

1. OVERVIEW

2. HISTORY AND TRADITION

2.1 HISTORY OF THE SPORT'S STRUCTURE

Establishment

Date of establishment of the IF

Source: IFs

Olympic Games

Introduction to the Olympic Programme

Source: IOC and IFs

Number of times on the Olympic Programme

Source: IOC and IFs

Benchmark

"Strong tradition" = 20 participations and more

2.2 World Championships

Date of 1st World Championships

Source: IFs

Number of World Championships held to date

Source: IFs

Frequency of World Championships

Source: IFs

2.3 Other Multi-sports Games

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

Source: IOC and IFs

Recognised IFs - World Games

Number of times on the World Games programme

Source: IFs

3. UNIVERSALITY

3.1 MEMBER NATIONAL FEDERATIONS

Number of Member National Federations

Source: IFs

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

Source: IFs

Benchmark

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

"Universal membership" = 190 Member National Federations and more

"Low membership" = Less than 110 Member National Federations

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

3.2 ACTIVE MEMBER NATIONAL FEDERATIONS

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

Source: IFs

Benchmark

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

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

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

3.3 ACTIVE MEMBER NATIONAL FEDERATIONS

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

Source: IFs

Benchmark

"High number of National Federations participating" = 75 % or more of the National Federations of the IF took

part in the qualifying events for the Athens 2004 Olympic Games

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

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

3.4 ACTIVE MEMBER NATIONAL FEDERATIONS

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

Source: IFs

Benchmark

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

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

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

3.5 ACTIVE MEMBER NATIONAL FEDERATIONS

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

Source: IFs

Benchmark

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

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

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

3.6 GLOBAL SPREAD OF EXCELLENCE

Number of medals awarded at the Athens 2004 Olympic Games

Source: IOC

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

Source: IOC

Continental Distribution of medals won at the Athens 2004 Olympic Games

Source: IOC

4. POPULARITY

4.1 PARTICIPATION OF BEST ATHLETES IN THE OLYMPIC GAMES

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

4.2 TICKET SALES AND ATTENDANCE

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

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

Benchmark

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

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

4.3 MEDIA ACCREDITATION REQUESTS

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

Source: IFs

Benchmark

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

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

4.4 TELEVISION COVERAGE

Olympic Games

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

Source: IOC, based on a study by SMS, (see 2.3) The total number of hours of television coverage has been divided by the number of days of competition of the sport at the Athens 2004 Olympic Games

Benchmark

“Very high number” = more than 60 hours

“High number” = between 50 and 60 hours

“Fairly high number” = between 40 and 50 hours

“Fairly low” = between 15 and 20 hours

“Low number” = between 10 and 15 hours

“Very low number” = less than 10 hours

4.5 TELEVISION COVERAGE

Olympic Games

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

Source: IOC, based on a study by SMS, (see 2.3) The total number of prime time viewers hours has been divided by the number of days of competition of the sport at the Athens 2004 Olympic Games

Benchmark

“Very high number” = more than 60,000,000

“High number” = between 40,000,000 and 60,000,000

“Fairly high number” = between 30,000,000 and 40,000,000

“Fairly low” = between 5,000,000 and 10,000,000

“Low number” = between 2,000,000 and 5,000,000

“Very low number” = less than 2,000,000

4.6 TELEVISION COVERAGE

World Championships

Number of countries where the last two World Championships were broadcast

Source: IFs

Benchmark

“Very high number” = more than 150 countries (average)

“High number” = between 125 and 150 countries (average)

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

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

“Low number” = between 10 and 30 countries (average)

“Very low number” = less than 10 countries (average)

4.7 TELEVISION COVERAGE

World Championships

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

Source: IFs

Benchmark

“Very high number” = more than 100 countries (average)

“High number” = between 80 and 100 countries (average)

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

“Low number” = between 10 and 20 countries (average)

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

4.8 TELEVISION COVERAGE

World Championships

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

Source: IFs

Benchmark

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

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

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

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

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

"No income"

"No sales of TV rights"

4.9 PRESS COVERAGE

Total number of articles from 30 July to 12 September 2004

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

Benchmark

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

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

"Low number" = between 100 and 200 articles

"Very low number" = less than 100 articles

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

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

4.10 NEW MEDIA PENETRATION

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

Source: IFs

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

Source: IFs

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

Source: IOC

4.11 MAJOR SPONSORS

Five major sponsors of the IF and kind of benefits provided

Source: IFs

5. IMAGE AND ENVIRONMENT

5.1 GENDER EQUITY - In the sport

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

Source: IFs

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

Source: IFs

Benchmark

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

5.2 GENDER EQUITY - In the IF governing bodies

Composition of Executive Board (or equivalent)

Source: IFs

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

5.3 TRANSPARENCY AND FAIRNESS ON THE FIELD OF PLAY

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

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

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

Source: IFs

Benchmark

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

Strength= IF is strong across all criteria detailed above

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

5.4 INCREASING APPEAL OF THE SPORT

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

Source: IFs

Benchmark

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

Strength= IF is strong across all criteria detailed above

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

5.5 ENVIRONMENT

Existence of an IF's environmental programme and action plans

Source: IFs

Impact of the sport on the environment

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

Benchmark

Weakness= no specific environment programme or action plans in place

6. ATHLETE WELFARE

6.1 ATHLETE REPRESENTATION

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

Source: IFs

6.2 ANTI-DOPING

Number of out-of-competition tests

2002 and 2003

Source: IFs and WADA

N.B. The Commission included only those out-of-competition tests conducted or financed by the IF or WADA, and not those requested by other organisations. The section also indicates the percentage of this total conducted or financed solely by the IF.

Total number of tests and results

2004 – total number of tests reported by all accredited laboratories

2003 – total number of tests reported by all accredited laboratories

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

Source: IFs, accredited laboratories and WADA

7. DEVELOPMENT

7.1 DEVELOPMENT OF THE IF

Strategic planning

Existence of a four-year strategic planning process and details

Source: IFs

Benchmark

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

Strength = IF is strong across all criteria detailed above

Weakness = IF has no strategic planning process in place

7.2 DEVELOPMENT OF THE IF

Finance

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

Source: IFs

Benchmark

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

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

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

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

7.3 DEVELOPMENT OF THE IF

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

Source: IFs

Benchmark

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

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

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

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

7.4 DEVELOPMENT OF THE IF

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

Source: IFs

Benchmark

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

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

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

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

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

"No income"

7.5 DEVELOPMENT OF THE SPORT

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

Source: IFs

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

Source: IFs

Benchmark (combined)

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

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

8. COSTS

8.1 VENUES COSTS AT THE OLYMPIC GAMES

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

Benchmark
Assessment based on costs

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

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

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

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

8.2 OPERATIONAL COSTS AT THE OLYMPIC GAMES

Technology requirements at competition venues

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

Benchmark

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

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

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

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

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

8.3 OPERATIONAL COSTS AT THE OLYMPIC GAMES

Television production cost

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

Benchmark

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

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

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

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