



INTERNATIONAL
OLYMPIC
COMMITTEE

2020 OLYMPIC GAMES SHORTLISTED INTERNATIONAL FEDERATIONS REPORT

OLYMPIC PROGRAMME COMMISSION - SEPTEMBER 2013

BASEBALL/SOFTBALL

KARATE

ROLLER SPORTS

SPORT CLIMBING

SQUASH

WAKEBOARDING

WRESTLING

WUSHU

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METHODOLOGY FOR THE REPORT ON THE EIGHT INTERNATIONAL FEDERATIONS SHORTLISTED FOR THE 2020 OLYMPIC GAMES

EVALUATION CRITERIA

In order to conduct its analysis, the Olympic Programme Commission used the set of 39 evaluation criteria that were approved by the IOC Session in Durban in 2011.

DATA COLLECTION

The main source of information is the questionnaire established by the Programme Commission. Each Federation provided detailed answers which form the main body of the report entitled: “2020 Olympic Games – Shortlisted International Federations Report”.

In order to guarantee clarity and consistency between each of the sports analysed, a number of exchanges have occurred between the IOC and the International Federations; the information was edited where necessary, respecting, however, the integrity and spirit of the original text.

REPORT PREPARATION

| | |
|-------------------------|--|
| JUNE 2012 | Questionnaires sent |
| JULY 2012 | Completed questionnaires returned |
| JULY 2012 – AUGUST 2012 | Additional information and comments provided (in the interests of openness every effort was made to include as many comments from the International Federations as possible) |
| DECEMBER 2012 | Meeting of the Olympic Programme Commission |
| MAY 2013 | Draft report prepared for the IOC Executive Board |
| SEPTEMBER 2013 | Final report prepared for the 125 th IOC Session in Buenos Aires |

REPORT STRUCTURE

The report is presented on an IF by IF basis in alphabetical order by acronym. Each section of the report follows the same procedure:

- › Olympic proposal
- › History and tradition
- › Universality
- › Popularity
- › Governance
- › Athletes
- › Development
- › Transparency and fairness on the field of play
- › Finance

In the cases where a sport provided financial data in a currency other than USD, the figures were converted based on the exchange rate on 18 March 2013.

FILA

International Federation of Associated Wrestling Styles

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| 6 | OLYMPIC PROPOSAL |
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| 22 | FINANCE |



OLYMPIC PROPOSAL

SPORT INFORMATION

Events proposed for inclusion in the Olympic Games

FILA proposes to include three styles, freestyle (men and women) and Greco-Roman wrestling. Every style will be organised in six weight categories as follows: men’s freestyle -55kg, -65kg, -75kg, -85kg, -95kg, -125kg, men’s Greco-Roman -57kg, -67kg, -77kg, -87kg, -97kg, -130kg and women’s freestyle -48kg, -52kg, -56kg, -61kg, -66kg, -72kg.

Rationale for putting forward these events

FILA states that this format will make it easier to manage the competition, because every style will have the same number of weight categories. The major variation from previous editions is greater gender equity. Female wrestling will have the same number of weight categories as male wrestling.

Competition format

FILA proposes seven days of competition in total. Each day would consist of two or three weight categories starting with the qualification rounds (last 16, quarter-finals and semi-finals), followed by the match for third place and ending with the final. The competition would take place by direct elimination. FILA suggests keeping the two bronze medals for the two semi-final losers. If FILA needs to have only one bronze medal, a match between the two semi-final losers will be scheduled. FILA also proposes setting up a competition format where each weight category takes place over two days. No medal would therefore be awarded on the first day of the competition. There is also a possibility of organising the competition on two mats to increase the duration of the competition.

Number of competition days

| | |
|---|---|
|  Seven days |  Seven days |
|---|---|

Athlete quota

| | |
|--|---|
|  192 |  96 |
|--|---|

Proposed qualification system

FILA states that all participants must comply with and respect the Olympic Charter and after adhering to that requirement, the athlete must be licensed in the FILA’s official database. Each athlete must be over 18 years of age or be turning 18 in the year of the Olympic competition, and be able to produce official proof of age. Being placed at the top of a specific weight class in the World Championships a year prior to the Olympic Games, the continental qualification tournament or the first or second international qualification tournament in the Olympic year will provide the athlete with the opportunity to compete at the Olympic Games. Additional entries will be granted to the host country, as well as through the Tripartite Commission.

International and national officials

The number of international and national officials required to run the competition at the Olympic Games would be:

| | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| INTERNATIONAL 30 | NATIONAL 25 |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|



Presentation of the events at the Olympic Games

FILA states that wrestling events will continue to be presented in an exciting manner that is educational for the fans. Pre-match announcements will introduce new fans to wrestling's rules and regulations, so that the spectators' in-venue experience is heightened, and they will more fully understand the sport they are about to watch. This will be done through a mix of musical production and announcing.

Other disciplines/events that may be proposed for inclusion in future Olympic Games

FILA states that beach wrestling could be included in future Olympic Games. Beach wrestling is wrestling on sand. This outdoor event is fun and the rules are very easy to understand.

VENUE AND EQUIPMENT

Competition and warm-up venue requirements

| | COMPETITION | WARM-UP |
|--|--------------------|----------------|
| NUMBER OF VENUES | 1 | 1 |
| MINIMUM CAPACITY OF VENUE(S) REQUIRED | 10,000 | - |
| POSSIBILITY OF SHARING THE VENUE(S) WITH OTHER SPORTS | Yes | Yes |
| AVERAGE COST OF INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDED | N/A | N/A |

Description of competition and warm-up venues

A short description of FILA competition and warm-up venues is presented below:

COMPETITION

- › One podium measuring one metre high x 14 to 15 metres wide x 40 to 44 metres long on which three homologated mats will be displayed. Some tables are required for the judge, the mat chairman and the jury.
- › One screen per mat is required to show the duration of the match, the wrestlers' country and the scoring. A giant screen is also used for any challenges, which can be seen by the jury and the audience.
- › A first aid post must be available near the competition venue.
- › Computers and technical equipment are required for the technical staff.

WARM-UP

- › The competition venue also includes warm-up provision. Warm-up provision is traditionally located back of house in the competition venue and should consist of approximately six 12 metres wide x 12 metres long homologated mats with supporting ancillary facilities included in the competition venue overlay.

Technical requirements of competition and warm-up venues

The technical requirements of FILA competition and warm-up venues are presented below:

COMPETITION

- › The information, presentation of the athletes and the results will be given by an announcer in French, English and in the host country language.
- › The timing of the matches is electronic and simultaneous with the video control. Screens must be used in the venue.

WARM-UP

- › There is no technical requirement for the warm-up venue.

**Sports equipment to run the competition**

The following sports equipment is required to run the competition:

| | |
|---------------------------|------------|
| EQUIPMENT | Mats |
| QUANTITY | 13 |
| TOTAL AVERAGE COST | USD 52,000 |

Total average cost of personal equipment

| | |
|-------------------------------------|---------|
| TO COMPETE AT ELITE LEVEL | USD 250 |
| TO GET INVOLVED IN THE SPORT | USD 250 |

VALUE**Rationale of proposal**

FILA states that wrestling is among the oldest sports in the Olympic Games. It was included in the first modern Olympic Games in Athens in 1896, with a single open class for Greco-Roman wrestlers, later adding freestyle and women's events. To date, 118 countries have entered wrestlers in Olympic competition (71 in London 2012) and athletes from 54 nations have won medals. Wrestling guarantees 177 affiliated countries continental representation in sport. Wrestling's fundamental nature encourages its participants to appreciate their opponents' character. Mutual respect among wrestlers transcends nationalism, religion, ethnicity and even government ideology. Wrestling's competitive internationalism makes the world seem smaller and often trumps sectarian and national interest. For these reasons and many more, FILA wishes for wrestling to be included in the Olympic programme.

Added value brought to the Olympic Games

Wrestling provides the Olympic Games with a direct link to its ancient roots, giving spectators the thrill of seeing a sport as it was practised in the original Games. It offers the Olympic Games one of the world's most simple and accessible sports – to wrestle is to be human and virtually every culture in the world has its own form of wrestling. This makes our sport universal in its appeal. Wrestling also offers the Olympic Games a sport where teams from countries with less success in other sports can compete at a high level. Our new rules will make the sport faster paced, higher scoring and more exciting for spectators. Wrestling also provides the Olympic Games with drama not seen in many other sports. No equipment, no apparatus, just two athletes competing with their hands, hearts and minds. Wrestling brings 50 million worldwide competitors from at least 177 countries around the world. The quest of a wrestler seeking an Olympic medal is among the most pure pursuits in sport and truly embodies the Olympic spirit.

Added value brought by the Olympic Games

FILA states that the Olympic Games represent the ultimate achievement for wrestlers around the world. The Games perfectly embody the ideals and spirit of the sport and provide young athletes with a chance to test their skills against the best in the world. The Olympics are not just another event for the sport of wrestling: they are the highest platform of competition and the unchallenged pinnacle of a wrestler's career. To wrestlers, the Olympics without wrestling and wrestling without the Olympics would be unimaginable. Wrestling is universal. Wrestlers and wrestling enthusiasts from every culture, region, and ethnic group gather where the sport connects with the most vital and universal of all competitions. The sport relies upon the platform of the Olympic Games to create its legends. Young people from around the world are inspired to take up the sport by watching the Olympic Games. Wrestling has remained true to the Games' amateur origins, and it is a perfect manifestation of their overall spirit.

BEST ATHLETES

FILA states that it has established an elaborate and fair qualifying system to ensure the best athletes are represented at the Olympic Games. The process begins with the previous year's World Championships. With the FILA system, each continent can enter its best athletes during the qualifying tournaments, and a quota per continent is defined. Two world qualifying tournaments are also organised to ensure that the best athletes will also be qualified.

HISTORY AND TRADITION

ESTABLISHMENT

Year of establishment of FILA: 1905

Date of IOC recognition: 1905

WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS

a) Freestyle

| | SENIOR | | JUNIOR | |
|---|-------------|------------|------------|------|
| | ♂ | ♀ | ♂ | ♀ |
| YEAR OF FIRST WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS | 1906 | 1987 | 1969 | 1988 |
| NUMBER OF WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS HELD TO DATE | 43 | 25 | 34 | 16 |
| FREQUENCY | Every year* | Every year | Every year | |

* Except years in which the Olympic Games are held

b) Greco-Roman

| | SENIOR | JUNIOR |
|---|-------------|------------|
| | ♂ | ♀ |
| YEAR OF FIRST WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS | 1904 | 1969 |
| NUMBER OF WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS HELD TO DATE | 54 | 35 |
| FREQUENCY | Every year* | Every year |

* Except years in which the Olympic Games are held

OTHER MULTISPORT GAMES

Freestyle / Greco-Roman

| | NUMBER OF TIMES ON THE PROGRAMME | YEAR OF MOST RECENT INCLUSION |
|----------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| WORLD GAMES | 0 | - |
| UNIVERSIADE | 4 | 2005 |
| COMMONWEALTH GAMES | 18 | 2010 |
| ALL-AFRICA GAMES | 9 | 2007 |
| ASIAN GAMES | 14 | 2010 |
| PAN AMERICAN GAMES | 16 | 2011 |
| MEDITERRANEAN GAMES | 16 | 2009 |

UNIVERSALITY

MEMBER NATIONAL FEDERATIONS

FILA has 177 member national federations corresponding to NOCs:

| | 2005 | 2008 | 2012 |
|--------------|------------|------------|------------|
| AFRICA | 35 | 40 | 46 |
| AMERICA | 27 | 29 | 32 |
| ASIA | 33 | 37 | 37 |
| EUROPE | 45 | 47 | 47 |
| OCEANIA | 11 | 14 | 15 |
| TOTAL | 151 | 167 | 177 |

ACTIVE MEMBER NATIONAL FEDERATIONS

Number of FILA-affiliated national federations that organise annual national championships:

| | |
|--------------|------------|
| AFRICA | 46 |
| AMERICA | 32 |
| ASIA | 37 |
| EUROPE | 47 |
| OCEANIA | 15 |
| TOTAL | 177 |

QUALIFYING PATHWAY FOR THE WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS

To qualify for the World Championships, male and female wrestlers must compete in the preceding Continental Championships in their respective regions (Pan America, Europe, Asia, Oceania and Africa). Each country is authorised to send the same number of wrestlers to the World Championships as it sends to its Continental Championships.

WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP PARTICIPATION

a) Freestyle

Number of national federations that participated in the last two World Championships:

| | ♂ | | ♀ | |
|--------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | PREVIOUS | LAST | PREVIOUS | LAST |
| AFRICA | 8 | 13 | 10 | 0 |
| AMERICA | 10 | 17 | 11 | 4 |
| ASIA | 11 | 18 | 10 | 6 |
| EUROPE | 31 | 28 | 30 | 18 |
| OCEANIA | 6 | 4 | 1 | 0 |
| TOTAL | 66 | 80 | 62 | 28 |

b) Greco-Roman

Number of national federations that participated in the last two World Championships:

| | PREVIOUS | LAST |
|--------------|-----------|-----------|
| AFRICA | 5 | 6 |
| AMERICA | 9 | 10 |
| ASIA | 12 | 17 |
| EUROPE | 33 | 36 |
| OCEANIA | 5 | 4 |
| TOTAL | 64 | 73 |

JUNIOR WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP PARTICIPATION
a) Freestyle

Number of national federations that participated in the last two Junior World Championships:

| | PREVIOUS | LAST | PREVIOUS | LAST |
|--------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| AFRICA | 1 | 3 | 1 | 0 |
| AMERICA | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| ASIA | 10 | 15 | 8 | 10 |
| EUROPE | 25 | 23 | 23 | 18 |
| OCEANIA | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| TOTAL | 43 | 47 | 37 | 34 |

b) Greco-Roman

Number of national federations that participated in the last two Junior World Championships:

| | PREVIOUS | LAST |
|--------------|-----------|-----------|
| AFRICA | 1 | 4 |
| AMERICA | 5 | 3 |
| ASIA | 10 | 13 |
| EUROPE | 31 | 25 |
| OCEANIA | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL | 47 | 45 |

CONTINENTAL CHAMPIONSHIP PARTICIPATION
a) Freestyle

Number of national federations that participated in the last two Continental Championships:

| | PREVIOUS | LAST | PREVIOUS | LAST |
|--------------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| AFRICA | 21 | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| AMERICA | 18 | 17 | 16 | 12 |
| ASIA | 19 | 19 | 13 | 12 |
| EUROPE | 34 | 33 | 30 | 32 |
| OCEANIA | 8 | 5 | 5 | 4 |
| TOTAL | 100 | 89 | 79 | 75 |

b) Greco-Roman

Number of national federations that participated in the last two Continental Championships:

| | PREVIOUS | LAST |
|----------------|----------|------|
| AFRICA | 7 | 8 |
| AMERICA | 17 | 15 |
| ASIA | 19 | 17 |
| EUROPE | 37 | 36 |
| OCEANIA | 6 | 7 |
| TOTAL | 86 | 83 |

GLOBAL SPREAD OF EXCELLENCE
a) Freestyle

Number of countries that won medals at the last two World Championships:

| | PREVIOUS | LAST | PREVIOUS | LAST |
|---|----------|------|----------|------|
| AFRICA | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| AMERICA | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| ASIA | 5 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| EUROPE | 8 | 7 | 7 | 6 |
| OCEANIA | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| NUMBER OF MEDALS AWARDED | 28 | 28 | 28 | 28 |
| NUMBER OF COUNTRIES THAT WON MEDALS | 14 | 13 | 13 | 13 |
| NUMBER OF CONTINENTS THAT WON MEDALS | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 |

b) Greco-Roman

Number of countries that won medals at the last two World Championships:

| | PREVIOUS | LAST |
|---|----------|------|
| AFRICA | 0 | 0 |
| AMERICA | 1 | 1 |
| ASIA | 5 | 4 |
| EUROPE | 9 | 11 |
| OCEANIA | 0 | 0 |
| NUMBER OF MEDALS AWARDED | 28 | 28 |
| NUMBER OF COUNTRIES THAT WON MEDALS | 15 | 16 |
| NUMBER OF CONTINENTS THAT WON MEDALS | 3 | 3 |

POPULARITY

STEPS TAKEN TO INCREASE APPEAL

FILA states that the following steps have been taken to increase the appeal of the sport:

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| YOUNG PEOPLE | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Through online and social media channels, FILA has increased live streaming and archival footage to give young athletes access to the action and allow them to learn from past and present champions; it has also created fresh and exciting content (photos, videos and information) that appeal to young people |
| MEDIA | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> FILA will overhaul its website to make it modern and user friendly with a mobile app, create a media kit for all its competitions and a database of event footage that can be accessed via YouTube FILA will also create a resource to manage all media platforms for new content via event coverage and featured stories It will also set up a protocol for streaming information on competitions to all social media/web pages |
| SPONSORS | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Customised media platforms allow for tailored sponsorship rights and benefits packages in a highly focused target demographic A more professional media operation has been put in place on the ground at events to complement a more professional event hospitality programme. To this end FILA will be able to combine its hospitality and marketing/communications efforts to provide a seamless experience for sponsors |

TICKET SALES AND ATTENDANCE

Tickets available and sold during the last two World Championships*:



| | PREVIOUS | LAST** | PREVIOUS** | LAST |
|------------------------------|----------|--------|------------|--------|
| TICKETS FOR SALE | 50,000 | N/A | N/A | 15,000 |
| TICKETS SOLD | 38,000 | 36,000 | 36,000 | 14,000 |
| % TICKETS SOLD | 76% | - | - | 93% |
| TOTAL ATTENDANCE | 38,000 | 72,000 | 72,000 | 15,445 |
| % TICKETED SPECTATORS | 100% | - | - | 91% |

* FILA holds every year joint World Championships, except years in which the Olympic Games are held, where only Women's World Championships take place.

** Men and women combined

MEDIA ACCREDITATIONS GRANTED

Number of media accreditations granted at the last two World Championships:

| | PREVIOUS | LAST |
|---|----------|------|
|  | 150 | 150 |
|  | 150 | 50 |

TELEVISION COVERAGE

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

| | ♂ | | ♀ | |
|----------------|----------|------|----------|------|
| | PREVIOUS | LAST | PREVIOUS | LAST |
| AFRICA | 37 | 39 | 39 | 0 |
| AMERICA | 25 | 25 | 25 | 1 |
| ASIA | 36 | 36 | 36 | 0 |
| EUROPE | 37 | 35 | 35 | 8 |
| OCEANIA | 5 | 5 | 5 | 0 |
| TOTAL | 140 | 140 | 140 | 9 |

Number of countries that paid for rights to broadcast the last two World Championships:

| | ♂ | | ♀ | |
|----------------|----------|------|----------|-------------------|
| | PREVIOUS | LAST | PREVIOUS | LAST |
| AFRICA | 37 | 39 | 39 | Free distribution |
| AMERICA | 25 | 25 | 25 | |
| ASIA | 36 | 36 | 36 | |
| EUROPE | 37 | 35 | 35 | |
| OCEANIA | 5 | 5 | 5 | |
| TOTAL | 140 | 140 | 140 | |

DIGITAL MEDIA

Official website

Number of visits to the official FILA website:

| | 2011 | LAST WC |
|--|--------|---------|
| AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF UNIQUE VISITS | 983 | 3,144 |
| AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF PAGES VIEWED | 30,873 | 46,256 |

Social media

Number of fans or followers:

| | ON 1 JULY 2012 |
|------------------------------------|----------------|
| NUMBER OF FACEBOOK FANS | 112,417 |
| NUMBER OF TWITTER FOLLOWERS | - |

Other social media activity

Currently USA Wrestling has over 291,000 likes on its Facebook page and almost 47,000 followers on Twitter. This provides the organisation with an extremely wide reach to distribute content to the wrestling community. This does not include the ability to connect to audiences through athletes, some of whom have amassed over 71,000 Twitter followers. These numbers are growing by the day. The official page of the Wrestling Federation of Russia has 2,222 subscribers. However, the most visited site in Russia relating to wrestling is Incontact. This site has 22,679 subscribers and there are 1,028 followers of the official Twitter account. The official group in the social network Classmates has 9,123 users. In addition, wrestling is a truly global sport. In many circumstances, the reach of wrestling extends into regions, nations and cities where digital technology and social media are not prevalent. For this reason, social media numbers in some developing countries may be low, but that should not be misconstrued as a lack of support for wrestling.

GOVERNANCE

CODE OF ETHICS

FILA states that it has a Code of Ethics in force.

Alignment with the IOC Code of Ethics

FILA has closely adhered to the IOC Code of Ethics and has fashioned its own code of ethics based on the IOC's. FILA strives to focus on dignity and integrity above all things. It believes that safeguarding the dignity of the human person is a fundamental requirement of Olympism and community life. FILA ensures that there is no discrimination between participants based on race, sex, ethnicity, religion, philosophical or political opinion, family status or any other reason. FILA does not tolerate any prejudicial practice against the physical or intellectual integrity of a participant.

INTERNAL DISPUTE-RESOLUTION MECHANISM

FILA states that it has a transparent and enhanced dispute-resolution mechanism in place.

COURT OF ARBITRATION FOR SPORT

FILA states that it uses the Court of Arbitration for Sport (CAS) for all disputes which cannot be settled amicably or through local arbitration or mediation.

Types of dispute for which FILA has used the CAS:

| | YES | NO |
|---|-----|----|
| DISPUTES IN CONNECTION WITH THE STATUTES, REGULATIONS OR SPORTS RULES | | X |
| DOPING DISPUTES | X | |
| DISPUTES IN CONNECTION WITH A DECISION MADE BY AN IF JUDICIAL BODY | | X |
| DISCIPLINARY DISPUTES | X | |
| DISPUTES BETWEEN IF BODIES | | X |
| MEMBERSHIP DISPUTES | | X |
| DISPUTES OF A PROPRIETARY NATURE | | X |
| CONTRACTUAL DISPUTES | | X |
| CORRUPTION DISPUTES | | X |
| ETHICAL DISPUTES | | X |
| ELECTION DISPUTES | | X |

Number of CAS cases in which FILA has been involved:

| 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
|------|------|------|
| 0 | 0 | 0 |

COMPOSITION OF DECISION-MAKING BODIES

Executive Board

FILA states that the majority of members of the Executive Board are elected by the member federations.






Board members

The FILA Board currently has 21 members. The continental breakdown of the members is presented below:

| | NUMBER | % |
|---------|--------|------|
| AFRICA | 1 | 5% |
| AMERICA | 2 | 10% |
| ASIA | 6 | 29% |
| EUROPE | 11 | 52% |
| OCEANIA | 1 | 5% |
| TOTAL | 21 | 100% |

Gender equity on the Executive Board

The gender breakdown of the members of the Executive Board is presented below:

| |  |  | % OF  |
|------|---|---|--|
| 2008 | 16 | 2 | 11% |
| 2012 | 19 | 3 | 16% |

Organisational structure

Number of full-time equivalent staff employed by the federation:

| 2008 | 2012 |
|------|------|
| 12 | 12 |

COMPETITION FIXING

FILA states that it has set up rules and procedures to fight against competition fixing. A short description of the rules and procedures set up is presented below:

FILA is creating an education programme to inform athletes, coaches and officials about competition fixing. This programme not only covers betting and organised crime but will also cover bribery and corruption issues that would bring disrepute to the sport and federation. FILA is also reviewing its governance structure to ensure that rule offences are fully defined, procedures for reviewing cases are transparent, disciplinary action is overseen by best practice procedures and appropriate suspensions and sanctions are established and enforced. FILA will work with other sports organisations to identify best practices, make the necessary rule changes through constitutional processes and work directly with national federations for the promotion and implementation of the program.

ATHLETES

REPRESENTATION

Athletes' Commission

FILA states that it has an Athletes' Commission whose members are elected by their peers.

Governing bodies

Governing bodies where athletes are represented:

| | MEMBERSHIP | VOTING RIGHTS |
|------------------|------------|---------------|
| EXECUTIVE BOARD | x | x |
| COMMISSIONS | x | x |
| TECHNICAL BODIES | x | x |

HEALTH

Medical Commission

FILA states that it has a Medical Commission and that a Medical Commission representative sits on the Executive Board.

Health, safety and security monitoring

FILA states that it has taken initiatives to monitor and ensure the health, safety and security of athletes. A short description of the main initiatives is presented below:

FILA requires a medical certificate to be presented by the athletes before the delivery of licences. FILA also conducts anti-doping controls in- and out-of competition. Lastly, only homologated mats are used in FILA events.

Fight against doping

FILA states that it has adopted the World Anti-Doping Code.

Number of out-of-competition tests:

| | OVERALL NUMBER | CONDUCTED BY FILA | % CONDUCTED BY FILA |
|------|----------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| 2010 | 241 | 26 | 11% |
| 2011 | 180 | 57 | 32% |

Anti-doping rule violations that led to a sanction:

| | OVERALL NUMBER |
|------|----------------|
| 2010 | 12 |
| 2011 | 11 |

FILA states that it has not introduced an athlete biological passport and that it does not plan to introduce it in the future.



PROGRAMMES OR RESOURCES TO ASSIST ATHLETES

FILA states that it has programmes or resources to assist athletes with studies, development of life skills and/or post-athletic career transition. A short description is presented below:

FILA is in the early stages of starting an 'athlete academic sponsorship scheme' to support athlete education and life skills development. This programme will be based on best practice programmes currently activated by member federations, giving elite wrestlers the opportunity to further their academic ambitions. A mentoring and career guidance programme is also in the pipeline with the aim of helping athletes with the transition into employment once their competitive careers come to an end. This programme will identify former wrestlers who are successful in different career areas and who are willing to serve as mentors for existing athletes. A wrestling alumni network will also be established to provide athletes with business contacts for their professional careers.

ENTOURAGE COMMISSION OR INITIATIVES

Entourage Commission

FILA states that it does not have an Entourage Commission or entourage related initiatives.

Athletes' entourage monitoring

FILA states that it has taken initiatives or developed specific tools to inform and monitor the athletes' entourage.

Sanction system for entourage

FILA states that it has rules to impose penalties on members of the athletes' entourage in matters such as, but not limited to, doping, illegal betting or sexual harassment.

DEVELOPMENT

DEVELOPMENT OF THE FEDERATION

Strategic planning

FILA states that it has a multi-year strategic planning process in place.

Main achievements

In 2009, FILA adopted ADAMS, created by WADA to collect location data about wrestlers for data exchange with LAMA and National Anti-Doping Organisations. A Code of Ethics was introduced in 2009 for FILA and the wrestling family. In 2010, FILA incorporated the principles of autonomy and independence of national federations into its Constitution, in accordance with the Olympic Charter. Wrestlers' licenses have been improved. FILA has opened two new training centres and provided equipment to national federations. A FILA programme detects young talent during international courses and trains national coaches. Technology has evolved; the "live" timeline in the video challenge gives more refereeing transparency. All videos are tagged and fans can find a match/wrestler more easily than before. Videos are now compatible with mobile devices.

Financial distribution system

FILA states that it has a financial distribution system to support national federations and continental associations.

Key strategic priorities

FILA states that the following are the IF's key strategic priorities:

| | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| ATHLETES | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> › FILA has a new and stronger Athletes' Commission, giving athletes more opportunities to participate in the future of the sport regarding rule modifications. One of the elected athletes will be appointed by the FILA Bureau as chair of the Athletes' Commission. He/she will be charged with recruiting athletes to populate the Commission. In addition, the Commission will be required to meet at least once each calendar year |
| COACHES | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> › FILA constantly engages in a process of ensuring that coaches follow all the rules and abide by all of the regulations in place. FILA's focus is on ensuring that coaches have the appropriate resources to help wrestlers achieve their greatest potential |
| ANTI-DOPING/MEDICAL | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> › FILA's focus is on trying to prevent any skin-related communicable diseases. FILA ensures medical checks are conducted before all events and implements stringent requirements to make sure that mats are always properly disinfected |
| PROMOTION OF WOMEN | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> › FILA is putting structures in place to ensure that women have a greater role in the sport of wrestling. In future Congresses, more women will be elected to leadership positions and they will therefore have more influence on FILA decisions › There must be at least one woman vice-president |
| SPORTS ADMINISTRATION | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> › The FILA administration is currently under review and the structure of its administrative body will be subject to alterations based on the findings |
| COMMUNICATION/MARKETING | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> › FILA has placed a strategic emphasis on enhancing its communications and marketing efforts. It is in the process of developing a revised sponsorship strategy that will be attractive to top-tier sponsors. FILA is also investing in new communications initiatives, particularly those focused on digital and social media, to appeal to younger generations |
| YOUTH | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> › FILA's strategic focus is on increasing the retention rate of youth athletes by implementing a number of initiatives that include increasing the efficiency of wrestling events, enhancing like-level competition for novice wrestlers, incorporating the Cadet World Championships as a lead-up to the Youth Olympic Games, and utilising technology more effectively to reward behaviours and outcomes that build the sport |
| DEVELOPMENT | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> › FILA's strategy will increase the acquisition of athletes, expand its demographics and provide the best resources for training. FILA's marketing efforts will convey its character-development aspects, highlighting wrestling as a foundational sport. FILA will continue to develop new digital/social media programmes for new audiences and support its global training centres, which are staffed by professional coaches |
| RESPONSIBLE SPORT | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> › FILA promotes dignity and integrity. FILA has a code of ethics and has incorporated rules set forth by the World Anti-Doping Agency. FILA's focus on enforcing its code of ethics and anti-doping policies ensures that wrestling remains consistent with Olympic values. FILA has specific and enforced competition rules that provide a fair and even playing field for all the athletes |

DEVELOPMENT OF THE SPORT

Main development programmes

FILA states that it runs development programmes, including the following:

- › FILA-approved regional centres for trainees who have been granted Olympic Solidarity scholarships for a minimum period of nine months
- › Coach-sharing programmes, sending coaches for a two- to three-year period to national federations in need
- › Reviewing the possibility of producing mats or mat covers at lower cost so countries can use local materials (straw, sand, sawdust, etc.) and have a regulation-compliant wrestling competition surface
- › Distribution of shoes and singlets and other material to developing national federations
- › Collaboration agreements with bodies that have available financial resources for sports, in order to make the technical assistance effective
- › Settling technical assistance issues, to facilitate the participation of developing national federations in competitions

Youth development programmes

FILA states that it runs youth development programmes, including the following:

- › FILA will improve and expand its technique database to include a standardised curriculum that includes skills videos, practice plans, strategy and tactics, drills and wrestling games. This curriculum will be used to establish a non-competitive, skills-based system to test and award mastery at each programme level.
- › FILA will develop and fund a series of free youth wrestling clinics and demonstrations in areas where development and growth opportunities exist. The successful *Beat the Streets* programme, run in urban North America, is a great example of a programme that could be expanded to other continents with investment from FILA. The 'Beat the Streets' model uses the school system as its platform, but could also be structured to fit nations with club sport systems.

Women and Sport Commission or initiatives

FILA states that it has a Women and Sport Commission or Women and Sport initiatives, including the following:

- › FILA has set up a new Women and Sport Commission. The objective of the new Commission is to attain greater gender balance in the governance of FILA and the national federations around the world, increase the level/proficiency of its female officials/referees and improve the quality of women's wrestling at every level. Women's wrestling has grown rapidly. In fact, more NOCs sent participants to London in women's freestyle (43) than in men's freestyle (42). Women from Colombia, India and Nigeria have won medals at the World Championships, generating excitement about the sport and women's ability to excel in it. The emergence of Olympic women's wrestling has enabled women from all over the world to rise to sporting prominence and champion gender equality in their respective societies.

Sport for All Commission or initiatives

FILA states that it does not have a Sport for All Commission but that it plans to establish it on the occasion of its next Bureau meeting.

TECHNICAL EVOLUTION OF THE SPORT

A short description of the main means in place for monitoring the technical evolution of venues, sports equipment and competition clothing is presented below:

| | |
|--|--|
| VENUES (SAFETY AND PERFORMANCE) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> › A technical delegate carries out a visit to check if the venue specifications comply with FILA regulations. The delegate inspects the layout of the platform, technical officials' tables and chairs around the platform and photographer and TV camera positions. The delegate ensures that there is sufficient space around the platform to ensure comfortable and safe circulation in a very busy area. The delegate ensures that a good experience is had by all and that the required areas are in line with the general regulation of world competitions and international wrestling rules |
| SPORTS EQUIPMENT | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Delegates carry out visits to check the sports equipment in competition venues and to support the organising committees. FILA is in contact with manufacturers to improve the quality of equipment › The mats are tested in a laboratory and then homologated after many tests. Only homologated mats are used during competition › The HERACLES software package was developed by FILA to run Olympic and non-Olympic wrestling competitions and is made available to its national federations. This system provides information on wrestlers from registration to weigh-in after the medical control |
| COMPETITION CLOTHING | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> › FILA is in contact with manufacturers to improve the quality of competition clothing. Clothing samples are sent to FILA. Clothing is controlled during the competition. Clothing for Greco-Roman wrestling will be different from that for freestyle wrestling, and FILA will standardise wrestlers' equipment with the same singlet and socks |



ENVIRONMENT

FILA states that it does not have environmental policies or guidelines.

Evaluation criteria

FILA states that it does not use evaluation criteria such as the Sustainable Sport & Event Toolkit (SSET). FILA also states that the sport of wrestling does not require the construction of new facilities or the use of additional financial resources in order to host the competitions. Arenas used for wrestling are in place around the world and no environmental harm needs to come from building facilities to support the sport. Therefore, FILA does not use evaluation criteria such as the Sustainable Sport & Event Toolkit, but it will take the necessary steps to implement these criteria should they become relevant and necessary.

TRANSPARENCY AND FAIRNESS ON THE FIELD OF PLAY

CODE OF CONDUCT

FILA states that it does not have a Code of Conduct for technical officials or referees.

SANCTION SYSTEM

FILA states that it has a sanction system for technical officials and referees.

JURY OF APPEAL

FILA states that it has a jury of appeal. A short description of the process from start to finish in the event of an appeal by an athlete during the competition is presented below:

The challenging coach must do so from his/her seat without stepping on the mat or approaching the judge's or the mat chairman's table. During the review of the challenge, no consultation among the refereeing body is permitted. After review, the referee gives his/her decision first, immediately followed by that of the judge, from his/her seat. If the mat chairman agrees, there will be no further intervention by the jury of appeal. If the mat chairman disagrees, he/she shall seek the opinion of the jury of appeal. In this case, the decision made by the jury of appeal and confirmed by the mat chairman is final and cannot be challenged. It will not be possible to request a "counter challenge" once a final decision has been made by the refereeing body or jury of appeal.

FAIRNESS AND OBJECTIVITY OF COMPETITIONS

FILA has taken the following steps to ensure that the outcome of competitions is as objective and fair as possible:

| | |
|---|--|
| IMPACT OF JUDGING ON RESULTS | › Judging has very little impact on results. While individual moves are scored by the officials, which involves some subjectivity, the results are determined by the actions of the individuals on the field of play during the matches. The scoring moves are well known, recognised and subjectivity is limited. The actions of the athletes determine the results of the individual contests |
| JUDGING/REFEREEING SYSTEM | › Three officials make the calls on scoring, two of whom have to agree for a point to be scored. The athlete has the ability to protest a call by the officials and require a video review by the referees. A jury of three neutral officials is also assigned to each match. This jury has no input on the decision of the three officials. However, the jury can review any protest and may make a change if desired |
| TRAINING AND SELECTION OF JUDGES | › FILA has an extensive system for training and selecting judges for international events. The education of officials is provided through clinics for two or three days prior to events, which includes extensive video training based upon actual match situations and relevant to every level of officiating ability. Only qualified officials who have proven themselves in competition are assigned to the major World and Continental Championships |
| EVALUATION OF JUDGES | › Officials are evaluated at every international competition. Each official is evaluated based upon rules knowledge, appearance and honesty. Yearly, an 11-member Officiating Department evaluates all FILA officials upon their performance at events. The officials are assigned a category (I, II or III). The system will be expanded to allow input from athletes and coaches on the performance of officials |
| CERTIFICATION OF JUDGES | › The certification of officials begins at national federation level, where officials are trained and evaluated. The best are nominated to serve as FILA international officials. FILA certification of officials is carried out every year. It is completely based upon performance in competition, as determined through a fair evaluation process. A focus on expanded officials' education is the foundation of the certification system |

FINANCE

TRANSPARENCY

FILA states that it uses acknowledged accounting standards.

FILA states that it does not publish the accounts on its website.

FILA states that the accounts are verified by an independent auditor.

MAIN SPONSORS

Benefits received by FILA from its major sponsors from 2009 to 2012 (maximum five sponsors):

| | CASH | VIK | DISCOUNTS | SERVICES | OTHER |
|--------------------|-------------|------------|------------------|-----------------|--------------|
| ATA HOLDING | x | | | | |
| EUROCEMENT | x | | | | |
| ASICS | x | | | | |
| SAMRUK | x | | | | |
| SAMSUNG | | | | | x |

FIRS

Fédération Internationale de Roller Sports

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OLYMPIC PROPOSAL

SPORT INFORMATION

Events proposed for inclusion in the Olympic Games

The FIRS proposes to include roller speed skating on track, with five events for men and five events for women: 300 m time trial, 500 m sprint, 1,000 m, 10,000 m elimination and 15,000 m points.

Rationale for putting forward these events

The FIRS states that it has proposed roller speed skating on track because it is the most interesting roller sport for both spectators and TV broadcasters. In addition, the five events would allow both sprinters and long-distance skaters to compete in the Olympic Games over the same distances for both men and women.

Competition format

The FIRS proposes three days of competition in total. Day one starts with the 300 m time trial competition. It is an individual race that is the greatest demonstration of speed in roller sports. Thirty men and 30 women are admitted to a selection race in the morning. The best 12 times will compete in a second final race in the evening. The 15,000 m points race will take place, with 35 men and 35 women admitted. The competition comprises a total of 75 laps. Points are assigned every two laps, with two points being awarded to the first skater to cross the line and one point to the second skater. For the final lap, the winner receives three points, the second-placed skater receives two points and one point is awarded to the third-placed skater. Day two starts with the 500 m sprint competition, with 30 men and 30 women admitted. There will be six heats of five athletes. The winners of the six heats and the best four times go through to the two semi-finals with five athletes. The first two from each semi-final go through to the final race with four athletes. The 10,000 m elimination race will also take place on day two, with 35 men and 35 women admitted for this 50 lap event. Every two laps, the last skater who crosses the line is eliminated. Eleven athletes compete in the last two laps. On day three, the 1,000 m competition will take place with 30 men and 30 women admitted. There will be five heats with six athletes. The five winners and the best three times participate in a final race with eight athletes. The athletes are allowed to participate in only two of the five scheduled competitions.

Number of competition days

| | |
|---|---|
|  Three days |  Three days |
|---|---|

Athlete quota

| | |
|---|---|
|  80 |  80 |
|---|---|

Proposed qualification system

The FIRS states that selection would be based on results from continental pre-Olympic selection. The following allocation takes into account the number of national affiliated federations and skaters in each continent: Europe – 21 men and 21 women; Asia – 21 men and 21 women; America – 21 men and 21 women; Africa – nine men and nine women; Oceania – eight men and eight women.

International and national officials

The number of international and national officials required to run the competition at the Olympic Games would be:

| INTERNATIONAL | NATIONAL |
|---------------|----------|
| 10 | 2 |

Presentation of the events at the Olympic Games

The FIRS proposes to present the events with live music, in-venue entertainment, TV and web promotion, as well as video boards.

Other disciplines/events that may be proposed for inclusion in future Olympic Games

The FIRS states that skateboarding, downhill (with inline skates and/or skateboard) and inline Alpine (downhill slalom with inline skates) could be proposed in future Olympic Games. The previously mentioned competitions are all linked to objective evaluation criteria tied to chronometric control. Among the roller sports, there are also other disciplines, such as half-pipe and street (inline skating and skateboarding), that are subject to artistic judgement.

VENUE AND EQUIPMENT

Competition and warm-up venue requirements

| | COMPETITION | WARM-UP |
|---|---|---------|
| NUMBER OF VENUES | 2 | 2 |
| MINIMUM CAPACITY OF VENUE(S) REQUIRED | 3,500 | - |
| POSSIBILITY OF SHARING THE VENUE(S) WITH OTHER SPORTS | Yes | Yes |
| AVERAGE COST OF INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDED | USD 266,000 – 400,000 for outdoor track USD 670,000 – 950,000 for indoor track | |

Description of competition and warm-up venues

A short description of FIRS competition and warm-up venues is presented below:

COMPETITION

- › 200 m track with polyurethane surface

WARM-UP

- › 300 m road with asphalt surface

Technical requirements of competition and warm-up venues

The technical requirements of FIRS competition and warm-up venues are presented below:

COMPETITION

- › Electronic timekeeping
- › Photo finish
- › Video scanner
- › Lap counter
- › Bell

- › Large TV screen
- › Loudspeaker

WARM-UP

- › Large TV screen
- › Loudspeaker

Sports equipment to run the competition

The following sports equipment is required to run the competition:

| EQUIPMENT | Electronic timekeeping | Photo finish | Video scanner | Lap counter | Large TV screen |
|--------------------|------------------------|--------------|---------------|-------------|-----------------|
| QUANTITY | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| TOTAL AVERAGE COST | USD 5,000 | USD 10,000 | USD 10,000 | USD 5,000 | USD 45,000 |

Total average cost of personal equipment

| | |
|------------------------------|-----------|
| TO COMPETE AT ELITE LEVEL | USD 1,105 |
| TO GET INVOLVED IN THE SPORT | USD 120 |

VALUE

Rationale of proposal

The FIRS states that inclusion of roller speed skating in the Olympic programme could freshen up the programme and be interesting to young athletes and young spectators. Roller sport is the sport of the 21st century. Roller speed skating is a sport that is young, dynamic, athletic, fast and amazing for spectators and television, with the certainty of results given by timekeeping and photo finish. Moreover, roller sports are practised at the same level by men and women. They are spread across all the five continents and are popular from northern Europe to Africa, from Asia to South and Central America, from North America to Oceania. Fourteen countries on four continents won medals at the 2008 World Championships. Roller sports are practised by 50 million people in the world and more than one million skaters are affiliated to the 112 national member federations, of which 107 correspond to NOCs. Roller skating is a young sport that may help to revive interest in the Olympic Movement among young people.

Added value brought to the Olympic Games

The FIRS states that inclusion of roller speed skating in the Olympic programme would attract more young people to the Olympic Games. It would also represent the expression of a sport practised by more than 50 million people and by more than one million card-carrying athletes. Roller speed skating is an ecological sport that can offer a model for pollution reduction in big cities. By including roller speed skating in the Olympic Games, the IOC could demonstrate leadership in providing environmental protection for future generations. The inclusion of roller speed skating could possibly provide the IOC with additional broadcasting revenues, as broadcasters find the sport attractive for young people.

Added value brought by the Olympic Games

The FIRS states that the inclusion of roller speed skating in the Olympic programme would guarantee the FIRS the financial resources to help countries emerging in the discipline. It would also allow the FIRS to expand and organise other disciplines worldwide.

BEST ATHLETES

The FIRS states that it is the greatest ambition of all roller speed skating athletes worldwide to participate in the Olympic Games. All the best skaters would compete in the Olympic qualification events. All other competitions would be stopped during the Olympic qualifications and the Olympic Games. Since roller speed skaters are not guaranteed a high level of remuneration, participation in the Olympic Games would provide them with an opportunity to increase their modest earnings.




HISTORY AND TRADITION

ESTABLISHMENT

Year of establishment of the FIRS: 1924

Date of IOC recognition: 1998

WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS

| | SENIOR | | JUNIOR |
|---|---|---|--|
| |  |  |  |
| YEAR OF FIRST WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS | 1937 | 1954 | 1996 |
| NUMBER OF WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS HELD TO DATE | 49 | 46 | 15 |
| FREQUENCY | Every year since 1975 | | Every year since 1999 |

OTHER MULTISPORT GAMES

| | NUMBER OF TIMES ON THE PROGRAMME | YEAR OF MOST RECENT INCLUSION |
|----------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| WORLD GAMES | 8 | 2009 |
| UNIVERSIADE | 0 | - |
| COMMONWEALTH GAMES | 0 | - |
| ALL-AFRICA GAMES | 0 | - |
| ASIAN GAMES | 2 | 2011 |
| PAN AMERICAN GAMES | 9 | 2011 |
| MEDITERRANEAN GAMES | 0 | - |

UNIVERSALITY

MEMBER NATIONAL FEDERATIONS

The FIRS has 107 member national federations corresponding to NOCs:

| | 2005 | 2008 | 2012 |
|----------------|------|------|------|
| AFRICA | 9 | 20 | 21 |
| AMERICA | 21 | 28 | 29 |
| ASIA | 14 | 20 | 16 |
| EUROPE | 34 | 41 | 39 |
| OCEANIA | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| TOTAL | 80 | 111 | 107 |

ACTIVE MEMBER NATIONAL FEDERATIONS

Number of affiliated national federations that organise annual national championships:

| | |
|----------------|----|
| AFRICA | 13 |
| AMERICA | 22 |
| ASIA | 13 |
| EUROPE | 31 |
| OCEANIA | 2 |
| TOTAL | 81 |

QUALIFYING PATHWAY FOR THE WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS

There is no qualifying pathway to take part in the World Championships. Each federation can register up to eight athletes and only two from each nation may take part in each competition.


WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP PARTICIPATION

Number of national federations that participated in the last two World Championships:

| | ♂ | | ♀ | |
|----------------|----------|------|----------|------|
| | PREVIOUS | LAST | PREVIOUS | LAST |
| AFRICA | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| AMERICA | 8 | 14 | 7 | 11 |
| ASIA | 9 | 8 | 6 | 7 |
| EUROPE | 10 | 20 | 5 | 11 |
| OCEANIA | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| TOTAL | 30 | 45 | 20 | 32 |


JUNIOR WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP PARTICIPATION

Number of national federations that participated in the last two Junior World Championships or equivalent event:

| |  | |
|--------------|---|-----------|
| | PREVIOUS | LAST |
| AFRICA | 1 | 1 |
| AMERICA | 18 | 8 |
| ASIA | 5 | 11 |
| EUROPE | 12 | 13 |
| OCEANIA | 2 | 2 |
| TOTAL | 38 | 35 |



CONTINENTAL CHAMPIONSHIP PARTICIPATION

Number of national federations that participated in the last two Continental Championships:

| |  | |
|--------------|---|-----------|
| | PREVIOUS | LAST |
| AFRICA | 0 | 7 |
| AMERICA | 0 | 16 |
| ASIA | 0 | 7 |
| EUROPE | 24 | 22 |
| OCEANIA | 2 | 2 |
| TOTAL | 26 | 54 |

GLOBAL SPREAD OF EXCELLENCE

Number of countries that won medals at the last two World Championships:

| |  | |  | |
|---|---|-----------|---|-----------|
| | PREVIOUS | LAST | PREVIOUS | LAST |
| AFRICA | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| AMERICA | 3 | 5 | 6 | 4 |
| ASIA | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 |
| EUROPE | 5 | 7 | 3 | 4 |
| OCEANIA | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| NUMBER OF MEDALS AWARDED | 63 | 72 | 63 | 72 |
| NUMBER OF COUNTRIES THAT WON MEDALS | 11 | 15 | 13 | 12 |
| NUMBER OF CONTINENTS THAT WON MEDALS | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |

POPULARITY


STEPS TAKEN TO INCREASE APPEAL

The FIRS states that the following steps have been taken to increase the appeal of the sport:

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| YOUNG PEOPLE | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> › The FIRS is increasing the emphasis placed on web-based communication tools, including forums, blogs, YouTube and Facebook. These tools are used by many young people around the world to arrange times and locations to meet for skating |
| MEDIA | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> › The FIRS is continuing to build relationships with TV agencies to ensure more efficient distribution of roller sport images worldwide |
| SPONSORS | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> › New FIRS logo › Partnership with manufacturers of roller skates and accessories and other companies |

TICKET SALES AND ATTENDANCE

Tickets available and sold during the last two World Championships:

| |  | |
|------------------------------|---|------------|
| | PREVIOUS | LAST |
| TICKETS FOR SALE | 21,000 | Free entry |
| TICKETS SOLD | 18,000 | Free entry |
| % TICKETS SOLD | 86% | - |
| TOTAL ATTENDANCE | 33,500 | 12,000 |
| % TICKETED SPECTATORS | 54% | - |


MEDIA ACCREDITATIONS GRANTED

Number of media accreditations granted at the last two World Championships:

| | PREVIOUS | LAST |
|---|----------|------|
|  | 35 | 50 |

TELEVISION COVERAGE

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

| |  | |
|----------------|---|------|
| | PREVIOUS | LAST |
| AFRICA | 0 | 0 |
| AMERICA | 3 | 2 |
| ASIA | 4 | 3 |
| EUROPE | 3 | 2 |
| OCEANIA | 0 | 1 |
| TOTAL | 10 | 8 |

Number of countries that paid for rights to broadcast the last two World Championships:

| | 👥 | |
|----------------|----------|------|
| | PREVIOUS | LAST |
| AFRICA | 0 | 0 |
| AMERICA | 1 | 0 |
| ASIA | 0 | 1 |
| EUROPE | 0 | 2 |
| OCEANIA | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL | 1 | 3 |

DIGITAL MEDIA

Official website

Number of visits to the FIRS official website:

| | 2011 | LAST WC |
|--|--------|---------|
| AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF UNIQUE VISITS | 1,259 | 5,218 |
| AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF PAGES VIEWED | 18,744 | 516,731 |

Social media

Number of fans or followers:

| | ON 1 JULY 2012 |
|------------------------------------|----------------|
| NUMBER OF FACEBOOK FANS | 2,437 |
| NUMBER OF TWITTER FOLLOWERS | 310 |

GOVERNANCE

CODE OF ETHICS

The FIRS states that it does not have a Code of Ethics in force.

INTERNAL DISPUTE-RESOLUTION MECHANISM

The FIRS states that it does not have a transparent and enhanced dispute-resolution mechanism.

COURT OF ARBITRATION FOR SPORT

The FIRS states that it uses the Court of Arbitration for Sport (CAS) for all disputes that cannot be settled amicably or through local arbitration or mediation.

Types of dispute for which the FIRS has used the CAS:

| | YES | NO |
|---|-----|----|
| DISPUTES IN CONNECTION WITH THE STATUTES, REGULATIONS OR SPORTS RULES | | X |
| DOPING DISPUTES | | X |
| DISPUTES IN CONNECTION WITH A DECISION MADE BY AN IF JUDICIAL BODY | | X |
| DISCIPLINARY DISPUTES | | X |
| DISPUTES BETWEEN IF BODIES | X | |
| MEMBERSHIP DISPUTES | X | |
| DISPUTES OF A PROPRIETARY NATURE | | X |
| CONTRACTUAL DISPUTES | | X |
| CORRUPTION DISPUTES | | X |
| ETHICAL DISPUTES | | X |
| ELECTION DISPUTES | | X |

Number of CAS cases in which the FIRS has been involved:

| 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
|------|------|------|
| 0 | 0 | 0 |

COMPOSITION OF DECISION-MAKING BODIES

Executive Board

The FIRS states that the majority of members of the Executive Board are elected by the member federations.




Board members

The FIRS Board currently has 13 members. The continental breakdown of the members is presented below:

| | NUMBER | % |
|---------|--------|------|
| AFRICA | 1 | 8% |
| AMERICA | 4 | 31% |
| ASIA | 1 | 8% |
| EUROPE | 5 | 38% |
| OCEANIA | 2 | 15% |
| TOTAL | 13 | 100% |

Gender equity on the Executive Board

The gender breakdown of the members of the Executive Board is presented below:

| |  |  | % OF  |
|------|---|---|--|
| 2008 | 15 | 2 | 12% |
| 2012 | 9 | 4 | 31% |

Organisational structure

Number of full-time equivalent staff employed by the federation:

| 2008 | 2012 |
|------|------|
| 7 | 7 |

COMPETITION FIXING

The FIRS states that it has not set up rules or procedures to fight against competition fixing. The FIRS also states that there are no projects in progress relating to this matter because, as far as they know, roller sports are not affected by such problems.

ATHLETES

REPRESENTATION

Athletes' Commission

The FIRS states that it has an Athletes' Commission whose members are elected by their peers.

Governing bodies

Governing bodies where athletes are represented:

| | MEMBERSHIP | VOTING RIGHTS |
|------------------|------------|---------------|
| EXECUTIVE BOARD | x | x |
| COMMISSIONS | x | x |
| TECHNICAL BODIES | x | x |

HEALTH

Medical Commission

The FIRS states that it has a Medical Commission and that a Medical Commission representative sits on the Executive Board.

Health, safety and security monitoring

The FIRS states that it has taken initiatives to monitor and ensure the health, safety and security of athletes. A short description of the initiatives taken is presented below:

The FIRS has established a Medical Commission, which is composed of three doctors, and which monitors athletes' health. The Commission monitors athletes' health at national level through national federations and at World Championships. A second Commission, which is also composed of three doctors, is responsible for the anthropometric evaluation of athletes.

Fight against doping

The FIRS states that it has adopted the World Anti-Doping Code.

Number of out-of-competition tests:

| | OVERALL NUMBER | CONDUCTED BY THE FIRS | % CONDUCTED BY THE FIRS |
|------|----------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| 2010 | 15 | 15 | 100% |
| 2011 | 10 | 10 | 100% |

Anti-doping rule violations that led to a sanction:

| | OVERALL NUMBER |
|------|----------------|
| 2010 | 16 |
| 2011 | 8 |

The FIRS states that it has not introduced an athlete biological passport but that it plans to introduce it in the future.

PROGRAMMES OR RESOURCES TO ASSIST ATHLETES

The FIRS states that it has no programmes or resources to assist athletes with studies, development of life skills and/or post-athletic career transition.

ENTOURAGE COMMISSION OR INITIATIVES

Entourage Commission

The FIRS states that it does not have an Entourage Commission or entourage-related initiatives.

Athletes' entourage monitoring

The FIRS states that it has not taken initiatives or developed specific tools to inform and monitor the athletes' entourage.

Sanction system for entourage

The FIRS states that it does not have rules to sanction members of the athletes' entourage in matters such as, but not limited to, doping, illegal betting or sexual harassment.

DEVELOPMENT

DEVELOPMENT OF THE FEDERATION

Strategic planning

The FIRS states that it has a multi-year strategic planning process in place.

Main achievements

The FIRS has achieved an increase in the number of member federations participating in the World Championships and noted an increase in the qualitative level of the athletes and the organising committees. More than 50 countries from the five continents participated in each World Championship, and there was equal participation of men and women. The FIRS has further developed disciplines in Central and South America, Asia and Africa. It has also implemented anti-doping monitoring according to WADA requirements.

Financial distribution system

The FIRS states that it does not have a financial distribution system to support national federations or continental associations.

Key strategic priorities

The FIRS states that the following are the IF's key strategic priorities:

| | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| ATHLETES | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Ensure the health of all competing athletes › Personal protection of athletes (helmet) and elimination of hazards along competition routes (protective fences) › Statistical evaluation of accidents › Organisation of first aid during competitions |
| COACHES | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Official register of licensed coaches who have passed a FIRS exam of professional competence. The main points are: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Athletes' safety. Coaches shall select training venues to avoid potential falls and eliminate obstacles 2 Compliance with WADA policy. The coaches shall attend annual refresher courses so as to increase their knowledge and ability to teach athletes about observance of the rules |
| ANTI-DOPING/MEDICAL | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Training courses for managers and coaches during World Championships › Increase in the number of blood tests |
| PROMOTION OF WOMEN | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> › The FIRS has all along supported the equal participation of men and women, but it has also supported both men and women competing in the same type of competition |
| SPORTS ADMINISTRATION | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Increase the number of continental bodies through activities aimed at developing an administrative culture for the national federations belonging to the continents concerned |
| COMMUNICATION/MARKETING | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Promote the FIRS brand and boost relationships with the media. Promotion of the FIRS brand takes place both on the competition site and through the promotion of roller sports (videos, social networks, advertising), with a view to creating a strong and well-coordinated image of the FIRS › Beginning with creating video footage for RollerSports Web TV, the FIRS supplies federations and national television networks with customised packages |
| YOUTH | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Lobby for the inclusion of roller sports in the Youth Olympic Games |
| DEVELOPMENT | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Courses for judges, coaches and administrators |
| RESPONSIBLE SPORT | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Roller sports are for youngsters, thanks to the ease of use of skates and the possibility of practising this sport on any road. They represent a social movement that involves people of all ages, because skating is an easy way to move, have fun and stay fit. Also, our disciplines are sustainable, eco-friendly activities that embody the concept of social, environmental and health responsibility |

DEVELOPMENT OF THE SPORT

Main development programmes

The FIRS states that it runs development programmes, including the following:

- › The FIRS is planning to add the Cadets category to its National and Continental Championships, so as to give younger athletes the chance to gain experience, knowledge of the rules and a sense of fair play.
- › Every year the FIRS, with the organisers of the World Championships, covers the cost of board and lodging for 50 athletes from developing countries. This has facilitated the participation of new countries; the FIRS now has more than 80 members, representing all the continents.
- › The FIRS continues to promote the development of its disciplines in Africa, which currently has 16 federations. The FIRS is planning to send coaches to Africa with a view to organising courses to train local coaches and administrators.

Youth development programmes

The FIRS states that it runs youth development programmes, including the following:

- › The FIRS aims to increase the number of disciplines under its control, particularly those disciplines that appeal to young people.

Women and Sport Commission or initiatives

The FIRS states that it does not have a Women and Sport Commission or Women and Sport initiatives.

Sport for All Commission or initiatives

The FIRS states that it does not have a Sport for All Commission or Sport for All initiatives.

TECHNICAL EVOLUTION OF THE SPORT

A short description of the main means in place for monitoring the technical evolution of venues, sports equipment and competition clothing is presented below:

| | |
|--|---|
| VENUES (SAFETY AND PERFORMANCE) | › The FIRS has established a Speed International Committee that evaluates yearly the technical evolution, the increase of speed and dangerousness and, consequently, the safety measures for the athletes |
| SPORTS EQUIPMENT | › Athletes are provided with an electronic chip to monitor results |
| COMPETITION CLOTHING | › The FIRS has closely monitored the evolution of clothing and has disallowed certain items for safety reasons |

ENVIRONMENT

The FIRS states that it does not have environmental policies or guidelines.

Evaluation criteria

The FIRS states that it does not use evaluation criteria such as the Sustainable Sport & Event Toolkit. The FIRS also states that using skates as a mean of transport is eco-friendly. Therefore, the environmental impact of FIRS competitions is reduced to the minimum, inasmuch as the FIRS promotes a slogan during its marathons on road: “more skates, less engines”. The residual environmental impact can be lessened by instituting a more rational way of organising events, and paying specific attention to reducing the use of technical means needed to run them. The FIRS promotes the building of new sport facilities in dilapidated urban areas in order to bring about social recovery among youngsters.

TRANSPARENCY AND FAIRNESS ON THE FIELD OF PLAY

CODE OF CONDUCT

The FIRS states that it has a Code of Conduct for technical officials and referees.

SANCTION SYSTEM

The FIRS states that it has a sanction system for technical officials and referees.

JURY OF APPEAL

The FIRS states that it has a jury of appeal. A short description of the process from start to finish in the event of an appeal by an athlete during the competition is presented below:

The first judgment is issued by the referee. It is possible to request an appeal of that decision within 15 minutes from the official notification of the results, accompanied by a payment of USD 150. The Commission of Appeal, which consists of three members of the CIC (International Speed Committee) shall meet and analyse the appeal. If it is accepted, the payment is returned, while if it is rejected the federation concerned is entitled to submit an appeal to the Commission, which consists of all five members of the CIC, accompanied by a further payment of USD 150. The appeal may be accepted or rejected definitively.

FAIRNESS AND OBJECTIVITY OF COMPETITIONS

The FIRS has taken the following steps to ensure that the outcome of competitions is as objective and fair as possible:

| | |
|---|--|
| IMPACT OF JUDGING ON RESULTS | › Judging has a low impact on the result of a roller speed skating event |
| JUDGING/REFEREEING SYSTEM | › The refereeing system is applied only in cases of blatant fouls, which result in immediate disqualification of the athlete |
| TRAINING AND SELECTION OF JUDGES | › Every year, the FIRS organises technical seminars for judges in all the disciplines › Judges are selected on both their previous experience and their performance during continental events and World Championships › The CIC is also responsible for selecting the chief referee. The CIC makes this decision during a preparatory meeting, which is held one day before the event starts |
| EVALUATION OF JUDGES | › The CIC evaluates judges based on their skills and determines who may be appointed chief referee. These evaluations are conducted during the World Championships › The chief referee evaluates their performance and prepares a report following each observed event. Those judges who receive the highest evaluation will be appointed by the CIC to judge at the World Championships |
| CERTIFICATION OF JUDGES | › National judges who have completed the required technical courses, have five years of experience and are fluent in English and/or Spanish may take an international written and oral test at the World Championships. Only those who pass the written test take the oral test › Based on the test results, an FIRS Commission selects candidates to be appointed as international judges |

FINANCE

TRANSPARENCY

The FIRS states that it uses acknowledged accounting standards.

The FIRS states that it does not publish the accounts on its website.

The FIRS states that the accounts are verified by an independent auditor.

MAIN SPONSORS

Benefits received by the FIRS from its major sponsors from 2009 to 2012 (maximum five sponsors):

| | CASH | VIK | DISCOUNTS | SERVICES | OTHER |
|-------------------|------|-----|-----------|----------|-------|
| VESMACO | x | | | | |
| ROLLERBLADE | | x | x | | |
| FILA | | x | x | | |
| ROCES | | x | x | | |
| IGUANA THINK TANK | x | | | x | |

IFSC

International Federation of Sport Climbing

| | |
|----|---|
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OLYMPIC PROPOSAL

SPORT INFORMATION

Events proposed for inclusion in the Olympic Games

The IFSC proposes to include a single medal event combining climbing's disciplines: lead, bouldering and speed.

Rationale for putting forward these events

The IFSC states that sport climbing has three disciplines and a combined event would, therefore, bring together all of the world's climbing athletes. This event will also offer the audience a complete understanding of climbing's vertical challenges, while displaying all of the spectacular features each discipline brings. This event would bring the entire sport to the Olympic Games.


Competition format

The IFSC proposes four days of competition in total. Day one consists of men's and women's lead qualifications. Day two includes men's and women's bouldering qualifications and finals (six men and six women qualify for the final). Day three consists of men's and women's speed qualifications where the 16 fastest climbers' times qualify for the knockout system of final rounds that will take place later on the same day. On day four, the men's and women's lead finals take place (eight men and eight women). A final ranking will combine the results in the three disciplines, following a simple point system, which is already in use in the World Championships and World Cup, to award the "overall" medal and trophy. The competition schedule is very flexible and can be easily adapted depending on the Games schedule and audience/TV needs, for example by running the finals in bouldering and lead simultaneously.

Number of competition days

| | |
|--|--|
|  Four days |  Four days |
|--|--|

Athlete quota

| | |
|---|---|
|  30 |  30 |
|---|---|

Proposed qualification system

The IFSC states that the following athletes would qualify for the Olympic Games: the top three male and female athletes at the World Championships, the top three male and female athletes at each of the five Continental Championships, the top three male and female athletes at the World Youth Championships, and the top nine men and nine women in the world ranking of the year. In order to give the largest number of countries the opportunity to participate in the Olympic Games, a quota for each country may be set.

International and national officials

The number of international and national officials required to run the competition at the Olympic Games would be:

| | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| INTERNATIONAL 6 | NATIONAL 10 |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|



Presentation of the events at the Olympic Games

The IFSC states that the events will run on a standardised field of play. The event will start with a presentation of the athletes and the climbing routes. Route rhythms and difficulties will be explained to the audience. For lead and boulder, athletes will have six minutes altogether to observe and review the route. Live commentary and music will play while the climbers attempt the routes. Large format video screens will display live results with elaborate graphics for the spectators. A live video feed will be used for slow motion, replay and close-up images.

Other disciplines/events that may be proposed for inclusion in future Olympic Games

The IFSC states that the event as it is proposed comprises all of the sport climbing disciplines. However, single medal events could be considered for each of the three disciplines.

VENUE AND EQUIPMENT

Competition and warm-up venue requirements

| | COMPETITION | WARM-UP |
|---|-------------|---------|
| NUMBER OF VENUES | 1 | 1 |
| MINIMUM CAPACITY OF VENUE(S) REQUIRED | 10,000 | 90 |
| POSSIBILITY OF SHARING THE VENUE(S) WITH OTHER SPORTS | Yes | Yes |
| AVERAGE COST OF INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDED | USD 250,000 | |

Description of competition and warm-up venues

A short description of IFSC competition and warm-up venues is presented below:

COMPETITION

- › The competition is hosted in a sports arena or in a sheltered outdoor area
- › Three different climbing walls, 16 metres high for lead, 15 metres high for speed and 4.5 metres high for bouldering, are placed on a hard flat surface with a one-metre elevated platform at the bottom. The lead wall is six metres wide, the speed wall is six metres wide and the boulder wall is 15 metres wide.
- › The climbing walls can either be fixed to a building structure or directly to scaffolding. The weight of the heaviest wall (lead) is approximately 25 to 30 tonnes. The surface needed is three areas of 150m² (15 metres wide and 10 metres deep) for each wall.

WARM-UP

- › A warm-up/training venue is required only in the event that insufficient space is available in the competition venue and/or the competition walls are not available prior to the event. The warm-up facility can be incorporated into the competition venue and training can take place on the competition wall, meaning that a dedicated area of the competition venue is needed, but not necessarily an additional venue.
- › Access to the warm-up zone is reserved for athletes and team officials.
- › It is composed of two adjacent zones with a total surface of 150m². A climbing wall, 4 metres high and 10 metres wide with safety mats for fall protection is necessary for competitors to warm up. For speed, athletes may also warm up on the speed wall.



Technical requirements of competition and warm-up venues

The technical requirements of IFSC competition and warm-up venues are presented below:

COMPETITION

- › Audio-visual equipment (large screens for audience information and live results, sound and public address system, spotlights)
- › An electrical elevating platform for the route-setting team to design the routes on the wall
- › A local data network for the results system, comprising tablets for judges and two laptops for results service and graphics production

WARM-UP

- › There is no technical requirement for the warm-up venue.

Sports equipment to run the competition

The following sports equipment is required to run the competition:

| EQUIPMENT | Mats | Holds and volumes | Safety equipment |
|--------------------|------------|-------------------|------------------|
| QUANTITY | 30 | 2,000 | 2 |
| TOTAL AVERAGE COST | USD 15,000 | USD 10,000 | USD 3,000 |

Total average cost of personal equipment

| | |
|------------------------------|---------|
| TO COMPETE AT ELITE LEVEL | USD 250 |
| TO GET INVOLVED IN THE SPORT | USD 150 |

VALUE

Rationale of proposal

The IFSC states that it has spent its first years building up a dynamic and solid structure, based on the principles of good governance, universality, equal opportunities and transparency. It runs spectacular events governed by the highest standard of regulation. The IFSC has included athletes in IF decision-making processes at all levels. It has also adopted anti-doping policies to protect athletes' health and integrity. The IFSC has enhanced the potential for media interest and sponsor support. As a consequence, growth is constant and exposure is increasing. The trend is upward, like a controlled climbing progression, staying true to the core values of the sport. Moreover, sport climbing is a formidable educational tool to fight obesity, social problems and discrimination. The inclusion will help the IFSC deliver the benefits of a lifetime of sport participation to every country in the world. Last but not least, the IFSC wants to celebrate its athletes, giving them the opportunity to showcase their abilities and talents, developed over a lifetime of dedication and hard work. The IFSC would like to ignite a dream for athletes of all sports not yet Olympic, although deserving of a place in the premier event in world sport.

Added value brought to the Olympic Games

The IFSC believes that the inclusion of sport climbing would benefit the Olympic Games by bringing a passionate young audience. Sport climbing speaks to young people and gets them involved in a sport they can practise for the rest of their lives. In addition, it will open opportunities in the outdoor marketplace. Climbing is a low-cost investment for young generations of athletes, while remaining open to other generations (sport for all) and people with disabilities: men and women, boys and girls, kids and elders all play in and on the same field. Sport climbing is unique and does not look like any other sport already present: it would be the only vertical sport in the Games.



Added value brought by the Olympic Games

The IFSC states that inclusion in the Olympic programme would give the IFSC the opportunity to work together with the IOC for the next seven years to implement a new model for the sport and its future growth. This project would offer a generational bridge (sport for all) and an affordable activity in today’s economic environment as well as in poorly developed areas of the world. The vertical dimension offers a step up in each and everyone’s life, and Olympic climbing would have the recognition to present it to sports institutions and communities worldwide. Finally, inclusion would motivate climbing communities around the world to spread the Olympic values to the broader audience of outdoor enthusiasts.

BEST ATHLETES

The IFSC states that its events calendar comprises the premier climbing events in the world and draws the best from all other national championships or tours. The IFSC calendar naturally creates the process that selects and brings the best athletes to the biggest events across the globe, including the World Games.



HISTORY AND TRADITION

ESTABLISHMENT

Year of establishment of the IFSC: 2007

Date of IOC recognition: 2010

WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS

| | SENIOR  | JUNIOR  |
|--|---|--|
| YEAR OF FIRST WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS | 1991 | 1992 |
| NUMBER OF WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS HELD TO DATE | 13 | 20 |
| FREQUENCY | Every two years | Every year since 1994 |

OTHER MULTISPORT GAMES

| | NUMBER OF TIMES ON THE PROGRAMME | YEAR OF MOST RECENT INCLUSION |
|---------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| WORLD GAMES | 3 | 2013 |
| UNIVERSIADE | 0 | - |
| COMMONWEALTH GAMES | 0 | - |
| ALL-AFRICA GAMES | 0 | - |
| ASIAN GAMES | 0 | - |
| PAN AMERICAN GAMES | 0 | - |
| MEDITERRANEAN GAMES | 0 | - |



UNIVERSALITY

MEMBER NATIONAL FEDERATIONS

The IFSC has 50 member national federations corresponding to NOCs:

| | 2005 | 2008 | 2012 |
|---------|------|------|------|
| AFRICA | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| AMERICA | 5 | 11 | 11 |
| ASIA | 11 | 14 | 14 |
| EUROPE | 22 | 24 | 25 |
| OCEANIA | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL | 38 | 49 | 50 |

ACTIVE MEMBER NATIONAL FEDERATIONS

Number of IFSC-affiliated national federations that organise annual national championships:



| | |
|---------|----|
| AFRICA | 1 |
| AMERICA | 15 |
| ASIA | 18 |
| EUROPE | 39 |
| OCEANIA | 2 |
| TOTAL | 75 |

QUALIFYING PATHWAY FOR THE WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS

The reigning adult and youth world and continental champions automatically qualify. Each national federation may send up to 10 athletes (five men and five women) per discipline.

WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP PARTICIPATION

Number of national federations that participated in the last two World Championships:

| |  | |  | |
|---------|---|------|---|------|
| | PREVIOUS | LAST | PREVIOUS | LAST |
| AFRICA | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| AMERICA | 11 | 11 | 8 | 7 |
| ASIA | 11 | 7 | 6 | 5 |
| EUROPE | 30 | 33 | 24 | 24 |
| OCEANIA | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL | 54 | 53 | 39 | 36 |

JUNIOR WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP PARTICIPATION

Number of national federations that participated in the last two Junior World Championships:

| | ♂ | | ♀ | |
|----------------|----------|------|----------|------|
| | PREVIOUS | LAST | PREVIOUS | LAST |
| AFRICA | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| AMERICA | 5 | 7 | 4 | 6 |
| ASIA | 4 | 6 | 5 | 5 |
| EUROPE | 23 | 31 | 24 | 29 |
| OCEANIA | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| TOTAL | 34 | 47 | 35 | 43 |

CONTINENTAL CHAMPIONSHIP PARTICIPATION

Number of national federations that participated in the last two Continental Championships:

| | ♂ | | ♀ | |
|----------------|----------|------|----------|------|
| | PREVIOUS | LAST | PREVIOUS | LAST |
| AFRICA | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| AMERICA | 8 | 9 | 6 | 6 |
| ASIA | 11 | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| EUROPE | 25 | 27 | 21 | 21 |
| OCEANIA | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| TOTAL | 46 | 47 | 38 | 38 |

GLOBAL SPREAD OF EXCELLENCE

Number of countries that won medals at the last two World Championships:

| | ♂ | | ♀ | |
|---|----------|------|----------|------|
| | PREVIOUS | LAST | PREVIOUS | LAST |
| AFRICA | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| AMERICA | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| ASIA | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| EUROPE | 7 | 5 | 5 | 4 |
| OCEANIA | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| NUMBER OF MEDALS AWARDED | 15 | 12 | 15 | 12 |
| NUMBER OF COUNTRIES THAT WON MEDALS | 8 | 7 | 8 | 5 |
| NUMBER OF CONTINENTS THAT WON MEDALS | 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 |

POPULARITY


STEPS TAKEN TO INCREASE APPEAL

The IFSC states that the following steps have been taken to increase the appeal of the sport:

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| YOUNG PEOPLE | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> › The IFSC has promoted local initiatives with other national members, such as a national school programme in Austria (<i>OeWk</i>), <i>Baby Escalade</i> programme in France (FFME) and youth and university climbing series in the USA (200 per year) (USAC). In addition, the IFSC works with its partners on initiatives for young people (youth camp in China and elsewhere, “Clip and Climb”: a leisure facility that naturally encourages discovery of the climbing movement, etc.) › The IFSC has promoted and sanctioned more and more youth events (in particular U14 events with a specific format and rules), European and Asian Youth Series, World and Continental Youth Championships and introductory sessions at the 2012 Youth Olympic Games in Innsbruck. The IFSC calendar comprised five youth events in 2000, 12 in 2006 and 17 in 2012 › The IFSC has given priority to media and communication tools that are favoured by the younger generation |
| MEDIA | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Since 2011, implementation of live Web coverage of all events, along with a live results service and online chat, which have been available on the IFSC’s web TV and YouTube channel since 2012. From 2013, fans can watch the events directly on the IFSC website, which works on all types of devices (computers, smartphones or tablets) › For TV and Web TV networks, the IFSC is delivering new highlights within two hours post-event and full highlights within 24 hours post-event › Implementation of a digital strategy through the IFSC Facebook page and 2020 Facebook page, Twitter, two LinkedIn accounts, YouTube and through a new website using a responsive web design approach › Press releases are sent to an international media database before and after each event to ensure efficient worldwide media coverage. The IFSC has also purchased Meltwater’s services in order to have access to all press clippings related to the IFSC and international sport climbing › Since 2012, the IFSC has implemented a network of national federation communication officers to relay and send culturally relevant content to national media, agreements with a professional community manager for its social media platforms and a professional public relations officer for media contacts |
| SPONSORS | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Marketing and communication plan approved by the plenary assembly in 2011. Increased revenues through sponsorship and improved communication tools and processes › Contractually standardised field of play to define rights for local organisers, national federations and IFSC sponsors |

TICKET SALES AND ATTENDANCE


Tickets available and sold during the last two World Championships:

| | PREVIOUS |  LAST |
|------------------------------|----------|---|
| TICKETS FOR SALE | 30,000 | 8,000 |
| TICKETS SOLD | 24,000 | 6,518 |
| % TICKETS SOLD | 80% | 81% |
| TOTAL ATTENDANCE | 35,000 | 7,498 |
| % TICKETED SPECTATORS | 69% | 87% |




MEDIA ACCREDITATIONS GRANTED

Number of media accreditations granted at the last two World Championships:


| | PREVIOUS | LAST |
|---|----------|------|
|  | 100 | 112 |

TELEVISION COVERAGE

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

| |  | |
|---------|---|------|
| | PREVIOUS | LAST |
| AFRICA | 0 | 0 |
| AMERICA | 2 | 2 |
| ASIA | 3 | 3 |
| EUROPE | 11 | 11 |
| OCEANIA | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL | 16 | 16 |

Number of countries that paid for rights to broadcast the last two World Championships:

| |  | |
|---------|---|------|
| | PREVIOUS | LAST |
| AFRICA | 0 | 0 |
| AMERICA | 0 | 0 |
| ASIA | 0 | 1 |
| EUROPE | 0 | 0 |
| OCEANIA | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL | 0 | 1 |

DIGITAL MEDIA

Official website

Number of visits to the IFSC official website:

| | 2011 | LAST WC |
|--------------------------------------|--------|---------|
| AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF VISITS | 1,005 | 45,393 |
| AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF PAGES VIEWED | 27,968 | 93,636 |

Social media

Number of fans or followers:

| | ON 1 JULY 2012 |
|-----------------------------|----------------|
| NUMBER OF FACEBOOK FANS | 1,591 |
| NUMBER OF TWITTER FOLLOWERS | 718 |



Other social media activity

The IFSC actively uses social media to promote the sport. The means used include webcasting on the IF's web TV channel, a dedicated YouTube channel and event-specific Facebook pages and websites. Moreover, the IFSC is working with the top athletes, route-setters, marketing partners, national federations and event organisers to become the central source of digital information in a previously fractured environment.

GOVERNANCE

CODE OF ETHICS

The IFSC states that it has a Code of Ethics in force.

Alignment with the IOC Code of Ethics

The IFSC has incorporated the IOC Code of Ethics into all aspects of the organisation's governance, including adoption of the appropriate statutes and legislation. The IFSC has recently and specifically addressed doping, illegal and irregular betting, and discrimination. It has also supported the broader intent of the principles of fairness and respect outlined in the IOC Code of Ethics. For example, the Bye-Law to article 26 of the IFSC Statutes requests candidates to the Executive Board to declare any potential conflict of interest, in accordance with the IOC Code of Ethics.

INTERNAL DISPUTE-RESOLUTION MECHANISM

The IFSC states that it has a transparent and enhanced dispute-resolution mechanism.

COURT OF ARBITRATION FOR SPORT

The IFSC states that it uses the Court of Arbitration for Sport (CAS) for all disputes that cannot be settled amicably or through local arbitration or mediation.

Types of dispute for which the IFSC has used the CAS:

| | YES | NO |
|---|-----|----|
| DISPUTES IN CONNECTION WITH THE STATUTES, REGULATIONS OR SPORTS RULES | | x |
| DOPING DISPUTES | | x |
| DISPUTES IN CONNECTION WITH A DECISION MADE BY AN IF JUDICIAL BODY | | x |
| DISCIPLINARY DISPUTES | | x |
| DISPUTES BETWEEN IF BODIES | | x |
| MEMBERSHIP DISPUTES | | x |
| DISPUTES OF A PROPRIETARY NATURE | | x |
| CONTRACTUAL DISPUTES | | x |
| CORRUPTION DISPUTES | | x |
| ETHICAL DISPUTES | | x |
| ELECTION DISPUTES | | x |

Number of CAS cases in which the IFSC has been involved:

| 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
|------|------|------|
| 0 | 0 | 0 |



COMPOSITION OF DECISION-MAKING BODIES

Executive Board

The IFSC states that the majority of members of the Executive Board are elected by the member federations.




Board members

The IFSC Board currently has 10 members. The continental breakdown of the members is presented below:

| | NUMBER | % |
|---------|--------|------|
| AFRICA | 0 | 0% |
| AMERICA | 2 | 20% |
| ASIA | 1 | 10% |
| EUROPE | 6 | 60% |
| OCEANIA | 1 | 10% |
| TOTAL | 10 | 100% |

Gender equity on the Executive Board

The gender breakdown of the members of the Executive Board is presented below:

| |  |  | % OF  |
|------|---|---|--|
| 2008 | 15 | 2 | 12% |
| 2012 | 8 | 2 | 20% |

Organisational structure

Number of full-time equivalent staff employed by the federation:

| 2008 | 2012 |
|------|------|
| 1 | 4 |

COMPETITION FIXING

The IFSC states that it has set up rules and procedures to fight against competition fixing. A short description of the rules and procedures put in place is presented below:

Article 10 of the IFSC Statutes prohibits all forms of participation in or support for illegal and irregular betting and gambling.

The Bye-Law to article 10 describes prohibited behaviours and actions that may result in a disciplinary offence. It is applicable to anyone involved with IFSC activities. All licensed athletes must adhere to this rule.



ATHLETES

REPRESENTATION

Athletes' Commission

The IFSC states that it has an Athletes' Commission whose members are elected by their peers.

Governing bodies

Governing bodies where athletes are represented:

| | MEMBERSHIP | VOTING RIGHTS |
|------------------|------------|---------------|
| EXECUTIVE BOARD | x | x |
| COMMISSIONS | x | x |
| TECHNICAL BODIES | x | x |

HEALTH

Medical Commission

The IFSC states that it has a Medical Commission but that there is no Medical Commission representative on the Executive Board.

Health, safety and security monitoring

The IFSC states that it has taken initiatives to monitor and ensure the health, safety and security of athletes. A short description of the initiatives taken is presented below:

IFSC officials shall provide reports following their duties at events. These reports comprise several aspects, such as organisation quality, route setting and results statistics, outcome of media efforts and a medical part where injury occurrences or other observations on medical matters are reported. Athletes' medical exams are conducted during the events by the Medical Commission for specific threats, such as upper body injuries (hands, arms, shoulders) or possible nutrition disorders, such as anorexia. Athletes are eligible to be registered for any official IFSC event only if in possession of an International Licence, which must be approved and submitted by the relevant national federation. The latter guarantees that the medical examination has been carried out by a registered practitioner and the athlete declared fit to compete in sport climbing events, as well as being insured for accident and medical risks.

Fight against doping

The IFSC states that it has adopted the World Anti-Doping Code.

Number of out-of-competition tests:

| | OVERALL NUMBER | CONDUCTED BY THE IFSC | % CONDUCTED BY THE IFSC |
|------|----------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| 2010 | 8 | 8 | 100% |
| 2011 | 25 | 18 | 72% |

Anti-doping rule violations that led to a sanction:

| | OVERALL NUMBER |
|------|----------------|
| 2010 | 0 |
| 2011 | 0 |

The IFSC states that it has not introduced an athlete biological passport but that it plans to introduce it in 2014.



PROGRAMMES OR RESOURCES TO ASSIST ATHLETES

The IFSC states that it has programmes or resources to assist athletes with studies, development of life skills and/or post-athletic career transition. A short description of the initiatives taken is presented below:

The IFSC has launched its own *Athletes' Career Programme (IFSC-ACP)*, comprising English-language degrees adapted to athletes' sport-related constraints, and providing access to a selected network of companies providing job opportunities, scholarships and grants to help athletes cover the cost of the programme and related expenses. The *IFSC-ACP* was tested during the academic year 2012/13. It includes bachelors' and masters' programmes in outdoor industry management, with courses held in both Europe and Asia. This programme is a logical development of the IFSC policy to offer athletes work opportunities, such as the sports manager position that is currently held by a former World Cup winner.

ENTOURAGE COMMISSION OR INITIATIVES

Entourage Commission

The IFSC states that it has an Entourage Commission or entourage related initiatives.

Athletes' entourage monitoring

The IFSC states that it has taken initiatives or developed specific tools to inform and monitor the athletes' entourage.

Sanction system for entourage

The IFSC states that it has rules to sanction members of the athletes' entourage in matters such as, but not limited to, doping, illegal betting or sexual harassment.

DEVELOPMENT

DEVELOPMENT OF THE FEDERATION

Strategic planning

The IFSC states that it has a multi-year strategic planning process in place.

Main achievements

Athletes are at the centre of IFSC activities. Their average age is approximately 20, and 56% are between 16 and 24. There is no evidence of illegal or irregular betting activities. No serious accidents have happened and there are no health risk factors. The climbing community keeps its special atmosphere, everyone respecting each other: the world champion climbs alongside the weekend climber. The IFSC has signed a global partnership with a webcasting company to broadcast all IFSC World Cup and World Championship events. The first Paraclimbing World Championships were organised at the same time and location as the XI World Championships in 2011.

Financial distribution system

The IFSC states that it has a financial distribution system to support national federations and continental associations.



Key strategic priorities

The IFSC states that the following are the IF's key strategic priorities:

| | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| ATHLETES | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> › The goal is to place athletes at the centre of the activity › IOC recommendations on the athletes' entourage have been implemented, including revising the athletes', coaches' and officials' code of conduct › A dedicated digital forum for Athletes' Commission members to discuss and collaborate on the issues that concern athletes and the organisation as a whole |
| COACHES | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Team managers ensure effective communication of all sport issues to national federations and athletes in a top-to-bottom process › Team managers also facilitate bottom-up communication and give feedback to the appropriate management bodies. They also have their own space on the digital forum |
| ANTI-DOPING/MEDICAL | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Sport climbing is a sport that does not normally create a lasting or harmful impact on the body. The IFSC creates and maintains safe conditions for athletes' training and competition › The IFSC ensures sport climbing is a doping-free sport by educating the athletes at the start of their career about anti-doping and building awareness about WADA's objectives, guidelines and programmes |
| PROMOTION OF WOMEN | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> › The IFSC rules make no distinction between male and female participants with regard to training and competition. Both men and women use the same structures › The IFSC constantly monitors the conduct of the sport to make sure that male and female athletes, coaches and officials are treated equally › Women are encouraged to apply for management and technical positions |
| SPORTS ADMINISTRATION | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> › The IFSC researches and uses digital collaborative tools to increase the effectiveness of directives and communications. Regular video conference meetings occur at all levels of management. It is currently using Basecamp, Xero and SugarSync for a variety of services and operations › The IFSC's structure and management processes are under review with the support of legal experts with respect to risk management issues |
| COMMUNICATION/MARKETING | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> › The goal is to promote sport climbing in a more visible manner to young people and the general public worldwide › The aim is to make the IF's limited resources achieve visibility and popularity by involving national federations, partners and suppliers as promotional support › The goal is also to improve the IFSC's events overall by achieving consistency of event presentation › The IFSC also aims to generate new revenue opportunities, invest in poorly developed areas and reduce or supplement costs for developing smaller national federations |
| YOUTH | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> › The goal is to encourage and motivate young people to rediscover one of the basic human motor skills (climbing – the movement in the vertical dimension) and to inspire a lifestyle where sport brings educational values: climb for life › The IFSC also aims to develop an entertaining approach to youth competitions that creates a fun but challenging atmosphere for young athletes, while fulfilling their natural desire to compete |
| DEVELOPMENT | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> › The IFSC aims to develop sport climbing on all continents by promoting the sport using the natural values of climbing in conjunction with the Olympic values › Through these objectives, the IFSC is addressing the larger outdoor community by sanctioning popular leisure events and show-oriented events |
| RESPONSIBLE SPORT | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Environmental concerns are addressed in the IFSC statutes, and the IFSC works towards the no-impact objective › Concerning social responsibility, the IFSC has registered a Memorandum of Understanding with Peace & Sport and supported projects in underdeveloped areas (e.g. FASI in Burkina Faso) › A new IFSC staff member was hired in 2012 and is in charge of all social and environmental responsibility programmes |



DEVELOPMENT OF THE SPORT

Main development programmes

The IFSC states that it runs development programmes, including the following:

- › Grassroots development programme: providing solutions for local development issues, in relation to event organisation and the creation of human, organisational, financial resources and climbing structures. Within these areas the IFSC defines a portfolio of courses, best practices, certificates and licenses in order to create a consistent basis for global initiatives and programmes.
- › New regional senior and youth events: opportunities for smaller national federations to grow experience through both participation and hosting
- › Membership system improvement to help new national federations to join
- › Solidarity Fund to support athletes from developing countries to attend major events, funding travel and accommodation expenses

Youth development programmes

The IFSC states that it runs youth development programmes, including the following:

- › U14 events: special events are organised every year under specific formats and rules.
- › European Youth Cup (EYC): since 1996. It is the launch pad towards senior competitions, and has three age categories: 14-15, 16-17 and 18-19. In 2012, 12 events were organised in seven countries.
- › Has hosted World Youth Championships since 1992 (50 nations in 2011). Categories in the World Youth Championships (and Cups) start at age 14, whereas for the World Championships and World Cup, the athletes must be 16 or older.

Women and Sport Commission or initiatives

The IFSC states that it has a Women and Sport Commission or Women and Sport initiatives, including the following:

- › Women represent 39% of the field (more in the younger age groups). The IFSC has treated male and female athletes, coaches, officials, staff and governance equally from the very beginning of the sport. Prizes have always been equally awarded. In terms of equal opportunities, the IFSC supports the training and education of female coaches, route setters and officials at every level of competition. As a result of this policy and efforts, in February 2012 the IFSC encouraged and included, as an international promotion event, a competition in Zanzan, Islamic Republic of Iran, where men and women climbed at the same time and could watch each other's competition. The IFSC regularly attends the Women and Sport World Conference, to contribute and to find ideas and programmes to implement for women and climbing.

Sport for All Commission or initiatives

The IFSC states that it has a Sport for All Commission or Sport for All initiatives, including the following:

- › The IFSC Sport Development Commission is responsible for Sport for All initiatives and has concentrated its support on programmes developed through the national federations and other organisations, so that the IFSC can maximise impact with the limited resources available. Moreover, the organisation of Masters' climbing encourages a lifetime of climbing by catering for older climbers and providing them with opportunities to compete at the highest level. In addition, the IFSC supports organisations that rehabilitate injured and disabled veterans by encouraging them to experience the mental, emotional and physical benefits of climbing. Finally, programmes have been developed with marketing partners to introduce economically disadvantaged youth from inner cities and disadvantaged areas to the benefits of a lifetime of climbing.



TECHNICAL EVOLUTION OF THE SPORT

A short description of the main means in place for monitoring the technical evolution of venues, sports equipment and competition clothing is presented below:

| | |
|---|---|
| <p>VENUES (SAFETY AND PERFORMANCE)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> › The IFSC Sport Department is responsible for overall management of technical issues through the Technical Commissions › Rules, Medical, Officials and Events Commissions monitor and evaluate event quality, medical issues and rules effectiveness on a regular basis › Event Organiser Handbook provisions have been set up › There are strict rules and guidelines related to the safety of athletes (e.g. height of the boulders, style of dynamic movements and other guidelines) › Competition infrastructure must be in compliance with existing standards (i.e. EN 15572) › The IFSC technical delegate may cancel the event during the pre-event inspection if safety is not guaranteed |
| <p>SPORTS EQUIPMENT</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> › The Event Organiser Agreement contractually binds event organisers, venues and equipment manufacturers › The jury president and technical delegate inspect the venues and equipment prior to certifying an event › Technical developments are monitored through event reports and technical commission evaluations › Rules and Event Commissions propose to the Executive Board amendments to the Event Organiser Handbook and IFSC Rules when needed › The IFSC is working jointly with partners to research new technologies and materials and update standards and regulations |
| <p>COMPETITION CLOTHING</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Competition clothing has no impact on athletes' performance, therefore technical evolution of the clothes is not relevant. However, the IFSC has guidelines regarding the athletes' climbing uniforms to ensure consistency and good presentation |

ENVIRONMENT

The IFSC states that it has environmental policies or guidelines. A short description of these policies or guidelines is given below:

The IFSC Bye-Law to article five requires IFSC events and competitions to have no environmental impact or concerns. IFSC-approved competitions, in particular International Championships or Cup series, shall take place on climbing walls and not on natural rock. In some cases, the IFSC does approve promotional or special events on natural rock if the organiser takes all reasonable precautions to avoid any impact on the environment. The IFSC 2012 World Championships were certified with the sustainable sport label "Sustainable development, the sport commits itself" by the French National Olympic Committee. Climbing infrastructures can be used several times for competitions, or installed subsequently in a sport venue or gym for events, training or general climbing.

Evaluation criteria

The IFSC states that it uses evaluation criteria such as the Sustainable Sport & Event Toolkit. New IFSC staff members were hired in late spring 2012 to launch this project at the IFSC level. Moreover, the IFSC cooperates with SportAccord to develop its own programme.



TRANSPARENCY AND FAIRNESS ON THE FIELD OF PLAY

CODE OF CONDUCT

The IFSC states that it has a Code of Conduct for technical officials and referees.

SANCTION SYSTEM

The IFSC states that it has a sanction system for technical officials and referees.

JURY OF APPEAL

The IFSC states that it has a jury of appeal. A short description of the process from start to finish in the event of an appeal by an athlete during the competition is presented below:

An appeal against the scoring of an athlete's result must be made immediately, and appeals against the overall results within a fixed time period following the publication of the results (five minutes in the qualifications and semi-finals, two minutes in the final). Appeals are reviewed by the jury of appeal. If the appeal concerns the published results, these shall be marked as "Under Appeal", noting which individual results are the subject of the appeal. The jury of appeal reviews, if necessary, the official video to render a decision. A decision of the jury of appeal shall be final and is not subject to further appeal.

FAIRNESS AND OBJECTIVITY OF COMPETITIONS

The IFSC has taken the following steps to ensure that the outcome of competitions is as objective and fair as possible:

| | |
|---|---|
| IMPACT OF JUDGING ON RESULTS | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Judging has no impact on the outcome of results, unless a climber appeals an outcome that initiates a jury of appeal |
| JUDGING/REFEREEING SYSTEM | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Lead: the highest reached hold is recorded by the jury on a scorecard. Climbs are video recorded in the unlikely event of an appeal, should the score (hold reached) be considered inaccurate by the team manager and/or athlete. Previous rounds may be used to split tied competitors › Speed: a knockout system is in use on two or four lanes. Approved/homologated time keeping devices are used › Boulder: the number of completed routes and relevant attempts are recorded by the jury on a scorecard. A copy of the scorecard is retained by team managers/athletes in the unlikely event of the score being considered inaccurate |
| TRAINING AND SELECTION OF JUDGES | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Judges are nominated by the IFSC Sport Department and validated by the Executive Board › All nominated judges must attend a seminar before the season starts, where current rules procedures and best practices are presented and discussed |
| EVALUATION OF JUDGES | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> › IFSC officials, athletes and event organisers are requested to produce post-event reports, which contain a section regarding IFSC judges' evaluation |
| CERTIFICATION OF JUDGES | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> › IFSC international judges go through several levels of certification and testing (national, continental) before being eligible to register for the international course › In order to obtain an International Judges' Licence, the applicant judge must pass both a written test and practical training |



FINANCE

TRANSPARENCY

The IFSC states that it uses acknowledged accounting standards.

The IFSC states that it publishes the accounts on its website.

The IFSC states that the accounts are verified by an independent auditor.

MAIN SPONSORS

Benefits received by the IFSC from its major sponsors from 2009 to 2012 (maximum five sponsors):

| | CASH | VIK | DISCOUNTS | SERVICES | OTHER |
|------------------------|------|-----|-----------|----------|-------|
| TOP30 | X | X | | X | |
| ENTRE-PRISES | X | | | | |
| VERTIGO GECKOKING | X | | | | |
| MONTURA - TASCI S.R.L. | | X | X | | |
| SCARPA | X | | | | |

IWUF

International Wushu Federation

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OLYMPIC PROPOSAL

SPORT INFORMATION

Events proposed for inclusion in the Olympic Games

IWUF proposes to include four four-medal events: men's longfist, broadsword and staff play combined, men's taiji-fist and taiji-sword combined, women's longfist, sword and spear play combined, women's taiji-fist and taiji-sword combined.

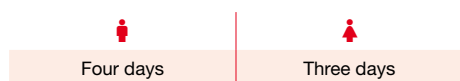
Rationale for putting forward these events

IWUF states that longfist, broadsword, sword, staff, spear, taiji-fist and taiji-sword are the most representative and popularised styles of wushu. Long-fist, broadsword and staff display power and swiftness in accordance with the Olympic philosophy of "faster, higher, stronger". Moreover, the sword, spear, taiji-fist and taiji-sword display elegance, beauty and artistry by demonstrating the integration of hard and soft movements stressed in Asian philosophies. IWUF believes that these events fully represent wushu as a sport and compellingly display its diverse forms and abundant content.

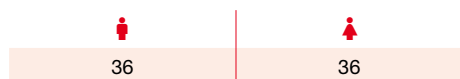
Competition format

IWUF proposes four days of competition in total. Day one would include men's longfist, women's sword play and taiji-sword. Day two would include men's staff play and taiji-fist and women's longfist. Day three would include men's broadsword and women's spear play and taiji-fist. On day four, men's taiji-sword would take place. Athletes compete individually within all four combined events. Athletes submit their degree of difficulty registration before the competition. Contest officials include: chief referee, assistant chief referee, a head judge and three judges within each panel (A, B and C). Each event's starting score is 10 points, comprising five points for quality of movements, three points for overall performance, and two points for degree of difficulty. Panels A, B and C officiate independently. Panel A evaluates quality of movements. Panel B and the head judge evaluate overall performance. Panel C evaluates degree of difficulty. A competitor's final score is the sum of the scores obtained from panels A, B and C, minus deductions due to an overtime or short performance, if any. Competitors are placed according to their scores, with the highest score placed first, the second highest placed second, etc.

Number of competition days



Athlete quota



Proposed qualification system

IWUF states that all competing athletes must be registered athletes of IWUF member national associations. Athletes must hold valid citizenship in the country or region of the registered IWUF member nation association and must have resided at least two years by the day of the competition in that nation or region. The 15th World Wushu Championships in 2019 will serve as the qualifying competition, with the top twelve athletes gaining the right to enter the 2020 Olympic Games wushu competitions. There will also be a total of 24 wild cards, six per event, which will be allocated by IWUF.



International and national officials

The number of international and national officials required to run the competition at the Olympic Games would be:

| INTERNATIONAL | NATIONAL |
|---------------|----------|
| 25 | 15 |

Presentation of the events at the Olympic Games

IWUF states that there will be official audio and video introducing the rich history of wushu, its benefits and value and its development as a modern and global sport. The video will also introduce the various events and specific rules and regulations. In addition, the video will profile the athletes and team coaches. Competition content and event features will be introduced. Event results will also be announced. At first, there will be an interactive session between the master of ceremonies, world-renowned wushu movie stars, and the audience. Later, a wushu demonstration and cultural presentation will be staged before the awards ceremony. Elements of wushu and oriental culture will be integrated into the venue's design.

Other disciplines/events that may be proposed for inclusion in future Olympic Games

IWUF proposes that sanda could be included in future Olympic Games. Matches take place on an elevated platform without ropes. Competitors utilise punching, kicking and throwing techniques to score points against their opponents during free-flowing rounds. Sanda is a safe, technique-oriented, and exciting sport, divided into the following categories: for men's, 48kg, 52kg, 56kg, 60kg, 65kg, 70kg, 75kg, 80kg, 85kg, 90kg and over 90kg; and for women's, 48kg, 52kg, 56kg, 60kg, 65kg, 70kg and 75kg. Sanda is practised in more than 100 countries spanning five continents and is in the official programme of the World Wushu Championships, the Sanda World Cup and the Asian Games.

VENUE AND EQUIPMENT

Competition and warm-up venue requirements

| | COMPETITION | WARM-UP |
|---|-------------|---------|
| NUMBER OF VENUES | 1 | 1 |
| MINIMUM CAPACITY OF VENUE(S) REQUIRED | 3,000 | 60 |
| POSSIBILITY OF SHARING THE VENUE(S) WITH OTHER SPORTS | Yes | Yes |
| AVERAGE COST OF INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDED | USD 25,000 | |

Description of competition and warm-up venues

A short description of IWUF competition and warm-up venues is presented below:

COMPETITION

- › The competition will require an indoor gymnasium with a minimum competition area of 40m x 30m x 12m (length, width and height)

WARM-UP

- › An indoor gymnasium adjacent to the competition venue with a minimum training space for athletes of 30m x 24m x 10m



Technical requirements of competition and warm-up venues

The technical requirements of IWUF competition and warm-up venues are presented below:

COMPETITION

- › One gymnasium equipped with IWUF-approved apparatus
- › There will be one set of competition scoring and result management equipment designated by IWUF
- › The lighting system must meet the technical requirements for high-definition television broadcasting
- › Audio and video system must be adaptable to regular AV formats for sports presentation and competition music
- › At least two LED screens that are at least dual colour
- › A two-level judging platform equipped with steps. The first level at 5m x 1.5m x 0.4m and the second level at 5m x 2m x 0.8m
- › 84 metres of Type-A sound-baffling fencing
- › A video signal transmission system
- › Function rooms and facilities

WARM-UP

- › One training field designated by IWUF that is of the same quality and size as the competition field
- › A big-screen TV for athletes to remotely observe the competition floor
- › A video signal transmission system

Sports equipment to run the competition

The following sports equipment is required to run the competition:

| | |
|---------------------------|-------------------|
| EQUIPMENT | Competition field |
| QUANTITY | 2 |
| TOTAL AVERAGE COST | USD 70,000 |

Total average cost of personal equipment

| | |
|-------------------------------------|---------|
| TO COMPETE AT ELITE LEVEL | USD 100 |
| TO GET INVOLVED IN THE SPORT | USD 30 |

VALUE

Rationale of proposal

IWUF states that wushu has met the basic requirements for entering the Olympic Games. IWUF has developed into the leading world wushu organisation, recognised by the IOC, with 104 member national federations corresponding to NOCs. Wushu features athleticism, wellness, self-defence, as well as entertainment value. The rich content, adaptability, and broad reach make it a strong addition to the Olympic Games. The sport of wushu already has a wide social foundation, while also attracting more and more attention in the media. Wushu has huge potential to grow in popularity, as the worldwide appeal of martial arts continues to increase. According to estimates, there are nearly 100 million people in the world actively practising wushu. Wushu culture is the perfect complement to the Olympic spirit. The introduction into the Olympic Games of values from oriental-originated sports, such as the focus on nature and harmony found in wushu, will undoubtedly enrich the Olympic spirit and positively affect the development of other contemporary sports. This type of enriching cultural exchange between East and West will help further the development of Olympic sports and its culture.



Added value brought to the Olympic Games

IWUF states that wushu's entry into the Olympic Games integrates ancient and modern, East and West, and also deepens and enriches the Olympic culture. Wushu's entry will help enrich, promote, and develop the Olympic spirit. Wushu stresses the harmony between man and nature, man and society, and between human beings themselves, thus enriching the Olympic spirit. Wushu's core values enhance the sport's educational value to the younger generation and will have a positive effect on the Olympic Games. Wushu's entrance into the Games will also stimulate the passion of some 100 million wushu fans and practitioners worldwide for the Olympic Games, thus increasing the Games' audience and ratings. The inclusion of wushu in the Olympic Games will promote strengthened participation from developing countries, making the Games more representative of our current world as a whole. Due to wushu's large number of practitioners and fans, its entrance into the Olympic Games will provide the IOC with a chance to capitalise on the sport's popularity and huge potential market.

Added value brought by the Olympic Games

IWUF states that wushu's entry will provide IWUF with a wider international arena, ultimately helping its growth. Wushu's entry will also help develop the competitive side of the sport, especially by providing exposure to young people. National Olympic Committees worldwide would highlight the importance of wushu, which will lead to a more globally coordinated development of the sport. Moreover, wushu's entry will promote the development of the non-competitive aspect of the art form, ultimately leading to wushu playing a more popular role in fitness and exercise as increased exposure attracts people to its values of harmony and promoting wellness. With wushu's entry, there will ultimately be more companies interested in sponsoring the wushu movement. Simultaneously, more media will be attracted, which will also increase the exposure of the sport and the value it holds globally. Thanks to the low cost of participation and the large range of physical techniques, wushu is accessible to people at most income levels. For these reasons, wushu is popular in developing countries, and in the same vein, its official entry will provide developing countries with more opportunities to achieve good results at the Olympic Games.

BEST ATHLETES

The 15th World Wushu Championships in 2019 would serve as the qualification tournament for the 2020 Olympic Games wushu competitions, in which athletes must rank in the top 12 to qualify. In addition, IWUF would distribute six wild cards per event in order to ensure that the best practitioners, spanning across the five continents with IWUF member national associations, are selected and given an opportunity to compete.



HISTORY AND TRADITION

ESTABLISHMENT

Year of establishment of IWUF: 1990

Date of IOC recognition: 2002

WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS

| | SENIOR  | JUNIOR  |
|--|---|--|
| YEAR OF FIRST WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS | 1990 | 2006 |
| NUMBER OF WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS HELD TO DATE | 11 | 3 |
| FREQUENCY | Every two years | |



OTHER MULTISPORT GAMES

| | NUMBER OF TIMES ON THE PROGRAMME | YEAR OF MOST RECENT INCLUSION |
|---------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| WORLD GAMES | 1 | 2009 |
| UNIVERSIADE | 0 | - |
| COMMONWEALTH GAMES | 0 | - |
| ALL-AFRICA GAMES | 0 | - |
| ASIAN GAMES | 6 | 2010 |
| PAN AMERICAN GAMES | 0 | - |
| MEDITERRANEAN GAMES | 0 | - |

UNIVERSALITY

MEMBER NATIONAL FEDERATIONS

IWUF has 104 member national federations corresponding to NOCs:

| | 2005 | 2008 | 2012 |
|---------|------|------|------|
| AFRICA | 17 | 21 | 24 |
| AMERICA | 9 | 11 | 11 |
| ASIA | 31 | 34 | 36 |
| EUROPE | 27 | 29 | 31 |
| OCEANIA | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| TOTAL | 86 | 97 | 104 |

ACTIVE MEMBER NATIONAL FEDERATIONS

Number of IWUF-affiliated national federations that organise annual national championships:

| | |
|---------|-----|
| AFRICA | 19 |
| AMERICA | 18 |
| ASIA | 32 |
| EUROPE | 30 |
| OCEANIA | 2 |
| TOTAL | 101 |

QUALIFYING PATHWAY FOR THE WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS

Quotas for participating in the World Wushu Championships are distributed equally among IWUF member national associations. Each IWUF member national association selects their participating athletes through their respective national team trials. The four top-ranked athletes in the World Championships qualify for the World Cup.



WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP PARTICIPATION

Number of national federations that participated in the last two World Championships:

| | 👤 | |
|----------------|----------|------|
| | PREVIOUS | LAST |
| AFRICA | 6 | 11 |
| AMERICA | 11 | 12 |
| ASIA | 25 | 30 |
| EUROPE | 22 | 24 |
| OCEANIA | 2 | 2 |
| TOTAL | 66 | 79 |

JUNIOR WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP PARTICIPATION

Number of national federations that participated in the last two Junior World Championships or equivalent event:

| | 👤 | |
|----------------|----------|------|
| | PREVIOUS | LAST |
| AFRICA | 5 | 6 |
| AMERICA | 6 | 7 |
| ASIA | 21 | 20 |
| EUROPE | 16 | 17 |
| OCEANIA | 2 | 2 |
| TOTAL | 50 | 52 |

CONTINENTAL CHAMPIONSHIP PARTICIPATION

Number of national federations that participated in the last two Continental Championships:

| | 👤 | | 👤 | |
|----------------|----------|------|----------|------|
| | PREVIOUS | LAST | PREVIOUS | LAST |
| AFRICA | 22 | 6 | 15 | 6 |
| AMERICA | 14 | 15 | 12 | 14 |
| ASIA | 21 | 27 | 15 | 20 |
| EUROPE | 28 | 23 | 21 | 17 |
| OCEANIA | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| TOTAL | 87 | 73 | 65 | 59 |

GLOBAL SPREAD OF EXCELLENCE

Number of countries that won medals at the last two World Championships:

| | 👤 | | 👤 | |
|---|----------|------|----------|------|
| | PREVIOUS | LAST | PREVIOUS | LAST |
| AFRICA | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| AMERICA | 5 | 3 | 4 | 2 |
| ASIA | 12 | 12 | 10 | 10 |
| EUROPE | 10 | 7 | 6 | 7 |
| OCEANIA | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| NUMBER OF MEDALS AWARDED | 77 | 77 | 61 | 61 |
| NUMBER OF COUNTRIES THAT WON MEDALS | 30 | 24 | 22 | 20 |
| NUMBER OF CONTINENTS THAT WON MEDALS | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |



POPULARITY

STEPS TAKEN TO INCREASE APPEAL

IWUF states that the following steps have been taken to increase the appeal of the sport:

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| YOUNG PEOPLE | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> › The World Junior Wushu Championships are a biennial event, and there have been a total of three championships so far › Junior Wushu seminars and camps are organised to promote intercultural exchange and raise the athletes' technical skill › Wushu has also been introduced into many primary and middle school physical education programmes and extra-curricular activities across the world |
| MEDIA | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> › IWUF collaborates with various media outlets to organise high-level sponsored competitions that are then covered commercially by their respective television stations › Wushu stars' ability to attract media attention can be leveraged to spark public interest in the sport |
| SPONSORS | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Sponsorships should continue to be acquired to enhance the international promotion of wushu, while boosting the sport's worldwide popularity and influence › Continue to work with corporate sponsors to further commercially develop wushu |

TICKET SALES AND ATTENDANCE

Tickets available and sold during the last two World Championships:

| | PREVIOUS | ↑ | LAST | PREVIOUS | ↑ | LAST |
|------------------------------|----------|---|--------|----------|---|--------|
| TICKETS FOR SALE | 40,000 | | 40,000 | 50,000 | | 50,000 |
| TICKETS SOLD | 16,000 | | 16,000 | 15,000 | | 16,000 |
| % TICKETS SOLD | 40% | | 40% | 30% | | 32% |
| TOTAL ATTENDANCE | 40,000 | | 38,000 | 40,000 | | 38,000 |
| % TICKETED SPECTATORS | 40% | | 42% | 38% | | 42% |

MEDIA ACCREDITATIONS GRANTED

Number of media accreditations granted at the last two World Championships:

| | PREVIOUS | LAST |
|--|----------|------|
| | 12 | 10 |

TELEVISION COVERAGE

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

| | PREVIOUS | ↑ | LAST | PREVIOUS | ↑ | LAST |
|----------------|----------|---|------|----------|---|------|
| AFRICA | 0 | | 0 | 0 | | 0 |
| AMERICA | 1 | | 0 | 1 | | 0 |
| ASIA | 2 | | 2 | 2 | | 2 |
| EUROPE | 0 | | 1 | 0 | | 1 |
| OCEANIA | 0 | | 0 | 0 | | 0 |
| TOTAL | 3 | | 3 | 3 | | 3 |



Number of countries that paid for rights to broadcast the last two World Championships:

| | ♂ | | ♀ | |
|----------------|----------|------|----------|------|
| | PREVIOUS | LAST | PREVIOUS | LAST |
| AFRICA | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| AMERICA | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| ASIA | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| EUROPE | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| OCEANIA | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |

DIGITAL MEDIA

Official website

Number of visits to the IWUF official website:

| | 2011 | LAST WC |
|--|------|---------|
| AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF UNIQUE VISITS | 400 | 1,000 |
| AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF PAGES VIEWED | 900 | 2,000 |

Social media

Number of fans or followers:

| | ON 1 JULY 2012 |
|------------------------------------|----------------|
| NUMBER OF FACEBOOK FANS | - |
| NUMBER OF TWITTER FOLLOWERS | - |

Other social media activity

In addition to IWUF's official website, the organisation will be launching an official Weibo account. IWUF is also considering opening other internet platforms, including social media, such as a Twitter and Facebook pages, in the future. IWUF has good relationships with television stations in many cities in China. In addition, IWUF has experience working with internet media powerhouses Sina and Sohu, as well as newspapers and wushu magazines, all of which actively report the activities organised by IWUF.



GOVERNANCE

CODE OF ETHICS

IWUF states that it has a Code of Ethics in force.

Alignment with the IOC Code of Ethics

IWUF places great importance on the moral education of wushu practitioners. In order to work towards standardising a common set of moral values among wushu athletes, coaches, judges and officials, administrative rules have been formulated and continuously developed since 2001. These administrative rules include: IWUF Athletes' Management Policy, IWUF Coaches' Management Policy, IWUF Judges' Management Policy, IWUF Technical Committee Working Guidelines and IWUF Executive Committee Working Guidelines. Based upon these administrative rules, IWUF has formulated the IWUF Code of Ethics.

INTERNAL DISPUTE-RESOLUTION MECHANISM

IWUF states that it has a transparent and enhanced dispute-resolution mechanism.

COURT OF ARBITRATION FOR SPORT

IWUF states that it uses the Court of Arbitration for Sport (CAS) for all disputes that cannot be settled amicably or through local arbitration or mediation.

Types of dispute for which IWUF has used the CAS:

| | YES | NO |
|---|-----|----|
| DISPUTES IN CONNECTION WITH THE STATUTES, REGULATIONS OR SPORTS RULES | | X |
| DOPING DISPUTES | | X |
| DISPUTES IN CONNECTION WITH A DECISION MADE BY AN IF JUDICIAL BODY | | X |
| DISCIPLINARY DISPUTES | | X |
| DISPUTES BETWEEN IF BODIES | | X |
| MEMBERSHIP DISPUTES | | X |
| DISPUTES OF A PROPRIETARY NATURE | | X |
| CONTRACTUAL DISPUTES | | X |
| CORRUPTION DISPUTES | | X |
| ETHICAL DISPUTES | | X |
| ELECTION DISPUTES | | X |

Number of CAS cases in which IWUF has been involved:

| 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
|------|------|------|
| 0 | 0 | 0 |

COMPOSITION OF DECISION-MAKING BODIES

Executive Board

IWUF states that the majority of members of the Executive Board are elected by the member federations.






Board members

IWUF Board currently has 15 members. The continental breakdown of the members is presented below:

| | NUMBER | % |
|---------|--------|------|
| AFRICA | 1 | 7% |
| AMERICA | 2 | 13% |
| ASIA | 7 | 47% |
| EUROPE | 4 | 27% |
| OCEANIA | 1 | 7% |
| TOTAL | 15 | 100% |

Gender equity on the Executive Board

The gender breakdown of the members of the Executive Board is presented below:

| |  |  | % OF  |
|------|---|---|--|
| 2008 | 15 | 2 | 12% |
| 2012 | 14 | 1 | 7% |

Organisational structure

Number of full-time equivalent staff employed by the federation:

| 2008 | 2012 |
|------|------|
| 4 | 6 |

COMPETITION FIXING

IWUF states that it has set up rules and procedures to fight against competition fixing. A short description of the rules and procedures set up is presented below:

IWUF has been continuously perfecting the competition rules and implementing e-scoring systems to minimise human error. The judges take part in special training and examinations each year. Before competitions they are required to attend training courses that stress discipline and examine their professional standards. The best international judges are selected as independent judges to ensure openness, fairness, and impartiality. The officiating judges for each competition are determined by drawing lots prior to the competition. The established supervision system for the competition is a Jury of Appeal Committee, a Chief Referee Group, and a Head Judge Group to supervise the competitions at each level.



ATHLETES

REPRESENTATION

Athletes' Commission

IWUF states that it has an Athletes' Commission whose members are both appointed by the federation and elected by their peers.

Governing bodies

Governing bodies where athletes are represented:

| | MEMBERSHIP | VOTING RIGHTS |
|------------------|------------|---------------|
| EXECUTIVE BOARD | | |
| COMMISSIONS | x | x |
| TECHNICAL BODIES | x | x |

HEALTH

Medical Commission

IWUF states that it has a Medical Commission but that there is no Medical Commission representative on the Executive Board.

Health, safety and security monitoring

IWUF states that it has taken initiatives to monitor and ensure the health, safety and security of athletes. A short description of the initiatives taken is presented below:

The necessary safety precautions are taken for all of IWUF's competitions and activities. This includes setting up a security department and a medical supervision department to be responsible for people's safety and to provide supervision and medical aid during the competition. All the athletes are required to submit physical examination reports and health certificates authenticated by qualified medical professionals. The organising committee of a competition will nominate a standard hospital to provide medical support. Qualified doctors will also participate in providing medical support work. The competition site will be equipped with an ambulance and first aid equipment.

Fight against doping

IWUF states that it has adopted the World Anti-Doping Code.

Number of out-of-competition tests:

| | OVERALL NUMBER | CONDUCTED BY THE IWUF | % CONDUCTED BY THE IWUF |
|------|----------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| 2010 | 13 | 13 | 100% |
| 2011 | 18 | 18 | 100% |

Anti-doping rule violations that led to a sanction:

| | OVERALL NUMBER |
|------|----------------|
| 2010 | 3 |
| 2011 | 0 |

IWUF states that it has not introduced an athlete biological passport but that it plans to introduce it in the future.



PROGRAMMES OR RESOURCES TO ASSIST ATHLETES

IWUF states that it that it has no programmes or resources to assist athletes with studies, development of life skills and/or post-athletic career transition.

ENTOURAGE COMMISSION OR INITIATIVES

Entourage Commission

IWUF states that it does not have an Entourage Commission or entourage-related initiatives.

Athletes' entourage monitoring

IWUF states that it has taken initiatives or developed specific tools to inform and monitor the athletes' entourage.

Sanction system for entourage

IWUF states that it has rules to sanction members of the athletes' entourage in matters such as, but not limited to, doping, illegal betting or sexual harassment.

DEVELOPMENT

DEVELOPMENT OF THE FEDERATION

Strategic planning

IWUF states that it has a multi-year strategic planning process in place.

Main achievements

IWUF has continued to grow larger and stronger. An Athletes' Committee, Disciplinary Committee and five other Commissions have been established. The technical level of wushu has been improved worldwide. IWUF has increased the amount of in-competition and out-of-competition anti-doping testing. The World Championships and other competitions have been successfully organised. IWUF has sent delegations to perform wushu demonstrations worldwide. On 8 August 2011, IWUF presented a performance entitled "Peace, Friendship, Health" at the United Nations (UN) headquarters in New York. The UN deputy secretary general and undersecretary general were in attendance. The event generated a lot of interest for wushu.

Financial distribution system

IWUF states that it does not have a financial distribution system to support national federations and continental associations.



Key strategic priorities

IWUF states that the following are the IF's key strategic priorities:

| | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| ATHLETES | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Strengthen the athletes' involvement in its organisational structure and continue to work towards bringing out the full functionality of the Athletes' Committee in decision-making processes › Strengthen the athletes' education, including teaching the principles of morality and discipline and the harmfulness of doping › Reinforce athletes' training to continue to enhance their technical skills |
| COACHES | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Strengthen the professional training of coaches. International and continental wushu coaches' training courses are organised each year in order to improve coaches' teaching level and their overall knowledge of competition rules › Focus on training coaches from Africa and developing countries, organise special training courses to help them develop and improve their technical skills |
| ANTI-DOPING/MEDICAL | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> › IWUF has cultivated a strong working relationship and will continue to increase its cooperation with WADA on the anti-doping front › IWUF will increase the number of tests conducted on its athletes, both in and out of competition › IWUF will actively launch campaigns on anti-doping, utilising various methods to promote and educate on the subject |
| PROMOTION OF WOMEN | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Focus on cultivating female management within IWUF, and fully harness women's potential and abilities through their active involvement in each of the IWUF committees › Respect and protect the rights and interests of all female athletes |
| SPORTS ADMINISTRATION | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> › IWUF headquarters will be set up in Lausanne, with a strong focus on the development of IWUF as an international organisation › IWUF wishes to further strengthen its administrative capability by increasing the number of full-time professional staff members › IWUF will also formulate and improve its management policies as it strives to constantly improve its administrative standards |
| COMMUNICATION/MARKETING | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> › IWUF seeks to expand and build more platforms for exchange, including conducting market research into assessing the demand within the wushu community for products and services › IWUF also plans to expand channels of cooperation with the media, businesses, and other outlets to widen the scope of communication for wushu's exchanges, as well as increase wushu's social impact and influence |
| YOUTH | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Continue to promote and increase wushu's role in the school system worldwide. Through the practice of wushu, students will work out both their minds and bodies › Encourage more participation among children, teenagers and young adults through the organisation of events › Increase investment in wushu's web presence and marketing to reach the younger generation |
| DEVELOPMENT | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Increase wushu's popularity and the commercial appeal of the sport › Continue to assist developing countries to cultivate wushu in their regions › Continuously work to strengthen IWUF's anti-doping campaign and further train IWUF's management to facilitate close cooperation with WADA › Further develop IWUF's Duanwei Grading System |
| RESPONSIBLE SPORT | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> › The sport of wushu advocates peaceful principles, and it conditions practitioners both internally (mind and spirit) and externally (physically) in pursuit of harmony › Increased popularity will not only bring financial benefits in the form of increased revenues, it will also bring about social benefits as people learn to live in harmony with each other |



DEVELOPMENT OF THE SPORT

Main development programmes

IWUF states that it runs development programmes, including the following:

- › IWUF has actively worked to introduce wushu into schools and work places.
- › IWUF places Africa as its top priority area of development. In the past four years, with the support and assistance of IWUF, wushu has made considerable progress in Africa. More than 30 national federations there have become IWUF member national associations.

Youth development programmes

IWUF states that it runs youth development programmes, including the following:

- › IWUF launched its Youth Wushu Development Programme in 2006, and has successfully hosted three World Junior Championships.
- › Various kinds of wushu training courses for junior athletes are organised every year.
- › Continental Youth Wushu Championships are held every two years.
- › IWUF has actively promoted the introduction of wushu into schools. In many countries, national junior wushu championships are being held.
- › In the process of practising wushu, teenagers are positively influenced by wushu's moral lessons. Students honour their teachers and consciously respect their teachings. In addition, their sense of discipline and concentration is improved.

Women and Sport Commission or initiatives

IWUF states that it does not have a Women and Sport Commission or Women and Sport initiatives. However, IWUF continues to respect different religions and customs while fully supporting female athletes' right to participate in competitions. In 2005, IWUF approved the wearing of trousers and headscarves by female athletes from Muslim countries to enable them to participate in competitions. This has sent a very positive message to female competitors in those countries, several of whom have won multiple gold medals in the Asian Games and the World Wushu Championships.

Sport for All Commission or initiatives

IWUF states that it has a Sport for All Commission or Sport for All initiatives, including the following:

- › IWUF has a Traditional Wushu Committee that is primarily responsible for the development of popular wushu, particularly the use of wushu in various fitness campaigns for the general public. The development of popular wushu is one of the main aims of the IWUF Development Plan for 2010-2020. In addition to more contemporary forms of wushu, the World Traditional Wushu Championships that are held every two years typically have around 2,000 participants from over 90 countries and regions. The IWUF Duanwei Grading System Working Committee was established in 2011. It is responsible for the implementation and success of the grading system. In 2013, a *Taijiquan Fitness Project* research programme was launched.



TECHNICAL EVOLUTION OF THE SPORT

A short description of the main means in place for monitoring the technical evolution of venues, sports equipment and competition clothing is presented below:

| | |
|--|---|
| VENUES (SAFETY AND PERFORMANCE) | › IWUF proposes higher standards for the competition venue in terms of functional divisions, flow of spectators and the sport's exhibition facilities' aesthetics and security. It has standardised its requirements for wushu championship venues |
| SPORTS EQUIPMENT | › IWUF has also standardised its requirements in terms of competition equipment. These requirements have greatly reduced the number of injuries to athletes both in training and competitions. This standardisation has not only created fairer competition, it has also improved the image of the sport as a whole |
| COMPETITION CLOTHING | › Wushu competition clothing reflects ethnic characteristics and features of wushu, as well as specific time periods. In addition, there have been innovations to the uniform's materials to achieve high breathability and durability, while also being environmentally friendly. The different clothing reflects each event's unique features |

ENVIRONMENT

IWUF states that it has environmental policies or guidelines. A short description of these policies or guidelines is given below:

IWUF has always advocated the concept of health and harmony. It encourages people to follow the rules of nature by cultivating harmony both internally and externally. Consequently, the practice of wushu does not have a negative impact on the environment. The formulation of standard wushu equipment should be based on environmentally friendly materials. Wushu equipment must be made in these materials to ensure athletes' health and to protect the environment.

Evaluation criteria

IWUF states that it does not use evaluation criteria such as the Sustainable Sport & Event Toolkit, but it will explore this possibility in the future.

TRANSPARENCY AND FAIRNESS ON THE FIELD OF PLAY

CODE OF CONDUCT

IWUF states that it has a Code of Conduct for technical officials and referees.

SANCTION SYSTEM

IWUF states that it has a sanction system for technical officials and referees.

JURY OF APPEAL

IWUF states that it has a jury of appeal. A short description of the process from start to finish in the event of an appeal by an athlete during the competition is presented below:

There is a Jury of Appeal Committee in every IWUF competition. The appeal shall be submitted in written form to the Jury of Appeal within 15 minutes after the conclusion of the event. After the Jury of Appeal Committee receives the appeal, it should hold a meeting immediately to investigate the complaint, which includes watching the competition video and reviewing the records. After a thorough review of the records, the final decision will be announced publicly.



Each appeal is limited to one issue. If the decision made by the judge(s) is proven to be wrong, the Jury of Appeal shall propose to the IWUF Technical Committee to take measures in accordance with the relevant regulations confirming the mistake made by the judges. However, the original result will be not be changed.

FAIRNESS AND OBJECTIVITY OF COMPETITIONS

IWUF has taken the following steps to ensure that the outcome of competitions is as objective and fair as possible:

| | |
|---|--|
| IMPACT OF JUDGING ON RESULTS | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> › IWUF constantly strives to perfect the competition rules, judging system and administration system so that they are as open, transparent, scientific and measurable as possible › The officiating judges of wushu competitions are either invited by IWUF, or the organising committee of the host country may invite the officiating judges after consulting IWUF to ensure impartiality |
| JUDGING/REFEREEING SYSTEM | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> › The judges are divided into three levels: International Grades A, B, and C › IWUF is responsible for the management of the judges › The IWUF Judge Management Policy was created in tandem with a Technical Committee that is responsible for its implementation |
| TRAINING AND SELECTION OF JUDGES | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> › IWUF organises the International Judges' Examination Course every two years. IWUF member associations recommend qualified participants to take part in the examination. Those who pass the examination will be conferred the relevant international judging certificates |
| EVALUATION OF JUDGES | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Re-examination is organised every four years. Only those who pass the examination are eligible to officiate at wushu competitions for IWUF › During these competitions, judges' performance is strictly evaluated to ensure the highest quality of judging is always maintained |
| CERTIFICATION OF JUDGES | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Judges must participate in re-examination. Those who fail the examination will be downgraded, or their titles as international judges will be revoked. Those who do not take part in the re-examination will be regarded as abandoning their titles and qualifications › Judges who violate the rules of competition will be downgraded, or their certificates and qualifications will be revoked |

FINANCE

TRANSPARENCY

IWUF states that it uses acknowledged accounting standards.

IWUF states that it does not publish the accounts on its website.

IWUF states that the accounts are verified by an independent auditor.

MAIN SPONSORS

Benefits received by IWUF from its major sponsors from 2009 to 2012 (maximum five sponsors):

| | CASH | VIK | DISCOUNTS | SERVICES | OTHER |
|----------------------------------|------|-----|-----------|----------|-------|
| CHINESE WUSHU RESEARCH INSTITUTE | | x | | x | x |
| WEIZHIXING SPORTS GOODS CO. LTD. | x | x | | x | x |
| TAISHAN SPORTS INDUSTRY GROUP | x | x | | x | x |
| SPORT TOTO | x | | | | |
| TORONTO SUN NEWS | | | | x | |

IWWF

International Waterski & Wakeboard Federation

| | |
|----|---|
| 75 | OLYMPIC PROPOSAL |
| 78 | HISTORY AND TRADITION |
| 79 | UNIVERSALITY |
| 81 | POPULARITY |
| 83 | GOVERNANCE |
| 84 | ATHLETES |
| 86 | DEVELOPMENT |
| 88 | TRANSPARENCY AND FAIRNESS ON THE FIELD OF PLAY |
| 89 | FINANCE |

OLYMPIC PROPOSAL

SPORT INFORMATION

Event proposed for inclusion in the Olympic Games

The IWWF proposes to include cable wakeboard on a five-pylon electric cableway, using the same format for men and women. The event consists of three rounds: qualification, semi-finals and finals. Competition is carried out in freeride format with subjective judging and no predetermined trick points. The goal of each rider is to perform a smooth flowing routine with a wide variety of air and obstacle tricks, with each manoeuvre executed as cleanly as possible and taken to its limit while maintaining a perfect form. In each round riders have two runs, with the better score counting. Each run takes around one and a half minutes and contains a combination of inverts, grabs, rotational tricks and passing over obstacles. Riders may perform any tricks they choose in any order they wish. The competition design and scoring systems are well proven and simple. While audiences view slow motion on the video wall, judges produce the result for each rider within a very short time; the score is then shown on the video wall capturing his/her emotion and the next rider starts immediately.

Rationale for putting forward this event

The IWWF states that wakeboarding is a youth-driven, spectacular and environment-friendly sport with fast worldwide growth. Cableparks attract people of all ages to practise the sport. There are cableparks all around the world and riders have a big fan base. Wakeboarders and their fans are very active on the online media and social networks and follow the sport around the clock. Male and female riders do the sport the same way, at the same facilities with the same equipment. Wakeboard is a typical boardsport and the board industry is very interested in this target group. It is logical to also expect considerable interest from snowboarders and skateboarders. The competition format has a lot in common with snowboarding and would bring a similar level of interest and excitement to the summer Olympic Games.

Competition format

The IWWF proposes three days of competition in total. Day one includes qualification rounds (five hours). Day two includes women's semi-finals and finals (three hours). Day three includes men's semi-finals and finals (three hours). The event could be reduced to two days if needed.

Number of competition days



Athlete quota



Proposed qualification system

The IWWF states that there will be a maximum of three male riders and three female riders per NOC. To qualify, athletes would need to provide quality performance at major events, such as places one to 16 at World Championships, places one to 10 at Confederation Championships, places one to six at Olympic qualifying competitions.

International and national officials

The number of international and national officials required to run the competition at the Olympic Games would be:

| INTERNATIONAL | NATIONAL |
|---------------|----------|
| 15 | 10 |

Presentation of the events at the Olympic Games

The IWWF states that the event site includes tribunes around the lake to accommodate large number of spectators, with two commentators for the audience and one specifically to comment on riders' performance. In addition, video walls allow the audience to follow the competition, slow motion, live results, start lists and riders' profiles. It is a balance of high-level performance with entertainment, side activities and a beach-like atmosphere. DJs and MCs keep the atmosphere up during breaks. The Olympic event would be announced throughout online media, with colourful interactive promotions on social networks.

Other disciplines/events that may be proposed for inclusion in future Olympic Games

The IWWF states that slalom could be included in future Olympic Games. The cable pulls the skier at a controlled fixed speed. The course comprises a set of precisely positioned buoys. The skier must successfully round each buoy to score the pass. Once all have completed their first attempt, the rope is shortened. Successful skiers move to the next pass. The shorter the rope, the greater the scoring difficulty. The winner is the skier who rounds the most buoys at the shortest rope length. Jump could also be included in future Olympic Games. A jump ramp is placed in the cable course. The cable pulls the skier at a controlled fixed speed. Every skier is permitted three jumps. The winner is the one who jumps the electronically measured furthest distance. The skier cuts at an angle to gain as much ramp speed as possible, then kicks off the ramp to fly as high as possible to maximise the distance.

VENUE AND EQUIPMENT

Competition and warm-up venue requirements

| | COMPETITION | WARM-UP |
|---|---------------|---------|
| NUMBER OF VENUES | 1 | 2 |
| MINIMUM CAPACITY OF VENUE(S) REQUIRED | 25,000 | 1,000 |
| POSSIBILITY OF SHARING THE VENUE(S) WITH OTHER SPORTS | Yes | Yes |
| AVERAGE COST OF INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDED | USD 1,800,000 | |

Description of competition and warm-up venues

A short description of IWWF competition and warm-up venues is presented below:

COMPETITION

- › The electric cableway system, which can be constructed on a natural or artificial lake, consists of five pylons and will be around 300 m long and 100 m wide.
- › Tribunes can be placed very close around the lake allowing spectators to follow the competition from everywhere.
- › The competition course is around 300 m long. It includes different types of obstacles for specific tricks and open water stretches for air tricks.
- › A constant speed of 30 km/h will be used for all riders.

WARM-UP

- › A small separate lake or water with two pylon electric cableways, each around 200 m long
- › Two ramps

Technical requirements of competition and warm-up venues

The technical requirements of IWWF competition and warm-up venues are presented below:

COMPETITION

- › Cableway with five-ylon electric system
- › Starting dock
- › Two safety boats (watercraft)
- › Four laptops
- › Four screens
- › Video walls
- › Sound system

WARM-UP

- › Two cableways with two-ylon electric system
- › Two ramps
- › Screen for training times

Sports equipment to run the competition

The following sports equipment is required to run the competition:

| EQUIPMENT | Obstacles | Safety boats | Electronic judges | Walkie-talkies |
|--------------------|------------|--------------|-------------------|----------------|
| QUANTITY | 6 | 2 | 1 | 12 |
| TOTAL AVERAGE COST | USD 45,247 | USD 10,342 | USD 6,458 | USD 774 |

Total average cost of personal equipment

| | |
|------------------------------|-----------|
| TO COMPETE AT ELITE LEVEL | USD 2,000 |
| TO GET INVOLVED IN THE SPORT | USD 100 |

VALUE

Rationale of proposal

The IWWF states that it has had Olympic ambitions since its 1946 foundation. In 1972, waterski was an Olympic demonstration sport. In 2004, Greece planned its inclusion for the Athens Games before the IOC rules on new sports changed. Following this near inclusion, the IWWF greatly increased its global focus on World Cup Series development, opening new markets and involvement in Continental Championships, World Games, Pan American Games, Asian Beach Games and Mediterranean Games. However, only the Olympic Games provide the opportunity to fully realise the potential of the sport. As a result of inclusion in the Olympic programme, which would represent the ultimate global platform for the sport, wakeboard would undoubtedly benefit from continued increased participation both geographically and amongst men and women representing all ages and socio-economic backgrounds. In turn, such participation growth will bring even greater interest from sponsors, media and cablepark developers in both the public and private sectors. This investment and exposure will help strengthen existing member federations and develop new ones.

Added value brought to the Olympic Games

The IWWF states that to educate youth through sport, an Olympic ideal, the first task is to capture their attention. Wakeboard websites already prove this demographic has a global following, which would immediately support Olympic inclusion. Overall, excitement through innovation in a proven, youth-focused lifestyle sport is what wakeboard would bring to the Olympic Games. With 70% of the globe's surface covered by water, bringing a new, low-cost, youth-driven dynamic water sport to the Olympics will attract an audience not fully represented to date and generate a new universal level of recreational water use. Just as snowboard has become one of the Winter Games' most popular disciplines, wakeboard similarly could become an Olympic Games favourite. Since 2004, the IF's World Cup has reached more than 500 million viewers, supported by approximately 1.4 million delivered press releases. TV formats have also been developed to guarantee a new level of excitement for the viewers. Quick scoring systems and large-screen slow-motion replays provide full audience participation throughout. Well-choreographed music is very much part of the culture and would add to the Olympic atmosphere and experience.

Added value brought by the Olympic Games

The IWWF states that with a potential TV viewing audience of 4.5 billion, the Olympics would provide both wakeboard and the IWWF with exactly what they require at this time: greater media exposure. Wakeboard is at the same stage as snowboard was prior to the Nagano Games, except that wakeboard is not restricted to limited climatic regions. Likewise, the federation is a mature and well-organised global body with a strong focus on opening new markets and attracting sponsors. Yet, greater resources to fund wakeboard's development and expansion are needed, and inclusion in the Olympic programme will facilitate greater growth than otherwise could be achieved. Inclusion would immediately increase awareness of cableparks as being low-cost, environmentally-friendly and able to be located almost anywhere. Similarly, the positive return on investment offered by cableparks will attract sponsors. Public participation costs are also low, further accelerating athlete numbers. The federation is deeply involved in expansion in China, Southeast Asia and South America. India and Africa also require investment. Olympic inclusion would provide the means to invest in these development programmes with the support of sponsors.

BEST ATHLETES

The IWWF states that there is no question that the Olympic Games would be the highlight of the season with all top athletes present.

HISTORY AND TRADITION

ESTABLISHMENT

Year of establishment of the IWWF: 1946

Date of IOC recognition: 1981

WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS

| | SENIOR  | JUNIOR  |
|---|---|--|
| YEAR OF FIRST WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS | 1947 | 1986 |
| NUMBER OF WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS HELD TO DATE | 33 | 13 |
| FREQUENCY | Every two years | |

OTHER MULTISPORT GAMES

| | NUMBER OF TIMES ON THE PROGRAMME | YEAR OF MOST RECENT INCLUSION |
|---------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| WORLD GAMES | 8 | 2009 |
| UNIVERSIADE | 0 | - |
| COMMONWEALTH GAMES | 0 | - |
| ALL-AFRICA GAMES | 0 | - |
| ASIAN GAMES | 0 | - |
| PAN AMERICAN GAMES | 5 | 2011 |
| MEDITERRANEAN GAMES | 2 | 2009 |

UNIVERSALITY

MEMBER NATIONAL FEDERATIONS

The IWWF has 63 member national federations corresponding to NOCs:

| | 2005 | 2008 | 2012 |
|---------|------|------|------|
| AFRICA | 2 | 3 | 3 |
| AMERICA | 10 | 11 | 13 |
| ASIA | 9 | 12 | 14 |
| EUROPE | 27 | 29 | 31 |
| OCEANIA | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| TOTAL | 50 | 57 | 63 |

ACTIVE MEMBER NATIONAL FEDERATIONS

Number of IWWF-affiliated national federations that organise annual national championships:

| | |
|---------|----|
| AFRICA | 6 |
| AMERICA | 15 |
| ASIA | 15 |
| EUROPE | 32 |
| OCEANIA | 2 |
| TOTAL | 70 |

QUALIFYING PATHWAY FOR THE WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS

Each national federation may enter a total of six athletes, with a maximum of four of either sex. There are minima for these athletes, but every national federation may send one male and one female athlete even if not qualified. Additionally, the top 15 ranked athletes in each discipline of the world ranking list may enter. They do not compete in the team event. Defending champions and current world record holders may also enter.

WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP PARTICIPATION

Number of national federations that participated in the last two World Championships:

| | ♂ | | ♀ | |
|--------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | PREVIOUS | LAST | PREVIOUS | LAST |
| AFRICA | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| AMERICA | 7 | 4 | 6 | 3 |
| ASIA | 2 | 9 | 3 | 8 |
| EUROPE | 13 | 16 | 12 | 14 |
| OCEANIA | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| TOTAL | 25 | 32 | 24 | 28 |

JUNIOR WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP PARTICIPATION

Number of national federations that participated in the last two Junior World Championships:

| | ♂ | | ♀ | |
|--------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | PREVIOUS | LAST | PREVIOUS | LAST |
| AFRICA | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| AMERICA | 8 | 5 | 6 | 6 |
| ASIA | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| EUROPE | 11 | 14 | 6 | 13 |
| OCEANIA | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| TOTAL | 22 | 21 | 15 | 21 |

CONTINENTAL CHAMPIONSHIP PARTICIPATION

Number of national federations that participated in the last two Continental Championships:

| | ♂ | | ♀ | |
|--------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | PREVIOUS | LAST | PREVIOUS | LAST |
| AFRICA | 3 | 4 | 2 | 3 |
| AMERICA | 8 | 11 | 7 | 9 |
| ASIA | 11 | 11 | 11 | 7 |
| EUROPE | 18 | 17 | 18 | 16 |
| OCEANIA | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| TOTAL | 42 | 45 | 40 | 37 |

GLOBAL SPREAD OF EXCELLENCE

Number of countries that won medals at the last two World Championships:

| | ♂ | | ♀ | |
|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | PREVIOUS | LAST | PREVIOUS | LAST |
| AFRICA | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| AMERICA | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| ASIA | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 |
| EUROPE | 4 | 5 | 5 | 7 |
| OCEANIA | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| NUMBER OF MEDALS AWARDED | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| NUMBER OF COUNTRIES THAT WON MEDALS | 8 | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| NUMBER OF CONTINENTS THAT WON MEDALS | 3 | 4 | 3 | 3 |

POPULARITY


STEPS TAKEN TO INCREASE APPEAL

The IWWF states that the following steps have been taken to increase the appeal of the sport:

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| YOUNG PEOPLE | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Since its inception, wakeboard was created, developed and managed by a youth culture. The IF has harnessed that energy and perfected rules and formats › Wakeboard cableparks are youth culture creations: small arena, easy low-cost access for all, with music systems and a man-made beach area for refreshments and socialising › The appeal of wakeboard was innate from day one. The IF's skills brought this to a professional level |
| MEDIA | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Compact arena designs are perfected for easy multi-camera TV and photography coverage. Large screens display scores and blogs in media areas. Top athletes assemble in social beach sectors for interviews › Websites, webcasts, Twitter and YouTube report the highlights › World Cup inclusion adds TV show distribution to over 500 million viewers and press releases to 12,600 international media contacts |
| SPONSORS | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> › The typical wakeboard rider brings a valuable youth-focused lifestyle audience to sponsors, similar to snowboard, surfing and skateboard: a key target group for major multi-national brands › The IF offers ample branding opportunities on bibs, boards, helmets, floating obstacles, grandstand areas, TV and press releases › Special sponsor VIP areas are allocated at all major events |

TICKET SALES AND ATTENDANCE

Tickets available and sold during the last two World Championships:

| | |  |
|------------------------------|----------|---|
| | PREVIOUS | LAST* |
| TICKETS FOR SALE | 35,000 | 0 |
| TICKETS SOLD | 32,180 | 0 |
| % TICKETS SOLD | 92% | 0% |
| TOTAL ATTENDANCE | 32,300 | 0 |
| % TICKETED SPECTATORS | 100% | 0% |

* The last World Championships took place at a new site, and the infrastructure was not ready in time to host spectators

MEDIA ACCREDITATIONS GRANTED

Number of media accreditations granted at the last two World Championships:

| | PREVIOUS | LAST |
|---|----------|------|
|  | 25 | 28 |

TELEVISION COVERAGE

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

| | 👥 | |
|--------------|------------|------------|
| | PREVIOUS | LAST |
| AFRICA | 53 | 44 |
| AMERICA | 18 | 18 |
| ASIA | 25 | 22 |
| EUROPE | 40 | 35 |
| OCEANIA | 4 | 5 |
| TOTAL | 140 | 124 |

Number of countries that paid for rights to broadcast the last two World Championships:

| | 👤 | | 👤 | |
|---------|-----------------------------|------|----------|------|
| | PREVIOUS | LAST | PREVIOUS | LAST |
| AFRICA | Distribution free of charge | | | |
| AMERICA | | | | |
| ASIA | | | | |
| EUROPE | | | | |
| OCEANIA | | | | |

DIGITAL MEDIA

Official website

Number of visits to the IWWF official website:

| | 2011 | LAST WC |
|---------------------------------------|--------|---------|
| AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF UNIQUE VISITS | 15,415 | 17,052 |
| AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF PAGES VIEWED | 6,544 | 7,612 |

Social media

Number of fans or followers:

| | ON 1 JULY 2012 |
|-----------------------------|----------------|
| NUMBER OF FACEBOOK FANS | 216,030 |
| NUMBER OF TWITTER FOLLOWERS | - |

Other social media activity

The IWWF has a special YouTube channel, cable sites, an official Facebook page and other relevant Facebook pages including waterski and wakeboard World Cup and national federation pages. Moreover, Twitter is used extensively in wakeboard to communicate competition scores by the scorer to interested parties at major events. Each has their own block of fans and followers. The IWWF also has its own Twitter account but this is currently being reappraised with the intention of using it to raise the profile of the Wakeboard 2020 Vision campaign as its main focus.

GOVERNANCE

CODE OF ETHICS

The IWWF states that it does not have a Code of Ethics in force.

INTERNAL DISPUTE-RESOLUTION MECHANISM

IWWF states that it has a transparent and enhanced dispute-resolution mechanism.

COURT OF ARBITRATION FOR SPORT

The IWWF states that it uses the Court of Arbitration for Sport (CAS) for all disputes that cannot be settled amicably or through local arbitration or mediation.

Types of dispute for which the IWWF has used the CAS:

| | YES | NO |
|---|-----|----|
| DISPUTES IN CONNECTION WITH THE STATUTES, REGULATIONS OR SPORTS RULES | | X |
| DOPING DISPUTES | X | |
| DISPUTES IN CONNECTION WITH A DECISION MADE BY AN IF JUDICIAL BODY | | X |
| DISCIPLINARY DISPUTES | | X |
| DISPUTES BETWEEN IF BODIES | | X |
| MEMBERSHIP DISPUTES | | X |
| DISPUTES OF A PROPRIETARY NATURE | | X |
| CONTRACTUAL DISPUTES | | X |
| CORRUPTION DISPUTES | | X |
| ETHICAL DISPUTES | | X |
| ELECTION DISPUTES | | X |

Number of CAS cases in which IWWF has been involved:

| 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
|------|------|------|
| 0 | 0 | 1 |

COMPOSITION OF DECISION-MAKING BODIES

Executive Board

The IWWF states that the majority of members of the Executive Board are elected by the member federations.




Board members

The IWWF Board currently has 20 members. The continental breakdown of the members is presented below:

| | NUMBER | % |
|---------|--------|------|
| AFRICA | 1 | 5% |
| AMERICA | 5 | 25% |
| ASIA | 3 | 15% |
| EUROPE | 9 | 45% |
| OCEANIA | 2 | 10% |
| TOTAL | 20 | 100% |

Gender equity on the Executive Board

The gender breakdown of the members of the Executive Board is presented below:

| |  |  | % OF  |
|------|---|---|--|
| 2008 | 15 | 2 | 12% |
| 2012 | 16 | 5 | 24% |

Organisational structure

Number of full-time equivalent staff employed by the federation:

| 2008 | 2012 |
|------|------|
| 1 | 1 |

COMPETITION FIXING

The IWWF states that it has not set up rules or procedures to fight against competition fixing. The IWWF considers that competition fixing is not a problem in waterski or wakeboard, and the existing technical rules on how the officials must do their work and the penalties for not doing so are already sufficiently clear.

ATHLETES

REPRESENTATION

Athletes' Commission

The IWWF states that it has an Athletes' Commission whose members are elected by their peers.

Governing bodies

Governing bodies where athletes are represented:

| | MEMBERSHIP | VOTING RIGHTS |
|------------------|------------|---------------|
| EXECUTIVE BOARD | x | x |
| COMMISSIONS | x | x |
| TECHNICAL BODIES | x | x |

HEALTH

Medical Commission

The IWWF states that it has a Medical Commission and that a Medical Commission representative sits on the Executive Board.

Health, safety and security monitoring

The IWWF states that it has taken initiatives to monitor and ensure the health, safety and security of athletes. A short description of the initiatives taken is presented below:

The IWWF Medical Committee monitors injuries to athletes on an ad hoc basis. The Councils responsible for each of the competitive disciplines review any safety issues arising from the competitive side of the sport and adjust the rules

accordingly. The Athletes' Commission provides input on safety issues on an ad hoc basis and the relevant Council reacts as necessary. Notification of safety issues is sent directly to all national federations and posted on the IWWF website. A new IWWF safety manual which includes all seven disciplines has been approved and can be downloaded from the IWWF website.

Fight against doping

The IWWF states that it has adopted the World Anti-Doping Code.

Number of out-of-competition tests:

| | OVERALL NUMBER | CONDUCTED BY THE IWWF | % CONDUCTED BY THE IWWF |
|------|----------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| 2010 | 50 | 0 | 0% |
| 2011 | 50 | 8 | 16% |

Anti-doping rule violations that led to a sanction:

| | OVERALL NUMBER |
|------|----------------|
| 2010 | 1 |
| 2011 | 3 |

The IWWF states that it has not introduced an athlete biological passport and that it does not plan to introduce it in the future.

PROGRAMMES OR RESOURCES TO ASSIST ATHLETES

The IWWF states that it has no programmes or resources to assist athletes with studies, development of life skills and/or post-athletic career transition.

ENTOURAGE COMMISSION OR INITIATIVES

Entourage Commission

The IWWF states that it does not have an Entourage Commission or entourage-related initiatives.

Athletes' entourage monitoring

The IWWF states that it has taken initiatives or developed specific tools to inform and monitor the athletes' entourage.

Sanction system for entourage

The IWWF states that it has rules to sanction members of the athletes' entourage in matters such as, but not limited to, doping, illegal betting or sexual harassment.

DEVELOPMENT

DEVELOPMENT OF THE FEDERATION

Strategic planning

The IWWF states that it has a multi-year strategic planning process in place.

Main achievements

The IWWF administration is now in line with the Olympic structure, with five confederations. The IWWF is WADA Code compliant, and it has established both a World Cup and a World Cable Wakeboard Tour. Finally, the IWWF has vastly improved webcasting from all titled and major events.

Financial distribution system

The IWWF states that it has a financial distribution system to support national federations and continental associations.

Key strategic priorities

The IWWF states that the following are the IF's key strategic priorities:

| | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| ATHLETES | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Olympic admission will provide athletes with a worldwide ranking to demonstrate their skills and compare them with the rest of the world, including World Cups and Championships, and major cash prize events › The goal is also to increase athlete participation in the governance of the sport, recognise their performances and enhance public recognition › The IWWF also aims to maintain direct access with athletes through intranet sites and Facebook |
| COACHES | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> › The IWWF Development Commission is staging seminars to improve coaching in emerging countries. These are aimed at providing national federations with a robust coaching programme that they can continue to develop › This is especially aimed at developing youth participation. Previous seminars have been held in Egypt, Indonesia, Singapore, India, Turkey, Belarus, Greece, Croatia and Cyprus |
| ANTI-DOPING/MEDICAL | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> › In 2011, the IWWF undertook a risk assessment through SportAccord, which led to a new out-of-competition testing plan approved by WADA › The IWWF in-competition testing programme continues with testing at all World Championships and Continental Championships |
| PROMOTION OF WOMEN | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> › The IWWF has a Women in Sport Committee maintaining contact with female competitors in every discipline › The sport is equally open to women and men, who compete at the same competitions, but in their own category › In all waterski and wakeboard competitions the composition of a team always includes both sexes › Women are well represented on the IWWF Executive Board, Committees and Athletes' Commission |
| SPORTS ADMINISTRATION | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Each discipline's Council is responsible for establishing technical rules for ranking list events, establishing examinations of international judges and officials, approving the site, the installations and equipment for world titled events and setting the conditions to establish and maintain rankings lists of athletes in the IWWF according to their verified performances in homologated competitions |
| COMMUNICATION/MARKETING | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Since 2004, the IWWF has run waterski and wakeboard World Cup events that have attracted thousands of mostly young spectators › A special TV programme has maximised distribution of the shows › The IWWF World Cup objective to raise the IF's profile on a truly global basis has been achieved. By the end of 2011, 32 successful stops were held worldwide at a cost of EUR 400,000 each, all funded by sponsorship › There were up to 80,000 spectators at prime events |

| | |
|--------------------------|--|
| YOUTH | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Youth development programmes are run by national federations with support from the IWWF › The majority of national federations have successful programmes, shown by the fact that the number of athletes at Confederation and World Championships is growing › World Championships are held in several youth categories including boys (under 15), juniors (under 17) and under 21 |
| DEVELOPMENT | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> › As cableparks offer eco-friendly, wider and more affordable access for waterski and wakeboard, the IWWF has focused strongly on the development of cable waterski and wakeboard parks › Cable wakeboarding is developing rapidly and has become a strong youth-driven new sport. A cable wakeboard competition is fast, exciting and very spectacular for spectators and TV networks |
| RESPONSIBLE SPORT | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Waterski and wakeboard emerged from boating and historically used a boat to tow the skier › Many boats now use liquefied petroleum gas and the IWWF is considering ways to limit the power of the boat › The IWWF has also held its first competitions with electricity-powered boats. Its Environmental Code sets out how to limit environmental impact |

DEVELOPMENT OF THE SPORT

Main development programmes

The IWWF states that it runs development programmes, including the following:

- › Development of Southern Mediterranean countries' athletes in readiness for participation in the 2013 Mediterranean Games
- › Coaching seminars are held annually around the globe and judging seminars started in 2012 in Indonesia.
- › A strong focus on the development of cable waterski and wakeboard parks. Cableparks offer a cost-effective option and 10 to 12 people can ski or ride at the same time.

Youth development programmes

The IWWF states that it runs youth development programmes, including the following:

- › The IWWF Development Commission has been focusing on assisting National Federations to improve their coaching programmes for youth development, especially as far as the newer disciplines of boat and cable wakeboard are concerned. The Development Commission works with individual NFs to prepare youth-oriented programmes that are sustainable in the countries concerned. Each country has different possibilities depending on their structure and the facilities available to them. This is especially aimed at developing and new countries. In the major countries the NFs already have highly structured youth development programmes. The Development Commission has prepared excellent presentations which all NFs can access as needed.

Women and Sport Commission or initiatives

The IWWF states that it has a Women and Sport Commission or Women and Sport initiatives, including the following:

- › Women and sport initiatives include attendance at the women and sport conferences, holding meetings at all World Championships and the formation of a network to assist in leadership training. Moreover, the objective of the IWWF to increase the number of women on Boards, Committees and Councils has already been achieved.

Sport for All Commission or initiatives

The IWWF states that it does not have a Sport for All Commission or Sport for All initiatives.

TECHNICAL EVOLUTION OF THE SPORT

A short description of the main means in place for monitoring the technical evolution of venues, sports equipment and competition clothing is presented below:

| | |
|--|--|
| VENUES (SAFETY AND PERFORMANCE) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Waterski and wakeboard venues depend strongly on smooth and wave-free water › The IWWF is working constantly to develop backwash and wind or wake protection systems to ensure equal and safe water conditions to all competitors. This is especially important for the jump and slalom event where the skiers reach speeds of up to 100 km/h |
| SPORTS EQUIPMENT | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> › The Councils responsible for each of the competitive disciplines monitor new developments and the technical evolution of sports equipment. This includes protective helmets, lifejackets, ropes, handles, speed control devices, boat path measurement, video review, etc. |
| COMPETITION CLOTHING | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> › The Councils responsible for each of the competitive disciplines monitor technical developments in sports clothing and assess each new development for safety and possible rule infringements |

ENVIRONMENT

The IWWF states that it has environmental policies or guidelines. A short description of these policies or guidelines is given below:

The updated Environment Manual was approved at the 2009 Congress. It is available on the IWWF website and has been continually updated. Material for the Environment Library has been compiled and put into electronic form. It serves as an additional resource guide. A tool kit has been added to the Environment Manual to project and mitigate the carbon footprint of IWWF events. The Environment and Safety Manuals are in electronic format and are continually upgraded and revised as information becomes available.

Evaluation criteria

The IWWF states that it does not use evaluation criteria such as the Sustainable Sport & Event Toolkit. However, the IWWF's environment group has been asked to join this project. A final decision will be made at the 2013 Congress.

TRANSPARENCY AND FAIRNESS ON THE FIELD OF PLAY

CODE OF CONDUCT

The IWWF states that it has a Code of Conduct for technical officials and referees.

SANCTION SYSTEM

The IWWF states that it has a sanction system for technical officials and referees.

JURY OF APPEAL

The IWWF states that it does not have a jury of appeal.

FAIRNESS AND OBJECTIVITY OF COMPETITIONS

The IWWF has taken the following steps to ensure that the outcome of competitions is as objective and fair as possible:

| | |
|---|---|
| IMPACT OF JUDGING ON RESULTS | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> › The well proven subjective scoring system relies on the expertise and experience of qualified judges. They are examined and screened over time for impartiality, fairness and overall scoring quality |
| JUDGING/REFEREEING SYSTEM | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> › A head judge and six judges evaluate athletes' performance. Judges form their scores based on technical performance and impression. They evaluate level and variety of tricks, airtime, mastery, style and control to arrive at a single combined score between 0 and 100 › The highest and lowest scores of the seven judges are removed, the final score being the average of the remaining five |
| TRAINING AND SELECTION OF JUDGES | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> › The IWWF Cable Wakeboard Council conducts educational programmes for six judging levels (one to six stars) › Seminars and clinics include theoretical components covering judging criteria, course setup, safety, competition rules, scoring and comprehensive practice with videos and live judging › Advanced clinics for high-level judges are mainly focused on judging practice and consistency of results |
| EVALUATION OF JUDGES | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Theoretical and practical exams are conducted at seminars and clinics, levels four and five also requiring previous judging experience at international events › The highest rank of six stars is awarded by the Council based on experience, expertise and performance at four- and five-star events › Officials' performances are monitored at competitions by the Council |
| CERTIFICATION OF JUDGES | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> › The IWWF Cable Wakeboard World Council (CWWC) conducts practical and theoretical exams, via CWWC authorised seminars and clinics › The CWWC holds a database of all international officials |

FINANCE

TRANSPARENCY

The IWWF states that it uses acknowledged accounting standards.

The IWWF states that it does not publish the accounts on its website.

The IWWF states that the accounts are verified by an independent auditor.

MAIN SPONSORS

Benefits received by the IWWF from its major sponsors from 2009 to 2012 (maximum five sponsors):

| | CASH | VIK | DISCOUNTS | SERVICES | OTHER |
|--|-------------|------------|------------------|-----------------|--------------|
| MASTERCRAFT BOATS | x | x | x | x | |
| WATER SPORT DEVELOPMENT BEIJING | x | | | | |
| CITY OF DUBNA RUSSIA | x | x | | | |
| RIXEN CABLEWAYS | x | x | x | x | |
| CORRECT CRAFT BOATS | | x | x | x | |

WBSC

World Baseball Softball Confederation

| | |
|-----|---|
| 91 | OLYMPIC PROPOSAL |
| 94 | HISTORY AND TRADITION |
| 95 | UNIVERSALITY |
| 97 | POPULARITY |
| 99 | GOVERNANCE |
| 101 | ATHLETES |
| 102 | DEVELOPMENT |
| 105 | TRANSPARENCY AND FAIRNESS ON THE FIELD OF PLAY |
| 107 | FINANCE |

OLYMPIC PROPOSAL

SPORT INFORMATION

Events proposed for inclusion in the Olympic Games

The WBSC proposes to include men's baseball and women's softball.

Rationale for putting forward these events

The WBSC states that men's baseball and women's softball are the most popular disciplines in the WBSC. They are global, youth-oriented team sports with hundreds of millions of passionate, loyal players and fans of all ages, gender, socio-economic and cultural backgrounds. These disciplines are family-friendly and align ideally with the Olympic spirit and values. Combining athleticism, hand-eye coordination, agility and teamwork, baseball and softball instinctively promote excellence, friendship and respect, especially amongst young boys and girls. Both baseball and softball continue to grow, develop and reach new heights of popularity despite competition from emerging sports. Softball especially offers grassroots participation for young girls and women, and it provides the structure and support for them to achieve the highest standards internationally.

Competition format

The WBSC proposes 12 days of competition in total. In order to reduce costs and organisational requirements for the OCOG and the IOC, the WBSC proposes a streamlined six-day tournament with eight teams for both baseball and softball running consecutively in one venue. Day one to three would consist of a round-robin format for baseball with two pools of four teams, each of the teams playing each other once to determine the top two teams of each pool, who would move on to the semi-finals. Day four would be a rest day. Day five would include the semi-finals between the best two teams of each pool, the highest finisher of pool one versus the second best of pool two and vice versa. Day six would be the medal games. Following the venue changeover, a similar format would be followed for the softball tournament. Additionally, the WBSC is considering modifying the length of baseball games for Olympic play from nine innings to seven innings to have a single standard with softball games, which are traditionally seven innings.

Number of competition days

| | |
|---|---|
|  Six days |  Six days |
|---|---|

Athlete quota

| | |
|--|--|
|  176 |  120 |
|--|--|

Proposed qualification system

The WBSC states that athletes in good standing are selected by their national federation in accordance with the IF, IOC and NOC eligibility criteria. For baseball, the WBSC proposes the following qualification system: one place allocated to the host country and seven places by qualification through Continental Championships (two Asia, three Americas, one Europe, one combined Oceania and Africa). For softball, one place allocated to the host country, four places as determined by the top four teams from the last World Championship; three places as determined by regional qualifiers (one Europe/Africa, one Americas, one Asia/Oceania). This process ensures the participation of all of our members, guaranteeing universality and the highest possible quality for the Olympic tournament.

International and national officials

The number of international and national officials required to run the competition at the Olympic Games would be:

| INTERNATIONAL | NATIONAL |
|---------------|----------|
| 44 | 18 |

Presentation of the events at the Olympic Games

The WBSC states that baseball and softball already have a strong history in developing the most exciting, engaging and entertaining in-stadium sport presentation according to international standards and in alignment with host countries' cultural traditions and experience. These include fun activities, fan engagement, innovative stadium announcers, music during breaks in play, mascots on the field and video displays, all carefully choreographed to maximise the value of the in-stadium experience. Also truly unique to baseball and softball is the ceremonial first pitch, in which a leading dignitary ceremonially starts the game by throwing the first pitch. This could continue at the Olympic Games.

Other disciplines/events that may be proposed for inclusion in future Olympic Games

The WBSC states that men's fast pitch softball and women's baseball could be included in future Olympic Games.

VENUE AND EQUIPMENT

Competition and warm-up venue requirements

| | COMPETITION | WARM-UP |
|---|---------------|---------|
| NUMBER OF VENUES | 1 | 1 |
| MINIMUM CAPACITY OF VENUE(S) REQUIRED | 7,500 | - |
| POSSIBILITY OF SHARING THE VENUE(S) WITH OTHER SPORTS | Yes | Yes |
| AVERAGE COST OF INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDED | USD 8,000,000 | |

Description of competition and warm-up venues

A short description of WBSC competition and training venues is presented below:

COMPETITION

- › Baseball and softball will use a single, combined venue with two separate fields of play for competition and one separate field without any major infrastructure for training. The specific competition requirements are found in the respective disciplines' technical manuals. The baseball field covers a flat area in the shape of a quarter of a circle with a radius of approximately 122 metres.
- › The field of play (FOP) is a mix of grass and clay and is equipped with standard drainage and irrigation systems, technical equipment (as detailed below), lights, a scoreboard and seats that can be temporary.
- › For softball, the dimensions and infield are slightly modified and reduced (e.g. no infield grass) but much of the rest is the same. The baseball FOP can be easily and cost-effectively converted for softball.

WARM-UP

- › The one shared training field for baseball and softball is a basic, simplified version of the competition venue without any significant infrastructure (e.g. no stands or lighting).
- › No separate warm-up field is required for either baseball or softball as warm-up takes place on the competition field just prior to the game.

Technical requirements of competition and warm-up venues

The technical requirements of WBSC competition and training venues are presented below:

COMPETITION

- › The requirements for the field of play in baseball and softball must meet WBSC international standards. These include home plate, bases (three), fences or temporary walls (with safety padding), covered benches (dugouts) for the teams, foul poles, batter's eye black screen, batting cage, bullpens (two) or pitcher's warm-up areas, flagpoles, scoreboard (digital), sound/PA system, lighting system, adequate press area with power and internet connection and seats.
- › Discipline-specific requirements include four pitching mounds for baseball and 20-second clocks for softball.

WARM-UP

- › The one shared training field can be simple and requires no major infrastructure. The technical requirements vary slightly between baseball and softball, but generally include home plate, bases (three), pitching mound (not for softball), fences (with safety padding), benches (dugouts) for the teams, foul poles, screens, batting cage, bullpens (two) or pitcher's warm-up areas.

Sports equipment to run the competition

The following sports equipment is required to run the competition:

| EQUIPMENT | Bases | Pitching mound | Home plate | Screens | Balls |
|--------------------|-----------|----------------|------------|-----------|-----------|
| QUANTITY | 16 | 4 | 4 | 12 | 15,000 |
| TOTAL AVERAGE COST | USD 4,000 | USD 520 | USD 520 | USD 6,000 | USD 2,500 |

Total average cost of personal equipment

| | |
|------------------------------|---------|
| TO COMPETE AT ELITE LEVEL | USD 350 |
| TO GET INVOLVED IN THE SPORT | USD 25 |

VALUE

Rationale of proposal

The WBSC states that the Olympic Movement is founded on a philosophy of life that promotes excellence, friendship and fair play. Based on baseball's and softball's Olympic experience, a return to the Games programme will help reinforce these values at every level of the WBSC. Softball is an accessible, inclusive sport, easy to understand and to play. Softball's inclusion in the Olympic Games would again offer girls and women worldwide a clearly defined path from grassroots to elite level. Thanks to the strong professional element within baseball, whose players and leagues fully support Olympic participation, the WBSC offers the commercial and media power that is essential for engaging today's youth. With over 100 years of history, baseball and softball have expanded globally and have no barriers pertaining to age, gender, culture or socio-economic factors. Born out of two organisations with over 60 years of history, the WBSC embraces and understands deeply the value of the Olympic Games in modern society.

Added value brought to the Olympic Games

The WBSC states that baseball and softball each bring unique, universal assets to the Olympic Games. Both disciplines' long amateur and professional seasons can help ensure Olympic visibility during non-Games years. Softball's global grassroots network would deliver an extraordinary new platform for the promotion and empowerment of women and girls, enabling the Olympic Movement to reinforce its advocacy for women in sport. Moreover, in today's world of technology-savvy youth and social media consumption, the success of sport is often measured by the volume

and/or platform upon which the world audience consumes sport as a product. The WBSC understands well this message and its future implications as well as the WBSC. Baseball benefits from voracious global consumption, from in-stadium spectators as well as traditional broadcast channels. Baseball sells over 110 million tickets to games and has annual worldwide TV viewership in over 200 million homes in more than 200 territories. The WBSC would work closely with its partners to ensure that the Olympic Movement benefits from these complementary assets, many of which transcend the field of play and would bring new, transversal appeal and audiences to the Olympic Games.

Added value brought by the Olympic Games

The WBSC states that inclusion in the Olympic programme would enable the newly-formed IF, the WBSC, to more effectively grow its disciplines in regions of the world where resources and access are often a challenge. The Olympic Games would not only allow the expansion and acceleration of existing development programmes, but would also ensure that NOCs and public authorities, invest in these disciplines. Olympic inclusion would also greatly strengthen the authority and credibility of the WBSC in relation to the professional players, teams and leagues around the world. The WBSC believes that the commercial side of any major sport in the world must be understood, accepted and embraced as a part of today's fast-moving and changing society, and it intends to build on existing partnerships with the leagues to grow the disciplines. At the same time, the autonomy and authority of sport must also be protected and the critical relationship between the WBSC and the Olympic Movement would help preserve and protect its integrity, universality and autonomy, while managing important commercial forces.

BEST ATHLETES

The WBSC states that for baseball, it has already obtained guarantees for the participation of professional players from all the most important professional leagues including Major League Baseball (MLB) in the USA, Nippon Professional Baseball (NPB) in Japan, the Korean Baseball Organisation (KBO) in Korea, the Australian Baseball League (ABL) in Oceania/Australia, the Chinese Professional Baseball League (CPBL) in Chinese Taipei and the Professional League of the People's Republic of China (CB) in this latter country. For softball, the WBSC has also obtained similar guarantees from the women's professional leagues of the United States and Japan, and otherwise all other top players have always participated in the World Championships and Olympic Games.





HISTORY AND TRADITION

ESTABLISHMENT

Year of establishment of the WBSC: 2013

Date of IOC recognition: process ongoing

WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS

| | SENIOR | | JUNIOR | |
|--|---|---|---|---|
| |  |  |  |  |
| YEAR OF FIRST WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS | 1938 | 1965 | 1981 | |
| NUMBER OF WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS HELD TO DATE | 39 | 14 | 24 | 10 |
| FREQUENCY | Every four years | | Every two years | |

OTHER MULTISPORT GAMES

| | NUMBER OF TIMES ON THE PROGRAMME* | YEAR OF MOST RECENT INCLUSION |
|---------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| WORLD GAMES | 3 | 2009 |
| UNIVERSIADE | 5 | 2010 |
| COMMONWEALTH GAMES | 0 | - |
| ALL-AFRICA GAMES | 3 | 2011 |
| ASIAN GAMES | 6 | 2010 |
| PAN AMERICAN GAMES | 16 | 2011 |
| MEDITERRANEAN GAMES | 0 | - |

* IBAF and ISF figures combined

UNIVERSALITY

MEMBER NATIONAL FEDERATIONS

The WBSC has 133 member national federations corresponding to NOCs:

| | 2005 | 2008 | 2012 |
|---------|------|------|------|
| AFRICA | 16 | 18 | 23 |
| AMERICA | 27 | 28 | 34 |
| ASIA | 19 | 22 | 24 |
| EUROPE | 37 | 42 | 41 |
| OCEANIA | 11 | 12 | 11 |
| TOTAL | 110 | 122 | 133 |

ACTIVE MEMBER NATIONAL FEDERATIONS

Number of WBSC-affiliated national federations that organise annual national championships:

| | |
|---------|----|
| AFRICA | 6 |
| AMERICA | 34 |
| ASIA | 12 |
| EUROPE | 36 |
| OCEANIA | 5 |
| TOTAL | 93 |

QUALIFYING PATHWAY FOR THE WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS

Men's World Championships

In 2010, the IBAF agreed with the professional leagues to consider the World Baseball Classic as the IBAF World Championships and to expand the WBC to 16 teams through qualification. The WBC currently includes 12 teams. The remaining four spots are awarded via WBC qualifiers in the year prior, involving 16 teams, selected through IBAF rankings, based on results and national federations' international participation.

Women's World Championships

In order to encourage the maximum universality and participation amongst member federations, starting in 2016 the softball women's World Championships are open and there are no constraints on the number of teams participating. The WBSC works closely with organisers to manage the number and quality of teams so as to minimise costs and operations. The WBSC will continue to review this policy going forward.

WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP PARTICIPATION

Number of national federations that participated in the last two World Championships:

| | ♂ | | ♀ | |
|--------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | PREVIOUS | LAST | PREVIOUS | LAST |
| AFRICA | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| AMERICA | 8 | 11 | 3 | 6 |
| ASIA | 4 | 6 | 4 | 3 |
| EUROPE | 2 | 8 | 4 | 4 |
| OCEANIA | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| TOTAL | 16 | 28 | 15 | 16 |

JUNIOR WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP PARTICIPATION

Number of national federations that participated in the last two Junior World Championships:

| | ♂ | | ♀ | |
|--------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | PREVIOUS | LAST | PREVIOUS | LAST |
| AFRICA | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| AMERICA | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| ASIA | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 |
| EUROPE | 4 | 4 | 4 | 3 |
| OCEANIA | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| TOTAL | 12 | 12 | 16 | 15 |

CONTINENTAL CHAMPIONSHIP PARTICIPATION

Number of national federations that participated in the last two Continental Championships:

| | ♂ | | ♀ | |
|--------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | PREVIOUS | LAST | PREVIOUS | LAST |
| AFRICA | 5 | 6 | 3 | 3 |
| AMERICA | 8 | 8 | 20 | 8 |
| ASIA | 7 | 7 | 10 | 13 |
| EUROPE | 12 | 12 | 10 | 20 |
| OCEANIA | 6 | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL | 38 | 39 | 43 | 44 |

GLOBAL SPREAD OF EXCELLENCE

Number of countries that won medals at the last two World Championships:

| | ♂ | | ♀ | |
|--------------------------------------|----------|------|----------|------|
| | PREVIOUS | LAST | PREVIOUS | LAST |
| AFRICA | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| AMERICA | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| ASIA | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| EUROPE | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| OCEANIA | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| NUMBER OF MEDALS AWARDED | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| NUMBER OF COUNTRIES THAT WON MEDALS | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| NUMBER OF CONTINENTS THAT WON MEDALS | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 |

POPULARITY

STEPS TAKEN TO INCREASE APPEAL

The WBSC states that the following steps have been taken to increase the appeal of the sport:

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| YOUNG PEOPLE | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> › In 2009, the Youth (U16) World Cup of Softball expanded from 11 teams in the inaugural edition to a field of 23 teams from eight countries in the last edition in 2011, while in 2010, Baseball World Cups were launched for U12, U15 and U21 to supplement U18, as part of a global strategy to further engage, attract, inspire and activate future generations of boys and girls |
| MEDIA | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> › The partnership between the World Baseball Classic (WBC) and new pro leagues drives major media growth and exposure. The 2009 WBC had 124 broadcast hours in over 150 countries via 60 broadcasters › Softball has embraced new media with a strong and active presence on YouTube. All major tournaments are covered by a real-time, play-by-play system making all games available for media and fans worldwide |
| SPONSORS | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> › The inclusion of professional players in WBSC World Championships will greatly drive sponsorship opportunities for baseball. The WBSC will be conducting a brand and asset review in order to enhance its core products and global marketability › Following a re-branding in 2010, the ISF created a new, brand-based commercial programme to increase softball's appeal to sponsors |

TICKET SALES AND ATTENDANCE



Tickets available and sold during the last two World Championships:

| | ♂ | | ♀ | |
|-----------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------|
| | PREVIOUS | LAST | PREVIOUS* | LAST |
| TICKETS FOR SALE | 1,170,000 | 1,200,000 | 0 | 200,000 |
| TICKETS SOLD | 801,410 | 885,212 | 0 | 11,300 |
| % TICKETS SOLD | 68% | 74% | 0% | 6% |
| TOTAL ATTENDANCE | 818,515 | 901,341 | 158,000 | 12,000 |
| % TICKETED SPECTATORS | 98% | 98% | 0% | 94% |

* The 2010 Women's Softball Championships were a state-sponsored event





MEDIA ACCREDITATIONS GRANTED

Number of media accreditations granted at the last two World Championships:





| | PREVIOUS | LAST |
|---|----------|-------|
|  | 6,296 | 6,528 |
|  | 220 | 35 |

TELEVISION COVERAGE

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

| |  |  |  |  |
|---------|---|---|---|---|
| | PREVIOUS | LAST | PREVIOUS | LAST |
| AFRICA | 28 | 33 | 0 | 0 |
| AMERICA | 34 | 35 | 1 | 0 |
| ASIA | 39 | 41 | 2 | 0 |
| EUROPE | 38 | 40 | 0 | 0 |
| OCEANIA | 12 | 13 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL | 151 | 162 | 3 | 0 |

Number of countries that paid for rights to broadcast the last two World Championships:

| |  |  |  |  |
|---------|---|---|---|---|
| | PREVIOUS | LAST | PREVIOUS | LAST |
| AFRICA | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| AMERICA | 26 | 28 | 0 | 0 |
| ASIA | 15 | 18 | 2 | 0 |
| EUROPE | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| OCEANIA | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL | 45 | 50 | 2 | 0 |

DIGITAL MEDIA

Official website

Number of visits to IBAF and ISF official websites:

| | 2011 | LAST WC |
|---------------------------------------|--------|---------|
| AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF UNIQUE VISITS | 3,011 | 23,033 |
| AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF PAGES VIEWED | 13,182 | 134,606 |

Social media

Number of fans or followers for IBAF and the ISF:

| | ON 1 JULY 2012 |
|-----------------------------|----------------|
| NUMBER OF FACEBOOK FANS | 28,548 |
| NUMBER OF TWITTER FOLLOWERS | 2,465 |

Other social media activity

Both baseball and softball have an active presence on YouTube. As of July 2012, the ISF's YouTube channel had over 250,000 video views with content ranging from action footage to player and coach interviews to instructional videos and promotional videos. The 2011 baseball World Cup also had over 50,000 video views.

GOVERNANCE

CODE OF ETHICS

The WBSC states that it has a Code of Ethics in force.

Alignment with the IOC Code of Ethics

The WBSC has a Code of Ethics which is modelled after the IOC Code of Ethics, with the explicit aim, as set out in the preamble, "to contribute to the realisation of the aims laid down in the Olympic Charter." The WBSC Code of Ethics specifically addresses issues of dignity, integrity, good governance, respect and resources, all of which are key tenets of the IOC Code of Ethics.

INTERNAL DISPUTE-RESOLUTION MECHANISM

The WBSC states that it has a transparent and enhanced dispute-resolution mechanism in place.

COURT OF ARBITRATION FOR SPORT

The WBSC states that it uses the Court of Arbitration for Sport (CAS) for all disputes that cannot be settled amicably or through local arbitration or mediation.

Types of dispute for which the WBSC has used the CAS:

| | YES | NO |
|---|-----|----|
| DISPUTES IN CONNECTION WITH THE STATUTES, REGULATIONS OR SPORTS RULES | | x |
| DOPING DISPUTES | | x |
| DISPUTES IN CONNECTION WITH A DECISION MADE BY AN IF JUDICIAL BODY | | x |
| DISCIPLINARY DISPUTES | | x |
| DISPUTES BETWEEN IF BODIES | | x |
| MEMBERSHIP DISPUTES | | x |
| DISPUTES OF A PROPRIETARY NATURE | | x |
| CONTRACTUAL DISPUTES | | x |
| CORRUPTION DISPUTES | | x |
| ETHICAL DISPUTES | | x |
| ELECTION DISPUTES | | x |

Number of CAS cases in which IBAF and the ISF has been involved:

| 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
|------|------|------|
| 0 | 0 | 0 |

COMPOSITION OF DECISION-MAKING BODIES

Executive Board

The WBSC states that the majority of members of the Executive Board are elected by the member federations.




Board members

The WBSC Board currently has 11 members. The continental breakdown of the members is presented below:

| | NUMBER | % |
|---------|--------|------|
| AFRICA | 0 | 0% |
| AMERICA | 6 | 55% |
| ASIA | 1 | 9% |
| EUROPE | 2 | 18% |
| OCEANIA | 2 | 18% |
| TOTAL | 11 | 100% |

Gender equity on the Executive Board

The gender breakdown of the members of the Executive Board is presented below:

| |  |  | % OF  |
|------|---|---|--|
| 2008 | 15 | 2 | 12% |
| 2012 | 8 | 3 | 27% |

Organisational structure

Number of full-time equivalent staff employed by the federation:

| 2008 | 2012 |
|------|------|
| 19 | 14 |

COMPETITION FIXING

The WBSC states that it has set up rules and procedures to fight against competition fixing. A short description of the rules and procedures set up is presented below:

The WBSC has regulations in place whereby no person associated with the IF or its events may be allowed to knowingly provide information to individuals involved in or participate in any type of gambling activity concerning our competitions or sanctioned events, solicit or accept a bet on any competition, engage in any activity to pre-determine the outcome of a competition or any event that transpires during competition (e.g. first team to score).

ATHLETES

REPRESENTATION

Athletes' Commission

The WBSC states that it has an Athletes' Commission whose members are both appointed by the federation and elected by their peers.

Governing bodies

Governing bodies where athletes are represented:

| | MEMBERSHIP | VOTING RIGHTS |
|------------------|------------|---------------|
| EXECUTIVE BOARD | x | x |
| COMMISSIONS | x | x |
| TECHNICAL BODIES | x | x |

HEALTH

Medical Commission

The WBSC states that it has a Medical Commission and that a Medical Commission representative sits on the Executive Board.

Health, safety and security monitoring

The WBSC states that it has taken initiatives to monitor and ensure the health, safety and security of athletes. A short description of the initiatives taken is presented below:

Prior to merging, the IBAF and the ISF adopted a number of initiatives through their respective Medical Commissions including distribution of medical publications outlining proper nutrition, training methods, care for young athletes and typical injuries in baseball and softball. Pre-competition inspections of all venues are carried out to ensure safety standards are met and playing fields meet strict regulations. Clinics are held during competitions in order to raise awareness of teams regarding anti-doping, nutrition, and injury prevention. Onsite medical staff are in place at all times during World Championships and training sessions. During games specific rules are aimed at preventing player injury as well as allowing for sufficient recovery between games.

Fight against doping

The WBSC states that it has adopted the World Anti-Doping Code.

Number of out-of-competition tests*:

| | OVERALL NUMBER | CONDUCTED BY THE WBSC | % CONDUCTED BY THE WBSC |
|------|----------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| 2010 | 1,695 | 76 | 4% |
| 2011 | 1,677 | 64 | 4% |

* Total number of tests conducted by IBAF and the ISF combined

Anti-doping rule violations that led to a sanction:

| | OVERALL NUMBER |
|------|----------------|
| 2010 | 0 |
| 2011 | 0 |

The WBSC states that it has not introduced an athlete biological passport but that it plans to introduce it in the future.

PROGRAMMES OR RESOURCES TO ASSIST ATHLETES

The WBSC states that it has no programmes or resources to assist athletes with studies, development of life skills and/or post-athletic career transition.

ENTOURAGE COMMISSION OR INITIATIVES

Entourage Commission

The WBSC states that it does not have an Entourage Commission or entourage-related initiatives.

Athletes' entourage monitoring

The WBSC states that it has taken initiatives or developed specific tools to inform and monitor the athletes' entourage.

Sanction system for entourage

The WBSC states that it does not have rules to sanction members of the athletes' entourage in matters such as, but not limited to, doping, illegal betting or sexual harassment. However, the federation intends to implement such rules.

DEVELOPMENT

DEVELOPMENT OF THE FEDERATION

Strategic planning

The WBSC states that it has a multi-year strategic planning process in place.

Main achievements

The most significant achievement off the field has been the merger of the International Baseball and Softball Federations into the WBSC. This historic step was taken in the long-term interests of the athletes and the development of the respective disciplines. For baseball, the recent integration of professional players into the IBAF World Championships was a major accomplishment. By reaching an agreement with Major League Baseball to reform the World Baseball Classic into a worldwide qualifying tournament through the IBAF national federations, the quality and profile of the World Championships were dramatically raised. For softball, the increase in the frequency of the World Championships to every two years gives greater opportunities for girls and women to participate, as well as for member national federations to develop.

Financial distribution system

The WBSC states that IBAF and the ISF had a financial distribution system to support national federations and continental associations, and that the WBSC plans to implement one.

Key strategic priorities

The WBSC states that the following are the IF's key strategic priorities:

| | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| ATHLETES | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Health, safety, education, participation and promotion of athletes are major priorities. The WBSC is working with the national federations and professional leagues to adopt and harmonise rules related to preparation, field of play, equipment and performance at all levels of the game › The WBSC aims to enhance athletes' opportunities through major international competitions, clinics, seminars and top training facilities |
| COACHES | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> › The WBSC recognises and values the key role of the coach. The coaching staff is made up of specialists in the different elements of the game (pitching, batting, conditioning) who are coordinated by a manager › The goal is to develop a dedicated programme aimed at educating member national federations in the full coaching system through world programmes and clinics aimed at increasing the skill level of all coaches |
| ANTI-DOPING/MEDICAL | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Full compliance with the World Anti-Doping Code across all elements of baseball and softball is a major priority for the WBSC › In addition to ensuring that the proper WADA protocols and rules are respected at all competitions, the WBSC is creating measures for educating national federations, players, coaches and young people on the culture of clean sport and the dangers of performance-enhancing drugs |
| PROMOTION OF WOMEN | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> › The ISF exceeded its 2009-stated goal of 30% female representation and will continue to offer opportunities for female leadership and inclusion at all levels › The IBAF created a Women's Commission in order to study, promote and grow women's baseball › Together, the new IF will look to consolidate these efforts, share best practices and follow a parallel path for the development of women |
| SPORTS ADMINISTRATION | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Developing, modernising and making its central structures more professional will be key priorities for the WBSC › Prior to merging, the IBAF created an online interactive business tool in order to administer support and communicate with the national federations that will be shared with the WBSC |
| COMMUNICATION/MARKETING | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> › The combination of two global IFs creates powerful new opportunities. The WBSC sees the need for an efficient, effective, modern and targeted approach to both areas, taking advantage of the latest technology and media › At the same time, the WBSC will look to align with corporate partners whose core values not only reflect those of baseball and softball, but also align with the Olympic Movement |
| YOUTH | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Baseball and softball teach teamwork, fair play, respect and friendship, and the WBSC aims to emphasise these elements from the earliest participation › In addition to the IF's expanded competition programme including U12, U15, U16 and U18 categories, which will help attract and retain youth, the WBSC will continue targeting young people in schools through education, equipment (youth kits) and other interactive activities |
| DEVELOPMENT | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Development is a major priority with the aim of driving growth of both baseball and softball. The implementation of the latter is based on the resources generated by major competitions › The WBSC will combine efforts and resources with the goal of increasing participation in youth tournaments. Africa and the Middle East will be two main areas of focus, as well as other areas in need of support |
| RESPONSIBLE SPORT | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Social responsibility is an important priority for the WBSC going forward. Both baseball and softball have been active in social programmes such as <i>Peace and Sport</i> and <i>Generations for Peace</i>, as well as running their own specific programmes in areas of need such as Africa and parts of South America. The WBSC will continue to build on these experiences in the future |

DEVELOPMENT OF THE SPORT

Main development programmes

The WBSC states that it runs development programmes, including the following:

- › For baseball, the IBAF and its partners have run 50 programmes in 17 African countries in the past four years including educational, equipment, youth promotion, training and social responsibility. Similarly, the IBAF and its partners ran 98 programmes in 37 European countries. Moreover, in order to expand baseball into Arabic-speaking countries, technical manuals and statutes were recently translated into Arabic.
- › For softball, new and used equipment valued at USD 3.3 million was supplied to 101 national federations. Moreover, annual continental player clinics and coaching courses were organised, and the *Softball in Schools* programme provided teachers with the information, guidance, equipment and inspiration needed to introduce the game to young students.

Youth development programmes

The WBSC states that it runs youth development programmes, including the following:

- › For baseball, the IBAF World Championships for U12, U15 and U18 players are all critical events for the development of youth baseball globally and have been fully embraced by IBAF members. Baseball also partnered with the three international youth leagues (Little League, Pony and Babe Ruth, all of which have softball divisions), as well as the professional leagues to conduct training, educational and introductory seminars and provide equipment through the national federations.
- › The *Softball in Schools* programme aims to encourage the playing of softball in schools by providing teachers with the information, guidance, equipment and inspiration they require to introduce the game to kids. The Softball Youth World Cup provides a channel for athletes to emerge and develop in an international arena.

Women and Sport Commission or initiatives

The WBSC states that it has a Women and Sport Commission or Women and Sport initiatives, including the following:

- › The promotion of women played a primary role in the respective IFs prior to the merger and will continue to do so in the future. In particular, the WBSC expects that the overall objectives of this Commission will include but not be limited to, increasing the number of women within the following areas: coaching, officiating and sport administration, especially in positions of a decision-making capacity. It will also review the IF's policy and make recommendations with regard to the participation and representation of women in all capacities on a regional and national level. The IF will also focus on increasing female participation and developing women's national teams in competitions and enhancing opportunities for female athletes with disabilities at the local, national and/or international levels.

Sport for All Commission or initiatives

The WBSC states that it has a Sport for All Commission or Sport for All initiatives, including the following:

- › The newly formed IF is discussing adopting in full the current IBAF Sport for All Commission, which is modelled after the IOC's Sport for All Movement. This Commission would work on the basis that baseball and softball, especially being team sports, can serve as a means to promote the philosophy that the practice of sport builds dignity and self-worth in all individuals regardless of race, social class, physical or mental disposition or gender. The concept centres on the baseball and softball field, as the setting where any type of individual may play an important role and take away a rewarding experience that can be utilised and shared outside the sport environment.

TECHNICAL EVOLUTION OF THE SPORT

A short description of the main means in place for monitoring the technical evolution of venues, sports equipment and competition clothing is presented below:

| | |
|--|--|
| VENUES (SAFETY AND PERFORMANCE) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> › The WBSC is working with leading experts in baseball and softball venue design to produce specific manuals for hosts and national federations concerning venue requirements for all international events, training facilities and baseball/softball combined facilities for all age categories › Special attention will be paid to devising economically feasible plans and models |
| SPORTS EQUIPMENT | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Both disciplines approve standards for equipment following a series of scientific analyses and laboratory testing, including conducting bat and/or ball tests at events › The new IF will set out to integrate the most advanced and appropriate testing and measurement standards for both baseball and softball, in order to ensure that any new advances pose no threat to an athlete's health, maintain the integrity of the game and offer no undue advantage to one athlete/team over another |
| COMPETITION CLOTHING | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> › To date, monitoring of competition clothing has primarily been done through the Competition and Athletes' Commissions, which have made recommendations in recent years to improve the visibility of players' uniforms |

ENVIRONMENT

The WBSC states that it has environmental policies or guidelines. A short description of these policies or guidelines is given below:

Prior to merging, the IBAF was active in this area, achieving the ISO14.001 certification at regional and world events. The new IF will adopt the same policies. The WBSC expects to provide the following steps to apply best environmental practices in international baseball and softball competitions: approval from national federations, communication and coordination with public entities and NOCs and the appointment of a manager within the Local Organising Committee (LOC) for environmental best practices, who shall present an action plan. The WBSC will also prepare a document in order to facilitate the job of each LOC, indicating the fields and actions concerned: green office, communication, transport, accommodation, venues and education.

Evaluation criteria

The WBSC states that it uses evaluation criteria such as the Sustainable Sport & Event Toolkit.

TRANSPARENCY AND FAIRNESS ON THE FIELD OF PLAY

CODE OF CONDUCT

The WBSC states that IBAF and the ISF had a Code of Conduct for technical officials and referees, and that the WBSC is in the process of implementing one.

SANCTION SYSTEM

The WBSC states that IBAF and the ISF had a sanction system for technical officials and referees, and that the WBSC is in the process of implementing one.

JURY OF APPEAL

The WBSC states that IBAF and the ISF had a jury of appeal, and that the WBSC is in the process of implementing one. A short description of the process from start to finish in the event of an appeal by an athlete during the competition is presented below:

The appeal brief shall be forwarded to a member of the jury of appeal, accompanied by a copy of the judgment being appealed, together with a USD 100 cash deposit, quoting the rules that the appellant believes have been violated or have not been applied. The time limit to present an appeal is three hours after having received the notification of the judgment to be appealed. Once the appeal has been presented to the jury of appeal, the jury meets immediately after receiving the appeal, and the decision will be made within 12 hours of receiving the appeal, taking into account that the decision of the jury could have a bearing on any subsequent games in the competition.

FAIRNESS AND OBJECTIVITY OF COMPETITIONS

The WBSC has taken the following steps to ensure that the outcome of competitions is as objective and fair as possible:

| | |
|---|--|
| IMPACT OF JUDGING ON RESULTS | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Judging has a low to medium impact on the results of a baseball or softball game, as the object of the game is to score the most runs (points) during innings in which the offence has the opportunity to score › The umpires resolve disputes and ensure teams comply with regulations so that no one gains an unfair advantage |
| JUDGING/REFEREEING SYSTEM | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> › In both baseball and softball, there are four officials on the field called umpires, one behind home plate and one behind each base on the infield › The home plate umpire primarily judges the validity of pitches to the batter (e.g. strikes versus balls) and monitors play across home plate, whereas the three field umpires regulate play on the infield and outfield |
| TRAINING AND SELECTION OF JUDGES | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Basic training and selection of umpires is the responsibility of both the International Federation and the national federations › In addition to providing resource material online, the WBSC will continue to organise yearly umpire clinics on all continents, led by professional league instructors, certified instructors and the IF's Umpiring Commission › The Umpiring Commission chair assigns the umpires for each tournament. The umpire director of the event and his/her assistant assign the umpires for each game |
| EVALUATION OF JUDGES | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> › The Umpiring Commission chair and umpire director evaluate all umpires at each event based on consistency, fairness, knowledge and application of the rules and overall on-field performance › The umpire director is responsible for providing an evaluation report for each umpire at the end of the competition, which is reviewed by the Umpiring Commission. Each national federation is also required to provide evaluations |
| CERTIFICATION OF JUDGES | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Between baseball and softball, there are more than 200,000 umpires worldwide and 2,000 certified internationally. Certification is done either through IF umpire clinics or by certified instructors at the national federation › The process includes written exams and field evaluations, with a minimal score of 90% in order to be certified and eligible for the World Championships. Re-certification is required every four years |

FINANCE

TRANSPARENCY

The WBSC states that it uses acknowledged accounting standards.

The WBSC states that IBAF and the ISF published their accounts on their websites, and that the WBSC plans to do likewise in the future.

The WBSC states that IBAF and ISF accounts were verified by an independent auditor, and that the WBSC plans to do likewise in the future.

MAIN SPONSORS

Benefits received by IBAF and the ISF from their major sponsors from 2009 to 2012 (maximum five sponsors):

| | CASH | VIK | DISCOUNTS | SERVICES | OTHER |
|--------------|------|-----|-----------|----------|-------|
| MIZUNO | x | x | x | x | x |
| MAJOR LEAGUE | x | | | x | x |
| KENKO | x | x | | | x |
| EASTON | x | x | | | |
| H&B | | x | | | |

WKF

World Karate Federation

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OLYMPIC PROPOSAL

SPORT INFORMATION

Events proposed for inclusion in the Olympic Games

The WKF proposes to include men's and women's kumite. It would consist of five events per gender including the following: men's -60 kg, -67 kg, -75 kg, -84 kg, +84 kg and women's -50 kg, -55 kg, -61 kg, -68 kg, +68 kg.



Rationale for putting forward these events

The WKF states that the events chosen are the most spectacular and attractive for spectators and media. Further to discussions with broadcasters, these events will generate much interest and will have a considerable audience.



Competition format

The WKF proposes two days of competition in total. Day one includes the pool competition, semi-finals and finals for five of the ten weight categories. Day two includes the pool competition, semi-finals and finals for the remaining five weight categories.

Number of competition days

| | |
|---|---|
|  Two days |  Two days |
|---|---|

Athlete quota

| | |
|---|---|
|  60 |  60 |
|---|---|

Proposed qualification system

The WKF states that the 12 athletes per event will comprise the following: the top four athletes from the World Championships, the top athlete from each of the five continental championships and one quota place allocated to the host country. The two remaining will be designated by the WKF through application of the official WKF ranking already implemented, which involves selecting the first two remaining in the ranking. Each NOC will be allowed a maximum of two male athletes and a maximum of two female athletes. These NOC numbers allowed may only be exceeded when all athletes are incumbent world champions.

International and national officials

The number of international and national officials required to run the competition at the Olympic Games would be:

| | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| INTERNATIONAL 20 | NATIONAL 10 |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|



Presentation of the events at the Olympic Games

As occurs at the World Championships, and in order to help spectators who are not familiar with the sport, the WKF states that the TV commentator could be assisted by a “colour commentator” who would be an ex-elite karate athlete. The presentation would also include video screens where images and graphics are shown in order to provide the spectators with full information on what is taking place during the competitions, allowing them to easily understand the sport and enjoy their experience. The WKF also proposes a lightshow for the presentation of the athletes who take part in the final matches, with a speaker who presents them together with a brief summary of their international results, starting in the semi-finals.

Other disciplines/events that may be proposed for inclusion in future Olympic Games

The WKF states that kata could be included in future Olympic Games.

VENUE AND EQUIPMENT

Competition and warm-up venue requirements

| | COMPETITION | WARM-UP |
|---|-------------|---------|
| NUMBER OF VENUES | 1 | 1 |
| MINIMUM CAPACITY OF VENUE(S) REQUIRED | 4,000 | - |
| POSSIBILITY OF SHARING THE VENUE(S) WITH OTHER SPORTS | Yes | Yes |
| AVERAGE COST OF INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDED | USD 42,000 | |

Description of competition and warm-up venues

A short description of WKF competition and warm-up venues is presented below:

COMPETITION

- › 300 m² of WKF approved tatami surface for the two competition areas required

WARM-UP

- › A hall with two training areas, each measuring 300 m², making a total of 600 m² of WKF approved tatami surface, necessary for the five days prior to the start of the competitions

Technical requirements of competition and warm-up venues

The technical requirements of WKF competition and warm-up venues are presented below:

COMPETITION

- › Computers and PA system
- › Two electronic scoreboards
- › Two PCs on tatami tables and one PC and one printer on the central table

WARM-UP

- › There is no technical requirement for the warm-up venue.



Sports equipment to run the competition

The following sports equipment is required to run the competition:

| EQUIPMENT | Tatami | Accessory material* | Medical equipment | Screens, PCs and printers |
|--------------------|------------|---------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|
| QUANTITY | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| TOTAL AVERAGE COST | USD 27,000 | USD 2,000 | USD 5,000 | USD 8,000 |

* Flags, belts, protective equipment

Total average cost of personal equipment

| | |
|------------------------------|---------|
| TO COMPETE AT ELITE LEVEL | USD 300 |
| TO GET INVOLVED IN THE SPORT | USD 90 |

VALUE

Rationale of proposal

The WKF states that being included in the Olympic programme would mean recognition of the universality of karate. It would also reward the improvements made over its history and especially over recent years. Karate is today a global sport that is practised worldwide. It has 177 member national federations corresponding to NOCs. Karate is attractive to young people and is already part of school curricula around the world. Broadcasters, sponsors and the constantly growing figures for spectators and practitioners are proof of the attractiveness and universality of karate. Karate is already part of major multisport events and the WKF runs world events and championships. The Olympic Games are the last and highest step.

Added value brought to the Olympic Games

The WKF states that being currently practised worldwide by 65 million young people and being attractive to youngsters, the inclusion of karate in the Olympic programme would add further youth appeal to the Olympic Games. Karate would also bring new spectators and increase sponsors' visibility, as it has millions of loyal spectators around the world. The new competition format, which was successfully tested at previous world events, has been designed to be spectator-friendly and to increase spectacular aspects, especially on TV. Karate will bring an easy-to-implement competition format to the Olympic Games: a two-day competition with no special venue required and absolute gender parity. Karate would also give medal opportunities to new countries.

Added value brought by the Olympic Games

The WKF states that the inclusion of karate in the Olympic programme would be the most important achievement for the WKF and karate. Being part of the Olympic programme would have a positive impact on the competition level, the global visibility and media exposure, the attractiveness to sponsors and the number of practitioners in the world. These positive impacts would help the WKF achieve worldwide practice and social recognition of karate, and it would allow the WKF to further spread the social benefits derived from its practice. Further access to institutional funding and recognition, especially in emerging and developing countries, will help complete a homogeneous spread of karate practice worldwide.



BEST ATHLETES

The WKF guarantees the participation of the best karate athletes in the Olympic Games. For any top karate athlete, the Olympic Games are perceived as the pinnacle of achievement. In the 2010 combat games in Beijing, none of the selected 80 top athletes forfeited. The WKF's proposed qualification system, consisting of 12 athletes per event, assures the presence of the best athletes, but it also combines elite athletes with universality.

HISTORY AND TRADITION

ESTABLISHMENT

Year of establishment of the WKF: 1970

Date of IOC recognition: 1999

WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS

| | SENIOR | | JUNIOR |
|--|----------------------------|------|--------|
| | ♂ | ♀ | ♂♀ |
| YEAR OF FIRST WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS | 1970 | 1980 | 1999 |
| NUMBER OF WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS HELD TO DATE | 21 | 17 | 7 |
| FREQUENCY | Every two years since 1980 | | |

OTHER MULTISPORT GAMES

| | NUMBER OF TIMES ON THE PROGRAMME | YEAR OF MOST RECENT INCLUSION |
|---------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| WORLD GAMES | 7 | 2009 |
| UNIVERSIADE | 0 | - |
| COMMONWEALTH GAMES | 0 | - |
| ALL-AFRICA GAMES | 4 | 2011 |
| ASIAN GAMES | 5 | 2010 |
| PAN AMERICAN GAMES | 5 | 2011 |
| MEDITERRANEAN GAMES | 5 | 2009 |



UNIVERSALITY

MEMBER NATIONAL FEDERATIONS

The WKF has 177 member national federations corresponding to NOCs:

| | 2005 | 2008 | 2012 |
|----------------|------|------|------|
| AFRICA | 36 | 36 | 46 |
| AMERICA | 35 | 35 | 35 |
| ASIA | 37 | 40 | 41 |
| EUROPE | 46 | 48 | 48 |
| OCEANIA | 6 | 6 | 7 |
| TOTAL | 160 | 165 | 177 |

ACTIVE MEMBER NATIONAL FEDERATIONS

Number of WKF-affiliated national federations that organise annual national championships:

| | |
|----------------|-----|
| AFRICA | 50 |
| AMERICA | 36 |
| ASIA | 41 |
| EUROPE | 48 |
| OCEANIA | 8 |
| TOTAL | 183 |

QUALIFYING PATHWAY FOR THE WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS

In the World Championships, each federation is entitled to participate with one athlete in each individual event and with one team in the team events. It is up to the federations to select the athletes that make up their World Championship delegation.

WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP PARTICIPATION

Number of national federations that participated in the last two World Championships:

| | ♂ | | ♀ | |
|----------------|----------|------|----------|------|
| | PREVIOUS | LAST | PREVIOUS | LAST |
| AFRICA | 10 | 19 | 7 | 10 |
| AMERICA | 12 | 18 | 13 | 14 |
| ASIA | 19 | 29 | 14 | 16 |
| EUROPE | 39 | 43 | 39 | 42 |
| OCEANIA | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| TOTAL | 82 | 111 | 75 | 84 |



JUNIOR WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP PARTICIPATION

Number of national federations that participated in the last two Junior World Championships:

| | ♂ | | ♀ | |
|----------------|----------|------|----------|------|
| | PREVIOUS | LAST | PREVIOUS | LAST |
| AFRICA | 8 | 7 | 7 | 5 |
| AMERICA | 9 | 8 | 9 | 6 |
| ASIA | 16 | 23 | 10 | 19 |
| EUROPE | 44 | 33 | 42 | 33 |
| OCEANIA | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| TOTAL | 79 | 74 | 70 | 65 |

CONTINENTAL CHAMPIONSHIP PARTICIPATION

Number of national federations that participated in the last two Continental Championships:

| | ♂ | | ♀ | |
|----------------|----------|------|----------|------|
| | PREVIOUS | LAST | PREVIOUS | LAST |
| AFRICA | 20 | 30 | 20 | 30 |
| AMERICA | 23 | 23 | 23 | 19 |
| ASIA | 31 | 33 | 27 | 29 |
| EUROPE | 43 | 45 | 39 | 41 |
| OCEANIA | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| TOTAL | 123 | 137 | 115 | 125 |

GLOBAL SPREAD OF EXCELLENCE

Number of countries per continent that won medals at the last two World Championships:

| | ♂ | | ♀ | |
|---|----------|------|----------|------|
| | PREVIOUS | LAST | PREVIOUS | LAST |
| AFRICA | 1 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| AMERICA | 3 | 3 | 4 | 2 |
| ASIA | 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 |
| EUROPE | 12 | 5 | 8 | 7 |
| OCEANIA | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| NUMBER OF MEDALS AWARDED | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 |
| NUMBER OF COUNTRIES THAT WON MEDALS | 18 | 13 | 16 | 13 |
| NUMBER OF CONTINENTS THAT WON MEDALS | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |

POPULARITY


STEPS TAKEN TO INCREASE APPEAL

The WKF states that the following steps have been taken to increase the appeal of the sport:

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| YOUNG PEOPLE | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Karate holds a natural appeal and attraction for young people, who comprise 65% of karate practitioners › The World Karate Day, held for the first time on 7 October 2012, is intended to bring new youngsters to karate practice through open-door activities in gyms and karate schools › New safety elements have been included in U18 and U16 competitions |
| MEDIA | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Active presence in all major social media › The new competition format (first three days consist of elimination rounds and the last two of the medal bouts) is attracting new broadcasting channels, and the WKF produces its own TV signal for global broadcasting |
| SPONSORS | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> › The new competition and broadcasting format has made WKF events more attractive to sponsors as it focuses on spectacular aspects of the karate competition and thus increases sponsors' visibility › This enables the WKF to make in- and out-of competition partnerships with global sponsors and internationally well-known companies › Partnerships with major sports equipment suppliers have been reinforced |


TICKET SALES AND ATTENDANCE

Tickets available and sold during the last two World Championships:

| | |  |
|------------------------------|----------|---|
| | PREVIOUS | LAST |
| TICKETS FOR SALE | 52,500 | 65,000 |
| TICKETS SOLD | 37,800 | 50,700 |
| % TICKETS SOLD | 72% | 78% |
| TOTAL ATTENDANCE | 49,300 | 62,700 |
| % TICKETED SPECTATORS | 77% | 81% |


MEDIA ACCREDITATIONS GRANTED

Number of media accreditations granted at the last two World Championships:

| | PREVIOUS | LAST |
|---|----------|------|
|  | 165 | 280 |

TELEVISION COVERAGE

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

| | |  |
|----------------|----------|---|
| | PREVIOUS | LAST |
| AFRICA | 53 | 53 |
| AMERICA | 21 | 12 |
| ASIA | 14 | 23 |
| EUROPE | 22 | 20 |
| OCEANIA | 0 | 4 |
| TOTAL | 110 | 112 |



Number of countries that paid for rights to broadcast the last two World Championships:

| | PREVIOUS | LAST |
|---------|----------|------|
| AFRICA | 53 | 53 |
| AMERICA | 20 | 11 |
| ASIA | 3 | 23 |
| EUROPE | 18 | 19 |
| OCEANIA | 0 | 4 |
| TOTAL | 94 | 110 |

DIGITAL MEDIA

Official website

Number of visits to the WKF official website:

| | 2011 | LAST WC |
|---------------------------------------|--------|---------|
| AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF UNIQUE VISITS | 5,000 | 190,000 |
| AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF PAGES VIEWED | 22,000 | 800,000 |

Social media

Number of fans or followers:

| | ON 1 JULY 2012 |
|-----------------------------|----------------|
| NUMBER OF FACEBOOK FANS | 25,000 |
| NUMBER OF TWITTER FOLLOWERS | 15,000 |

Other social media activity

The WKF runs two YouTube channels, one for video archives and the other for live broadcasting of events. The WKF also has two Twitter accounts, one for the WKF in general and the other dedicated to the 2020 bid. Many national federations run a Vimeo video archive account. Marketing and graphic materials are shared through Pinterest. There are also three Facebook accounts, a general one, a WKF group and the other dedicated to the 2020 bid.

GOVERNANCE

CODE OF ETHICS

The WKF states that it has a Code of Ethics in force.

Alignment with the IOC Code of Ethics

The ethics rules of the WKF are based on the IOC Code of Ethics. The WKF Code of Ethics governs all WKF members and federations. The main guidelines are dignity, integrity, good governance and relations with government authorities.

INTERNAL DISPUTE-RESOLUTION MECHANISM

The WKF states that it has a transparent and enhanced dispute-resolution mechanism.



COURT OF ARBITRATION FOR SPORT

The WKF states that it uses the Court of Arbitration for Sport (CAS) for all disputes that cannot be settled amicably or through local arbitration or mediation.

Types of dispute for which the WKF has used the CAS:

| | YES | NO |
|---|-----|----|
| DISPUTES IN CONNECTION WITH THE STATUTES, REGULATIONS OR SPORTS RULES | | X |
| DOPING DISPUTES | | X |
| DISPUTES IN CONNECTION WITH A DECISION MADE BY AN IF JUDICIAL BODY | | X |
| DISCIPLINARY DISPUTES | | X |
| DISPUTES BETWEEN IF BODIES | | X |
| MEMBERSHIP DISPUTES | X | |
| DISPUTES OF A PROPRIETARY NATURE | | X |
| CONTRACTUAL DISPUTES | | X |
| CORRUPTION DISPUTES | | X |
| ETHICAL DISPUTES | | X |
| ELECTION DISPUTES | | X |

Number of CAS cases in which the WKF has been involved:

| 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
|------|------|------|
| 0 | 0 | 0 |

COMPOSITION OF DECISION-MAKING BODIES

Executive Board

The WKF states that the majority of members of the Executive Board are elected by the member federations.

Board members

The WKF Board currently has 21 members. The continental breakdown of the members is presented below:

| | NUMBER | % |
|---------|--------|------|
| AFRICA | 4 | 19% |
| AMERICA | 5 | 24% |
| ASIA | 4 | 19% |
| EUROPE | 6 | 29% |
| OCEANIA | 2 | 10% |
| TOTAL | 21 | 100% |

Gender equity on the Executive Board

The gender breakdown of the members of the Executive Board is presented below:

| | ♂ | ♀ | % OF ♀ |
|------|----|---|--------|
| 2008 | 15 | 2 | 12% |
| 2012 | 18 | 3 | 14% |

Organisational structure

Number of full-time equivalent staff employed by the federation:

| 2008 | 2012 |
|------|------|
| 4 | 7 |



COMPETITION FIXING

The WKF states that it has set up rules and procedures to fight against competition fixing. A short description of the rules and procedures set up is presented below:

The WKF directive on sports integrity with regard to sports betting is based on SportAccord's Model Rules. It contains a definition of the key concepts, regulations governing betting activities by the participants in the event, competition rules, and disciplinary procedures and sanctions. The main objectives of the directive are to ensure that all participants are well aware and familiar with it, and that they all comply with the provisions.

ATHLETES

REPRESENTATION

Athletes' Commission

The WKF states that it has an Athletes' Commission whose members are both appointed by the federation and elected by their peers.

Governing bodies

Governing bodies where athletes are represented:

| | MEMBERSHIP | VOTING RIGHTS |
|------------------|------------|---------------|
| EXECUTIVE BOARD | x | |
| COMMISSIONS | x | x |
| TECHNICAL BODIES | x | x |

HEALTH

Medical Commission

The WKF states that it has a Medical Commission but that there is no Medical Commission representative on the Executive Board.

Health, safety and security monitoring

The WKF states that it has taken initiatives to monitor and ensure the health, safety and security of athletes. A short description of the initiatives taken is presented below:

For more than 20 years, the WKF has recorded and evaluated all injuries produced during official competitions in order to analyse the impact on the health, safety and security of the athletes when competition rules change, and when protective equipment is developed and changed. All these data are published in those sports medicine journals with the greatest worldwide readership, in order to reach the maximum audience.

Fight against doping

The WKF states that it has adopted the World Anti-Doping Code.

Number of out-of-competition tests:

| | OVERALL NUMBER | CONDUCTED BY THE WKF | % CONDUCTED BY THE WKF |
|------|----------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| 2010 | 68 | 8 | 12% |
| 2011 | 63 | 32 | 51% |



Anti-doping rule violations that led to a sanction:

| | OVERALL NUMBER |
|------|----------------|
| 2010 | 1 |
| 2011 | 2 |

The WKF states that it has not introduced an athlete biological passport but that it plans to introduce it in the future.

PROGRAMMES OR RESOURCES TO ASSIST ATHLETES

The WKF states that it has programmes or resources to assist athletes with studies, development of life skills and/or post-athletic career transition. A short description of the initiatives taken is presented below:

The WKF assists athletes with post-athletic career transition by helping them with job applications. The WKF intends to further develop this programme in the coming years.

ENTOURAGE COMMISSION OR INITIATIVES

Entourage Commission

The WKF states that it has an Entourage Commission or entourage-related initiatives.

Athletes' entourage monitoring

The WKF states that it has taken initiatives or developed specific tools to inform and monitor the athletes' entourage.

Sanction system for entourage

The WKF states that it has rules to sanction members of the athletes' entourage in matters such as, but not limited to, doping, illegal betting or sexual harassment.

DEVELOPMENT

DEVELOPMENT OF THE FEDERATION

Strategic planning

The WKF states that it has a multi-year strategic planning process in place.

Main achievements

The main achievements have been the implementation of the following: WADA's Anti-Doping Administration and Management System (ADAMS), Premier League and World Cup series, new clubs World Cup, accredited competition programme, new World Cup referee qualification, coach licence, new kumite rules, new kata rules, new format in World Championships with own WKF TV production and signal, new ranking system, partnership with global sponsors based on karate's increased visibility, improvement of athletes' safety, karate day with Sport for All activities, support for disadvantaged national federations.

Financial distribution system

The WKF states that it has a financial distribution system to support national federations and continental associations.



Key strategic priorities

The WKF states that the following are the IF's key strategic priorities:

| | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| ATHLETES | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Consolidation of the Premier League and World Cup projects, established in 2011 › In 2012, the WKF ran a total of 10 events. The athletes earn ranking points and prize money, with an overall winner at the end of the season › Partnerships with laboratories and suppliers to enhance the health and safety of athletes. Accredited laboratories (LEITAT) provide detailed technical specifications for the different protections, and all manufacturers applying for WKF homologation must prove compliance with the required specifications › Development activities among the athletes' entourage in order to assist athletes at the end of their elite career with matters such as helping them write a proper CV and covering letter, and preparing them for job interviews |
| COACHES | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Beginning 2011, further development of coaches' licences, with three levels: accredited coach, kata / kumite coach and karate coach. This ensures that all coaches present at official WKF events are at least qualified as accredited coaches. The programme also provides for tracking the behaviour and performance of coaches and penalising improper conduct |
| ANTI-DOPING/MEDICAL | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> › The WKF implemented ADAMS in February 2012 › An agreement exists between WADA, the WKF and IDTM (authorised collection agency for the WKF) › In 2012, the WKF Registered Testing Pool included 93 athletes, and 32 out-of-competition tests were performed by the WKF through IDTM |
| PROMOTION OF WOMEN | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> › The WKF Women's Sport Commission runs an annual programme intended to increase karate's appeal to female athletes and to consolidate the role of female practitioners, referees, coaches and managers at national federation level |
| SPORTS ADMINISTRATION | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Coordination between the WKF offices in Athens and Madrid and reassignment of tasks between them depending on the amount of work of each › The WKF development programmes include support and assistance to national federations for organisation and administration tasks |
| COMMUNICATION/MARKETING | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Increasing the visibility and practice of karate through Sport for All initiatives › Increasing media exposure through on- and off-line communication and broadcasting › Development of "the k" campaign for the inclusion of karate in the Olympic programme › Developing stronger partnerships with global sponsors and international companies |
| YOUTH | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Two thirds of karate practitioners are youngsters. Safe practice is at its highest level after years of improvement › The WKF runs an annual youth camp › The WKF's strategy focuses on adding appeal and increasing accessibility for youth, especially in developing countries, and on reinforcing karate's values (respect, fairness, rejection of violence, balance) as part of a complete physical education |
| DEVELOPMENT | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> › At the 2012 World Championships in Paris, the WKF approved a project called "support for disadvantaged federations" that increased participation through WKF funding |
| RESPONSIBLE SPORT | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> › A specialised WKF partner is currently running an audit on corporate social responsibility and sustainability within WKF governing bodies › The audit will result in a three-year plan intended to encourage responsible behaviour by all members of the karate community to define the best environmental practices, promote solidarity and further disseminate the social values derived from karate practice |



DEVELOPMENT OF THE SPORT

Main development programmes

The WKF states that it runs development programmes, including the following:

- › Technical and coaching programme: every year since 1999 the WKF has financed a number of technical courses that aim to improve the awareness and understanding of the competition rules by trainers, teachers, coaches, etc.
- › Refereeing programme: since 1999 the WKF has financed a number of refereeing courses that aim to raise the refereeing level in regions with fewer resources, giving the opportunity to neighbouring countries to send their referees.
- › Programme for the presence of disadvantaged national federations in World Championships: this is already operational, and it is available to all WKF national member federations from countries that have a PPP (Purchase Power Parity) of < USD 4000 (International Monetary Fund source). The WKF funds the total participation expenses of two people (one athlete and one person selected freely by the national federation concerned) for each of the eligible national federations.

Youth development programmes

The WKF states that it runs youth development programmes, including the following:

- › The WKF organises an annual camp for kids aged between 14 and 18. The goal of this camp is to teach young athletes the required technical skills and give them better knowledge of the competition rules. These ages are included in the World Championship juniors and cadets categories. The camp is followed by a World Cup competition for the cadet (14 and 15 years) and junior (16 and 17 years) categories.
- › In 2012, the WKF made the camp open to children between the ages of 11 and 14. A competition with special rules for the 12 and 13 years category also followed the camp.
- › The WKF continues to work on the health and safety of children; the face mask, inner body protection and forearm protection have been further developed.

Women and Sport Commission or initiatives

The WKF states that it has a Women and Sport Commission or Women and Sport initiatives, including the following:

- › A special programme of activities under the Women's Sports Commission is held every year upon the proposal of the Commission, as approved by the Executive Committee. One of the main objectives of this programme is to consolidate the role of women in karate as practitioners, but also as referees, coaches and managers. In 2012, one of the initiatives was the presence of the chair of the WKF Women's Sports Commission at the IOC conference held in Los Angeles in February. Other 2012 activities include special seminars for women in Central America, Africa and Oceania, where the situation demands more attention in terms of increasing women's involvement in the federations' structures.

Sport for All Commission or initiatives

The WKF states that it has a Sport for All Commission or Sport for All initiatives, including the following:

- › The WKF already encourages the practice of physical activities through its current commissions and initiatives (youth, women, disabled practitioners, etc.). Karate is a highly accessible sport, which can be practised regardless of age, social status, gender and general physical condition. The WKF has designed a plan to further reinforce this accessibility through actions intended to spread the practice of karate into society. The first world karate day held on 7 October 2012 is a key action in this plan. Its main goal is to ensure that karate can be discovered and practised by everyone.



TECHNICAL EVOLUTION OF THE SPORT

A short description of the main means in place for monitoring the technical evolution of venues, sports equipment and competition clothing is presented below:

| | |
|---|--|
| <p>VENUES (SAFETY AND PERFORMANCE)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> › A technical analysis of each competition venue is always conducted by WKF qualified officials › Organising committees have to apply strict guidelines › Strict rules regarding first aid measures are in place › New safety elements (body protector and face mask) have been included in U18 competitions › Partnerships with laboratories and sports equipment suppliers have been developed and implemented |
| <p>SPORTS EQUIPMENT</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> › The development and control of the sports equipment is done through the WKF Sports Commission › After many years working on the development of protective items, the WKF has arrived at a definition of specifications and quality standards that secure the best conditions for the safety of the athletes › The homologation of these protective items guarantees that they are manufactured in accordance with the specifications defined by the WKF › All the brands homologated by the WKF (at present eight) must analyse and test their products in an internationally certified laboratory, and the results must be certified |
| <p>COMPETITION CLOTHING</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Competition clothing is homologated by the WKF, in accordance with the conditions required by each of the two existing modalities of karate: kumite and kata › The clothing is manufactured in recyclable breathable acrylic fabric or in 100% cotton › The WKF homologated brands continue working with recyclable materials and performing the relevant tests. At present, there are 37 brands homologated by the WKF › An internationally recognised biomechanics institution is responsible for monitoring technical standards on behalf of the WKF |

ENVIRONMENT

The WKF states that it has environmental policies or guidelines. A short description of these policies or guidelines is given below:

The sport of karate does not damage the environment, as it is an indoor sport with almost no CO₂ emissions. However, the WKF has always done its best to reduce any kind of impact on the environment. For example, it organises grouped transport to and from competitions, and accommodation is always as close as possible to the competition venue. The WKF states that the suppliers of karate equipment (clothing, protective gear and tatami) are involved in developing recyclable materials, which are tested by an accredited laboratory.

Evaluation criteria

The WKF states that it does not use evaluation criteria such as the Sustainable Sport & Event Toolkit. However, the WKF has ordered an audit regarding sustainability. The audit will provide recommendations to karate governing bodies about best practices in this matter. Although the Sustainable Sport & Event Toolkit is not yet a WKF tool, some of the main principles of sustainable and eco-friendly activity are already included in management practices, equipment approval and event organisation.



TRANSPARENCY AND FAIRNESS ON THE FIELD OF PLAY

CODE OF CONDUCT

The WKF states that it has a Code of Conduct for technical officials and referees.

SANCTION SYSTEM

The WKF states that it has a sanction system for technical officials and referees.

JURY OF APPEAL

The WKF states that it has a jury of appeal. A short description of the process from start to finish in the event of an appeal by an athlete during the competition is presented below:

The relevant procedure is established and regulated in article 11 of the WKF competition rules. The WKF appoints the jury of appeal before a competition. Any complaint during the competition is lodged with the jury of appeal, which immediately convenes, evaluates and decides if the protest is accepted or rejected. If accepted, once the jury has taken the relevant decision, it liaises with the organising committee to analyse the measures to be taken in the immediate term. Subsequent to any protest, the jury drafts an incident report which, once signed by all the members of the jury, is handed over to the Secretary General of the WKF. The jury must always bear in mind the important fact that its actions should minimise any disturbance to the event programme.

FAIRNESS AND OBJECTIVITY OF COMPETITIONS

The WKF has taken the following steps to ensure that the outcome of competitions is as objective and fair as possible:

| | |
|---|--|
| IMPACT OF JUDGING ON RESULTS | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Judging has an impact on the result of a karate bout. An education programme for referees has been established. The WKF rules in respect of fair judging, appeal processes, etc. help to minimise the impact of judging on results. These procedures work well to reduce the number of decisions that are protested |
| JUDGING/REFEREEING SYSTEM | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> › The WKF training and certification programme for referees and judges results in a large number of qualified personnel › The WKF is currently implementing a ranking system for its international officials in order to select the most suitably qualified officials for all major events. The ranking is based on the reports of the Referee Commission and the daily reports of the tatami managers |
| TRAINING AND SELECTION OF JUDGES | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> › The WKF provides training and examinations for international referees each year at the World Championships. These activities take place over a period of nine days › In addition, senior referees conduct training courses for continental federations, national federations and regions of the WKF throughout the year. Many of them are financed by the WKF development programme |
| EVALUATION OF JUDGES | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> › There are two tatami managers and a trainee appointed for each competition area by the Referee Commission. Their job is to select the officials for each bout and to monitor their performance › They also conduct educational briefing sessions at suitable times during the championships › They are required to submit a daily report to the Referee Commission summarising each individual's performance |
| CERTIFICATION OF JUDGES | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Examination and certification takes place annually just prior to the World Championships › Officials first qualify as sitting judges and progress through two levels before becoming central referees › Central referees with A qualifications are eligible to become tatami managers after five years › The system ensures that the most suitably qualified officials are selected for the major championships |



FINANCE

TRANSPARENCY

The WKF states that it uses acknowledged accounting standards.

The WKF states that it does not publish the accounts on its website.

The WKF states that the accounts are verified by an independent auditor.

MAIN SPONSORS

Benefits received by the WKF from its major sponsors from 2009 to 2012 (maximum five sponsors):

| | CASH | VIK | DISCOUNTS | SERVICES | OTHER |
|-----------|------|-----|-----------|----------|-------|
| ADIDAS | x | | | | |
| XEROX | x | x | | | |
| WESING | x | | | | |
| TROCELLEN | x | x | | | |
| TOKAIDO | x | | | | |

WSF

World Squash Federation

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OLYMPIC PROPOSAL

SPORT INFORMATION

Events proposed for inclusion in the Olympic Games

The WSF proposes to include men's and women's singles championships. These would involve 32 male and 32 female athletes in two knockout events. The very best athletes in the world would be in head-to-head competition played on two state-of-the-art all-glass courts surrounded by arena seating.

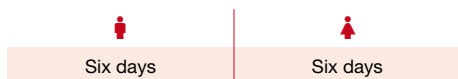
Rationale for putting forward these events

The WSF states that the knockout format is easily integrated into the Olympic Games and would involve 64 athletes, 20 officials, two glass courts and low-cost infrastructure. Individual knockout events are also the mainstay of the men's and women's professional tours. The knockout format is that most often experienced by our best players and is exactly the same format as the one used in our major events, including the World Championships and other major Games in which squash features. The knockout format would provide an intense programme, maximising excitement for media and spectators, and would demonstrate the natural gladiatorial nature of the sport. Broadcast and presentational innovations we have introduced in recent years would further enhance engagement with viewers and spectators. Specifically, multi-camera HD production coverage with enhanced audio provision and strong theatrical presentation will ensure a dynamic broadcast experience.

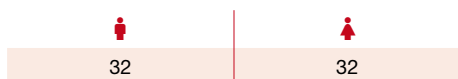
Competition format

The WSF proposes six days of competition in total, although it would be possible to stage the events in five days if required, if a third court were used initially. Thirty-two men and 32 women would compete in a knockout format. Day one starts with eight men's and eight women's first round matches. Day two consists of eight men's and eight women's first round matches. Day three includes eight men's and eight women's second round matches. Day four consists of four men's and four women's quarter-final matches. Day five consists of two men's and two women's semi-final matches. Day six consists of men's and women's bronze medal play-offs and men's and women's final matches. The compact format and short construction times to erect glass courts would allow squash to share a venue with another sport if required, while still providing twelve or more spectator sessions. The flexibility offered by all-glass courts which are quick and cost-effective to construct enables the tournament to be staged in an existing or new arena, or at an iconic location that can showcase the host city. The use of steep tiered seating provides a really strong arena effect.

Number of competition days



Athlete quota



Proposed qualification system

The WSF proposes that a maximum of two athletes are able to compete from any one country in each of the male and female competitions. The proposed composition of each draw is as follows: 14 athlete places based on world rankings, 10 athletes selected by reference to regional championships, four IF wild cards, three tripartite places and one host country place.

International and national officials

The number of international and national officials required to run the competition at the Olympic Games would be:

| INTERNATIONAL | NATIONAL |
|---------------|----------|
| 16 | 4 |

Presentation of the events at the Olympic Games

The WSF states that improving the arena, spectator and broadcast experience have been squash’s major priorities over recent years. A host of innovations have been introduced including all-glass courts which now feature new side door entrances, glass floors and under-floor LED lighting. Substantial resources have been invested to enhance the overall presentation of matches, including the use of innovative sound and light shows and MCs to build atmosphere and engagement. In-venue presentation includes large TV screens showing play, super slow-motion replays, graphics with statistics together with Television Match Official review decisions. Hawkeye and Virtual Spectators Squash Trac are in development and are increasingly used at major tournaments to further enhance the broadcast and spectator experience.

Other disciplines/events that may be proposed for inclusion in future Olympic Games

The WSF states that it coordinates team and individual events for women and men starting at junior through to over-80 championships. Doubles, racketball, mini-squash and other introductory games are embraced. For this application, the WSF is focusing entirely upon singles events, which are the primary form of play.

VENUE AND EQUIPMENT

Competition and warm-up venue requirements

| | COMPETITION | WARM-UP |
|---|-------------|---------|
| NUMBER OF VENUES | 1 | - |
| MINIMUM CAPACITY OF VENUE(S) REQUIRED | 8,000 | - |
| POSSIBILITY OF SHARING THE VENUE(S) WITH OTHER SPORTS | Yes | Yes |
| AVERAGE COST OF INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDED | USD 600,000 | |

Description of competition and warm-up venues

A short description of WSF competition and warm-up venues is presented below:

COMPETITION

- › The venue would feature two all-glass courts, with seating surrounding them. Each court could have up to 4,000 seats. The courts can be split within the venue, each having its own arena, or side by side in one arena, depending upon venue shape and size.

WARM-UP

- › There is no mandatory requirement for warm-up courts, as the match courts would be used in the morning for practice, although ideally two practice courts would also be available at the venue. Warm-ups and warm-downs would take place in a non-public room or area within the venue.

Technical requirements of competition and warm-up venues

The technical requirements of WSF competition and warm-up venues are presented below:

COMPETITION

- › Arena heating and air conditioning as necessary
- › Normal presentational and broadcast features such as big screen feeds, electronic referee scoring, referee review technology, light and sound presentation

WARM-UP

- › Ideally, two additional courts with matting for player stretching (warm-ups) immediately prior to the match, and warm-downs

Sports equipment to run the competition

The following sports equipment is required to run the competition:

| | |
|---------------------------|--------------|
| EQUIPMENT | Squash balls |
| QUANTITY | 200 |
| TOTAL AVERAGE COST | USD 600 |

Total average cost of personal equipment

| | |
|-------------------------------------|---------|
| TO COMPETE AT ELITE LEVEL | USD 500 |
| TO GET INVOLVED IN THE SPORT | USD 300 |

VALUE

Rationale of proposal

The WSF states that Olympic inclusion is a long-held ambition of the WSF and the current bid is the third. Being part of the Olympic Games would provide a huge boost to the WSF's youth development ambitions, help grow the profile of squash globally, unlock state funding for the sport in schools and attract new commercial partners to squash. The effect of all this would be to attract new players and spectators to squash and build on the exciting initiatives that have been put in place in recent years, such as inflatable courts and urban squash. The WSF also believes that squash can add something special to the Olympic Games. It is a growing, global sport played in 185 countries on over 50,000 courts by men and women of all ages, with well-established and expanding men's and women's tours spanning the globe. It is clean, abides by the WADA Code and is gladiatorial, requiring peak fitness and strategy to excel. Squash can showcase a host city given that glass courts can be placed in almost any environment at low cost. Squash can be easily integrated into the Games and the knockout format provides an intense programme, maximising excitement for media and spectators.

Added value brought to the Olympic Games

The WSF states that squash is increasingly popular in emerging markets such as India, Malaysia, China, Eastern Europe and Egypt. Its inclusion would offer medal prospects for nations that traditionally have won few Olympic Games medals. Squash continues to embrace innovation to enhance the spectator and viewer experience. Fans feel closer to the action with creative venue design, the latest lighting technology and music to build atmosphere and excitement. Cutting-edge broadcasting is radically enhancing the viewer experience, and our sport now offers the Olympic Games an exciting broadcast and spectator product. Squash has a unique ability to profile a host city and events have taken place in iconic locations including the pyramids, Grand Central Station in New York and the Shanghai bund. It is easy

and cost effective to integrate squash into the Olympic Games, with just 64 athletes, minimal officials and low-cost infrastructure. With inflatable courts now being rolled out in urban areas, new audiences are coming to the sport. The squash family is committed to ensuring that the Olympic Games are the absolute pinnacle for the sport, and all the promotional activities are aligned to this.

Added value brought by the Olympic Games

The WSF states that inclusion in the Olympic programme would provide a significant opportunity to further enlarge participation and interest in squash globally. It would also significantly enhance the IF's efforts to bring more young people into the sport, increase the levels of commercial sponsorship and utilise far greater levels of government funding. These would be a catalyst for grassroots, women and junior player development. These additional resources would be used specifically at the youth level for the roll-out of inflatable courts, new junior coaching programmes, further development of links to community squash clubs and spreading Olympic Movement values to new markets. With more resources coming into squash, an enhanced *WSF Development Programme* globally would help ensure the growth of the sport in the longer term. Olympic inclusion would also enable the WSF to continue to grow its worldwide events calendar across junior, men's and women's tournaments to further build the profile of squash and increase the exposure of new fans to squash. For the host nation, there would be a legacy benefit of two glass show courts that can easily be transported and used for events in the country.

BEST ATHLETES

The WSF states that a Memorandum of Understanding has been signed by representatives from the WSF, and the men's and women's tours declaring that players will compete in the Olympic Games if selected. The declaration also states that the Olympic Games and necessary qualification tournaments would be protected in the tour calendars. The world's top 60 male and female squash players, including the current top 10, have also pledged their unequivocal support for the bid for squash to become an Olympic sport and have signed a declaration stating that "an Olympic gold medal would be the ultimate prize in squash."





HISTORY AND TRADITION

ESTABLISHMENT

Year of establishment of the WSF: 1967

Date of IOC recognition: 1998

WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS

| | SENIOR | | JUNIOR | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| |  |  |  |  |
| YEAR OF FIRST WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS | 1967 | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 |
| NUMBER OF WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS HELD TO DATE | 40 | 28 | 19 | 18 |
| FREQUENCY | Every year | Every year since 1992 | Every year since 2008 | Every year since 2009 |

OTHER MULTISPORT GAMES

| | NUMBER OF TIMES ON THE PROGRAMME | YEAR OF MOST RECENT INCLUSION |
|----------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| WORLD GAMES | 3 | 2009 |
| UNIVERSIADE | 0 | - |
| COMMONWEALTH GAMES | 4 | 2010 |
| ALL-AFRICA GAMES | 1 | 2003 |
| ASIAN GAMES | 4 | 2010 |
| PAN AMERICAN GAMES | 5 | 2011 |
| MEDITERRANEAN GAMES | 0 | - |

UNIVERSALITY

MEMBER NATIONAL FEDERATIONS

The WSF has 124 member national federations corresponding to NOCs:

| | 2005 | 2008 | 2012 |
|----------------|------|------|------|
| AFRICA | 13 | 18 | 21 |
| AMERICA | 26 | 26 | 28 |
| ASIA | 22 | 25 | 27 |
| EUROPE | 35 | 37 | 40 |
| OCEANIA | 7 | 7 | 8 |
| TOTAL | 103 | 113 | 124 |

ACTIVE MEMBER NATIONAL FEDERATIONS

Number of WSF-affiliated national federations that organise annual national championships:

| | |
|----------------|-----|
| AFRICA | 23 |
| AMERICA | 31 |
| ASIA | 31 |
| EUROPE | 41 |
| OCEANIA | 9 |
| TOTAL | 135 |



QUALIFYING PATHWAY FOR THE WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS

World Championships

The men's World Championships have a qualification event of up to 128 players, while the women's qualification event consists of up to 64 players. Both men's and women's World Championships incorporate IF wildcards to provide places for athletes from nations not otherwise represented in the main or qualification event. Thirty-two teams can contest in both men's and women's World Team Championship finals, with qualification beyond this maximum determined by finishing position in the preceding Regional Team Championship.



WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP PARTICIPATION

Number of national federations that participated in the last two World Championships:

| |  | |  | |
|----------------|---|------|---|------|
| | PREVIOUS | LAST | PREVIOUS | LAST |
| AFRICA | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| AMERICA | 3 | 6 | 3 | 5 |
| ASIA | 6 | 6 | 4 | 3 |
| EUROPE | 14 | 15 | 9 | 10 |
| OCEANIA | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| TOTAL | 28 | 32 | 20 | 22 |



JUNIOR WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP PARTICIPATION

Number of national federations that participated in the last two Junior World Championships:

| |  | |  | |
|----------------|---|------|---|------|
| | PREVIOUS | LAST | PREVIOUS | LAST |
| AFRICA | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| AMERICA | 7 | 9 | 4 | 5 |
| ASIA | 8 | 9 | 3 | 3 |
| EUROPE | 14 | 11 | 7 | 8 |
| OCEANIA | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| TOTAL | 34 | 33 | 18 | 20 |



CONTINENTAL CHAMPIONSHIP PARTICIPATION

Number of national federations that participated in the last two Continental Championships:

| |  | |  | |
|----------------|---|------|---|------|
| | PREVIOUS | LAST | PREVIOUS | LAST |
| AFRICA | 6 | 10 | 6 | 7 |
| AMERICA | 14 | 17 | 14 | 17 |
| ASIA | 13 | 15 | 7 | 8 |
| EUROPE | 30 | 22 | 28 | 22 |
| OCEANIA | 7 | 7 | 5 | 5 |
| TOTAL | 70 | 71 | 60 | 59 |

GLOBAL SPREAD OF EXCELLENCE

Number of countries that won medals at the last two World Championships:

| |  | |  | |
|---|---|------|---|------|
| | PREVIOUS | LAST | PREVIOUS | LAST |
| AFRICA | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| AMERICA | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| ASIA | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| EUROPE | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| OCEANIA | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| NUMBER OF MEDALS AWARDED | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| NUMBER OF COUNTRIES THAT WON MEDALS | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| NUMBER OF CONTINENTS THAT WON MEDALS | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 |

POPULARITY



STEPS TAKEN TO INCREASE APPEAL

The WSF states that the following steps have been taken to increase the appeal of the sport:

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| YOUNG PEOPLE | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Through each national federation, the WSF has local coaching programmes in clubs globally. These encourage young people to play the sport, from urban programmes and school initiatives through to team events for more advanced juniors › When a tour event is staged in a city, the national federation links to the event and provides time for juniors to meet professionals and receive training |
| MEDIA | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> › The decision by pro tours to manage TV production of events has led to consistency and significantly enhanced quality in the filming of squash › This has led to more mainstream channels regularly taking footage and has had a positive knock-on effect with both print and social media regarding promoting the sport |
| SPONSORS | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Close links between the pro tours and the WSF have brought about a very structured sport where everybody is closely aligned in the general promotion of squash at all levels. This has in turn led to more major sponsors being attracted to the sport › Sponsors are being particularly positive towards the new ways the sport is being presented in-venue and via broadcast |



TICKET SALES AND ATTENDANCE

Tickets available and sold during the last two World Championships:

| |  | |  | |
|------------------------------|---|--------|---|-------|
| | PREVIOUS | LAST | PREVIOUS | LAST |
| TICKETS FOR SALE | 8,250 | 12,456 | 8,250 | 7,600 |
| TICKETS SOLD | 6,658 | 11,465 | 6,658 | 5,810 |
| % TICKETS SOLD | 81% | 92% | 81% | 76% |
| TOTAL ATTENDANCE | 10,475 | 16,264 | 10,475 | 7,000 |
| % TICKETED SPECTATORS | 64% | 70% | 64% | 83% |

MEDIA ACCREDITATIONS GRANTED

Number of media accreditations granted at the last two World Championships:

| | PREVIOUS | LAST |
|---|----------|------|
|  | 34 | 58 |
|  | 21 | 58 |

TELEVISION COVERAGE

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

| | PREVIOUS | | LAST | |
|----------------|----------|-----|------|----|
| | | | | |
| AFRICA | 2 | 53 | 2 | 2 |
| AMERICA | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| ASIA | 7 | 16 | 7 | 12 |
| EUROPE | 2 | 53 | 2 | 5 |
| OCEANIA | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| TOTAL | 16 | 129 | 16 | 25 |

Number of countries that paid for rights to broadcast the last two World Championships:

| | PREVIOUS | | LAST | |
|----------------|----------|-----|------|----|
| | | | | |
| AFRICA | 2 | 52 | 2 | 2 |
| AMERICA | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| ASIA | 7 | 16 | 7 | 12 |
| EUROPE | 2 | 53 | 2 | 5 |
| OCEANIA | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| TOTAL | 16 | 125 | 16 | 25 |

DIGITAL MEDIA

Official website

Number of visits to the WSF official website:

| | 2011 | LAST WC |
|--|--------|---------|
| AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF UNIQUE VISITS | 10,712 | 27,292 |
| AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF PAGES VIEWED | 69,601 | 154,825 |

Social media

Number of fans or followers:

| | ON 1 JULY 2012 |
|------------------------------------|----------------|
| NUMBER OF FACEBOOK FANS | 74,000 |
| NUMBER OF TWITTER FOLLOWERS | 25,000 |

Other social media activity

Squash TV provides the platform for streamed TV-quality production of events from around the world. Since its launch in 2010, Squash TV has produced and streamed over 750 matches. Squash TV also links very closely with Facebook and Twitter platforms delivering live scores, the latest news and results, as well as player comments direct to fans around the world.

GOVERNANCE

CODE OF ETHICS

The WSF states that it has a Code of Ethics in force.

Alignment with the IOC Code of Ethics

The WSF Code of Conduct was expanded and made even more comprehensive in 2011. It now embraces the behaviour and general standards for all those involved with the sport, be they competitors, team management, officials, representatives and staff. Hence, the general principles of the IOC Code of Ethics, as applicable, are now incorporated.

INTERNAL DISPUTE-RESOLUTION MECHANISM

The WSF states that it has a transparent and enhanced dispute-resolution mechanism in place.

COURT OF ARBITRATION FOR SPORT

The WSF states that it uses the Court of Arbitration for Sport (CAS) for all disputes that cannot be settled amicably or through local arbitration or mediation.

Types of dispute for which the WSF has used the CAS:

| | YES | NO |
|--|------------|-----------|
| DISPUTES IN CONNECTION WITH THE STATUTES, REGULATIONS OR SPORTS RULES | | x |
| DOPING DISPUTES | | x |
| DISPUTES IN CONNECTION WITH A DECISION MADE BY AN IF JUDICIAL BODY | | x |
| DISCIPLINARY DISPUTES | | x |
| DISPUTES BETWEEN IF BODIES | | x |
| MEMBERSHIP DISPUTES | | x |
| DISPUTES OF A PROPRIETARY NATURE | | x |
| CONTRACTUAL DISPUTES | | x |
| CORRUPTION DISPUTES | | x |
| ETHICAL DISPUTES | | x |
| ELECTION DISPUTES | | x |

Number of CAS cases in which the WSF has been involved:

| 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 0 | 0 | 0 |

COMPOSITION OF DECISION-MAKING BODIES

Executive Board

The WSF states that the majority of members of the Executive Board are elected by the member federations.




Board members

The WSF Board currently has 13 members. The continental breakdown of the members is presented below:

| | NUMBER | % |
|---------|--------|------|
| AFRICA | 2 | 15% |
| AMERICA | 1 | 8% |
| ASIA | 3 | 23% |
| EUROPE | 4 | 31% |
| OCEANIA | 3 | 23% |
| TOTAL | 13 | 100% |

Gender equity on the Executive Board

The gender breakdown of the members of the Executive Board is presented below:

| |  |  | % OF  |
|------|---|---|--|
| 2008 | 15 | 2 | 12% |
| 2012 | 10 | 3 | 23% |

Organisational structure

Number of full-time equivalent staff employed by the Federation:

| 2008 | 2012 |
|------|------|
| 4 | 11 |

COMPETITION FIXING

The WSF states that it has set up rules and procedures to fight against competition fixing. A short description of the rules and procedures set up is presented below:

Squash tours are members of the European Sports Security Association (ESSA), with the tour rules forbidding wagering and any other form of match or score manipulation. This stance is reinforced by seminars and information circulated to athletes and national federations on a regular basis. The WSF intends to increase activities still further in this area to enforce these rules and safeguard the standing of the sport.

ATHLETES

REPRESENTATION

Athletes' Commission

The WSF states that it has an Athletes' Commission whose members are both appointed by the federation and elected by their peers.

Governing bodies

Governing bodies where athletes are represented:

| | MEMBERSHIP | VOTING RIGHTS |
|------------------|------------|---------------|
| EXECUTIVE BOARD | x | x |
| COMMISSIONS | x | x |
| TECHNICAL BODIES | x | x |

HEALTH

Medical Commission

The WSF states that it has a Medical Commission but that there is no Medical Commission representative on the Executive Board.

Health, safety and security monitoring

The WSF states that it has taken initiatives to monitor and ensure the health, safety and security of athletes. A short description of the initiatives taken is presented below:

To supplement the monitoring of athletes by their national federation in 2011, a long-term (30-year) programme of heart monitoring was initiated for players competing in the Men's World Team Championship. This will follow them beyond their playing careers and provide extensive data. The intention is to develop other initiatives when resources allow.

Fight against doping

The WSF states that it has adopted the World Anti-Doping Code.

Number of out-of-competition tests:

| | OVERALL NUMBER | CONDUCTED BY THE WSF | % CONDUCTED BY THE WSF |
|------|----------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| 2010 | 23 | 23 | 100% |
| 2011 | 21 | 21 | 100% |

Anti-doping rule violations that led to a sanction:

| | OVERALL NUMBER |
|------|----------------|
| 2010 | 0 |
| 2011 | 4 |

The WSF states that it has not introduced an athlete biological passport but that it plans to introduce it in the future.

PROGRAMMES OR RESOURCES TO ASSIST ATHLETES

The WSF states that it has programmes or resources to assist athletes with studies, development of life skills and/or post-athletic career transition. A short description of the initiatives taken is presented below:

The WSF provides a link to the IOC Athletes' Career Programme to all tour athletes and has a tour mentoring programme in place that helps athletes entering pro squash. The mentees benefit from learning via an experienced player, have additional information sources and can build confidence from this wider learning experience. Mentors have the opportunity to 'give something back' and also increase their own interpersonal skills. There is also a network of advice and advertising to help athletes as they end their competitive careers. The WSF has just begun to develop this area and intends to expand resources for it the future.

ENTOURAGE COMMISSION OR INITIATIVES

Entourage Commission

The WSF states that it does not have an Entourage Commission or entourage-related initiatives.

Athletes' entourage monitoring

The WSF states that it has not taken initiatives or developed specific tools to inform and monitor the athletes' entourage.

Sanction system for entourage

The WSF states that it has rules to sanction members of the athletes’ entourage in matters such as, but not limited to, doping, illegal betting or sexual harassment.

DEVELOPMENT

DEVELOPMENT OF THE FEDERATION

Strategic planning

The WSF states that it has a multi-year strategic planning process in place.

Main achievements

For broadcasting, the delivery of high-quality squash on all media platforms has been a major priority. This has been achieved via Squash TV, which enables the same broadcast team and state-of-the-art equipment to travel to all top tier events to assure quality and uniformity for TV and streaming. The WSF also introduced all-glass courts, glass floors, under-floor LED lighting, side doors, referee electronic decision making and review systems, and enhanced presentation generally. In addition, video referee review has greatly improved the flow of the game. The *WSF Ambassadors Programme* and *Rackets to Africa* were successfully implemented. Moreover, standardised worldwide coaching qualifications, inflatable courts, urban squash programmes and coaching or development conferences to spread best practice globally have been developed.

Financial distribution system

The WSF states that it has a financial distribution system to support national federations and continental associations.

Key strategic priorities

The WSF states that the following are the IF’s key strategic priorities:

| | |
|----------------------------|--|
| ATHLETES | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> › The WSF provides a framework that enables athletes to fulfil their potential via safe, competitive and equal opportunity environments within national federations, representatively, and right through to World Championships › The WSF’s aim is to continually improve the administration, media packaging and profile of events and the athletes › Giving even more athletes the opportunity to play professionally is also a priority |
| COACHES | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Standardising coaching syllabi at all levels worldwide and providing courses and workshops within regions is ongoing, as is developing coaching resources on newer media platforms › Within this, the emphasis is prompting an increasing number of local introductory and grassroots coaches worldwide |
| ANTI-DOPING/MEDICAL | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Squash is fully WADA compliant. The WSF is actively committed to maintaining its clean status by working with WADA and increasing use of doping controls › Out-of-competition testing has been substantially increased, while also ensuring that national federations pass on all educational resources to athletes through an ongoing programme via championship seminars |
| PROMOTION OF WOMEN | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Via initiatives such as the World Squash Day for women and girls, featuring female players in the <i>WSF Ambassadors Programme</i>, promoting the development of women’s events alongside men’s in conjunction with national federations › Female participation is a priority for the WSF although squash is already a fully integrated sport at management levels |

| | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| SPORTS ADMINISTRATION | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> › The WSF works hard to sustain effective and efficient governance of the sport of squash and is always trying to make better use of volunteers in committees, commissions and panels › The WSF also focuses on improving the already productive relationships between elite athletes, clubs and federations |
| COMMUNICATION/MARKETING | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> › The WSF recognises this as an area of great potential for growth. The IF seeks to raise the profile of squash through highest quality global broadcast distribution of top tier men's and women's events and an increasing use of social media |
| YOUTH | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Mini-squash, inflatable courts, urban and schools programmes along with other initiatives are used to encourage more and more young people to try squash › The sport is also increasingly utilising social media channels to reach younger audiences |
| DEVELOPMENT | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> › The WSF directs funds towards assisting development in countries where only a very small proportion of the population has had the opportunity to see or play squash (e.g. <i>WSF Ambassadors Programme</i>, recently in Latvia, Malawi, Namibia, Panama and Venezuela, and <i>WSF Rackets For Africa</i>) › The WSF will continue to train coaches and referees to advise on administration and help to build new facilities |
| RESPONSIBLE SPORT | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> › The WSF endeavours to operate in line with best practice, ethically and with consideration. Opportunities to consider the environment are limited for squash, but promoting energy-saving lighting and mechanisms that encourage reduction in energy usage is factored in › Top players give their time to help train young people, and squash prides itself on promoting respect, a core value of squash |

DEVELOPMENT OF THE SPORT

Main development programmes

The WSF states that it runs development programmes, including the following:

- › The WSF operates an *Ambassador Programme* that annually sends coaches and referees to emerging squash countries to help develop a network of officials and coaches on the ground. Leading players participate and substantially raise the profile of squash in emerging nations.
- › The WSF has a development fund, which is used to support developmental coaching initiatives around the world.
- › The WSF provides regular interaction and learning opportunities via conferences and seminars for development, coaching, refereeing and administration. Coaching and development have been split into separate entities with their own biennial world conferences for each. In addition, a forum has been developed for national administrators and, similarly, world referee conferences are organised every two years.

Youth development programmes

The WSF states that it runs youth development programmes, including the following:

- › The member national federations state that there are many ongoing development programmes. These include the use of mini-squash, inflatable courts and temporary hitting walls, coordination games as well as a strong and coherent structure linking together schemes within countries, states and regions of nations.
- › The WSF provides templates and outlines via conferences and online resources. The WSF has split development from coaching to add more focus.
- › A WSF World Development Conference was held in September 2012.

Women and Sport Commission or initiatives

The WSF states that it has a Women and Sport Commission or Women and Sport initiatives, including the following:

- › The WSF is fully integrated and prioritises female participation, however it does not have a separate commission. In 2012, the WSF sent a representative to the IOC World Conference on Women and Sport. It also has initiatives such as *World Squash Day* which was themed “Bring on the Girls” in 2011. The WSF also pushes targeting girls specifically for national schools squash programmes.

Sport for All Commission or initiatives

The WSF states that it has a Sport for All Commission or Sport for All initiatives, including the following:

- › The WSF Sport for All initiatives embrace development programmes for girls and women as mentioned earlier. The model of *Urban Squash Programmes* has already proved to be very successful across America, and the WSF is attempting to introduce it elsewhere in variant forms via national federations and with the support of sponsors.

TECHNICAL EVOLUTION OF THE SPORT

A short description of the main means in place for monitoring the technical evolution of venues, sports equipment and competition clothing is presented below:

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|--|--|
| VENUES (SAFETY AND PERFORMANCE) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> › As part of the continuing work on improving the staging and presentation of squash, the WSF actively encourages event organisers, court constructors and broadcasters to work alongside the tours and the IF to make venues as effective as possible for everybody › The WSF product accreditation scheme ensures that only high-quality and safe materials are used in squash |
| SPORTS EQUIPMENT | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> › The WSF has a Technical Committee made up of worldwide specialists in court and equipment manufacture and usage. It oversees and controls the evolution of safety, specifications and assessment of materials and recommends regulation changes and introductions as appropriate. Their work is done in conjunction with national testing institutes › Professional players also act as advisors and testers of equipment and materials |
| COMPETITION CLOTHING | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Competition clothing is managed by the WSF in consultation with manufacturers and athletes to ensure that clothing materials, styles and presentation are all factored into the regulations of squash › Work is done with partners who help squash to be at the cutting edge of performance clothing |

ENVIRONMENT

The WSF states that it has policies or guidelines on the environment. A short description of these policies or guidelines is given below:

The WSF has published an environmental policy committing itself to the protection of the environment and strongly recommends its partners (member nations, accredited companies, event hosts, etc.) to follow the guidelines under the three headings of sustainable development, conservation and management of natural resources and environmental impact.

Evaluation criteria

The WSF states that it does not use evaluation criteria such as the Sustainable Sport & Event Toolkit. However, the possibility of introducing the SSET was discussed, and while the WSF is not ready to implement it, it is committed to doing so in the mid-term.

TRANSPARENCY AND FAIRNESS ON THE FIELD OF PLAY

CODE OF CONDUCT

The WSF states that it has a Code of Conduct for technical officials and referees.

SANCTION SYSTEM

The WSF states that it has a sanction system for technical officials and referees.

JURY OF APPEAL

The WSF states that it has a jury of appeal. A short description of the process from start to finish in the event of an appeal by an athlete during the competition is presented below:

The right of appeal is enshrined in the WSF Code of Conduct. There is a 15-day window, then a Tribunal is constituted which may confirm, vary or reverse decisions taken by the WSF Disciplinary and Appeals Committee. Full details are contained in the relevant clauses of the Code.

FAIRNESS AND OBJECTIVITY OF COMPETITIONS

The WSF has taken the following steps to ensure that the outcome of competitions is as objective and fair as possible:

| | |
|---|---|
| IMPACT OF JUDGING ON RESULTS | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Results come from straightforward scoring. Referees, thus, have a low impact and are only involved where a judgement is needed in respect of the Rules of the Game, as well as ensuring fair and continuous play and good behaviour as matches progress |
| JUDGING/REFEREEING SYSTEM | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> › The WSF uses the three-referee system, which features a central referee and two side referees who work together as a team. Decision-making involves a majority decision › For major events, a video review system is used using slow-motion replays › The central referee controls the match and is responsible for ensuring that the three referees apply consistent standards |
| TRAINING AND SELECTION OF JUDGES | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> › National federations train to level and then nominate candidates to become Regional Referees (RRs). The top tier is a WSF referee, nominated from among the RRs › The WSF competency-based training & assessment (CBTA) procedures and mentoring and assessment are used to continually monitor and improve officiating standards › Major events are required to use WSF-accredited referees, who are assigned on a rotational basis by the WSF international referee coordinator |
| EVALUATION OF JUDGES | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Regional federations submit WSF referee candidate nominations to the Referee Appointments Review Panel, which includes current athletes › Existing WSF referees must be re-nominated by their regional federation at the expiration of their term, though a mid-term review may be ordered by the WSF at any time › WSF referees and assessors reaching the age of 60 must re-apply annually to the WSF to retain their status |
| CERTIFICATION OF JUDGES | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> › WSF referees are certified, re-certified and de-certified annually by the Referee Appointments Review Panel. All referees and potential referees have to comply with the different levels of published CBTA criteria › WSF referees may become assessors following training and assessment, and they can continue as assessors after retiring as active referees |

FINANCE

TRANSPARENCY

The WSF states that it uses acknowledged accounting standards.

The WSF states that it publishes the accounts on its website.

The WSF states that the accounts are verified by an independent auditor.

MAIN SPONSORS

Benefits received by the WSF from its major sponsors from 2009 to 2012 (maximum five sponsors):

| | CASH | VIK | DISCOUNTS | SERVICES | OTHER |
|----------------|------|-----|-----------|----------|-------|
| CATHAY PACIFIC | x | x | x | | x |
| JP MORGAN | x | | | | |
| ADIDAS | | x | | x | |
| CIMB | x | | | x | |
| DUNLOP | x | x | x | x | |

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This report was prepared by the Olympic Programme Commission, which is composed of the following members:

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