and knowledge in specific areas of the sport of sailing.

A system of event reports is in place to evaluate performance. These reports are considered and reviewed by the appointments committees to guide decisions on certifications and selections to events. The performance evaluation consists of pre-event preparations, rules knowledge, decision making, event management and overall performance. During major events, evaluation takes place within the race officials' team after every day of competition. Every referee receives confidential feedback and if necessary a mentor system is available to increase the referee's performance.

APPEAL OF THE SPORT

With the aim of presenting its sport in the most interesting and attractive manner, the ISAF has taken the following steps:

First used at an event in 2006, the introduction of a medal race has greatly improved the ability to present sailing to both spectators and TV audience in a format that adds excitement and clarity. With courses located close to on-shore spectators and with the continued development of on-board cameras, on-board audio and track and trace technology, the presentation of sailing has been greatly enhanced for spectators, as well as for those who follow the events on TV or online. National flags on sails and the introduction of series leader bibs for competitors further facilitate understanding. The development of information online – live mark roundings, tracking and TV footage – helps to bring sailing to a larger global audience.

The ISAF Sailing World Cup, launched in 2008, adds an annual series for elite competition with consistent coverage from seven events and an accumulative scoring system. The ISAF has also continued to develop its pinnacle event: the ISAF Sailing World Championships, held every four years in the year before the Olympic Games.

The ISAF has allowed for the selection of colourful, high performance boats for the Youth Worlds and the 2010 Youth Olympic Games in order to make the sport more attractive to both sailors and audiences. The inclusion of match racing for women at the 2012 Olympic Sailing Competition helps the ISAF promote the diversity of the sport by show-casing the fast action, one-on-one racing of this discipline.

ENVIRONMENT

The ISAF does not yet have a specific environmental programme or action plans in place, but it has been active in addressing many of the issues and opportunities related to sailing, at least as pertains to waterways and venues for the sport. The environment is one of nine key objectives within the ISAF Strategic Plan, and the ISAF has developed the ISAF Code of Environmentally Friendly Behaviour. The ISAF has launched an ISAF environment site where the Code is posted and where links to successful environmental sailing initiatives around the world are presented.

> ATHLETE WELFARE

ATHLETE REPRESENTATION

The ISAF states that it has an Athletes' Commission, whose members are elected by their peers. Members of the Athletes' Commission do not have the right to participate or vote in the ISAF Executive Board.

The Athletes' Commission produces a quarterly report and puts forward their recommendations to the Executive Committee through their Chair and Vice-Chair on an annual basis. In addition, a Vice-President provides the Executive Council with an annual update on the activities of the Athletes' Commission. The Athletes' Commission works closely with the ISAF Sailing World Cup Managing Group and is involved in the planning of all major ISAF events.

The ISAF encourages athletes to become members of its committees and currently has a total of 20 athletes serving on the various ISAF committees, commissions and forums. All athletes are welcome to be observers at ISAF conferences.

ANTI-DOPING

Number of out-of-competition tests

2006 – 122, of which 51% were conducted or financed by ISAF

2007 – 188, of which 85% were conducted or financed by ISAF

Total number of tests and results

Total number of the 1,306 tests reported in 2007 which resulted in Anti-Doping Rule violations: 7 (0.5%)

> DEVELOPMENT

DEVELOPMENT OF THE FEDERATION

Strategic planning

The ISAF's strategic planning process which spans a four-year cycle (2008–2012) is continuously being reviewed for relevance and timelines. The strategic plan has nine key objectives:

- Sailors (enhance support services for sailors);
- Participation (promote sailing as one of the major participatory lifetime sports and provide increased opportunities for participation);
- Media (improve the quality and quantity of media coverage);
- Race officials (enhance the number, standard and standing of race officials);
- Governance (ensure the effective and efficient governance of the sport);
- Accessibility and equipment (promote the accessibility and availability of equipment);
- Events (enhance the quality and appeal of sailing events);
- Finance (ensure the long term financial viability of the ISAF);
- Environment (respect and safeguard the environment).

Finance (data from the 2005 report in brackets)

Share of the Federation's total income from Olympic revenues 2004–2007: 38.4% (65%)

Share of the Federation's total income generated by marketing and broadcasting 2004–2007: 10% (10%)

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

The ISAF does not provide direct financial distribution to member national federations. However, the ISAF finances education programmes and subsidises event participation.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE SPORT

Summary of the three main development programmes run by the ISAF between 2005 and 2008:

1. Race Officials' Training Programme – the ISAF continues to organise clinics, seminars and workshops under this successful programme, which has an annual budget of EUR 80,680.
2. Athletes Participation Programme – this programme allows athletes to apply, via their member national authority, for funding to help with coaching, entry fees and travel subsidies. In 2008, 26 sailors (45% female) from 17 nations received funding support. The 2011 ISAF Sailing World Championships to be held in Perth (Australia) includes an Emerging Nations Plan to encourage and assist emerging sailing nations to compete in the Olympic Sailing Competition.
3. Connect to Sailing Programme – dedicated to the development of grassroots sailing and the support of the sailing industry, this multi-project programme is a key initiative for the ISAF and the sport of sailing. The current focus is on the delivery of 'how to' blueprints for increasing participation and achieving strong and lasting foundations for the sport. In 2008, the ISAF published the ISAF 'Learn to Sail' Training Programme. The creation of a generic programme aligned with established training programmes and reflecting best practice is an exciting and fundamental step to support the development of sailing around the world. In 2009, an accreditation system will be launched to recognise member national authorities using the 'Learn to Sail' Training Programme.

> 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: High

Level of technology complexity at Olympic venues: High

Television production cost (BOB standards)

Television production for sailing cost EUR 327,230 per day of competition at the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games), in relation to the 13 competition days. There were 78 hours of production in total, with an average cost/hour of EUR 54,540.

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> OVERVIEW

EVENTS

Events at the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games: 15

	♂	♀
Rifle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 50 m rifle prone • 50 m rifle 3 positions • 10 m air rifle 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 50 m rifle 3 positions • 10 m rifle
Pistol	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 50 m pistol • 25 m rapid fire pistol • 10 m air pistol 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 25 m pistol • 10 m air pistol
Shotgun	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trap • Double trap • Skeet 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trap • Skeet

Number of ISSF competition days during the 16-day Beijing 2008 Olympic Games schedule: 9

Evolution in number of Olympic events since 1924

	24	28	32	36	48	52	56	60	64	68	72	76	80	84	88	92	96	00	04	08
♂	10	0	2	3	4	7	7	6	6	0	0	0	0	6	7	7	10	10	10	9
♀	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	4	4	5	7	7	6
Mixed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	8	7	7	2	2	2	0	0	0	0
Total	10	0	2	3	4	7	7	6	6	7	8	7	7	11	13	13	15	17	17	15

QUOTAS

Quotas at the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games: 390

> HISTORY AND TRADITION

Establishment

Year of establishment of the ISSF: 1907

Olympic Games

Year of introduction to the programme of the Olympic Games:

♂: 1896 ♀: 1896

Number of times on the programme of the Olympic Games:

♂: 24 ♀: 11

World championships

Year of first world championships:

♂: 1897 ♀: 1958

Number of world championships held to date:

♂: 49 ♀: 13

Frequency of world championships: Every four years

Other multi-sports games

Shooting is currently on the programme of the Pan-American Games, Asian Games, All-Africa Games and the Commonwealth Games.

> UNIVERSALITY

MEMBER NATIONAL FEDERATIONS

The ISSF has 145 member national federations corresponding to NOCs (data from the 2005 report in brackets):

Africa	16 (15)
America	36 (34)
Asia	38 (39)
Europe	49 (48)
Oceania	6 (5)
Total	145 (141)

ACTIVE MEMBER NATIONAL FEDERATIONS

Average percentage of national federations affiliated to the ISSF which organised national championships in 2007 – 2008 (data from the 2005 report in brackets):

♂	♀
92% (100%)	79% (100%)

Percentage of national federations which took part in qualifying events for the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games:

Africa		America		Asia		Europe		Oceania	
♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀
75%	50%	77%	67%	90%	79%	89%	87%	33%	33%

Percentage of national federations which took part in the last ISSF continental championships:

Africa		America		Asia		Europe		Oceania	
♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀
75%	50%	74%	54%	76%	60%	89%	78%	67%	33%

GLOBAL SPREAD OF EXCELLENCE

Number of medals awarded at the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games (1 gold, 1 silver and 1 bronze per event): 45

Number of NOCs that won medals at the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games (data from the Athens 2004 Olympic Games in brackets):

	Number of NOCs that won medals	Continental distribution of medals won
Africa	0 (0)	0% (0%)
America	2 (2)	16% (8%)
Asia	4 (5)	27% (29%)
Europe	12 (14)	55% (59%)
Oceania	1 (1)	2% (4%)
Total	19 (22)	100% (100%)

> POPULARITY



TICKET SALES AND ATTENDANCE

Number of tickets available and sold during the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games (data from the Athens 2004 Olympic Games in brackets):

Tickets available	Tickets sold	Share of all tickets sold in the Olympic Games
30,965 (19,084)	30,398 (15,382)	0.5% (0.5%)

MEDIA ACCREDITATION REQUESTS

Number of media accreditation requests at the last two world championships:

	Last WC (shotgun only)	Previous WC (all disciplines)
 and 	110	240

TELEVISION COVERAGE

Olympic Games

Average number of hours of television coverage per day of competition during the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games: 12 (10 days)

The average minute of coverage was watched by: 28 million viewers globally

World championships

Number of territories where the last two world championships were broadcast (data from the 2005 report in brackets):

	Last WC	Previous WC
 and 	20 (20)	20 (4)

Number of territories that paid for TV rights for the last two world championships (data from the 2005 report in brackets):

	Last WC	Previous WC
 and 	7 (4)	4 (not available)

PRESS COVERAGE

Total number of articles published from 25 July to 7 September 2008: 46

NEW MEDIA COVERAGE (data from the 2005 report in brackets)

- Average daily number of visits to the ISSF's official web site in 2008: 7,500 (5,500)
- Average daily number of visits to the ISSF's official web site during the last world championships: 15,000 (8,000)
- Number of visits to the shooting page of the IOC web site in 2008: 164,000 (134,099)

MAJOR SPONSORS

Benefits received by the ISSF from its five major sponsors from 2004 to 2007 (maximum five sponsors):



	Cash	VIK	Discounts	Services	Other
Sius AG	X	X		X	
BR Germany	X				
Shooting sport manufacturers	X		X		

> IMAGE & ENVIRONMENT

GENDER EQUITY



In the sport

Percentage of member national federations (corresponding to the number of national federations affiliated to the ISSF) that took part in qualifying events for the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games (data from the Athens 2004 Olympic Games in brackets):

	
83% (77%)	74% (68%)

In the ISSF governing body

Evolution of the composition of the ISSF Executive Board (data from the 2005 report in brackets):

	
12 (12)	1 (1)

The ISSF Executive Board presently has a female membership of 7.7%, which represents no change compared to the 2005 report.

TRANSPARENCY AND FAIRNESS ON THE FIELD OF PLAY

Judging has a low impact on the result of shooting competitions.

Summary of information provided by the ISSF in respect to its judging/refereeing system and the steps taken to train, certify, 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. In top-level competitions, scores are computed electronically and displayed to competitors and spectators in real time. The electronic system removes the possibility of human error.

Training & certification

Member national federations are encouraged to run training and selection courses for national judges, who are subsequently encouraged to attend an ISSF course. Those judges that pass detailed written and verbal tests are awarded a diploma indicating that 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.

APPEAL OF THE SPORT

With the aim of presenting its sport in the most interesting and attractive manner, the ISSF has taken the following steps:

The ISSF is continuously working to improve the presentation of the finals and are also working to develop its own video and TV production for the website and TV stations.

ENVIRONMENT

The ISSF has no specific environmental programme or action plan in place, however it is sending specialists to meetings of experts regarding lead and noise pollution.

> ATHLETE WELFARE

ATHLETE REPRESENTATION

The ISSF states that it has an Athletes' Committee, whose members are either elected by their peers or appointed by the Federation. One member of the Athletes' Committee has the right to participate in, and vote at, the ISSF Executive Board.

The Athletes' Committee meets once a year during the same time as all section committees. The Athletes' Committee discusses all various matters with each section committee and reports to the Administrative Council. The Chairman of the Athletes Committee is member of the Executive Committee and is therefore eligible to participate in all meetings.

ANTI-DOPING

Number of out-of-competition tests

2006 – 28, of which 0% were conducted or financed by ISSF

2007 – 30, of which 0% were conducted or financed by ISSF

Total number of tests and results

Total number of the 2,447 tests reported in 2007 which resulted in Anti-Doping Rule violations: 3 (0.1%)

> DEVELOPMENT

DEVELOPMENT OF THE FEDERATION

Strategic planning

The ISSF states that it does not have a four-year strategic planning process in place. Its development is ongoing and is discussed and decided yearly in the meetings of the Executive Committee.

Finance (data from the 2005 report in brackets)

Share of the Federation's total income from Olympic revenues 2004–2007: 69.8% (48.6%)

Share of the Federation's total income generated by marketing and broadcasting 2004–2007: 6.7% (7.6%)

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

Financial support is granted to member national federations and continental confederations based on participation at general assemblies and world championships, as well as payment of fees. The ISSF also contributes to organising committees by dispatching staff and providing material for entries, accreditation and result services.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE SPORT

Summary of the three main development programmes run by the ISSF between 2005 and 2008:

1. Coach education;
2. Judge and referee education;
3. Video production and own TV production.

> 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 competition of the modern pentathlon.

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 (BOB standards)

The cost for television production for shooting was EUR 176,930 per day for nine competition days at the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games. There were 61.45 hours of production in total, with an average cost/hour of EUR 25,915.

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> OVERVIEW

EVENTS

Events at the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games: 4

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Singles • Doubles 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Singles • Doubles

Number of ITF competition days during the 16-day Beijing 2008 Olympic Games schedule: 8

Evolution in number of Olympic events since 1924

	24	28	32	36	48	52	56	60	64	68	72	76	80	84	88	92	96	00	04	08
	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	2	2	2
	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	2	2	2
Mixed	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	4	4	4	4

QUOTAS

Quotas at the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games

		Total
86	86	172

> HISTORY AND TRADITION

Establishment

Year of establishment of the ITF: 1913

Olympic Games

Year of introduction to the programme of the Olympic Games:

: 1896 : 1900

Number of times on the programme of the Olympic Games:

: 13 : 11

World championships

Year of first world championships:

♂: 1877 (1st Grand Slam for Men) ♀: 1884 (1st Grand Slam for Women)

Number of world championships held to date (Wimbledon):

♂: 108 ♀: 92

Frequency of world championships: Annually

Other multi-sports games

Tennis is currently on the programme of the All-Africa Games, Pan American Games, Asian Games, Commonwealth Games and the Universiade.

> UNIVERSALITY

MEMBER NATIONAL FEDERATIONS

The ITF has 202 member national federations corresponding to NOCs (data from the 2005 report in brackets):

Africa	50 (51)
America	42 (42)
Asia	44 (43)
Europe	49 (48)
Oceania	17 (15)
Total	202 (199)

ACTIVE MEMBER NATIONAL FEDERATIONS

Average percentage of national federations affiliated to the ITF which organised national championships in 2007–2008 (data from the 2005 report in brackets):

♂	♀
100% (100%)	100% (100%)

Percentage of national federations which took part in qualifying events for the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games:

Africa		America		Asia		Europe		Oceania	
♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀
22%	10%	67%	52%	75%	34%	92%	82%	18%	12%

Percentage of national federations which took part in the last ITF continental championships:

Africa		America		Asia		Europe		Oceania	
♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀
30%	40%	100%	100%	77%	66%	100%	100%	21%	21%

GLOBAL SPREAD OF EXCELLENCE

Number of medals awarded at the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games (1 gold, 1 silver and 1 bronze per event): 12

Evolution of number of NOCs that won medals at the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games (data from the Athens 2004 Olympic Games in brackets):

	Number of NOCs that won medals	Continental distribution of medals won
Africa	0 (0)	0% (0%)
America	2 (3)	25% (42%)
Asia	1 (1)	8% (8%)
Europe	5 (5)	67% (42%)
Oceania	0 (1)	0% (8%)
Total	8 (10)	100% (100%)

> POPULARITY



TICKET SALES AND ATTENDANCE

Number of tickets available and sold during the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games (data from the Athens 2004 Olympic Games in brackets):

Tickets available	Tickets sold	Share of all tickets sold in the Olympic Games
105,461 (118,498)	104,438 (96,459)	1.7% (2.5%)

MEDIA ACCREDITATION REQUESTS

Number of media accreditation requests at the last two world championships:

	Last WC	Previous WC
	900	800
	400	300

TELEVISION COVERAGE

Olympic Games

Average number of hours of television coverage per day of competition during the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games: 97 (8 days)

The average minute of coverage was watched by: 26.1 million viewers globally

World championships

Number of territories where the last two world championships were broadcast (data from the 2005 report in brackets):

	Last WC		Previous WC	
	♂	♀	♂	♀
Africa	5	5	5	5
America	16	16	14	14
Asia	37	37	32	32
Europe	41	41	36	36
Oceania	3	3	2	2
Total	102 (81)	102 (81)	89 (89)	89 (89)

Number of territories that paid for TV rights for the last two world championships (data from the 2005 report in brackets):

	Last WC	Previous WC
♂	180 (89)	175 (81)
♀	180 (89)	175 (81)

PRESS COVERAGE

Total number of articles published from 25 July to 7 September 2008: 663

NEW MEDIA COVERAGE (data from the 2005 report in brackets)

- Average daily number of visits to the ITF's official web site in 2008: 30,000 (10,000)
- Average daily number of visits to the ITF's official web site during the last world championships: 280,000 (150,000)
- Number of visits to the tennis page of the IOC web site in 2008: 161,219 (106,297)

MAJOR SPONSORS

Benefits received by the ITF from its five major sponsors from 2004 to 2007 (maximum five sponsors):



	Cash	VIK	Discounts	Services	Other
BNP Paribas	X				X
KIA	X	X	X	X	X
Turismo de Madrid	X				X
Rolex	X			X	
Hugo Boss	X	X	X		X

> IMAGE & ENVIRONMENT

GENDER EQUITY



In the sport

Percentage of member national federations (corresponding to the number of national federations affiliated to the ITF) that took part in qualifying events for the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games (data from the Athens 2004 Olympic Games in brackets):

	
60% (71%)	42% (40%)

In the ITF governing body

Evolution of the composition of the ITF Executive Board (data from the 2005 report in brackets):

	
12 (12)	1 (1)

The ITF Executive Board presently has a female membership of 7.7%, which represents no change compared to the 2005 report.

TRANSPARENCY AND FAIRNESS ON THE FIELD OF PLAY

Judging has a medium to high impact on the result of a tennis match.

The introduction of Electronic Line Calling has further improved the fairness on court in terms of more accurate line calling.

Summary of information provided by the ITF in respect to its judging/refereeing system and the steps taken to train, certify, 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.

APPEAL OF THE SPORT

With the aim of presenting its sport in the most interesting and attractive manner, the ITF has taken the following steps:

In 2004, the ITF embarked on an extensive promotion of Olympic tennis designed to showcase the high regard of tennis's elite athletes for the Olympic Games. This promotion included i.e. the publication of the book "Journey to Beijing: Tennis Celebrates the Olympics", and the dissemination of television interviews with top players to Olympic broadcasters ahead of the Games.

The ITF promotes tennis through its top professional competitions, Davis Cup and Fed Cup, and through grassroots programmes aimed at increasing participation and improving coaching at all levels. Two of the most successful grassroots programmes are "Tennis Play and Stay", giving basic instructions to beginners and "iCoach", where coaches can share best practice on-line.

The ITF continues to produce publications, websites, magazine-style television shows and highlights programmes to further promote the sport of tennis. The Federation has more than 20 individual websites targeting all levels of the game, one of the most successful being the IPIN on-line entry service, developed for the nearly 900 ITF Men's and Women's Circuit events annually.

The ITF is furthermore managing the Tennis Anti-Doping Programme on behalf of the sport and as a major participant in the sport's anti-corruption programme, the Tennis Integrity Unit.

ENVIRONMENT

The ITF has no specific environmental programme or action plan in place. It did, however, undertake a review of environmental policy in 2006/07 and commissioned a related paper. The ITF also published and distributed a précis to all key tennis stakeholders.

> ATHLETE WELFARE

ATHLETE REPRESENTATION

The ITF states that it has an Athletes' Commission, whose members are appointed by the Federation. Two member of the Athletes' Commission have the right to participate in, and vote at, the ITF Executive Board.

The ITF liaises on a very regular basis with the two player organisations, the ATP and the WTA Tour, on all areas of activity. The ITF is a member of the WTA Tour Board of Directors and has close ties to the ATP. Because of this relationship, the interests and viewpoints of the players are always considered. In addition, the Davis Cup and the Fed Cup are both sanctioned by the tours, allowing the ITF to maintain a close relationship with players and their issues. The ITF's Athletes' Commission is comprised primarily of athletes who are close to or who have recently retired from full-time competition. They also serve as an advisory board on an ad hoc basis.

ANTI-DOPING

Number of out-of-competition tests

2006 – 150, of which 9% were conducted or financed by the ITF

2007 – 160, of which 15% were conducted or financed by the ITF

Total number of tests and results

Total number of the 2,028 tests reported in 2007 which resulted in Anti-Doping Rule violations: 8 (0.4%)

> DEVELOPMENT

DEVELOPMENT OF THE FEDERATION

Strategic planning

The ITF is currently in the 2nd year of the 2008–2010 Plan. The Key Performance Indicators of the previous plan were fully reviewed and reflected in the goals for 2008–2010.

Finance (data from the 2005 report in brackets)

Share of the Federation's total income from Olympic revenues 2004–2007: 7.1% (6.5%)

Share of the Federation's total income generated by marketing and broadcasting 2004–2007: 59.1% (77.3%)

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

- USD 12.5 million is distributed each year as prize money to nations competing in international team tournaments.
- USD 3.5 million is distributed each year to less-developed nations via development programmes.
- Continental associations receive financial support in the form of administration grants for administering competitions and development programmes.
- In collaboration with Olympic Solidarity, the ITF runs an active development programme supporting national tennis projects.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE SPORT

Summary of the three main development programmes run by the ITF between 2005 and 2008:

1. The ITF operates a comprehensive Coaches' Education Programme with over 60 national courses held each year and a distance learning programme through a dedicated website, where the most up to date coaching information is showcased through audio and video presentations.
2. The ITF invests considerable resources in an effort to increase competitive opportunities worldwide by establishing junior and entry-level professional events in less-developed tennis regions and by organising Junior Touring Teams Programme/High Level Player Development which facilitates the transition of talented players from less developed tennis nations through regional and international competitions and on to the professional ranks.
3. The ITF has focused a great deal between 2005 and 2008 on increasing tennis participation worldwide through a comprehensive campaign called "Tennis Play and Stay" which was launched in 2007 and which aims to position tennis as easy, fun and healthy and to improve the way starter players are introduced to tennis.

> 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.

The venue 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

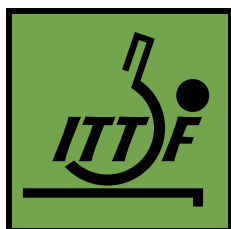
Technology requirements at competition venues

Level of technology costs at Olympic venues: Very high

Level of technology complexity at Olympic venues: High

Television production cost (BOB standards)

Television production for tennis cost EUR 201,455 per day of competition at the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games. There were 8 competition days and 63 hours of production in total, with an average cost/hour of EUR 25,580.



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FILA

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FISA

FITA

FIVB

IAAF

ICF

IHF

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ISAF

ISSF

ITF

ITTF

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UCI

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> OVERVIEW

EVENTS

Events at the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games: 4

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Singles • Team 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Singles • Team

Number of ITTF competition days during the 16-day Beijing 2008 Olympic Games schedule: 11

Evolution in number of Olympic events since 1924

	24	28	32	36	48	52	56	60	64	68	72	76	80	84	88	92	96	00	04	08
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	2	2	2
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	2	2	2
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	4	4	4	4

QUOTAS

Quotas at the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games

		Total
86	86	172

> HISTORY AND TRADITION

Establishment

Year of establishment of the ITTF: 1926

Olympic Games

Year of introduction to the programme of the Olympic Games:

: 1988 : 1988

Number of times on the programme of the Olympic Games:

: 6 : 6



AIBA

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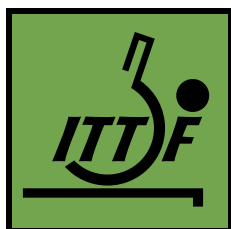
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World championships

Year of first world championships:

♂: 1926 ♀: 1926

Number of world championships held to date:

♂: 50 ♀: 50

Frequency of world championships: The ITTF organises individual world championships each odd year and team world championships each even year.

Other multi-sports games

Table tennis is currently on the programme of the All-Africa Games, Pan-American Games, Asian Games, Commonwealth Games and the Universiade.

> UNIVERSALITY

MEMBER NATIONAL FEDERATIONS

The ITTF has 190 member national federations corresponding to NOCs (data from the 2005 report in brackets):

Africa	45 (47)
America	37 (36)
Asia	44 (43)
Europe	48 (47)
Oceania	16 (13)
Total	190 (186)

ACTIVE MEMBER NATIONAL FEDERATIONS

Average percentage of national federations affiliated to the ITTF which organised national championships in 2007 – 2008 (data from the 2005 report in brackets):

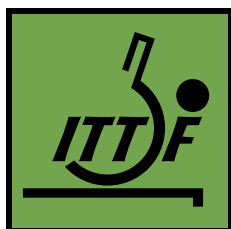
♂	♀
96% (90%)	96% (90%)

Percentage of national federations which took part in qualifying events for the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games:

Africa		America		Asia		Europe		Oceania	
♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀
51%	38%	51%	41%	48%	41%	69%	60%	25%	25%

Percentage of national federations which took part in the last ITTF continental championships:

Africa		America		Asia		Europe		Oceania	
♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀
24%	16%	49%	35%	45%	36%	81%	77%	44%	44%



GLOBAL SPREAD OF EXCELLENCE

Number of medals awarded at the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games (1 gold, 1 silver and 1 bronze per event): 12

Evolution of number of NOCs that won medals at the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games (data from the Athens 2004 Olympic Games in brackets):

	Number of NOCs that won medals	Continental distribution of medals won
Africa	0 (0)	0% (0%)
America	0 (0)	0% (0%)
Asia	3 (4)	92% (92%)
Europe	1 (1)	8% (8%)
Oceania	0 (0)	0% (0%)
Total	4 (5)	100% (100%)

> POPULARITY



TICKET SALES AND ATTENDANCE

Number of tickets available and sold during the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games (data from the Athens 2004 Olympic Games in brackets):

Tickets available	Tickets sold	Share of all tickets sold in the Olympic Games
114,932 (70,998)	113,810 (41,092)	1.8% (1.1%)

MEDIA ACCREDITATION REQUESTS

Number of media accreditation requests at the last two world championships:

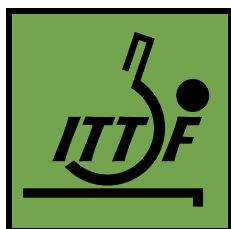
	Last WC	Previous WC
 and 	476	434

TELEVISION COVERAGE

Olympic Games

Average number of hours of television coverage per day of competition during the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games: 41 (11 days)

The average minute of coverage was watched by: 40.8 million viewers globally



World championships

Number of territories where the last two world championships were broadcast (data from the 2005 report in brackets):

	Last WC	Previous WC
	♂ and ♀	♂ and ♀
Africa	8	8
America	9	7
Asia	21	21
Europe	58	58
Oceania	3	2
Total	99 (64)	96 (89)

Number of territories that paid for TV rights for the last two world championships (data from the 2005 report in brackets):

	Last WC	Previous WC
♂ and ♀		
	24 (15)	22 (15)

PRESS COVERAGE

Total number of articles published from 25 July to 7 September 2008: 152

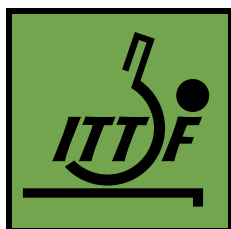
NEW MEDIA COVERAGE (data from the 2005 report in brackets)

- Average daily number of visits to the ITTF's official web site in 2008: 22,495 (4,029)
- Average daily number of visits to the ITTF's official web site during the last world championships: 63,348 (18,298)
- Number of visits to the table tennis page of the IOC web site in 2008: 149,000 (65,159)

MAJOR SPONSORS

Benefits received by the ITTF from its five major sponsors from 2004 to 2007 (maximum five sponsors):

	Cash	VIK	Discounts	Services	Other
Volkswagen	X				
Liebherr	X				
DHS	X	X		X	
Tibhar	X	X		X	
China Unicom	X				





> IMAGE & ENVIRONMENT

GENDER EQUITY



In the sport

Percentage of member national federations (corresponding to the number of national federations affiliated to the ITTF) that took part in qualifying events for the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games (data from the Athens 2004 Olympic Games in brackets):

	
53% (58%)	44% (41%)

In the ITTF governing body

Evolution of the composition of the ITTF Executive Board (data from the 2005 report in brackets):

	
5 (11)	2 (2)

The ITTF Executive Board presently has a female membership of 28.6%, which is an increase of 13.2% compared to the 2005 report.

TRANSPARENCY AND FAIRNESS ON THE FIELD OF PLAY

Judging has a low impact on the result of a table tennis match.

Summary of information provided by the ITTF in respect to its judging/refereeing system and the steps taken to train, certify, 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. A new basic level of umpire courses has been introduced for countries lacking an education scheme for 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 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.



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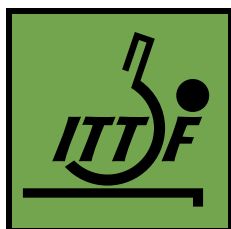
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Evaluation

The 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. For the Olympic Games, only those umpires meeting expectations can be selected. 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.

APPEAL OF THE SPORT

With the aim of presenting its sport in the most interesting and attractive manner, the ITTF has taken the following steps:

The ITTF introduced team events in the 2008 Beijing Olympic Games. In order to increase the quality of TV production and sports presentation, the ITTF has moreover changed the format of the major ITTF events and presented new designs of table tennis tables (undercarriage) and court design. New rules to ban glues containing harmful volatile compounds have been introduced.

ENVIRONMENT

The ITTF has no specific environmental programme or action plan in place. It is, however, following recommendations for table tennis from the IOC Guide on Sport, Environment and Sustainable Development. In addition, the ITTF has banned glues containing harmful solvents from all events under its responsibility and has developed specific devices to ensure that only VOC-free glues are used by the players in sanctioned events.

> ATHLETE WELFARE

ATHLETE REPRESENTATION

The ITTF states that it has an Athletes' Commission, whose members are appointed by the ITTF by continental federations (one per continent) and by the ITTF Junior Commission. One member of the Athletes' Commission has the right to participate in, but not vote at, the ITTF Executive Board.

The Commission has a consultative role and is appointed to study particular aspects of the work of the ITTF and advise the ITTF Board of Directors and the AGM in these areas. The Commission also gives advice to the ITTF Executive Committee and the Board of Directors concerning rules and regulations for the game and major international competitions. The Commission has the right to present proposals to the AGM and the Board of Directors in the above mentioned areas.

ANTI-DOPING

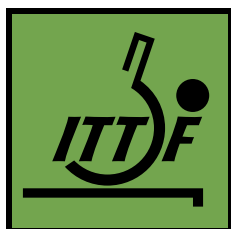
Number of out-of-competition tests

2006 – 35, of which 0% were conducted or financed by the ITTF

2007 – 22, of which 0% were conducted or financed by ITTF

Total number of tests and results

Total number of the 124 tests and results reported in 2007 which resulted in Anti-Doping Rule violations: 5 (4%)



> DEVELOPMENT

DEVELOPMENT OF THE FEDERATION

Strategic planning

The ITTF has a regularly reviewed and updated four-year strategic planning process in place, covering key aspects such as popularity, participation, finance, planning and administration.

Finance (data from the 2005 report in brackets)

Share of the Federation's total income from Olympic revenues 2004–2007: 25.1% (24.9%)

Share of the Federation's total income generated by marketing and broadcasting 2004–2007: 74.9% (59.4%)

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

The ITTF provides financial assistance to its continental federations, which in turn use most of the funding for continental development programmes.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE SPORT

Summary of the three main development programmes run by the ITTF between 2005 and 2008:

1. The ITTF employs four continental development officers and one development co-ordinator. In addition, more than 50 coaches are employed on a "pay per visit" basis.
2. The ITTF is close to finalising its coaching accreditation structure for coaching education, including an L1 manual in English, French, Spanish, Arab and Portuguese. An advanced coaching manual for L2-L3 will be ready in 2009.
3. The ITTF is organising junior training camps linked to the Junior Circuit in order to maximise benefits and minimise costs.

> COSTS

VENUE 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: Considerable

Level of technology complexity at Olympic venues: Considerable

Television production cost (BOB standards)

The cost for table tennis television production was EUR 197,300 per competition day at the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games. There were 11 competition days with 91.20 hours of production in total, with an average cost/hour of EUR 23,800.



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ISAF

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UCI



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> OVERVIEW



EVENTS

Events at the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games: 2

	
• Individual (1.5 km swim, 40 km cycle, 10 km run)	• Individual (1.5 km swim, 40 km cycle, 10 km run)



Number of ITU competition days during the 16-day Beijing 2008 Olympic Games schedule: 2

Evolution in number of Olympic events since 1924

	24	28	32	36	48	52	56	60	64	68	72	76	80	84	88	92	96	00	04	08
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2

QUOTAS

Quotas at the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games

		Total
55	55	110

> HISTORY AND TRADITION

Establishment

Year of establishment of the ITU: 1989

Olympic Games

Year of introduction to the programme of the Olympic Games:

: 2000 : 2000

Number of times on the programme of the Olympic Games:

: 3 : 3

World championships

Year of first world championships:

♂: 1989 ♀: 1989

Number of world championships held to date:

♂: 21 ♀: 21

Frequency of world championships: Annually

Other multi-sports games

Triathlon is currently on the programme of the Pan-American Games, Asian Games and the Commonwealth Games.

> UNIVERSALITY

MEMBER NATIONAL FEDERATIONS

The ITU has 116 member national federations corresponding to NOCs (data from the 2005 report in brackets):

Africa	7 (7)
America	37 (31)
Asia	23 (14)
Europe	43 (39)
Oceania	6 (6)
Total	116 (97)

ACTIVE MEMBER NATIONAL FEDERATIONS

Average percentage of national federations affiliated to the ITU which organised national championships in 2007–2008 (data from the 2005 report in brackets):

♂	♀
84% (96%)	84% (96%)

Percentage of national federations which took part in qualifying events for the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games:

Africa		America		Asia		Europe		Oceania	
♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀
55%	36%	68%	41%	78%	52%	84%	63%	20%	20%

Percentage of national federations which took part in the last ITU continental championships:

Africa		America		Asia		Europe		Oceania	
♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀
27%	9%	27%	24%	52%	35%	58%	51%	20%	20%

GLOBAL SPREAD OF EXCELLENCE

Number of medals awarded at the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games (1 gold, 1 silver and 1 bronze per event): 6

Number of NOCs that won medals at the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games (data from the Athens 2004 Olympic Games in brackets):

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

> POPULARITY



TICKET SALES AND ATTENDANCE

Number of tickets available and sold during the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games (data from the Athens 2004 Olympic Games in brackets):

Tickets available	Tickets sold	Share of all tickets sold in the Olympic Games
14,014 (5,028)	13,884 (4,903)	0.2% (0.1%)

MEDIA ACCREDITATION REQUESTS

Number of media accreditation requests at the last two world championships:

	Last WC	Previous WC
	151	186
	151	121

TELEVISION COVERAGE

Olympic Games

Average number of hours of television coverage per day of competition during the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games: 68 (2 days)

The average minute of coverage was watched by: 19.4 million viewers globally

World championships

Number of territories where the last two world championships were broadcast (data from the 2005 report in brackets):

	Last WC		Previous WC	
	♂	♀	♂	♀
Africa	52	52	52	52
America	42	42	42	42
Asia	39	39	39	39
Europe	18	18	18	18
Oceania	6	6	6	6
Total	157 (150)	157 (150)	157 (145)	157 (145)

Number of territories that paid for TV rights for the last two world championships (data from the 2005 report in brackets):

	Last WC	Previous WC
♂	125 (103)	125 (100)
♀	125 (103)	125 (100)

PRESS COVERAGE

Total number of articles published from 25 July to 7 September 2008: 72

NEW MEDIA COVERAGE (data from the 2005 report in brackets)

- Average daily number of visits to the ITU's official web site in 2008: 18,582 (6,000)
- Average daily number of visits to the ITU's official web site during the last world championships: 74,064 (20,000)
- Number of visits to the triathlon page of the IOC web site in 2008: 113,000 (68,937)

MAJOR SPONSORS

Benefits received by the ITU from its five major sponsors from 2004 to 2007 (maximum five sponsors):



	Cash	VIK	Discounts	Services	Other
BG Group	X				
Eugene	X				
Orca	X	X			

> IMAGE & ENVIRONMENT

GENDER EQUITY



In the sport

Percentage of member national federations (corresponding to the number of national federations affiliated to the ITU) that took part in qualifying events for the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games (data from the Athens 2004 Olympic Games in brackets):

	
70% (56%)	48% (47%)

In the ITU governing body

Evolution of the composition of the ITU Executive Board (data from the 2005 report in brackets):

	
10 (8)	4 (3)

The ITU Executive Board presently has a female membership of 28.6%, which is an increase of 1.3% compared to the 2005 report.

TRANSPARENCY AND FAIRNESS ON THE FIELD OF PLAY

Judging has a low impact on the result of triathlon competitions.

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

Judging/refereeing system

In triathlon an athlete's performance is judged by a timing and results system. Timing chips, worn by the athletes, record the split times and final times at different positions. Technical officials supervise the competition and ensure that all rules are complied with.

Training & certification

At the national level there is a three-level training programme for officials. Those at the third level may be nominated by their national federation for the ITU International Technical Officials (ITO) Programme. The programme consists of two years of mentoring by an ITO technical official/coach from the region, and attendance at a technical officials'/event organisers' seminar, plus performance at a variety of technical official roles at international events.

Since the 2005 report, the ITU has upgraded its course material and witnessed a significant increase in the quality and quantity of ITOs in Asia, following the Doha Asian Games in 2006 and the Beijing Olympic Games in 2008. The ITU is currently developing training programmes and material for course conductors, so that continental confederations can take greater responsibility for mentoring ITOs in the future.



APPEAL OF THE SPORT

With the aim of presenting its sport in the most interesting and attractive manner, the ITU has taken the following steps:

The ITU continues to use multi-lap swim, bike and run courses with a temporary stadium at the transition area to maximise both spectator and television appeal.

Meanwhile, the ITU has integrated video screens with live coverage, results and promos; implemented “primes” for both the swim and bike laps to increase spectator interest; created athlete bios and interview promos; worked with a sport production company to develop more ways of making the sport appealing to on-site spectators; improved television graphics packages with animated course maps; secured sponsorship to implement GPS live tracking of athletes and packs during the bike course for big screen and television; used crowd give-aways to enhance spectator interaction; and created education material and sport development promos to be shown on video screen to increase spectator interest and knowledge of the sport. Finally, the ITU has started to make available three hours after the event, an eight-minute highlight video of each day of competition during world cups and world championships.

ENVIRONMENT

The ITU states that it has maintained and built upon its environmental programme and action plans as reported in 2005. It has also created an Event Production Manual outlining the requirements for venue and competition management, which aims to minimise environmental impact. This is a consideration in all aspects of event hosting. The ITU office has implemented environmentally-friendly practices including carbon reduction activities.

> ATHLETE WELFARE

ATHLETE REPRESENTATION

The ITU states that it has an Athletes' Commission, whose members are elected by their peers. Two members of the Athletes' Commission (one man and one woman) have the right to participate in, and vote at, the ITU Executive Board.

As well as participating in, and voting at, the ITU Executive Board, two representatives of the Athletes' Commission have the right to attend the annual ITU Congress with full voting privileges.

ANTI-DOPING

Number of out-of-competition tests

2006 – 112, of which 0% were conducted or financed directly by the ITU*

2007 – 326, of which 0% were conducted or financed directly by the ITU*

* ITU event contracts include an obligation for event organisers to conduct such tests. The testing costs are partially offset by rights granted by the ITU.

Total number of tests and results

Total number of the 1,060 tests reported in 2007 which resulted in Anti-Doping Rule violations: 1 (0.09%)

> DEVELOPMENT

DEVELOPMENT OF THE FEDERATION

Strategic planning

Following an analysis of the outcomes of the 2004–2008 Strategic Plan, the ITU is currently finalising new plans, programmes and resources in close collaboration with the continental confederations in the Americas, Asia and Europe.

During 2009, the ITU will also work with the continental confederations in Africa and Oceania to assure that they have clear strategic plans in place that are closely aligned with the plans and resources of the ITU. Key to the 2009–2012 strategic planning process is the integration of resources and expertise and a congruent strategic plan. The ITU resources and expertise include: event and technical development; elite athletes; coaching; administration/financial best practice; and community development.

Finance (data from the 2005 report in brackets)

Share of the Federation's total income from Olympic revenues 2004 – 2007: 34.9% (33.4%)

Share of the Federation's total income generated by marketing and broadcasting 2004 – 2007: 20.5% (64.8%)

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

- Strategic planning meetings to align the strategic plans of continental confederations with the ITU to maximise access to resources and programmes;
- Direct grants to continental associations to support implementation of strategic plans with a focus on best practice in administration and finance;
- Subsidised travel to meetings and Congress;
- Subsidised event and media fees for continental events.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE SPORT

Summary of the three main development programmes run by the ITU between 2005 and 2008:

1. Athlete development – the ITU holds continental Junior Development Camps in each of the five continents on an annual basis. In addition, the Federation organises an annual World Junior Select Camp, where young athletes from all continents are provided with expert coaching and support. These programmes are especially important for developing national federations and provide an opportunity for further talent identification and placement into elite athlete development programmes. The ITU has also developed Youth Development Community Programmes and resources (DVD and teachers' manuals) to support youth in schools, community centres and clubs.
2. Coach development – the ITU organises coach certification and mentoring programmes at both community and competitive level, in each of the five continents on an annual basis. These programmes provide the opportunity to educate coaches from developing and emerging national federations.
3. Event Development – the ITU has organised and updated training courses for event organisers and technical officials with a primary focus on Asia as host to the Asian Games and the Beijing Olympic Games. Continental programmes have also been upgraded.



> COSTS

VENUE 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.

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 (BOB standards)

Television production for triathlon cost EUR 575,000 per day of competition at the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games, mainly due to the extensive use of specialty equipment and the short duration – two competition days – of the sport. There were 5.20 hours of production in total, with an average cost/hour of EUR 221,155.

AIBA

BWF

FEI

FIBA

FIE

FIFA

FIG

FIH

FILA

FINA

FISA

FITA

FIVB

IAAF

ICF

IHF

IJF

ISAF

ISSF

ITF

ITTF

ITU

IWF

UCI

UIPM

WTF



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ISAF

ISSF

ITF

ITTF

ITU

IWF

UCI

UIPM

WTF

> OVERVIEW

EVENTS

Events at the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games: 15

♂		♀	
• Under 56 kg	• 77 – 85 kg	• Under 48 kg	• 63 – 69 kg
• 56 – 62 kg	• 85 – 94 kg	• 48 – 53 kg	• 69 – 75 kg
• 62 – 69 kg	• 94 – 105 kg	• 53 – 58 kg	• Over 75 kg
• 69 – 77 kg	• Over 105 kg	• 58 – 63 kg	

Number of IWF competition days during the 16-day Beijing 2008 Olympic Games schedule: 10

Evolution in number of Olympic events since 1924

	24	28	32	36	48	52	56	60	64	68	72	76	80	84	88	92	96	00	04	08
♂	5	5	5	5	6	7	7	7	7	7	9	9	10	10	10	10	10	8	8	8
♀	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	7	7
Total	5	5	5	5	6	7	7	7	7	7	9	9	10	10	10	10	10	15	15	15

QUOTAS

Quotas at the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games

♂	♀	Total
170	90	260

> HISTORY AND TRADITION

Establishment

Year of establishment of the IWF: 1905

Olympic Games

Year of introduction to the programme of the Olympic Games:

♂: 1896 ♀: 2000

Number of times on the programme of the Olympic Games:

♂: 23 ♀: 3



World championships

Year of first world championships:

♂: 1891 ♀: 1987

Number of world championships held to date:

♂: 76 ♀: 19

Frequency of world championships: Annually except in Olympic years

Other multi-sports games

Weightlifting is currently on the programme of the All-Africa Games, Pan-American Games, Asian Games and the Commonwealth Games.

> UNIVERSALITY

MEMBER NATIONAL FEDERATIONS

The IWF has 177 member national federations corresponding to NOCs (data from the 2005 report in brackets):

Africa	32 (26)
America	37 (36)
Asia	44 (40)
Europe	47 (45)
Oceania	17 (15)
Total	177 (162)

ACTIVE MEMBER NATIONAL FEDERATIONS

Average percentage of national federations affiliated to the IWF which organised national championships in 2007–2008 (data from the 2005 report in brackets):

♂	♀
95% (99%)	80% (78%)

Percentage of national federations which took part in qualifying events for the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games:

Africa		America		Asia		Europe		Oceania	
♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀
44%	34%	49%	41%	66%	36%	83%	66%	94%	71%

Percentage of national federations which took part in the last IWF continental championships:

Africa		America		Asia		Europe		Oceania	
♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀
41%	34%	49%	35%	52%	30%	72%	57%	88%	65%



GLOBAL SPREAD OF EXCELLENCE

Number of medals awarded at the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games (1 gold, 1 silver and 1 bronze per event): 45

Number of NOCs that won medals at the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games (data from the Athens 2004 Olympic Games in brackets):

	Number of NOCs that won medals	Continental distribution of medals won
Africa	0 (0)	0% (0%)
America	1 (2)	2% (4%)
Asia	8 (7)	53% (40%)
Europe	9 (11)	45% (56%)
Oceania	0 (0)	0% (0%)
Total	18 (20)	100% (100%)

> POPULARITY

TICKET SALES AND ATTENDANCE

Number of tickets available and sold during the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games (data from the Athens 2004 Olympic Games in brackets):

Tickets available	Tickets sold	Share of all tickets sold in the Olympic Games
64,130 (86,124)	63,110 (51,228)	1% (1.3%)

MEDIA ACCREDITATION REQUESTS

Number of media accreditation requests at the last two world championships:

	Last WC	Previous WC
and	100	70

TELEVISION COVERAGE

Olympic Games

Average number of hours of television coverage per day of competition during the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games: 31 (10 days)

The average minute of coverage was watched by: 54.4 million viewers globally

World championships

Number of territories where the last two world championships were broadcast (data from the 2005 report in brackets):

	Last WC	Previous WC
	♂ and ♀	♂ and ♀
Africa	6	5
America	6	5
Asia	12	7
Europe	48	48
Oceania	0	0
Total	72 (38)	65 (32)

Number of territories that paid for TV rights for the last two world championships (data from the 2005 report in brackets):

	Last WC	Previous WC
♂ and ♀	59 (38)	54 (not available)

PRESS COVERAGE

Total number of articles published from 25 July to 7 September 2008: 123

NEW MEDIA COVERAGE (data from the 2005 report in brackets)

- Average daily number of visits to the IWF's official web site in 2008: 1,071 (24,000)
- Average daily number of visits to the IWF's official web site during the last world championships: 4,192 (28,000)
- Number of visits to the weightlifting page of the IOC web site in 2008: 130,000 (101,285)

MAJOR SPONSORS

Benefits received by the IWF from its five major sponsors from 2004 to 2007 (maximum five sponsors):



	Cash	VIK	Discounts	Services	Other
Adidas	X				
Barbell Manufacturing Companies	X		X		X

> IMAGE & ENVIRONMENT

GENDER EQUITY



In the sport

Percentage of member national federations (corresponding to the number of national federations affiliated to the IWF) that took part in qualifying events for the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games (data from the Athens 2004 Olympic Games in brackets):

	
66% (65%)	48% (44%)

In the IWF governing body

Evolution of the composition of the IWF Executive Board (data from the 2005 report in brackets):

	
16 (14)	1 (1)

The IWF Executive Board presently has a female membership of 5.9%, which is a decrease of 0.8% compared to the 2005 report.

TRANSPARENCY AND FAIRNESS ON THE FIELD OF PLAY

Judging has a medium level impact on the result of weightlifting competitions.

Summary of information provided by the IWF in respect to its judging/refereeing system and the steps taken to train, certify, 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. The rules are constantly updated in order to provide for objective refereeing.

Training

Referee training is organised on a regular basis, particularly before major events. An IWF refereeing symposium is held every four years.

Certification

Candidates that successfully complete one theoretical and one practical examination may become Category Two international referees. After a minimum of two years of refereeing at an international level, Category Two referees may be promoted to the Category One level if they pass an additional examination. Category One and Two licenses are issued for each Olympic Games. 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. Besides proficiency, a continental and national balance is always targeted in the selection and new officials are gradually involved.



APPEAL OF THE SPORT

With the aim of presenting its sport in the most interesting and attractive manner, the IWF has taken the following steps:

The IWF states that it is constantly updating its rules to make competitions more fair and more dynamic. Since the 2005 report, the IWF has decreased the amount of “dead time” during the competitions and further enhanced spectator and media information.

ENVIRONMENT

The IWF has no specific environmental programme or action plan in place. Its response does not indicate any recognition of the role it can play as a federation in venue design/operation or event hosting practices, and offers no indication of its future intentions in this area.

> ATHLETE WELFARE

ATHLETE REPRESENTATION

The IWF states that it has an Athletes' Commission, whose members are appointed by the Federation. Members of the Athletes' Commission do not have the right to participate or vote in the IWF Executive Board.

The members of the Athletes' Commission have the right to make proposals to the IWF Executive Board, speak at congresses, represent the IWF (for example at the IOC Athletes' Forum), and to contribute to publications and the IWF website.

ANTI-DOPING

Number of out-of-competition tests

2006 – 649, of which 63% were conducted or financed by the IWF

2007 – 619, of which 65% were conducted or financed by the IWF

Total number of tests and results

Total number of the 1,477 reported in 2007 which resulted in Anti-Doping Rule violations: 44 (3%)

AIBA

BWF

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FITA

FIVB

IAAF

ICF

IHF

IJF

ISAF

ISSF

ITF

ITTF

ITU

IWF

UCI

UIPM

WTF



> DEVELOPMENT

DEVELOPMENT OF THE FEDERATION

Strategic planning

The IWF's strategic plan will be finalised and implemented after the Electoral Congress which took place in April 2009. The plan will focus on the development of the sport, regional weightlifting centres, equipment supply, training of coaches and technical cadres, education and youth development projects.

Finance (data from the 2005 report in brackets)

Share of the Federation's total income from Olympic revenues 2004–2007: 55% (53.1%)

Share of the Federation's total income generated by marketing and broadcasting 2004–2007: 25% (21.7%)

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 in-kind through equipment supply, training courses, literature and professional advice, rather than through the provision of cash allocations. Technology services are also provided free of charge to continental or regional championships.

The IWF has increased support outgoing through the continental federations and have upgraded information and technology services related to the Olympic qualification process.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE SPORT

Summary of the three main development programmes run by the IWF between 2005 and 2008:

1. Establishment and operation of regional weightlifting centres/institutes in Oceania, Africa and Asia;
2. Donation of weightlifting equipment;
3. Training camps, coaching technical courses, and anti-doping education clinics and symposiums.

> 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 (BOB standards)

Television production for weightlifting cost EUR 101,975 per competition day at the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games. There were 10 competition days and 56.00 hours of production in total, with an average cost/hour of EUR 18,210.



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ISAF

ISSF

ITF

ITTF

ITU

IWF

UCI

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> OVERVIEW

DISCIPLINES, EVENTS

Disciplines at the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games: 4

- Track
- Road
- Mountain bike
- BMX



Events at the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games: 18

Track 		Track 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sprint • Individual pursuit • Points race • Keirin 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Team sprint • Team pursuit • Madison 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sprint • Individual pursuit • Points race 	
Road 		Road 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mass start event 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Time trial event 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mass start event 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Time trial event
Mountain bike 		Mountain bike 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cross-country 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cross-country 	
BMX 		BMX 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Individual 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Individual 	

Number of UCI competition days during the 16-day Beijing 2008 Olympic Games schedule: 12



- Track: 5
- Road: 3
- Mountain bike: 2
- BMX: 2

Evolution in number of Olympic events since 1924

	24	28	32	36	48	52	56	60	64	68	72	76	80	84	88	92	96	00	04	08
	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	6	6	7	7	7	8	11	11	11
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	6	7	7	7
Total	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	6	6	8	9	10	14	18	18	18

QUOTAS

Quotas at the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games: 528

			Total
Track	153	35	188
Road	145	67	212
Mountain bike	50	30	80
BMX	32	16	48









> HISTORY AND TRADITION

Establishment









Year of establishment of the UCI: 1900

Olympic Games

Year of introduction to the programme of the Olympic Games:









Track  :	1896	Track  :	1988
Road  :	1896	Road  :	1984
Mountain bike  :	1996	Mountain bike  :	1996
BMX  :	2008	BMX  :	2008

Number of times on the programme of the Olympic Games:









Track  :	25	Track  :	6
Road  :	23	Road  :	7
Mountain bike  :	4	Mountain bike  :	4
BMX  :	1	BMX  :	1

World championships

Year of first world championships:

Track  :	1893	Track  :	1958
Road  :	1921	Road  :	1958
Mountain bike  :	1990	Mountain bike  :	1990
BMX  :	1982	BMX  :	1982

Number of world championships held to date:

Track  :	105	Track  :	51
Road  :	75	Road  :	48
Mountain bike  :	19	Mountain bike  :	19
BMX  :	27	BMX  :	27

Frequency of world championships: Annually

Other multi-sports games

Cycling is currently on the programme of the All-Africa Games, Pan-American Games, Asian Games and the Commonwealth Games.

> UNIVERSALITY



MEMBER NATIONAL FEDERATIONS

The UCI has 172 member national federations corresponding to NOCs (data from the 2005 report in brackets):











Africa	41 (32)
America	40 (37)
Asia	39 (37)
Europe	48 (47)
Oceania	4 (5)
Total	172 (158)

ACTIVE MEMBER NATIONAL FEDERATIONS











Average percentage of national federations affiliated to the UCI which organised national championships in 2007 – 2008 (data from the 2005 report in brackets):

		
Track	21% (31%)	18% (30%)
Road	35% (35%)	25% (21%)
Mountain bike	27% (20%)	26% (19%)
BMX	10% (N/A)	7% (N/A)

Percentage of national federations which took part in qualifying events for the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games:

	Africa		America		Asia		Europe		Oceania	
										
Track	10%	7%	53%	38%	43%	30%	65%	48%	50%	50%
Road	37%	7%	50%	30%	48%	18%	83%	60%	50%	50%
Mountain bike	10%	5%	40%	28%	33%	20%	69%	6%	50%	50%
BMX	2%	0%	33%	28%	10%	8%	29%	25%	50%	50%

Percentage of national federations which took part in the last UCI continental championships:

	Africa		America		Asia		Europe		Oceania	
										
Track	N/A	N/A	43%	38%	28%	25%	50%	35%	50%	50%
Road	34%	10%	53%	35%	40%	30%	75%	42%	50%	50%
Mountain bike	10%	5%	25%	20%	33%	18%	42%	40%	50%	50%
BMX	5%	0%	33%	18%	10%	10%	29%	23%	50%	50%

GLOBAL SPREAD OF EXCELLENCE

Number of medals awarded at the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games (1 gold, 1 silver and 1 bronze per event): 54

Number of NOCs that won medals at the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games (data from the Athens 2004 Olympic Games in brackets):

	Number of NOCs that won medals	Continental distribution of medals won
Africa	0 (0)	0% (0%)
America	3 (3)	13% (13%)
Asia	2 (2)	4% (4%)
Europe	13 (12)	78% (63%)
Oceania	2 (2)	5% (20%)
Total	20 (19)	100% (100%)

> POPULARITY

TICKET SALES AND ATTENDANCE

Number of tickets available and sold during the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games (data from the Athens 2004 Olympic Games in brackets):

	Tickets available	Tickets sold	Share of all tickets sold in the Olympic Games
Track	19,032 (30,553)	18,812 (30,067)	0.3% (0.8%)
Road	N/A (316)	N/A (316)	N/A (0.1%)
Mountain bike	26,708 (29,649)	26,458 (12,862)	0.4% (0.3%)
BMX	4,350 (N/A)	4,298 (N/A)	0.1% (N/A)
Total	50,090 (60,518)	49,568 (43,245)	0.8% (1.2%)

MEDIA ACCREDITATION REQUESTS

Number of media accreditation requests at the last two world championships:

		Last WC	Previous WC
Track	♂ and ♀	381	447
Road	♂ and ♀	1,322	1,144
Mountain bike	♂ and ♀	347	373
BMX	♂ and ♀	197	124

TELEVISION COVERAGE

Olympic Games

Cycling (Total)

Average number of hours of television coverage per day of competition during the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games: 66 (11 days)

The average minute of coverage was watched by: 29.9 million viewers globally

Cycling (Track)

Average number of hours of television coverage per day of competition during the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games: 37 (5 days)

The average minute of coverage was watched by: 32.8 million viewers globally

Cycling (Road)

Average number of hours of television coverage per day of competition during the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games: 121 (3 days)

The average minute of coverage was watched by: 23.8 million viewers globally

Cycling (Mountain Bike)

Average number of hours of television coverage per day of competition during the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games: 45 (2 days)

The average minute of coverage was watched by: 16.4 million viewers globally









Cycling (BMX)

Average number of hours of television coverage per day of competition during the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games: 44 (2 days)









The average minute of coverage was watched by: 23.2 million viewers globally

World championships

Number of territories where the last two world championships were broadcast (data from the 2005 report in brackets):

	Track  and 		Road  and 		Mountain bike  and 		BMX  and 	
	Last WC	Previous WC	Last WC	Previous WC	Last WC	Previous WC	Last WC	Previous WC
Africa	53	20	53	53	53	53	11	53
America	30	1	35	20	15	7	15	25
Asia	27	13	35	27	27	13	9	10
Europe	54	54	54	54	54	54	30	4
Oceania	13	1	3	1	6	1	0	3
Total	177 (113)	89 (58)	180 (112)	155 (57)	155 (109)	128 (55)	65 (N/A)	95 (N/A)

Number of territories that paid for TV rights for the last two world championships (data from the 2005 report in brackets):

		Last WC	Previous WC
Track	 and 	177 (113)	89 (58)
Road	 and 	180 (112)	155 (57)
Mountain bike	 and 	155 (109)	128 (55)
BMX	 and 	145 (N/A)	65 (N/A)

PRESS COVERAGE

Total number of articles published from 25 July to 7 September 2008: 435

NEW MEDIA COVERAGE (data from the 2005 report in brackets)

- Average daily number of visits to the UCI's official web site in 2008: 4,500 (8,300)
- Average daily number of visits to the UCI's official web site during the last world championships: 8,000 (11,000)
- Number of visits to the cycling page of the IOC web site in 2008: 181,000 (143,388)

MAJOR SPONSORS

Benefits received by the UCI from its five major sponsors from 2004 to 2007 (maximum five sponsors):



	Cash	VIK	Discounts	Services	Other
Shimano	X	X	X	X	X
Tissot	X	X	X	X	X
Santini	X	X	X		
Skoda	X	X	X	X	

> IMAGE & ENVIRONMENT

GENDER EQUITY



In the sport

Percentage of member national federations (corresponding to the number of national federations affiliated to the UCI) that took part in qualifying events for the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games and the Athens 2004 Olympic Games (data from the Athens 2004 Olympic Games in brackets):

		
Track	43% (40%)	32% (28%)
Road	55% (56%)	31% (30%)
Mountain bike	39% (32%)	15% (16%)
BMX	20% (N/A)	16% (N/A)

In the UCI governing body

Evolution of the composition of the UCI Executive Board (data from the 2005 report in brackets):

	
16 (14)	0 (1)

The UCI Executive Board presently has a female membership of 0%, which is a decrease of 6.3% compared to the 2005 report.

TRANSPARENCY AND FAIRNESS ON THE FIELD OF PLAY

Judging has a low impact on the results of road and mountain bike events and a low to medium impact on the results of a track and BMX events.

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

Judging/refereeing system

The UCI has employed a large number of international commissaires in order to assure athletes and teams that the regulations are enforced fairly and impartially.

Training & certification

Specific and regularly updated courses are organised for commissaires. The list of international commissaires is periodically reviewed in order to maintain a high professionalism and to keep up with the times and changing technology.

Selection

For international events, the President of the Commissioners' Jury will be of a different nationality than the country where the competition takes place to ensure impartiality. For the most important international events, including the Olympic Games, a 'top 30' list of the most experienced commissioners is drawn up.

Evaluation

At any event subject to UCI rules, written reports must be produced. These reports gather various information that will be used in the future to make decisions regarding the appointment of commissaires, location, organisation and awarding of events, etc.

APPEAL OF THE SPORT

With the aim of presenting its sport in the most interesting and attractive manner, the UCI has taken the following steps:

An ad-hoc competition schedule has been developed in order to improve the television broadcast of all disciplines and to make the events more spectacular for the spectators attending the competitions.

ENVIRONMENT

The UCI has an environmental programme and action plans in place, and conducts environmental assessments for its events. 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 UCI also has a specific programme related to the environment called "reCycling".

> ATHLETE WELFARE

ATHLETE REPRESENTATION

The UCI does not have an Athletes' Commission as such.

However, the regulations recognise that the CPA (Cyclistes Professionnels Associés), carries out a role which is usually undertaken by an International Federation's Athletes' Commission. In particular, the UCI points out that:

- The CPA's mission is to negotiate working conditions for the professional riders with their teams;
- The CPA represents the riders at the UCI ProTour Council (CUPT);
- The CPA appoints arbitrators to the CUPT's Arbitral College;
- The CPA represents riders at the following UCI commissions and working groups: the Road Commission, the "Riders-teams Relations" Working Group, the "Technical and Security Regulations" Working Group, the "World Ranking" Working Group, and the "Continental Calendars" Working Group.

ANTI-DOPING

Number of out-of-competition tests

2006 – 154, of which 100% were conducted or financed by the UCI

2007 – 1,456, of which 100% were conducted or financed by the UCI

Total number of tests and results (international competitions only)

Total number of the 16,462 tests reported in 2007 which resulted in Anti-Doping Rule violations: 46 (0.3%)

> DEVELOPMENT

DEVELOPMENT OF THE FEDERATION

Strategic planning

The UCI states that it has a four-year strategic planning process in place. The four-year strategic planning is the foundation of the UCI's daily commitment to developing all its disciplines universally. A benchmark has been established in all disciplines in order to increase the number of countries committed to developing cycling, the level of female participation, the number of events on all continents and the number of coaches.

Finance (data from the 2005 report in brackets)

Share of the Federation's total income from Olympic revenues 2004–2007: 25.1% (16.9%)

Share of the Federation's total income generated by marketing and broadcasting 2004–2007: 74.9% (63.6%)

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 for administrative 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. The UCI budget for the centre is CHF 2'735'000.
- 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.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE SPORT

Summary of the main development programmes run by the UCI between 2005 and 2008:

- An athletes' talent scouting programme is in place in order to bring new promising athletes from around the world to the World Cycling Centre.
- A strategic business plan has been set up in order to establish turnover across all the continents in terms of hosting world cup events and world championships.

> COSTS

VENUE COSTS AT THE OLYMPIC GAMES

Apart from the venue for BMX, 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
- BMX: Low

Level of technology complexity at Olympic venues:

- Track: Considerable
- Road: Medium
- Mountain bike: Low
- BMX: Low

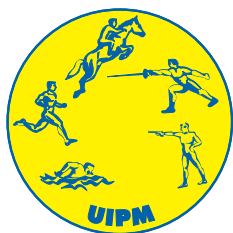
Television production cost (BOB standards)

Track: EUR 192,000 for 5 competition days at the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games. There were 15.25 hours of production in total, with an average cost/hour of EUR 62,950.

Road: EUR 1,585,000 for 3 competition days at the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games. There were 15.15 hours of production in total, with an average cost/hour of EUR 313,861.

Mountain Bike: EUR 1,319,120 for 2 competition days at the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games. There were 5 hours of production in total, with an average cost/hour of EUR 527,648.

BMX: EUR 893,170 for 2 competition days at the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games. There were 6.06 hours of production in total, with an average cost/hour of EUR 294,775.



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AIBA

BWF

FEI

FIBA

FIE

FIFA

FIG

FIH

FILA

FINA

FISA

FITA

FIVB

IAAF

ICF

IHF

IJF

ISAF

ISSF

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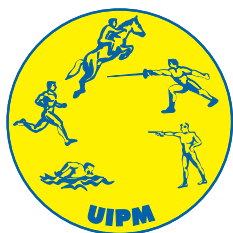
ITU

IWF

UCI

UIPM



WTF



> OVERVIEW



EVENTS

Events at the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games: 2

	
• Individual competition	• Individual competition



Number of UIPM competition days during the 16-day Beijing 2008 Olympic Games schedule: 2

Evolution in number of Olympic events since 1924

	24	28	32	36	48	52	56	60	64	68	72	76	80	84	88	92	96	00	04	08
	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
Total	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2

QUOTAS

Quotas at the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games

		Total
36	36	72


> HISTORY AND TRADITION

Establishment

Year of establishment of the UIPM: 1948

Olympic Games

Year of introduction to the programme of the Olympic Games:

: 1912 : 2000

Number of times on the programme of the Olympic Games:

: 22 : 3



AIBA

BWF

FEI

FIBA

FIE

FIFA

FIG

FIH

FILA

FINA

FISA

FITA

FIVB

IAAF

ICF

IHF

IJF

ISAF

ISSF

ITF

ITTF

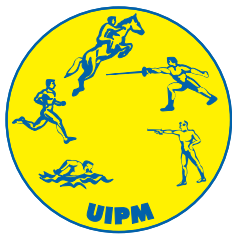
ITU

IWF

UCI

UIPM

WTF



World championships

Year of first world championships:

♂: 1949 ♀: 1981

Number of world championships held to date:

♂: 48 ♀: 28

Frequency of world championships: 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 104 member national federations corresponding to NOCs (data from the 2005 report in brackets):

Africa	14 (13)
America	23 (23)
Asia	28 (27)
Europe	36 (36)
Oceania	3 (3)
Total	104 (102)

ACTIVE MEMBER NATIONAL FEDERATIONS

Average percentage of national federations affiliated to the UIPM which organised national championships in 2007–2008 (data from the 2005 report in brackets):

♂	♀
89% (87%)	89% (87%)

Percentage of national federations which took part in qualifying events for the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games:

Africa		America		Asia		Europe		Oceania	
♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀
14%	14%	57%	39%	21%	14%	64%	47%	33%	33%

Percentage of national federations which took part in the last UIPM continental championships:

Africa		America		Asia		Europe		Oceania	
♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀
29%	21%	43%	35%	29%	21%	53%	44%	67%	67%



GLOBAL SPREAD OF EXCELLENCE

Number of medals awarded at the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games (1 gold, 1 silver and 1 bronze per event): 6

Number of NOCs that won medals at the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games (data from the Athens 2004 Olympic Games in brackets):

	Number of NOCs that won medals	Continental distribution of medals won
Africa	0 (0)	0% (0%)
America	0 (0)	0% (0%)
Asia	0 (0)	0% (0%)
Europe	5 (6)	100% (100%)
Oceania	0 (0)	0% (0%)
Total	5 (6)	100% (100%)

> POPULARITY

TICKET SALES AND ATTENDANCE

Number of tickets available and sold during the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games (data from the Athens 2004 Olympic Games in brackets):

Tickets available	Tickets sold	Share of all tickets sold in the Olympic Games
53,300 (13,757)	53,062 (13,635)	0.8% (0.4%)

MEDIA ACCREDITATION REQUESTS

Number of media accreditation requests at the last two world championships:

	Last WC	Previous WC
♂ and ♀	113	163

TELEVISION COVERAGE

Olympic Games

Average number of hours of television coverage per day of competition during the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games: 21 (2 days)

The average minute of coverage was watched by: 23.1 million viewers globally



World championships

Number of territories where the last two world championships were broadcast (data from the 2005 report in brackets):

	Last WC	Previous WC
	♂ and ♀	♂ and ♀
Africa	19	19
America	3	15
Asia	22	22
Europe	13	26
Oceania	1	2
Total	58 (150)	84 (150)

Number of territories that paid for TV rights for the last two world championships (data from the 2005 report in brackets):

	Last WC	Previous WC
♂ and ♀		
	6 (4)	8 (4)

PRESS COVERAGE

Total number of articles published from 25 July to 7 September 2008: 29

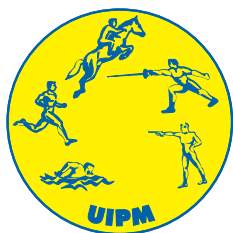
NEW MEDIA COVERAGE (data from the 2005 report in brackets)

- Average daily number of visits to the UIPM's official web site in 2008: 4,944 (3,912)
- Average daily number of visits to the UIPM's official web site during the last world championships: 57,644 (12,150)
- Number of visits to the modern pentathlon page of the IOC web site in 2008: 156,000 (106,858)

MAJOR SPONSORS

Benefits received by the UIPM from its five major sponsors from 2004 to 2007 (maximum five sponsors):

	Cash	VIK	Discounts	Services	Other
New Balance	X	X	X		
Speedo	X	X			
Lufthansa		X			
Daimler AG	X	X			
Steubing AG	X				



> IMAGE & ENVIRONMENT

GENDER EQUITY

In the sport

Percentage of member national federations (corresponding to the number of national federations affiliated to the UIPM) that took part in qualifying events for the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games (data from the Athens 2004 Olympic Games in brackets):

♂	♀
43% (42%)	32% (29%)

In the UIPM governing body

Evolution of the composition of the UIPM Executive Board (data from the 2005 report in brackets):

♂	♀
17 (17)	2 (1)

The UIPM Executive Board presently has a female membership of 10.5%, which is an increase of 5% compared to the 2005 report.

TRANSPARENCY AND FAIRNESS ON THE FIELD OF PLAY

Judging has a medium impact on the results of a modern pentathlon competition.

Summary of information provided by the UIPM in respect to its judging/refereeing system and the steps taken to train, certify, 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. The points system is used until the last event. The first to cross the finish line in the combined (running/shooting) event is the final winner.

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 by UIPM technical delegates. Licences are obtained per discipline and can only be renewed following re-examination. The UIPM works with the five International Federations governing the individual sports, that make up modern pentathlon, to ensure that judges are up-to-date on all rule changes.

Selection

40 technical delegates have been appointed for the category A/B competitions. The results on these competitions count for the UIPM ranking. 18 national technical observers have been appointed to referee national open competitions. The results on these competitions also count for the UIPM ranking. 18 international judges have been appointed for the World Championships and for the Olympic Games. The appointed judges represent all the five continents and both genders.



APPEAL OF THE SPORT

With the aim of presenting its sport in the most interesting and attractive manner, the UIPM has taken the following steps:

Following a year of thorough testing across continents, competition categories and the genders, it was decided at the 2008 UIPM Congress to accept a new competition format with a combined event instead of separate shooting and running events. The new combined format is executed in the “Pentathlon Stadium” outdoors. An outdoor running track and shooting range are used. A new electronic target for shooting was designed, visible to all the spectators up to 100 meters. The combined format will be used in the London 2012 Olympic Games. The UIPM has also introduced a mixed relay format (one man & one woman). This new format, which is easy to organise and exciting for spectators, will be applied in the 2010 Youth Olympic Games.

After thorough research and testing, laser pistols will be officially introduced in the 2010 Youth Olympic Games. The UIPM supports the use of laser pistols in modern pentathlon because it is environment friendly, improves safety, allows for outdoor competitions to take place everywhere and not just within approved shooting ranges, eliminates all problems related to the purchase and transport of weapons and reduces costs for athletes as well as organisers.

Finally, the UIPM is testing a new competition format for the fencing event. The new format uses a ladder system and is executed only on one piste, allowing the fencing area to be placed within the “pentathlon stadium” where the riding and combined events take place. As a result, one venue could be used for four pentathlon events (fencing, riding, running and shooting).

ENVIRONMENT

The UIPM has an environmental programme and action plans in place and encourages competition organisers to adhere to high environmental standards. The UIPM does not conduct any environmental assessments, but believes that the sport does not create a significant impact as most venues are pre-existing.

> ATHLETE WELFARE

ATHLETE REPRESENTATION

The UIPM states that it has an Athletes’ Commission, whose members are elected by their peers. One member of the Athletes’ Commission has the right to participate in, and vote at, the UIPM Executive Board.

The UIPM Athletes’ Commission represents the athletes in modern pentathlon to the major decision makers within the UIPM and the Olympic Movement. The Athletes’ Commission conducts meetings with the athletes of modern pentathlon on a regular basis to collate and distribute information. The opinions, ideas and concerns presented by the Athletes’ Commission are used as an integral part of the UIPM decision making process. The Athletes’ Commission also works as a pathway for dissemination of information from key decision makers in the sport through to the athletes, to ensure that all strategies within the Federation remain transparent. The Athletes’ Commission has a voting representative at all levels of the UIPM. The Athletes’ Commission also works alongside the IOC Athletes’ Commission where appropriate and delivers information concerning the work of the IOC Athletes’ Commission if necessary.

ANTI-DOPING

Number of out-of-competition tests

2006 – 40, of which 0% were conducted or financed by the UIPM

2007 – 42, of which 0% were conducted or financed by the UIPM

Total number of tests and results

Total number of the 72 tests reported in 2007 which resulted in Anti-Doping Rule violations: 0



> DEVELOPMENT

DEVELOPMENT OF THE FEDERATION

Strategic planning

In the past four years the UIPM has undertaken a number of strategic changes in the sport, the most notable of which is the introduction of a combined run and shoot discipline. In the coming quadrennial, this “combined event” will be the official competition format and the UIPM will continue to assess minor issues to make the format more dynamic. The UIPM will also intensify its strategy to grow the sport through Biathle competitions and further development of the youth categories.

Finance (data from the 2005 report in brackets)

Share of the Federation’s total income from Olympic revenues 2004–2007: 71.6% (72%)

Share of the Federation’s total income generated by marketing and broadcasting 2004–2007: 28.4% (16.5%)

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.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE SPORT

Summary of the three main development programmes run by the UIPM between 2005 and 2008:

1. The UIPM will continue to pursue the development sport of Biathle, which has shown significant growth in interest and participation in the last 12 months. Areas such as Asia (Dubai), Africa (South Africa/Egypt/Côte d’Ivoire, Burundi) and Europe (Great Britain, Germany, Hungary, Italy) are regularly hosting these competitions to introduce people to the basics of Modern Pentathlon.
2. In the next quadrennial, the UIPM will also focus on developing the youth categories, recently re-designing the competition schedule for youth world championships to incorporate education and cultural awareness. In addition, training camps are being established to provide youth with more opportunities to practice the sport.
3. In order to ensure that the sport is fairly and correctly implemented, the UIPM must provide comprehensive judge courses. These have been evolving over the last four years and it is envisaged that in the next quadrennial these courses will become more professional with set modules and an e-learning course run through the UIPM website.

> 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.

Temporary facilities can further assist in reducing costs (e.g. stables, shooting range, parkland for run).

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: Very high

Television production cost (BOB standards)

Television production costs for modern pentathlon cost EUR 276,550 per day of the competition at the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games. There were two days of competition and 20 hours of production in total, with an average cost/hour of EUR 27,655.

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> OVERVIEW

EVENTS

Events at the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games: 8

♂		♀	
• Under 58 kg	• 68 – 80 kg	• Under 49 kg	• 57 – 67 kg
• 58 – 68 kg	• Over 80 kg	• 49 – 57 kg	• Over 67 kg

Number of WTF competition days during the 16-day Beijing 2008 Olympic Games schedule: 4

Evolution in number of Olympic events since 1924

	24	28	32	36	48	52	56	60	64	68	72	76	80	84	88	92	96	00	04	08
♂	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	4
♀	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	4
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	8	8

QUOTAS

Quotas at the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games

♂	♀	Total
66	62	128

> HISTORY AND TRADITION

Establishment

Year of establishment of the WTF: 1973

Olympic Games

Year of introduction to the programme of the Olympic Games:

♂: 2000 ♀: 2000

Number of times on the programme of the Olympic Games:

♂: 3 ♀: 3

World championships

Year of first world championships:

♂: 1973 ♀: 1987

Number of world championships held to date:

♂: 18 ♀: 11

Frequency of world championships: Every two years

Other multi-sports games

Taekwondo is currently on the programme of the All-Africa Games, Pan-American Games, Asian Games and the Universiade.

> UNIVERSALITY

MEMBER NATIONAL FEDERATIONS

The WTF has 186 member national federations corresponding to NOCs (data from the 2005 report in brackets):

Africa	43 (37)
America	42 (42)
Asia	41 (40)
Europe	48 (47)
Oceania	12 (9)
Total	186 (175)

ACTIVE MEMBER NATIONAL FEDERATIONS

Average percentage of national federations affiliated to the WTF which organised national championships in 2007–2008 (data from the 2005 report in brackets):

♂	♀
86% (93%)	83% (93%)

Percentage of national federations which took part in qualifying events for the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games:

Africa		America		Asia		Europe		Oceania	
♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀
49%	40%	81%	52%	66%	49%	86%	73%	62%	38%

Percentage of national federations which took part in the last WTF continental championships:

Africa		America		Asia		Europe		Oceania	
♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀
19%	14%	76%	60%	76%	56%	84%	80%	100%	100%

GLOBAL SPREAD OF EXCELLENCE

Number of medals awarded at the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games (1 gold, 1 silver and 2 bronze per event): 32

Evolution of number of NOCs that won medals at the Beijing 2008 (data from the Athens 2004 Olympic Games in brackets):

	Number of NOCs that won medals	Continental distribution of medals won
Africa	1 (1)	3% (4%)
America	7 (4)	31% (25%)
Asia	7 (5)	38% (50%)
Europe	7 (3)	28% (21%)
Oceania	0 (0)	0% (0%)
Total	22 (13)	100% (100%)

> POPULARITY



TICKET SALES AND ATTENDANCE

Number of tickets available and sold during the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games (data from the Athens 2004 Olympic Games in brackets):

Tickets available	Tickets sold	Share of all tickets sold in the Olympic Games
40,476 (51,247)	40,185 (49,815)	0.6% (1.3%)

MEDIA ACCREDITATION REQUESTS

Number of media accreditation requests at the last two world championships:

	Last WC	Previous WC
 and 	336	243

TELEVISION COVERAGE

Olympic Games

Average number of hours of television coverage per day of competition during the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games: 45 (4 days)

The average minute of coverage was watched by: 24.4 million viewers globally

World championships

Number of territories where the last two world championships were broadcast (data from the 2005 report in brackets):

	Last WC	Previous WC
	♂ and ♀	♂ and ♀
Africa	10	10
America	6	5
Asia	18	6
Europe	49	49
Oceania	N/A	N/A
Total	83 (4)	70 (1)

Number of territories that paid for TV rights for the last two world championships (data from the 2005 report in brackets):

	Last WC	Previous WC
♂ and ♀	♂ and ♀	♂ and ♀
	8 (0)	1 (0)

PRESS COVERAGE

Total number of articles published from 25 July to 7 September 2008: 50

NEW MEDIA COVERAGE (data from the 2005 report in brackets)

- Average daily number of visits to the WTF's official web site in 2008: 2,507 (1,760)
- Average daily number of visits to the WTF's official web site during the last world championships: 4,362 (not available)
- Number of visits to the taekwondo page of the IOC web site in 2008: 157,000 (119,570)

MAJOR SPONSORS

Benefits received by the WTF from its five major sponsors from 2004 to 2007 (maximum five sponsors):

	Cash	VIK	Discounts	Services	Other
Samsung	X			X	X
SPARQ	X				
KWON	X	X			X
KIA Motors	X				
First Fire and Marine Insurance	X				

> IMAGE & ENVIRONMENT

GENDER EQUITY

In the sport

Percentage of member national federations (corresponding to the number of national federations affiliated to the WTF) that took part in qualifying events for the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games (data from the Athens 2004 Olympic Games in brackets):

♂	♀
70% (69%)	53% (51%)

In the WTF governing body

Evolution of the composition of the WTF Executive Board (data from the 2005 report in brackets):

♂	♀
37 (38)	3 (2)

The WTF Executive Board presently has a female membership of 7.5%, which is an increase of 2.5% compared to the 2005 report.

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 to its judging/refereeing system and the steps taken to train, certify, select and evaluate judges and referees:

Judging/refereeing system

One centre referee and four corner judges oversee each match. Under the new competition rules, two additional filtering processes will be in place to help minimise human errors.

First, should any of the corner judges be sure to have seen a point which has not been registered, he/she can request to speak to the centre referee. If there is a tied decision among the judges (i.e. two agreed and two disagreed), the centre referee has the right to make a final decision.

Second, the WTF will introduce an instant video replay system during competitions, allowing coaches to request a replay of a particular decision. Subsequently, a jury reviews the sequence and makes any required adjustments immediately.

Training & certification

International referee qualification is awarded to holders of the national referee certificate attending a special WTF seminar and passing an examination. The WTF also holds refresher courses for qualified international referees. Special training courses are 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 and languages. The WTF emphasises the need to select referees who are capable, who have completed the required refresher courses and who speak good English.

Evaluation

The WTF Referee Committee and other officials deemed suitable by the WTF President evaluate judges and referees during events.

Comment

The WTF ad-hoc Committee for Electronic Protectors is currently reviewing the feasibility of the use of an electronic protector system.

APPEAL OF THE SPORT

With the aim of presenting its sport in the most interesting and attractive manner, the WTF has taken the following steps:

The WTF General Assembly recently approved amendments to the WTF competition rules. Among the proposed changes are a new scoring dynamic (1-2-3 point system), the removal of negative points during scoring (two warnings or one penalty will now be a positive point for the opposing contestant), the shrinking of the competition area (now 8 m×8 m) and the removal of the 7-point Gap and 12-point Ceiling decisions.

ENVIRONMENT

The WTF has no specific environmental programmes, action plans or environmental assessments in place for its events. There have been no changes to its policies or specific developments since the 2005 report, but the WTF continues to use existing infrastructure as to reduce any additional financial or environmental burden on the host city. The WTF response offers no indication of its future intentions in this area.

> ATHLETE WELFARE

ATHLETE REPRESENTATION

The WTF states that it has an Athletes' Commission, whose members are appointed by the Federation. Two members of the Athletes' Commission (one man and one woman) have the right to participate in, and vote at, the WTF Executive Board.

The role of the Athletes' Council members is to represent the athletes in the WTF Council meetings and to advise the WTF Technical Committee on ways to improve taekwondo competitions.

ANTI-DOPING

Number of out-of-competition tests

2006 – 29, of which 0% were conducted or financed by the WTF

2007 – 56, of which 0% were conducted or financed by the WTF

Total number of tests and results

Total number of the 1,574 tests reported in 2007 which resulted in Anti-Doping Rule violations: 7 (0.4%)

> DEVELOPMENT

DEVELOPMENT OF THE FEDERATION

Strategic planning

The WTF aims to diversify the content and method of taekwondo competitions through the establishment of world-level Poomsae championships, Kyorugi (Sparring) team championships and the promotion of competitions for athletes with disabilities. The WTF moreover seeks to expand the structure of the Federation globally and to increase marketing resources used to develop the sport structure in member nations. Finally, the WTF will increase its involvement in international sporting events aimed at contributing to world peace and development.

Finance (data from the 2005 report in brackets)

Share of the Federation's total income from Olympic revenues 2004–2007: 55.6% (19.1%)

Share of the Federation's total income generated by marketing and broadcasting 2004–2007: 44.4% (5%)

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

The WTF offers financial and in-kind support to member national associations and continental unions. The WTF is planning to install a new, stringent process ensuring that the recipients report regularly and accurately regarding the use of their support packages.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE SPORT

Summary of the three main development programmes run by the WTF between 2005 and 2008:

1. Financial and value-in-kind support – in the period of 2005-2008, the WTF distributed approximately USD 1,871,000 to 188 member national associations and five WTF continental unions. This is part of the WTF's reform package to provide cash and in-kind services to the member nations. The WTF will set up a new support system to promote taekwondo globally.
2. Diversity of competitions and outreach – the WTF established world-level Poomsae championships, Kyorugi (Sparring) team championships, and promoted competitions for athletes with disabilities.
3. Collaboration with IOC Olympic Solidarity and Taekwondo Peace Corps – the WTF provides the Olympic Solidarity with technical support in the form of instructor visits to member national associations. As for the Taekwondo Peace Corps, the WTF is in talks with the United Nations to send volunteers to countries in need, with the hope of bringing peace through the practice of taekwondo as a sport for all.

> 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: Medium

Television production cost (BOB standards)

The cost for Taekwondo television production was EUR 56,740 per day of competition at the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games. There were 4 competition days and 40 hours of production in total, with an average cost/hour of EUR 5,674.

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BWF

FEI

FIBA

FIE

FIFA

FIG

FIH

FILA

FINA

FISA

FITA

FIVB

IAAF

ICF

IHF

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