

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF ATHLETICS FEDERATIONS

CONSTITUTION

IN FORCE AS FROM 1ST NOVEMBER 2009

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FOREWORD

It is my pleasure to introduce the latest edition of the IAAF Constitution which take into account the amendments adopted by the 47th IAAF Congress in Berlin, Germany.

As our Constitution defines and regulates our organisation, it must therefore accurately reflect the evolving needs and keep pace with the development of athletics. This edition of the Constitution confirms our long-standing commitment to encourage the greater presence of women in positions of authority in our sport. It also brings forward a more efficient procedure for the purpose of amending our Technical Rules. These fundamental changes illustrate our commitment to make the IAAF more successful in coping with the growing demands and responsibilities.

It remains for me to thank all those who have been involved in the drafting of this new edition of our Constitution, including members of the World Athletics Family, IAAF Council, Juridical Commission and Staff.

Lamine Diack
IAAF President

ARTICLE 1

The International Association of Athletics Federations

1. The International Association of Athletics Federations (IAAF) is the world governing body for the sport of Athletics.
2. The IAAF is established for an indefinite period with legal status as an association under the laws of Monaco (Act No. 1072 of 27 June 1984).

ARTICLE 2

Definitions

Area

The geographical area comprising all of the Countries and Territories affiliated to one of the six Area Associations.

Area Association

An area association of the IAAF responsible for fostering Athletics in one of the six areas into which the Members are divided in the Constitution.

Athletics

Track and Field, Road Running, Race Walking, Cross Country Running and Mountain Running.

Club

A club or society of athletes directly or through a body affiliated to a Member of the IAAF in accordance with the rules of the Member.

Commission

A Commission of the IAAF that has been appointed by the Council under the terms of this Constitution.

Committee

A Committee of the IAAF that has been elected under the terms of this Constitution.

Congress

The IAAF Congress.

Constitution

The IAAF Constitution.

Council

The IAAF Council.

Council Member

A member of the Council who has been elected under the terms of this Constitution.

Country

A self-governing geographical area of the world recognised as an independent state by international law and international governmental bodies.

IAAF

The International Association of Athletics Federations.

IAAF World Athletics Series

The major events in the IAAF's four-yearly official competition programme.

IOC

International Olympic Committee.

Majority

An Absolute Majority is more than half the valid votes cast.

A Simple Majority is the highest number of valid votes cast for a candidate, subject or motion in a specific vote.

A Special Majority is two-thirds of the valid votes cast at a Congress or Special Congress, such two-thirds to represent at least one half of the total voting power of all Members of the IAAF.

Member

A national governing body for Athletics affiliated to the IAAF.

Membership

Membership of the IAAF.

National Federation

The Member of the IAAF to which an athlete or other person under this Constitution is affiliated directly or through club or another body affiliated to a Member.

Regulations

The Regulations of the IAAF as may be passed by the Council from time to time.

Rules

The rules of competition of the IAAF as set out in the IAAF Competition Rules handbook.

Rules of Congress Procedure

The Rules of Congress Procedure of the IAAF as may be amended by the Council from time to time.

Technical Rules

The Rules contained in Chapter 5 of the IAAF Competition Rules handbook.

Territory

A geographical territory or region which is not a Country, but which has certain aspects of self-government, at least to the extent of being autonomous in the control of its sport and which is thus recognised as such by the IAAF.

Valid Vote

A valid vote is one that conforms to all stated requirements. The following shall not be counted as valid votes:

- (a) abstentions;
- (b) blank votes;
- (c) votes for more or fewer candidates than the number required;

(d) votes declared void by the scrutineers whose decision shall be final, e.g., unintelligible votes.

Note 1: All references to the masculine gender shall also include references to the feminine and all references to the singular shall also include references to the plural.

Note 2: Amendments to the Constitution, as approved by the 2009 Congress, are marked by double lines in the margin.

ARTICLE 3

Objects

The Objects of the IAAF are:

1. To act as the world governing body for the sport of Athletics.
2. To promote the sport of Athletics and its ethical values as an educational subject and life affirming and life enhancing activity.
3. To encourage participation in Athletics at all levels throughout the world regardless of age, gender or race.
4. To strive to ensure that no gender, race, religious, political or other kind of unfair discrimination exists, continues to exist, or is allowed to develop in Athletics in any form, and that all may participate in Athletics regardless of their gender, race, religious or political views or any other irrelevant factor.
5. To compile and enforce rules and regulations governing Athletics and to ensure in all competitions, whether sanctioned by the IAAF, an Area Association or a Member, that such rules and regulations shall be applied in accordance with their terms.

6. To supervise and enforce the obligations of Members.
7. To create and enforce a mechanism whereby all disputes within Athletics are resolved by arbitration.
8. To promote fair play in sport, in particular, to play a leading role in the fight against doping both within Athletics and externally in the wider sporting community and to develop and maintain programmes of detection, deterrence and education which are aimed at the eradication of the scourge of doping within sport.
9. To foster and support the worldwide development of Athletics and the dissemination of technical, medical, logistical, statistical, financial or other information which achieves this aim to its Members and Area Associations.
10. To affiliate to the IOC and play a leading role in the achievement of the aims of the Olympic Movement. In particular, to assume full responsibility for the organisation, supervision and officiation of the Athletics programme at the Olympic Games.
11. To foster and develop links with other International Federations, National Governments and Non-Governmental Organisations in order to promote the interests of sport in general, and Athletics in particular, at all levels throughout the world.
12. To recognise World, Olympic and other records in Athletics as Congress considers should be recognised.
13. To organise and promote World Championships and any other Athletics championship, competition or event the Congress considers would be desirable.
14. To promote all rights of the IAAF towards the achievement of these Objects.

ARTICLE 4

Membership

1. The IAAF shall comprise national governing bodies for Athletics which have been democratically elected in accordance with their constitutions and which agree to abide by the Constitution and by the Rules and Regulations. A national governing body (including its executive body) which has not been so elected, even on an interim basis, shall not be recognised by the IAAF.

Eligibility for Membership

2. The national governing body for Athletics in any Country or Territory shall be eligible for Membership. Only one Member from each Country or Territory may be affiliated to the IAAF, and such Member shall be recognised by the IAAF as the only national governing body for Athletics in such Country or Territory. The jurisdiction of Members shall be limited to the political boundaries of the Country or Territory that they represent.

In the event of a conflict that brings the activities of a Member to a standstill, an ad hoc committee may be set up, for a defined period, to be in charge of the management of Athletics in the Country or Territory concerned and/or the preparation of a general assembly to be conducted in accordance with the Member's constitution, provided always that such an ad hoc committee has been approved by the IAAF in advance.

Note: There are current Members that are Territories and they shall continue to be Members. Since 1 January 2006, no new Territories shall be admitted to the Membership.

Application for Membership

3. Application for Membership to the IAAF by a national governing body for Athletics shall be submitted in writing to the General Secretary who shall place the matter on the agenda for the next Council meeting. The application for Membership must include the following information:

- (a) the national governing body's official address and contact details;
 - (b) a copy of its current constitution and by-laws, which are in compliance with the IAAF Constitution, Rules and Regulations;
 - (c) a list of its principal officers;
 - (d) its active membership (i.e. clubs, athletes, coaches, officials);
 - (e) a financial declaration as to its solvency;
 - (f) a formal undertaking to observe and abide by the Constitution, Rules and Regulations; and
 - (g) a report on past and current Athletics activities.
4. The Council shall have the power to elect a national governing body to Membership on a provisional basis. Membership provisionally granted by the Council must be confirmed at the next Congress, which confirmation must obtain a Special Majority.
5. On granting a national governing body Membership, Congress shall decide the name under which the Member is to be listed in the List of Members and under which the Member may compete.
6. There shall be an annual fee for each Member affiliated to the IAAF and this shall be paid in advance, by the 1st of January each year.

Rights and Obligations of Members

7. Subject to Article 5.10, all Members shall have equal rights at Congress.
8. Members shall have the following obligations of Membership:
- (a) to respect and further the Objects set out in Article 3;
 - (b) to comply with all applicable Rules and Regulations;
 - (c) to accept and comply with decisions of the Council and Congress;
 - (d) to insert into their constitutions and regulations such provisions as may be required by the Constitution, Rules and Regulations;
 - (e) to participate in international Athletics competitions (including World Athletics Series competitions and/or Area competitions under Rule 1.1(f));

- (f) to keep on file at the IAAF a copy of its current constitution and regulations in English or French;
 - (g) to make the annual report set out in Article 4.9.
9. All Members shall be required to submit to the IAAF, within the first three months of each year, an annual report which shall include the following information:
- (a) the Member's address, telephone, fax, e-mail, etc.;
 - (b) a list of principal officers;
 - (c) active membership of the National Federation (i.e., clubs, athletes, coaches, officials, etc.);
 - (d) major championships and competitions held during the year (senior, junior, men, women, etc.);
 - (e) national records at the close of the preceding year;
 - (f) a report on all in and out-of-competition testing conducted in the Country or Territory of the Member in the preceding year other than that carried out by the IAAF.

Members shall be required to submit a copy of the annual report to their respective Area Association at the same time as submitting a copy to the IAAF. Appropriate sanctions shall be imposed on Members which fail to meet the deadline for submitting the annual report to the IAAF and fail to supply the report within a reasonable period of time of receiving a written reminder to do so.

10. Neither this Constitution nor a Member's Membership shall constitute the IAAF or a Member being an agent of the other or create a partnership, joint venture or similar relationship between the parties, nor shall this Constitution constitute the authorisation of either party to act for or on behalf of the other.

Grouping of Members

11. There shall be one official List of Members composed of the Countries and Territories set out in Article 4.12.

12. For the purpose of electing the Council in accordance with Article 6.2, or any Area Association council or committee, Members shall be divided into the following areas:

AFRICA (53)

Algeria	Equatorial Guinea	Niger
Angola	Gabon	Nigeria
Benin	Gambia	Rwanda
Botswana	Ghana	Sao Tome
Burkina Faso	Guinea	Senegal
Burundi	Guinea-Bissau	Seychelles
Cape Verde	Ivory Coast	Sierra Leone
Cameroon	Kenya	Somalia
Central African Republic	Lesotho	South Africa
Chad	Liberia	Sudan
Comoros	Libya	Swaziland
Congo	Madagascar	Tanzania
Congo (Democratic Republic of)	Malawi	Togo
Djibouti	Mali	Tunisia
Egypt	Mauritania	Uganda
Eritrea	Mauritius	Zambia
Ethiopia	Morocco	Zimbabwe
	Mozambique	
	Namibia	

ASIA (45)

Afghanistan	Indonesia	Laos
Bahrain	Iran	Lebanon
Bangladesh	Iraq	Macao
Bhutan	Japan	Malaysia
Brunei	Jordan	Maldives
Cambodia	Kazakstan	Mongolia
China (People's Republic of)	Kyrgyzstan	Myanmar
East Timor	Korea	Nepal
Hong Kong-China	Korea (Democratic People's Republic of)	Oman
India	Kuwait	Pakistan
		Palestine

Philippines	Syria	United Arab Emirates
Qatar	Chinese Taipei	Uzbekistan
Saudi Arabia	Tajikistan	Vietnam
Singapore	Thailand	Yemen
Sri Lanka	Turkmenistan	

EUROPE (50)

Albania	Gibraltar	Norway
Andorra	GB & NI	Poland
Armenia	Greece	Portugal
Austria	Hungary	Romania
Azerbaijan	Iceland	Russia
Belarus	Ireland	San Marino
Belgium	Israel	Serbia
Bosnia & Herzegovina	Italy	Slovak Republic
Bulgaria	Latvia	Slovenia
Croatia	Liechtenstein	Spain
Cyprus	Lithuania	Sweden
Czech Republic	Luxembourg	Switzerland
Denmark	Macedonia	Turkey
Estonia	Malta	Ukraine
Finland	Moldova	
France	Monaco	
Georgia	Montenegro	
Germany	Netherlands	

NORTH AMERICA, CENTRAL AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN (32)

Anguilla	Canada	Haiti
Antigua	Cayman Islands	Honduras
Aruba	Costa Rica	Jamaica
Bahamas	Cuba	Mexico
Barbados	Dominica	Montserrat
Belize	Dominican Republic	Netherlands Antilles
Bermuda	Grenada	Nicaragua
British Virgin Islands	Guatemala	Puerto Rico

El Salvador	Saint Vincent	USA
Saint Kitts & Nevis	Trinidad & Tobago	US Virgin Islands
Saint Lucia	Turks & Caicos	

OCEANIA (20)

American Samoa	Marshall Islands	Palau
Australia	Micronesia (Federated States of)	Papua New Guinea
Cook Islands	Nauru	Samoa
Fiji	New Zealand	Solomon Islands
French Polynesia	Norfolk Island	Tonga
Guam	Northern Marianas	Tuvalu
Kiribati		Vanuatu

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SOUTH AMERICA (13)

Argentina	Ecuador	Surinam	Uruguay
Bolivia	Guyana	Venezuela	
Brazil	Panama		
Chile	Paraguay		
Colombia	Peru		

13. In every form of information, bulletin, circular, competition document, etc., and on official occasions, the names of the participating Members shall correspond, in the language of the organising Member, to the translation of the List of Members. Any abbreviation used for the names of these participating Members must be in conformity with the official abbreviations recognised by the Council.

Withdrawal of Membership

- 14. Any Member may withdraw its Membership at the end of any calendar year provided it has provided to the General Secretary at least six months notice in writing of its intention to do so and provided the Member has settled all outstanding fees or other monies payable to the IAAF.
- 15. Withdrawal of Membership from the IAAF shall mean simultaneous withdrawal of membership from the Member’s Area Association.

ARTICLE 5

Congress

1. The Congress is the general assembly of the Members and the highest authority of the IAAF.
2. A Congress shall be convened biennially in conjunction with the World Championships. The date and venue of the Congress shall be confirmed at the preceding Congress.

Powers of the Congress

3. The Congress alone shall have the power to amend the Constitution. Such power must be exercised in accordance with Article 12.
4. The Congress shall have the power to amend the Rules and to decide whether any interim amendments made to the Rules by the Council since the last Congress shall be made permanent. Such power must be exercised in accordance with Article 13.
5. The Congress shall have the power to suspend or take other sanctions against Members and to reinstate Members that have been suspended. Such power must be exercised in accordance with Article 14.
6. The Congress alone shall have the right to decide upon the introduction of new competitions directly organised by the IAAF, i.e., World Championships and World Cups.

The Congress Agenda

7. No later than two months before the Congress, the General Secretary shall dispatch the Congress agenda. In years in which one or more elections are to be held, a list of the persons who have been nominated for the election(s) shall be attached to the Congress agenda.

8. No business other than items appearing on the Congress agenda shall be dealt with.
9. The Council shall however have authority to add a new matter to the Congress agenda if it is an urgent item.

Participation at Congress

10. A Member may participate and vote in a meeting of the Congress provided that:
 - (a) it has taken part in at least one World Athletics Series event and/or one Area Competition under Rule 1.1(f) since the last meeting of the Congress; and
 - (b) it is not suspended.

A Member that is not suspended but is otherwise in breach of Article 5.10 (a) may participate at the meeting of Congress but shall not be eligible to vote unless the Council determines that there was a justifiable reason for the breach in question.
11. Members shall only be represented by delegates. Delegates shall be affiliated to the Member which they represent. A delegate may represent only one Member.
12. Members must certify the names of their delegates in writing to the General Secretary prior to the commencement of the Congress meeting. A Member may have no more than three delegates present at the Congress, only one of whom may record votes from that Member.
13. The Council shall attend the Congress but no members of Council shall represent their own Member. Council members may speak, but may not vote.
14. Honorary Presidents, Honorary Life Vice Presidents and Honorary Life Personal Members may attend the Congress and may speak, but may not vote.

15. The Chairpersons of all Committees and Commissions shall attend the Congress but no Committee or Commission Chairperson shall represent his or her own Member. Committee or Commission Chairpersons may speak but may not vote. Committee and Commission Members may attend the Congress as observers.
16. Area Associations formed for each of the six areas listed under Article 4.12 may appoint up to 3 representatives who may attend the Congress as observers.

Quorum

17. No business shall be transacted at Congress unless a quorum is present. A quorum shall exist if delegates representing one-third of the Members are present.
18. If it is clear that no quorum is present, the President shall adjourn the Congress until either such a quorum is present or, if there is no real possibility of a quorum within a reasonable period, until the next date for Congress or Special Congress as set out hereunder.

Proceedings of Congress

19. The Congress shall be conducted in accordance with the Rules of Congress Procedure.
20. Immediately after the number of Members present has been confirmed, the first voting strength shall be announced and the appointment of scrutineers nominated by the Council from the delegates at the Congress shall be put to the Congress for approval.
21. Confirmation of any Membership provisionally granted by the Council under Article 4.4 shall then be voted upon and the second voting strength shall be announced.

Elections

22. Elections will be held at the even numbered Congresses.
23. All nominations shall have been submitted to the General Secretary at least three months prior to the date of the Congress. In all cases, nominations can only be made by the Member to which the candidate is affiliated.
24. Electronic voting and tabulating equipment shall be used for voting on the election of members to the Council and Committees, whenever possible.

The elections shall be held in the following order:-

(a) President

(b) Four Vice Presidents

In order to be registered as voting, each Member shall vote for four candidates, no more and no less. If there are three or four successful candidates from the same Area Association, then only the two with the most votes shall be declared elected, and, in the next round of voting, only candidates from the other Area Associations may participate.

(c) Treasurer

(d) Individual Members of Council

Congress shall elect first six female members. In order to be registered as voting, each Member shall vote for six female candidates, no more and no less. Following the election of the female members, Congress shall proceed to elect the remaining individual members, who may be male or female. In order to be registered as voting, each Member shall vote for nine candidates, no more and no less. ||

(e) Committees

The Technical Committee; the Women's Committee; the Race Walking Committee; the Cross Country Committee; the Masters' Committee and any other Committee as the Congress may consider to be necessary or advisable.

Congress shall elect first the Chairperson of the Committee.

Congress shall proceed to elect female members in all Committees, with the exception of the Women's Committee for which the male members shall be elected. Following the election of the Chairperson

and the gender-appropriate members for each Committee, Congress shall proceed to elect the remaining individual members.

There shall be a minimum of three female members in the Technical Committee and a minimum of two female members in all other Committees (with the exception of the Women's Committee). There shall be a minimum of two male members in the Women's Committee. If in the election of the Chairperson which precedes the vote for members, a female is elected, the minimum number of female individual members for which Members must vote will be reduced to two in the Technical Committee and one in all other Committees (with the exception of the Women's Committee). If in the election of the Chairperson of the Women's Committee a male is elected, a minimum number of male individual members for which Members must vote will be reduced to one.

25. Elections held under Article 5.24 shall require an Absolute Majority on the first round and a Simple Majority on the second round.
26. If, at the time of an election, there are fewer candidates than there are vacancies, the President may invite all Members at the Congress to submit further nominations.
27. Any unsuccessful candidate for any position may, if also so nominated, be included in a subsequent election for any other position.
28. The Council and Committees elected at a Congress coinciding with a World Championships shall take office immediately following the end of the Championships.

Granting of IAAF Awards

29. On the recommendation of Council, in recognition of valued services given to the IAAF, Congress shall be entitled to nominate past Council Members as Honorary Life Presidents, Honorary Life Vice Presidents and Honorary Life Personal Members, without voting powers.

30. In addition, the Congress, on the recommendation of the Council, may grant the following awards:
- (a) IAAF Veteran Pin
For long and meritorious service to the cause of world Athletics within IAAF activities. Normally, eighteen per Congress shall be awarded.
 - (b) Plaque of Merit
For meritorious service to the cause of world Athletics within Area Association activities, to be proposed by Area Associations.
 - (c) Admittance to the Hall of Fame
For exceptional, meritorious performances of outstanding athletes, and other persons within IAAF activities.

A suitable IAAF diploma will be presented to all recipients of the above awards as well as to Honorary Life Presidents, Honorary Life Vice Presidents and Honorary Life Personal Members.

Special Congress

31. A Special Congress may be convened by the Council, and shall be so convened if not less than one-third of the Members give notice in writing to the General Secretary stating that they desire such a meeting and the reasons therefore. The Council shall summon a Special Congress to be held within three months from the receipt of the aforementioned notice.
32. If a Special Congress is so convened, the Rules of Congress Procedure shall apply to the proceedings before such Special Congress, where appropriate.

ARTICLE 6

Council

1. The Council shall be responsible for overseeing and supervising the activities of the IAAF, reporting to Congress every two years.

Composition of Council

2. The Council shall consist of 27 elected members as follows:
 - (a) A President
 - (b) 4 Vice Presidents
 - (c) A Treasurer
 - (d) One representative elected by each of the following six Area Associations:

Africa	North America, Central America and the Caribbean
Asia	Oceania
Europe	South America
 - (e) Fifteen members elected as individuals.
3. Not more than one Council Member may come from any one Member.
- || 4. At least six Council Members shall be female.
5. The General Secretary shall be an ex officio member of the Council.
6. Council Members shall be elected for a period of four years in accordance with the procedures set out in Article 5.24. If during the first two years of the term of office, a vacancy arises in the Council for a President, Vice President, Treasurer or individual Council Member, a substitute shall be elected at the next Congress for the residuary period.

Proceedings of Council

7. The Council shall meet at least once a year. In advance of the meeting, the General Secretary shall provide all Council Members with an agenda of the business that is to be discussed at the meeting.
8. The President, or Senior Vice President in his absence, will preside at all meetings of the Council.
9. At its first meeting of a new term of office, the Council shall nominate one of the Vice Presidents as Senior Vice President for the purpose of presiding over the Council in the absence of the President. The Vice Presidents shall occupy honorary positions and shall have equal rights to other

Council Members (other than the President and the Senior Vice President, as referred to above).

10. The President and each Council Member shall have a vote on all decisions to be taken and all decisions of the Council shall be by a Simple Majority. The President, in the case of a tie in the voting, shall have a second or casting vote. The General Secretary shall not participate in the voting.

Powers and Duties of the Council

11. The Council's powers shall include the following:-
 - (a) to elect a national governing body provisionally to Membership in accordance with the provisions of Article 4.4.
 - (b) to suspend or take other sanctions against a Member in accordance with the provisions of Article 14.7.
 - (c) to make any interim amendments to the Rules it considers to be necessary between Congresses and to fix a date on which such amendments shall take effect. The IAAF Office shall notify the Members of the amendments and the date on which they shall take effect and shall publish them on the IAAF website. The interim amendments shall be reported to the next Congress. Where the interim amendments pertain to Rules other than Technical Rules, Congress shall decide whether they shall be made permanent in accordance with Article 13.
 - (d) to make decisions in urgent matters relating to all Rules. Any such decisions may be notified to the Members by the IAAF Office and shall be reported to the next Congress.
 - (e) to make decisions regarding the interpretation of the Rules. Any such decisions may be notified to the Members by the IAAF Office and shall be reported to the next Congress.
 - (f) to approve the annual budget presented by the Treasurer.
 - (g) to appoint the IAAF's financial auditors in accordance with Article 6.18.

- (h) to summon a Special Congress to deal with any special case of great importance requiring an urgent decision.
- (i) to approve, reject or amend any Regulations and any code or codes of ethics.
- (j) to establish any Commission or sub-Commission, whether on an ad hoc or permanent basis, that it deems to be necessary or advisable for the proper functioning of the IAAF. There shall be a minimum of two female members in each Commission except where the Commission is composed solely of ex officio members.
- (k) to make recommendations to Congress to elect Honorary Life Presidents, Honorary Life Vice Presidents and Honorary Life Personal Members, without voting powers, in recognition of valued services given to the IAAF.

12. The Council's duties shall include the following:

- (a) to oversee and supervise the activities of the IAAF in accordance with the Objects laid down in Article 3.
- (b) to submit to each Congress a report of its activities in the preceding two-year period, together with audited financial statements for such period, and to submit a budget for the succeeding two years.
- (c) to examine any proposals from Members, Committees or Commissions which are to be discussed at Congress, to submit such reports on them as they think fit and to submit to Congress any other proposals they may deem desirable.
- (d) to ensure the execution of all decisions taken by the Congress.
- (e) to notify Members of the imposition of any suspensions or other sanctions by either Congress or Council.
- (f) to recognise World, Olympic and any such other records as Congress may decide to recognise.
- (g) to ensure the maintenance of proper standards in the organisation of all events and competitions under the direct control of the IAAF.

- (h) to control and supervise the technical organisation of the Athletics programme at the Olympic Games.
- (i) to facilitate and co-ordinate the establishment of an official worldwide calendar of Athletics events.
- (j) to make the necessary appointments of Technical Delegates and other officials at all major International Competitions directly organised by the IAAF and at the Olympic Games.
- (k) to appoint the official IAAF Representative at Area, Regional or Group Games and Area or Regional Championships or Inter-Area matches. This IAAF Representative shall, if possible, be appointed from the Council and shall ensure, as far as is reasonably practicable, that the Rules and Regulations are observed.
- (l) to appoint the General Secretary, who shall attend all meetings of the Council and of Committees and Commissions. The General Secretary shall be an ex officio member of the Council, with a voice but not a vote. The General Secretary shall be responsible for the engagement of IAAF staff, with the approval of the President and the Treasurer.
- (m) to appoint such honorary assistants as it may deem necessary for the purpose of administering the affairs of the IAAF.
- (n) to promote a Development Programme for the benefit of Members requiring assistance in administration, marketing, anti-doping education, sports medicine, the training of coaches, technical officials, etc.
- (o) to nominate one or more Vice Presidents or Council Members to undertake special responsibility for the supervision of the Development Programme, or to perform any other special duties subject to the overall control of the Council.
- (p) to decide on dates and venues for International Meetings defined in the Rules which are directly organised by the IAAF.

The Finances of the IAAF

13. The Council shall be responsible for the finances of the IAAF and only the Council shall have the right to administer the revenues obtained by the IAAF during the Council's four-year term.
14. The finances shall be conducted by the Council in a prudent manner to assure the retention of sufficient reserves and to assure continuation of the many activities and programmes of the IAAF, including the following:
 - (a) the organisation of IAAF events;
 - (b) the participation of athletes and teams in IAAF events;
 - (c) the administration of the IAAF Office;
 - (d) the IAAF Anti-Doping Programme;
 - (e) the worldwide promotion of Athletics;
 - (f) the support of, and contributions to, Area Associations and Members through the Development Programme.
15. The Council may delegate, in its supervision of the activities of the IAAF, the authority to act in urgent financial matters to the President and the Treasurer, as appropriate. In such a case, the Council must be advised at the earliest opportunity of any action that is taken pursuant to such delegated authority.
16. A Finance Commission shall be appointed by the Council composed of the Treasurer and such other members as the Council may deem particularly suited to contribute to the oversight of the financial affairs of the IAAF by virtue of their relevant expertise and experience.
17. An annual budget (accompanied by a financial forecast for the four-year cycle), which shall have been approved by the Finance Commission, shall be presented to the Council by the Treasurer at the first meeting of the calendar year, and shall be adopted as approved by the said Council. In preparing the annual budget of the IAAF, an adequate amount shall be set aside to carry out the administrative and operational duties of the various Committees and Commissions.

18. The complete set of financial accounts and records of the IAAF shall be audited by an outside accounting firm of international reputation which shall be appointed by the Council for a fixed term of four years subject to earlier termination by the Council at any time. The auditors shall be required to deliver a report to the Council on an annual basis in the form of a true and fair audit of the IAAF's finances.

Status of Council Members in National Federations

19. A Council Member shall, as of right, be a voting member of the council and/or the executive body of his National Federation. He shall also be entitled to vote in the general assembly of his National Federation.

ARTICLE 7

The President

1. The principal elected officer of the IAAF shall be the President.
2. The President shall have the following roles and duties:
 - (a) to preside over all meetings of the Congress, the Council and the Executive Board.
 - (b) to represent the IAAF in all dealings with the IOC and the Association of Summer Olympic International Federations (ASOIF) and any other relevant international organisations.
 - (c) to negotiate or oversee the negotiation of all major contracts on behalf of the IAAF in consultation with the appropriate members of the Executive Board and/or any other relevant persons.
 - (d) to evaluate the performance of the General Secretary and make an annual report to the Council in this regard.
 - (e) to be an ex officio member of all Committees and Commissions.
 - (f) to be an ex officio member of the executive committee of all Area Associations.

- (g) to create any task force or working group he may deem necessary or advisable to address any urgent situation.
 - (h) to be responsible, as the principal elected officer of the IAAF, for the oversight of the operations of the IAAF Office and, where appropriate, to take such measures as he may deem necessary for the proper administration of the IAAF. He shall periodically report to the Council in this regard. Such oversight shall be conducted in close co-operation with the General Secretary.
3. In consultation with the Executive Board, the President may engage such persons as he may deem necessary or advisable for the fulfilment of his role or duties as President.
 4. The President may delegate any of his duties as he considers appropriate.

ARTICLE 8

II **The Executive Board**

1. There shall be an Executive Board composed of the President, the 4 Vice Presidents and the Treasurer.
2. The Executive Board shall meet on at least one occasion between each Council meeting and more often if required to deal with any urgent business that may arise. The General Secretary should be in attendance at all meetings of the Executive Board and the President may also request the attendance of such other persons as may be required.
3. When necessary at Executive Board meetings, the Executive Board may take decisions on the Council's behalf which, because of their urgency, cannot be transferred to the next Council meeting.
4. All decisions of the Executive Board must be reported to the Council at its next meeting. The Council may confirm or otherwise act upon such decisions.

ARTICLE 9

Area Associations

1. Area Associations shall be formed for each of the six groups listed under Article 4.12 and each Member shall be affiliated to the Area Association under which it is listed. Area Associations shall perform an essential role in the IAAF in fostering and developing Athletics in their respective areas taking into consideration the specific needs of their Members.
2. Each Area Association shall be incorporated or registered as a separate legal entity in a Country or Territory within its Area and draw up its own constitution and rules of operation which shall in all cases be limited to operation within its own area and shall in no sense be conflicting with this Constitution or the Rules or Regulations. In the case of conflict between this Constitution and the constitution of an Area Association, the terms of this Constitution shall prevail.
3. The constitution of each Area Association shall establish the following:
 - (a) that there be a central office established to administer the affairs of the Association;
 - (b) that there be a meeting of the members of the Association held at least once every two years;
 - (c) that there be a president and executive council democratically elected by the Association every four years; and
 - (d) that the Association shall be represented on the Council by an elected Area Association Representative.
4. Each Area Association shall:
 - (a) render a detailed, written report of its activities to Congress every two years and, in so doing, draw to the attention of Congress any Athletics-related issues specific to its Area.
 - (b) establish and control a competition structure suitable for the needs of Athletics in its Area.

- (c) grant authorisation for International Invitation Meetings to be held in its Area in accordance with IAAF Rule 2.
 - (d) be responsible for publishing and controlling an annual calendar of all International Competitions to be held at an Area level within its Area. The calendar shall include the national championships of its Members.
 - (e) establish and control from its own resources a development programme having the objective of ensuring the continuity of the development of Athletics in its Area and co-ordinate such a programme with the IAAF's development activities.
 - (f) have the right to be represented at Congress by up to three observers.
 - (g) have the right to make proposals to Congress.
5. If at any time a position as Area Association Representative on the Council becomes vacant, through resignation or otherwise, the General Secretary shall ask the Area Association concerned to elect a Representative within three months to hold office until the next Congress.
6. Neither this Constitution nor the constitution or activities of an Area Association shall constitute the IAAF or the Area Association being an agent of the other or create a partnership, joint venture or similar relationship between the parties, nor shall this Constitution constitute the authorisation of either party to act for or on behalf of the other.

ARTICLE 10

Committees

1. All Committees shall be elected for a period of four years, unless otherwise decided by Congress.
2. The President shall be an ex officio member of all Committees.

3. There shall be at least the following Committees:
 - (a) Technical Committee - the Technical Committee, to whom all questions concerning Technical Rules shall be referred, shall consist of a Chairperson and fifteen individuals. At least three members of the Technical Committee must be female.
 - (b) Women's Committee - the Women's Committee to whom all questions concerning women's Athletics shall be referred, shall consist of a Chairperson and ten individuals. At least two members of the Women's Committee must be male.
 - (c) Race Walking Committee - the Race Walking Committee, to whom all questions concerning race walking shall be referred, shall consist of a Chairperson and ten individuals. At least two members of the Race Walking Committee must be female.
 - (d) Cross Country Committee - the Cross Country Committee, to whom all questions concerning Cross Country and Mountain Running shall be referred, shall consist of a Chairperson and ten individuals. At least two members of the Cross Country Committee must be female.
 - (e) Masters' Committee - the Masters' Committee, to whom all questions concerning masters athletes shall be referred, shall consist of a Chairperson and ten individuals. At least two members of the Masters' Committee must be female.
4. All Committees shall meet when summoned by the General Secretary and their recommendations shall be reported to the Council through their respective Committee Chairpersons.
5. Individual members of Committees (excluding ex officio members) must come from different Countries or Territories. If an Area Association is not represented on a Committee, that Area Association President shall nominate one additional person for that Committee, unless the Area Association's Constitution provides otherwise, until the next election.

Extraordinary vacancies on IAAF elected Committees

6. If, at any time, a position on a Committee becomes vacant through resignation or otherwise, the following action shall be taken:

- (a) should the vacancy be for an Area Association Representative, the General Secretary shall ask the Area Association to nominate a Representative within three months to hold office until the next Congress.
- (b) should the vacancy be for an individually elected member, then the candidate with the highest number of votes of those not elected for that Committee at the last election shall be appointed by the Council to hold office until the next Congress.

ARTICLE 11

Official Languages

1. The official languages of the IAAF shall be English and French.
2. The Constitution and Rules and Regulations, Minutes, Reports and other communications shall be drawn up in English and French and in any other language(s) as the Council may decide.
3. In all cases of a difference in interpretation of any text, the English version shall apply.
4. All documents or letters addressed to the IAAF shall be in English or French.
5. At Congress meetings, each delegate of a Member may speak in his own language. Simultaneous translations must be made in Arabic, German, Russian and Spanish, in addition to English and French. Simultaneous translations may be made from and into any additional language required, provided that the cost of this can be met by, or on behalf of, the Member requesting the additional language.

ARTICLE 12

Amendments to the Constitution

1. Amendments to the Constitution may be made at any Congress. Only the Congress shall be entitled to make amendments to the Constitution.
2. A proposal to amend the Constitution, unless this is proposed by the Council, must be submitted to the General Secretary by a Member, or by an Area Association council or congress, at least six months prior to the Congress at which it is to be considered. All proposals, together with the recommendations of the Council in relation to such proposals, shall be sent by the General Secretary to the Members at least three months before the Congress.
3. A proposal for amendment to the Constitution may be withdrawn at any time but a withdrawal by a Member must be in writing unless it is made by the head of the delegation of that Member during the Congress.
4. To be accepted, any proposal to amend the Constitution must obtain a Special Majority.
5. Any subsequent amendments that may be necessary to the wording of Articles of the Constitution which have been passed by Congress can only be made by the President (or by any person or persons nominated by him for such purpose) or by the General Secretary, and this provided no material change to the decision of Congress is made.
6. The amendments referred to in Article 12.5 shall be pointed out to the Council at the first opportunity and, if necessary, to Congress.
7. Amendments to the Constitution adopted by Congress shall take effect on the publication of the Constitution in English, unless otherwise specified by the Congress. The Constitution shall be published in English by the 1st of November and in French by the 1st of December of the same year.

ARTICLE 13

Amendments to the Rules

1. Amendments to the Rules may be made at any Congress.
2. A proposal to amend any Rule including a Technical Rule, unless made by the Council or any permanent Committee, must be submitted to the General Secretary at least six months prior to the Congress at which it is to be considered. A proposal to amend a Rule may only be submitted by a Member, the Council, a Council Member, any permanent Committee, any Commission established by the Council, or by an Area Association council or congress.
3. A proposal for amendment to a Rule may be withdrawn at any time but a withdrawal by a Member must be in writing unless it is made by the head of the delegation of that Member during the Congress.
4. All proposals for amendment to a Technical Rule shall be sent by the General Secretary to the Technical Committee and/or, where relevant, to another Committee or any Commission established by the Council for study. After receiving the recommendations, the Council shall decide on each proposal.
5. The Council shall give its recommendations on all proposals for amendment to a Rule other than a Technical Rule.
6. The Council shall also identify and make preliminary decisions on those proposals for amendment of a Technical Rule, if any, which for their importance or for their controversial or sensitive nature shall be submitted to the Congress for its final decision.
7. All decisions of the Council on the proposals to amend a Technical Rule and all proposals to amend a Rule other than a Technical Rule, with the recommendations of the Council, shall be sent by the General Secretary to Members at least three months before the Congress.

8. The Congress shall:
 - (a) receive information on all interim amendments to Technical Rules made by Council in accordance with Article 6.11(c);
 - (b) receive information on all decisions made by Council regarding proposals to amend Technical Rules in accordance with Article 13.4;
 - (c) receive information on the recommendations made by Council on all proposals to amend a Rule other than a Technical Rule in accordance with Article 13.5, and make decisions on those proposals;
 - (d) receive information on the recommendations made by Council on all proposals for amendment to Technical Rules which the Council has submitted to Congress in accordance with Article 13.6, and make decisions on those proposals;
 - (e) receive information and decide whether the interim amendments to Rules other than Technical Rules, made by the Council in accordance with Article 6.11(c) shall be permanent; and
 - (f) receive information on the decisions in urgent matters relating to the Rules made by the Council in accordance with Article 6.11(d).
9. To be accepted, the following must obtain an Absolute Majority in a Congress vote:
 - (a) any proposal to make permanent an interim amendment to a Rule made by Council in accordance with Article 6.11(c) since the previous Congress;
 - (b) any proposal to amend a Rule other than a Technical Rule; and
 - (c) any proposal to amend a Technical Rule that has been submitted to Congress under Article 13.6.
10. When an amendment to a Rule is adopted by Congress (other than an interim amendment by the Council already in effect which has been made permanent by the Congress), a fixed date for when the amendment shall take effect shall be stated, failing which the amendment shall take effect

on the date of publication of the new IAAF Competition Rules handbook in English in accordance with Article 13.13.

11. Any subsequent amendments that may be necessary to the wording of the Rules which have been passed by Congress can only be made by the President (or by any person or persons nominated by him for such purpose) or by the General Secretary, and this provided no material change to the decision of Congress is made.
12. The amendments referred to in Article 13.11 shall be pointed out to the Council at the first opportunity and, if necessary, to the Congress.
13. The IAAF Competition Rules handbook incorporating the changes to the Rules made by or reported to Congress shall be published in English by the 1st of November and in French by the 1st of December of the same year.

ARTICLE 14

Suspensions and other Sanctions

1. The Congress shall have the following powers under this Article:
 - (a) to suspend a Member from Membership for a fixed period or until a specified set of circumstances changes or ceases to exist;
 - (b) to reinstate a Member who has been suspended under (a) above, before the end of the fixed period or before the set of circumstances specified has changed or ceased to exist;
 - (c) to caution or censure a Member;
 - (d) to issue fines against a Member;
 - (e) to withhold grants or subsidies from a Member;
 - (f) to exclude a Member's athletes from any one or more of the types of International Meeting defined in the Rules;

- (g) to remove or deny accreditation to officers or other representatives of a Member; and
 - (h) to impose any other sanction it may deem to be appropriate.
2. The Congress may exercise its suspensive powers under Article 14.1(a), and may reinstate a Member under Article 14.1(b) only if:
- (a) a proposal for such suspension or reinstatement, as the case may be, has been received by the General Secretary at least six months before the relevant Congress meeting (unless the Member is already suspended by the Council, or is suspended by the Council during those six months); and
 - (b) either:
 - (i) the proposal has been sent by the General Secretary to Members at least four months before the said Congress; or
 - (ii) the Members have been informed at least four months before the said Congress of a Member's suspension by the Council and of a Council proposal that the Member be suspended by Congress; or
 - (iii) the Members have been informed at least four months before the said Congress of a Council proposal that the Member should be reinstated; or
 - (iv) the Members have been informed in writing, before the start of the Congress, that the Council has suspended a Member within the four months preceding the Congress and of a Council proposal that the Member should be suspended by Congress; and
 - (c) the proposal obtains a Special Majority.
3. The Congress may exercise its suspensive powers under Article 14.1(a) only if:
- (a) a Member has failed to pay the subscription for the preceding year by the 31st of December of that year; or

- (b) in the opinion of the Congress, the Member is in breach of the Constitution or any one or more of the Rules; or
 - (c) the conduct of the Member, or the Government of the Country or Territory that the Member represents breaches, or remains in breach of, the Objects of the IAAF; or
 - (d) the Congress considers that the Member does not fulfil the requirements of eligibility for Membership.
4. Before the Congress may exercise its suspensive powers under Article 14.1(a), the Member must have been sent notice in writing of the grounds for suspension at least one month before the Congress meeting, at which the Member will be afforded a reasonable opportunity of being heard.
5. A Member who has been suspended by the Congress under Article 14.1(a) may request, provided that notice in writing is received by the General Secretary at least six months before the next ensuing Congress, that a proposal for that Member's re-instatement be considered at the next Congress meeting.
6. A Member who has been suspended by the Congress under Article 14.1(a) shall automatically cease to be suspended:
- (a) at the end of the fixed period, or
 - (b) once, in the opinion of Council, the set of circumstances specified has changed or ceases to exist.
7. The Council shall have the following powers under this Article:
- (a) to suspend a Member from Membership until the next meeting of Congress or for any shorter period;
 - (b) to reinstate a Member who has been suspended by the Council in accordance with Article 14.7(a);
 - (c) to caution or censure a Member;
 - (d) to issue fines against a Member;

- (e) to withhold grants or subsidies from a Member;
 - (f) to exclude a Member's athletes from any one or more of the types of International Meeting defined in the Rules;
 - (g) to remove or deny accreditation to officers or other representatives of a Member; and
 - (h) to impose any other sanction it may deem to be appropriate.
8. The Council may exercise its suspensive powers under Article 14.7(a) only if:
- (a) a Member has failed to pay the appropriate subscription for the preceding year by the 31st of December of that year; or
 - (b) in the opinion of the Council, the Member is in breach of the Constitution or any one or more of the Rules; or
 - (c) the conduct of the Member, or the Government of the Country or Territory that the Member represents breaches, or remains in breach of, the Objects of the IAAF; or
 - (d) the Council considers that the Member does not fulfil the requirements of eligibility for Membership.⁹ Before the Council may exercise its suspensive powers under Article 14.7(a), the Member must have been sent a notice in writing of the grounds for suspension and must have been given a reasonable opportunity to be heard on the matter.
10. Any hearing under Article 14.9 shall take place before a three person panel appointed by the President no later than 60 days following the date of service of the above notice on the Member. The panel shall report in writing to the Council at its next meeting and the Council shall decide whether or not to suspend the Member on the basis of the findings in the panel's report. The Council's decision shall be communicated to the Member in writing.
11. A decision of the Council whether to suspend a Member under Article 14.7(a) or to issue any other sanction under Article 14.7 shall be subject to an appeal before the Court of Arbitration for Sport (CAS).

12. In any case where a Member has been suspended or has had any other sanction issued against it by the Council in accordance with Article 14.11, such a decision, together with any CAS award where applicable, shall be reported to the next Congress which shall take any further action it considers to be necessary.

ARTICLE 15

Disputes

1. All disputes arising under this Constitution shall, in accordance with its provisions, be subject to an appeal to the Court of Arbitration for Sport in Lausanne (CAS).
2. The CAS appeal shall be in accordance with the rules of CAS currently in force, provided always that the CAS Panel shall be bound to apply the Articles of this Constitution and the appellant shall file its statement of appeal within sixty days of the date of communication in writing of the decision that is to be appealed.
3. The decision of CAS shall be final and binding on the parties and no right of appeal will lie from the CAS decision. The decision shall have immediate effect and all Members shall take all necessary action to ensure that it is effective.
4. The governing law of any such appeal shall be the law of Monaco and the arbitration shall be conducted in English, unless the parties agree otherwise.
5. All disputes arising under the Rules and Regulations shall be resolved in accordance with their provisions.

ARTICLE 16

Governing Law

The governing law of the IAAF shall be the law of Monaco.

ARTICLE 17

IAAF Office

1. The registered office of the IAAF shall be in Monaco at a location to be determined by the Council. Any decision to change the registered office to a location outside of Monaco may be made only with the approval of Congress.
2. The IAAF Office shall carry out the daily administration of the IAAF in accordance with the decisions of the Congress, the Council, the President and the Executive Board.
3. The IAAF Office shall be managed by the General Secretary.

ARTICLE 18

Dissolution

1. The IAAF may be dissolved only at a Special Congress convened for the purpose and by a Special Majority.
2. In the event of dissolution, the Congress shall appoint one or more liquidators who shall discharge all debts and liabilities incurred on behalf of the IAAF. The remaining assets, if any, shall be donated to a suitable body for the ongoing promotion and development of Athletics.
3. At the conclusion of the liquidation, the liquidators shall submit a final report to the Congress, which shall declare the liquidation closed.



Villa Miraflores
Offices of the IAAF President and General Secretary

ABOUT THE IAAF

COUNCIL 2007-2011

■ On Council since ● In current position since



Lamine Diack (Senegal)
President
■ 1976 ● 1999



Sergey Bubka (Ukraine)
Senior Vice President
■ 2001 ● 2007



Robert Hersh (USA)
Vice President
■ 1999 ● 2007



Sebastian Coe (GB & NI)
Vice President
■ 2003 ● 2007



Dahlan Al-Hamad (Qatar)
Vice President
■ 2003 ● 2007



Jean Poczobut (France)
Honorary Treasurer
■ 1995 ● 2003



Hamad Kalkaba Malboum (Cameroon)
Africa Area Group Representative
■ 2007



Shri Suresh Kalmadi, MP (India)
Asia Area Group Representative
■ 2001



Hansjörg Wirz (Switzerland)
Europe Area Group Representative
■ 1999



Neville McCook (Jamaica)
NACAC Area Group Representative
■ 1999



William Bailey (Australia)
Oceania Area Group Representative
■ 1998



Roberto Gesta de Melo (Brazil)
South America Area Group Representative
■ 1991

Individual Members



Alberto Juantorena Danger
(Cuba) ■ 1987



César Moreno Bravo
(Mexico) ■ 1991



Jung-Ki Park
(Korea) ■ 1991



Helmut Digel
(Germany)
■ 1995 ● 2007



Nawal El Moutawakel
(Morocco) ■ 1995



Abby Hoffman
(Canada) ■ 1995



Leonard Chuene
(South Africa)
■ 1999 ● 2007



Isaiah Kiplagat
(Kenya) ■ 1999



José-Maria Odriozola
(Spain) ■ 1999



Ilkka Kanerva
(Finland) ■ 2003



Katsuyuki Tanaka
(Japan) ■ 2007



Valentin Balakhnichev
(Russia) ■ 2007



Anna Riccardi
(Italy) ■ 2007



Chaoyi Luo
(P.R. China) ■ 2007



Pauline Davis-Thompson
(Bahamas) ■ 2007



Pierre Weiss (France)
General Secretary
[ex officio Member ● 2006]

COMMITTEES

2007-2011

TECHNICAL COMMITTEE

Chairperson

Jorge SALCEDO (Portugal)

Members

Gabriel ABAD (Spain)

Filbert BAYI (Tanzania)

Pierre DELACOUR (France)

Julio Roberto GOMEZ (Colombia)

Klaus HARTZ (Germany)

David KATZ (USA)

David LITTLEWOOD (Great Britain & N.I.)

Madeleine MELANDER (Sweden)

Idalberto Jesus MOLINA HERNANDEZ (Cuba)

Anna RICCARDI (Italy)

Brian ROE (Australia)

Yukio SEKI (Japan)

Chunde SHEN (P. R. China)

Fatou SISSOKO (Senegal)

Kari WAUHKONEN (Finland)

Vadim ZELICHENOK (Russia)

Honorary Life Chairperson

Carl-Gustav TOLLEMAR (Sweden)

WOMEN'S COMMITTEE

Chairperson

Claire CHEHAB (Lebanon)

Members

Yuko ARIMORI (Japan)
Zhanna BLOCK (Ukraine)
Hassiba BOULMERKA (Algeria)
Maria Caridad COLON RUENES (Cuba)
Heike DRECHSLER (Germany)
Eleonor FROELICH (Chile)
Grace JACKSON (Jamaica)
Dobromir KARAMARINOV (Bulgaria)
Glynis NUNN-CEARNS (Australia)
Irina PRIVALOVA (Russia)
Mourad SNOUSSI (Tunisia)
Gabriela SZABO (Romania)

Honorary Life Chairperson

Ilse BECHTHOLD (Germany)

RACE WALKING COMMITTEE

Chairperson

Maurizio DAMILANO (Italy)

Members

Khaled AMARA (Tunisia)
Robert BOWMAN (USA)
Sari ESSAYAH (Finland)
Fumio IMAMURA (Japan)
Viacheslav KRASNOV (Russia)
Peter MARLOW (Great Britain & N.I.)
Fausto MENDOZA CAJAS (Ecuador)
Gabriel ROLDAN OLVERA (Mexico)
Luis SALADIE (Spain)
Jane SAVILLE (Australia)
Shande YANG (P. R. China)

CROSS COUNTRY COMMITTEE*Chairperson*

Otto KLAPPERT (Germany)

Members

Beatrice AYIKORU (Uganda)

David BEDFORD (Great Britain & N.I.)

Carlos CARDOSO (Portugal)

Siddig IBRAHIM (Sudan)

Luis Miguel LANDA (Spain)

Anne LORD (Australia)

Massimo MAGNANI (Italy)

David OKEYO (Kenya)

Marcos OVIEDO (Venezuela)

Keisuke SAWAKI (Japan)

Thelma WRIGHT (Canada)

MASTERS' COMMITTEE*Chairperson*

César MORENO BRAVO (Mexico)

Members

Jim BLAIR (New Zealand)

Bridget CUSHEN (Great Britain & N.I.)

Danny DANIELS (Canada)

Jorge DE LA CANALE (Argentina)

Leonie Paulette ETONG (Cameroon)

Rex HARVEY (USA)

Marina HOERNECKE-GIL (Spain)

Pierluigi MIGLIORINI (Italy)

Vadim MARSHEV (Russia)

Dieter MASSIN (Germany)

Shigenobu MUROFUSHI (Japan)

Dawei WANG (P. R. China)

AREA ASSOCIATIONS

CONFEDERATION AFRICAINE D'ATHLETISME (CAA)

President: Hamed KALKABA MALBOUM (Cameroon)
General Secretary: Lamine FATY (Senegal)
Treasurer: Doudou JOOF (The Gambia)

ASIAN ATHLETICS ASSOCIATION (AAA)

President: Shri Suresh KALMADI (India)
Secretary-Treasurer: Maurice NICHOLAS (Singapore)

EUROPEAN ATHLETICS ASSOCIATION (EAA)

President: Hansjörg WIRZ (Switzerland)
Treasurer: Karel PILNY (Czech Republic)
Director General: Christian MILZ (Switzerland)

NORTH AMERICAN, CENTRAL AMERICAN AND CARIBBEAN ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION (NACAC)

President: Neville McCOOK (Jamaica)
General Secretary: Gervais CLARKE (Jamaica)
Treasurer: Alfred EMMANUEL (Saint Lucia)

OCEANIA ATHLETICS ASSOCIATION (OAA)

President: Geoff GARDNER (Norfolk Island)
Executive Director: Yvonne MULLINS (Australia)

CONFEDERACIÓN SUDAMERICANA DE ATLETISMO (Consudatle)

President: Roberto GESTA DE MELO (Brazil)
General Secretary: Hélio Marinho GESTA DE MELO (Brazil)
Treasurer: Miguel BRANDÃO CAMARA (Brazil)

MEMBER FEDERATIONS

*(AFG) = Official abbreviation - [1930] = Year of foundation -
{1936} = Year of affiliation*

AFGHANISTAN (AFG) [1930] {1936}	Afghanistan Athletic Federation
ALBANIA (ALB) [1930] {1936}	Federata Shqiptare e Atletikes
ALGERIA (ALG) [1963] {1964}	Fédération Algérienne d'Athlétisme
AMERICAN SAMOA (ASA) [1976] {1986}	American Samoa Track & Field Association
ANDORRA (AND) [1988] {1989}	Federació Andorrana d'Atletisme
ANGOLA (ANG) [1976] {1981}	Federação Angolana de Atletismo
ANGUILLA (AIA) [1978] {1978}	Anguilla Amateur Athletic Association
ANTIGUA & BARBUDA (ANT) [1960] {1966}	Athletic Association of Antigua and Barbuda
ARGENTINA (ARG) [1954] {1924}	Confederación Argentina de Atletismo
ARMENIA (ARM) [1992] {1993}	Athletic Federation of the Republic of Armenia
ARUBA (ARU) [1963] {1986}	Arubaanse Atletiek Bond
AUSTRALIA (AUS) [1897] {1912}	Athletics Australia
AUSTRIA (AUT) [1902] {1912}	Osterreichischer Leichtathletik- Verband
AZERBAIJAN (AZE) [1923] {1993}	Azerbaijan Athletics Federation
BAHAMAS (BAH) [1952] {1952}	Bahamas Association of Athletic Associations
BAHRAIN (BRN) [1974] {1976}	Bahrain Athletics Association
BANGLADESH (BAN) [1973] {1976}	Bangladesh Amateur Athletic Federation
BARBADOS (BAR) [1947] {1966}	Amateur Athletic Association of Barbados
BELARUS (BLR) [1991] {1993}	Belarus Athletic Federation
BELGIUM (BEL) [1889] {1912}	Ligue Royale Belge d'Athlétisme
BELIZE (BIZ) [1956] {1962}	Belize Amateur Athletic Association
BENIN (BEN) [1960] {1964}	Fédération Béninoise d'Athlétisme Amateur
BERMUDA (BER) [1946] {1974}	Bermuda Track & Field Association
BHUTAN (BHU) [1972] {1984}	Bhutan Amateur Athletic Federation
BOLIVIA (BOL) [1929] {1972}	Federación Atletica de Bolivia

BOSNIA & HERZEGOVINA (BIH) [1946] {1993}	Athletic Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina
BOTSWANA (BOT) [1972] {1974}	Botswana Athletics Association
BRAZIL (BRA) [1914] {1924}	Confederação Brasileira de Atletismo
BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS (IVB) [1972] {1972}	British Virgin Islands Amateur Athletic Association
BRUNEI (BRU) [1953] {1954}	Brunei Amateur Athletic Association
BULGARIA (BUL) [1924] {1926}	Bulgarian Athletic Federation
BURKINA FASO (BUR) [1961] {1962}	Fédération Burkinabé d'Athlétisme
BURUNDI (BDI) [1960] {1975}	Fédération d'Athlétisme du Burundi
CAMBODIA (CAM) [1956] {1995}	Khmer Amateur Athletic Federation
CAMEROON (CMR) [1957] {1960}	Fédération Camerounaise d'Athlétisme
CANADA (CAN) [1889] {1912}	Athletics Canada/Athlétisme Canada
CAPE VERDE ISLANDS (CPV) [1989]{1989}	Federação Caboverdiana de Atletismo
CAYMAN ISLANDS (CAY) [1980] {1981}	Cayman Islands Amateur Athletic Association
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC (CAF) [1962] {1964}	Fédération Centrafricaine d'Athlétisme
CHAD (CHA) [1963] {1966}	Fédération Tchadienne d'Athlétisme
CHILE (CHI) [1914] {1924}	Federación Atletica de Chile
CHINA (CHN) [1924] {1954} (People's Republic of)	Athletic Association of the People's Republic of China
COLOMBIA (COL) [1937] {1948}	Federación Colombiana de Atletismo
COMOROS (COM) [1981] {1981}	Fédération Comorienne d'Athlétisme
CONGO (CGO) [1962] {1962}	Fédération Congolaise d'Athlétisme
CONGO (COD) (Democratic Republic of) [1949 - Reformed 1963] {1964}	Fédération d'Athlétisme du Congo
COOK ISLANDS (COK) [1962] {1966}	Athletics Cook Islands Incorporated
COSTA RICA (CRC) [1960] {1962}	Federación Costarricense de Atletismo
CROATIA (CRO) [1912] {1993}	Hrvatski Atletski Savez
CUBA (CUB) [1922] {1964}	Federación Cubana de Atletismo
CYPRUS (CYP) [1983] {1983}	The Amateur Athletic Association of Cyprus
CZECH REPUBLIC (CZE) [1897] {1920}	Ceský atletický svaz
DENMARK (DEN) [1907] {1912}	Dansk Atletik Forbund

DJIBOUTI (DJI) [1978] {1982}	Fédération Djiboutienne d'Athlétisme
DOMINICA (DMA) [1985] {1986}	Dominica Amateur Athletics Association
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC (DOM) [1953]{1958}	Federación Dominicana de Asociaciones de Atletismo
ECUADOR (ECU) [1925] {1924}	Federación Ecuatoriana de Atletismo
EAST TIMOR (TLS) [2000] {2003}	Federaçao Timor-Leste de Atletismo
EGYPT (EGY) [1910] {1912}	Egyptian Athletic Federation
EQUATORIAL GUINEA (GEQ) [1979] {1986}	Federación Ecuato-Guineana de Atletismo
ERITREA (ERI) [1992] {1997}	Eritrean National Athletics Federation
ESTONIA (EST) [1920] {1928}	Estonian Athletic Association
ETHIOPIA (ETH) [1961] {1950}	Ethiopian Athletic Federation
FIJI (FJI) [1949] {1950}	Athletics Fiji
FINLAND (FIN) [1906] {1912}	Suomen Urheiluliitto RY
FRANCE (FRA) [1920] {1912}	Fédération Française d'Athlétisme
FRENCH POLYNESIA (PYF) [1989 - Reformed 1996] {1963}	Fédération d'Athlétisme de Polynésie Française
GABON (GAB) [1960] {1966}	Fédération Gabonaise d'Athlétisme
THE GAMBIA (GAM) [1960] {1964}	The Gambia Athletic Association
GEORGIA (GEO) [1991] {1993}	Athletic Federation of Georgia
GERMANY (GER) [1898 - Reformed 1949; United with GDR 1990] {1912}	Deutscher Leichtathletik Verband
GHANA (GHA) [1944] {1952}	Ghana Athletic Association
GIBRALTAR (GIB) [1954] {1958}	Gibraltar Amateur Athletic Association
GREAT BRITAIN & NORTHERN IRELAND (GBR) [1880] {1932}	UK Athletics
GREECE (GRE) [1897] {1924}	Association Hellénique d'Athlétisme Amateur
GRENADA (GRN) [1924] {1970}	Grenada Amateur Athletic Association
GUAM (GUM) [1976] {1986}	Guam Track & Field Association
GUATEMALA (GUA) [1945] {1952}	Federación Nacional de Atletismo
GUINEA (GUI) [1959] {1964}	Fédération Guinéenne d'Athlétisme Amateur
GUINEA-BISSAU (GBS) [1988] {1991}	Federaçao de Atletismo da Guiné-Bissau
GUYANA (GUY) [1948] {1948}	Amateur Athletic Association of Guyana

HAITI (HAI) [1969] {1970}	Fédération Haitienne d'Athlétisme Amateur
HONDURAS (HON) [1951] {1968}	Federación Nacional Hondureña de Atletismo
HONG KONG-CHINA (HKG) [1951] {1952}	Hong Kong Amateur Athletic Association
HUNGARY (HUN) [1897] {1912}	Magyar Atlétikai Szövetség
ICELAND (ISL) [1947] {1947}	Icelandic Athletic Federation
INDIA (IND) [1946] {1932}	Athletics Federation of India
INDONESIA (INA) [1950] {1958}	Persatuan Atletik Seluruh Indonesia
IRAN (IRI) [1936] {1948}	Amateur Athletic Federation of Islamic Republic of Iran
IRAQ (IRQ) [1957] {1948}	Iraqi Amateur Athletic Federation
IRELAND (IRL) [1937] {1938}	Athletic Association of Ireland
ISRAEL (ISR) [1913] {1950}	Israeli Athletic Association
ITALY (ITA) [1906] {1920}	Federazione Italiana di Atletica Leggera
IVORY COAST (CIV) [1960] {1964}	Fédération Ivoirienne d'Athlétisme
JAMAICA (JAM) [1932] {1948}	Jamaica Amateur Athletic Association
JAPAN (JPN) [1925] {1925}	Japan Association of Athletics Federations
JORDAN (JOR) [1961] {1966}	Jordan Amateur Athletic Federation
KAZAKHSTAN (KAZ) [1959] {1993}	Athletic Federation of the Republic of Kazakhstan
KENYA (KEN) [1951] {1954}	Athletics Kenya
KIRIBATI (KIR) [1999] {1999}	Kiribati Athletics Association
KOREA (KOR) [1945] {1947}	Korea Athletics Federation
KOREA (PRK) [1955] {1956}	Amateur Athletic Association of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea
(Democratic People's Republic of)	
KUWAIT (KUW) [1957] {1962}	Kuwait Amateur Athletic Federation
KYRGHYZSTAN (KGZ) [1964] {1993}	Athletic Federation of the Kyrgyz Republic
LAOS (LAO) [1958] {1962}	Lao Amateur Athletic Federation
LATVIA (LAT) [1921] {1923}	Latvian Athletic Association
LEBANON (LIB) [1945] {1947}	Fédération Libanaise d'Athlétisme
LESOTHO (LES) [1913] {1970}	Lesotho Amateur Athletics Association

LIBERIA (LBR) [1955] {1956}	Liberia Track & Field Federation
LIBYA (LBA) [1962] {1964}	Jamhiriya Amateur Athletic Federation
LIECHTENSTEIN (LIE) [1936] {1946}	Liechtensteiner Turn-und-Leichtathletik Verband
LITHUANIA (LTU) [1921] {1913}	Athletic Federation of Lithuania
LUXEMBOURG (LUX) [1928] {1952}	Fédération Luxembourgeoise d'Athlétisme
MACAO (MAC) [1987] {1987}	Associação de Atletismo de Macau
MACEDONIA (MKD) [1920 - Reformed 1993] {1993}	Atletski Sojuz na Makedonija
MADAGASCAR (MAD) [1962] {1962}	Fédération Malagasy d'Athlétisme
MALAWI (MAW) [1967] {1968}	Athletics Association of Malawi
MALAYSIA (MAS) [1906 - Reformed 1963] {1964}	Malaysia Amateur Athletic Union
MALDIVES (MDV) [1983] {1987}	Athletics Association of Maldives
MALI (MLI) [1960] {1962}	Fédération Malienne d'Athlétisme Amateur
MALTA (MLT) [1928] {1936}	Malta Amateur Athletic Association
MARSHALL ISLANDS (MHL) [1987] {1987}	Marshall Islands Athletics
MAURITANIA (MTN) [1962] {1964}	Fédération d'Athlétisme de la République Islamique de Mauritanie
MAURITIUS (MRI) [1952] {1958}	Mauritius Amateur Athletic Association
MEXICO (MEX) [1933] {1926}	Federación Mexicana de Atletismo
MICRONESIA (FSM) [1996] {1997}	Federated States of Micronesia Athletic Association
MOLDOVA (MDA) [1991] {1993}	Federatia de Atletism din Republica Moldova
MONACO (MON) [1984] {1984}	Fédération Monégasque d'Athlétisme
MONGOLIA (MGL) [1960] {1962}	Mongolian Athletic Federation
MONTENEGRO (MNE) [1948] {2006}	Atletski Savez Crne Gore
MONTserrat (MNT) [1971] {1974}	Montserrat Amateur Athletic Association
MOROCCO (MAR) [1957] {1958}	Fédération Royale Marocaine d'Athlétisme
MOZAMBIQUE (MOZ) [1978] {1978}	Federação Mocambicana de Atletismo
MYANMAR (MYA) [1947] {1947}	Myanmar Track & Field Federation
NAMIBIA (NAM) [1990] {1991}	Athletics Namibia
NAURU (NRU) [1967] {1968}	Nauru Amateur Athletic Association
NEPAL (NEP) [1948] {1958}	Nepal Athletics Association
NETHERLANDS (NED) [1901] {1920}	Koninklijke Nederlandse Atletiek Unie

NETHERLANDS ANTILLES (AHO) [1934 - Reformed 1962] {1958}	Nederlands Antilliaanse Atletiek Unie
NEW ZEALAND (NZL) [1887] {1932}	Athletics New Zealand
NICARAGUA (NCA) [1964] {1966}	Federación Nicaragüense de Atletismo Aficionado
NIGER (NIG) [1961] {1964}	Fédération Nigérienne d'Athlétisme
NIGERIA (NGR) [1944] {1948}	The Athletic Federation of Nigeria
NORFOLK ISLAND (NFI) [1993] {1995}	Athletics Norfolk Island
NORTHERN MARIANAS ISLANDS (NMI) [1980] {1989}	Northern Marianas Islands Amateur Track and Field Federation
NORWAY (NOR) [1896] {1912}	Norges Fri-Idrettsforbund
OMAN (OMA) [1982] {1982}	Oman Athletic Association
PAKISTAN (PAK) [1947] {1962}	Athletics Federation of Pakistan
PALAU (PLW) [1994] {1997}	Palau Track & Field Association
PALESTINE (PLE) [1964] {1978}	The Palestine Athletic Federation
PANAMA (PAN) [1945] {1950}	Federación Panameña de Atletismo
PAPUA NEW GUINEA (PNG) [1961] {1962}	Papua New Guinea Athletic Union
PARAGUAY (PAR) [1947] {1960}	Federación Paraguaya de Atletismo
PERU (PER) [1918] {1926}	Federación Peruana de Atletismo
PHILIPPINES (PHI) [1961] {1964}	Philippine Amateur Track & Field Association
POLAND (POL) [1919] {1921}	Polski Związek Lekkiej Atletyki
PORTUGAL (POR) [1921] {1926}	Federação Portuguesa de Atletismo
PUERTO RICO (PUR) [1947] {1948}	Federación de Atletismo de Puerto Rico
QATAR (QAT) [1963] {1966}	Qatar Association of Athletics Federation
ROMANIA (ROU) [1912] {1913}	Federatia Romana de Atletism
RUSSIA (RUS) [1911] {1912}	All-Russia Athletic Federation
RWANDA (RWA) [1973] {1974}	Fédération Rwandaise d'Athlétisme Amateur
SAINT KITTS & NEVIS (SKN) [1961] {1978}	Saint Kitts and Nevis Amateur Athletic Association
SAINT LUCIA (LCA) [1978] {1978}	Saint Lucia Athletics Association

SAINT VINCENT (VIN) [1943] {1974}	Saint Vincent & The Grenadines Amateur Athletic Association
EL SALVADOR (ESA) [1943] {1958}	Federación Salvadoreña de Atletismo
SAMOA (SAM) [1962] {1964}	Athletics Samoa
SAN MARINO (SMR) [1969] {1976}	Federazione Sammarinese di Atletica Leggera
SAO TOME E PRINCIPE (STP) [1980] {1981} (Democratic Republic of)	Federacao Santomense de Atletismo
SAUDI ARABIA (KSA) [1963] {1964}	Saudi Arabian Athletics Federation
SENEGAL (SEN) [1960] {1962}	Fédération Sénégalaise d'Athlétisme
SERBIA (SRB) [1948] {2003}	Atletski Savez Srbije
SEYCHELLES (SEY) [1967] {1978}	Seychelles Amateur Athletics Federation
SIERRA LEONE (SLE) [1951] {1958}	Sierra Leone Athletics Association
SINGAPORE (SIN) [1934] {1966}	Singapore Amateur Athletic Association
SLOVAK REPUBLIC (SVK) [1939] {1993}	Slovak Athletic Federation
SLOVENIA (SLO) [1948] {1993}	Atletska Zveza Slovenije
SOLOMON ISLANDS (SOL) [1980] {1981}	Athletics Solomon
SOMALIA (SOM) [1959] {1962}	Somali Athletics Federation
SOUTH AFRICA (RSA) [1894 - Reformed 1992] {1913}	Athletics South Africa
SPAIN (ESP) [1918] {1920}	Real Federación Española de Atletismo
SRI LANKA (SRI) [1922] {1938}	Athletic Association of Sri Lanka
SUDAN (SUD) [1959] {1960}	Sudan Athletic Association
SURINAM (SUR) [1955] {1960}	Surinaamse Athletiek Bond
SWAZILAND (SWZ) [1969] {1970}	Swaziland Athletics Association
SWEDEN (SWE) [1895] {1912}	Svenska Friidrottsförbundet
SWITZERLAND (SUI) [1905] {1913}	Schweizerischer Leichtathletik- Verband
SYRIA (SYR) [1952] {1962}	Syrian Arab Amateur Athletic Federation
CHINESE TAIPEI (TPE) [1914] {1956}	Chinese Taipei Track & Field Association
TAJIKISTAN (TJK) [1932] {1993}	Athletic Federation of Tajikistan
TANZANIA (TAN) [1954] {1960}	Tanzania Amateur Athletic Association
THAILAND (THA) [1948] {1952}	Athletic Association of Thailand
TOGO (TOG) [1963] {1966}	Fédération Togolaise d'Athlétisme Amateur
TONGA (TGA) [1962] {1962}	Tonga Amateur Athletic Association
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO (TRI) [1945 - Reformed 1971] {1962}	National Amateur Athletic Association of Trinidad & Tobago

TUNISIA (TUN) [1957] {1958}	Fédération Tunisienne d'Athlétisme
TURKEY (TUR) [1922] {1912}	Türkiye Atletizm Federasyonu
TURKMENISTAN (TKM) [1992] {1993}	Amateur Athletic Federation of Turkmenistan
TURKS & CAICOS ISLANDS (TKS) [1977] {1978}	Turks & Caicos Islands Amateur Athletic Association
TUVALU (TUV) [2004] {2008}	Tuvalu Athletics Association
UGANDA (UGA) [1925] {1954}	Uganda Athletics Federation
UKRAINE (UKR) [1991] {1993}	Ukrainian Athletic Federation
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES (UAE) [1976] {1978}	United Arab Emirates Athletics Association
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (USA) [1888] {1912}	USA Track & Field
URUGUAY (URU) [1918] {1924}	Confederación Atlética del Uruguay
UZBEKISTAN (UZB) [1950] {1993}	Athletic Federation of Uzbekistan
VANUATU (VAN) [1965] {1966}	Vanuatu Athletic Federation
VENEZUELA (VEN) [1948] {1948}	Federación Venezolana de Atletismo
VIETNAM (VIE) [1951] {1952}	Vietnam Athletic Association
US VIRGIN ISLANDS (ISV) [1963] {1966}	Virgin Islands Track & Field Federation
YEMEN (YEM) [1976] {1981} (Republic of)	Yemen Amateur Athletic Federation
ZAMBIA (ZAM) [1949 - Reformed 1964] {1964}	Zambia Amateur Athletic Association
ZIMBABWE (ZIM) [1912] {1958}	National Athletics Association of Zimbabwe

HONORARY MEMBERS

HONORARY LIFE VICE PRESIDENTS

Hanji AOKI (Japan)
Ollan CASSELL (USA)
Amadeo I.D. FRANCIS (Peurto Rico)
Frederick HOLDER (Great Britain and N.I.)
Arne LJUNGQVIST (Sweden)
Dapeng LOU (P.R. China)
Robert STINSON (Great Britain and N.I.)

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Mohamad HASAN (Indonesia)
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Charles MUKORA (Kenya)
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Jamel SIMOHAMED (Algeria)
Artur TAKAC (Croatia) †
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Taizo WATANABE (Japan)
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RECIPIENTS OF THE VETERAN PIN

Awarded in

Gabriel Abad San Martin (Spain)	1995
Harold M. Abrahams (Great Britain & N.I.) †	1948
Hassan Agabani (Sudan)	1972
Olga Acic (Serbia & Montenegro)	2003
Yusef Ahmed Al-Sai (Qatar)	1987
Mahmoud Abu Al-Anain (Qatar)	1999
Luis Alarcón (Chile)	2007
Eisa Al-Dashti (Kuwait) †	1982
Janez Aljancic (Slovenia)	2001
Eidy Alijani (Iran)	2007
Yacoub Al-Lahdan (Bahrain)	1991
Ahmad Al-Rashdan (Kuwait) †	1984
Sheik Soud Hamed Salim Al-Raxahi (Oman)	2005
Suhail Q. Al-Zawawi (Saudi Arabia)	2009
Prince Nawaf bin Mohammed bin Abdullah Al Saud (Saudi Arabia)	1995
Abdallah Al-Suhaibani (Saudi Arabia) †	1987
Sheik Khalid Bin Thani Al Thani (Qatar)	1997
Aldji Abdul Karim Amu (Nigeria)	1995
Peter Andersen (Papua New Guinea)	1989
Geoff Annear (New Zealand)	2001
Hanji Aoki (Japan)	1968
Waldemar Areno (Brazil) †	1986
Charouk Arirachkaran (Thailand)	1986
Howard Aris (Jamaica)	2005
Supanat Ariyamongkol (Thailand)	2003
Surapong Ariyamongkol (Thailand)	2003
Alhaji Arogundade (Nigeria) †	1980
Ebert Artunduaga (Colombia)	1991
Kinichi Asano (Japan) †	1958
Richard Ashenheim (Jamaica) †	1980
Robert Atlasz (Israel) †	1966
Harold I. Austad (New Zealand)	1964
Beatrice Ayikoru (Uganda)	2007

Helio Babo (Brazil)	1980
Yelton Bagnasco (Uruguay)	1995
William F. Bailey (Australia)	2001
Kaare Bakken (Norway) †	1987
Arun Kumar Banerjee (India)	2003
Sir Harry J. Barclay (Great Britain & N.I.) †	1928
Valentin Balakhnitchev (Russia)	2005
William M. Barnard (Great Britain & N.I.) †	1928
Luciano Barra (Italy)	1997
Fernando Bautista (Philippines) †	1984
Ilse Bechthold (Germany)	1984
Abderrahmane Belaid (Algeria)	1997
Harold Berliner (USA) †	1962
Eduardo Bernal (Argentina)	1984
Aristides Lazaro Betancourt Mella (Cuba)	2003
Karl Beuermann (Germany) †	1970
Lalit K. Bhanot (India)	2007
Claude Blackmore (Guyana)	1991
Robert Bobin (France) †	1993
Jerzy Bogobowicz (Poland) †	1980
Paul Boit (Kenya) †	<i>(posthumously)</i> 1993
Valery Borzov (Ukraine)	1997
Emanuel Bosak (Czechoslovakia)	1970
Livingston Bostwick (Bahamas)	1999
Robert Bowman (USA)	1993
Ian Boyd (New Zealand)	1987
Erich Bremicker (Germany)	1993
Graeme Briggs (Australia) †	1991
Charles Harmon Brown (USA) †	2007
Avery Brundage (USA) †	1946
Jacobo Bucaran Ortiz (Ecuador)	1995
Friedrich Burger (Germany) †	1930
Gustavo Cardenas Brou (Peru)	1999
Nils Carlus (Sweden) †	1976
Torsten Carlus (Sweden) †	2005
Ollan Cassell (USA)	1982

Rafael Cavero (Spain)	1976
Don Chadderton (New Zealand)	1997
John Chaplin (USA)	2001
Chi Cheng (Chinese Taipei)	1993
Hiroaki Chosa (Japan)	1986
J. E. Chryssafis (Greece) †	1930
Leonard Chuene (South Africa)	2001
Emile Clemmé (Belgium) †	1952
Ernest H. L. Clynes (Great Britain & N.I.) †	1964
Georgios Costantopoulos (Greece)	2007
Joao C da Costa (Brazil) †	1960
Garang Coulibaly (Senegal)	1999
Jack C. G. Crump (Great Britain & N.I.) †	1958
Enrique Cusicanqui Cabrejos (Peru)	2007
Nils Dahlman (Finland) †	1982
Danny Daniels (Canada)	2007
Wilfried Daniels (South Africa)	2009
Max Danz (Germany) †	1962
Pierre Dasriaux (France) †	1970
Jack W. Davies (Canada) †	1964
Wim de Beer (Netherlands) †	1991
Emiel Declerck (Belgium) †	1974
Wati Deets (Surinam)	1997
Jorge De La Canale (Argentina)	2005
Ismael Delgado Davila (Puerto Rico)	1995
Juan Manuel De Hoz (Spain) †	1982
Evie Dennis (USA)	1999
Lamine Diack (Senegal)	1976
Charles J. Dieges (USA) †	1932
Carl Diem (Germany) †	1930
Helmut Digel (Germany)	2003
Roger Dubief (France) †	1968
Rudolf Dusek (Czechoslovakia)	1978
Jorge Echezarreta (Uruguay)	1991
Armelia Edet (Nigeria)	2009

J. Sigfrid Edström (Sweden) †	1928
Orn Eidsson (Iceland) †	1987
Jorge Ehlers Trostel (Chile)	1993
Bo Ekelund (Sweden) †	1946
Fatima El Faqir (Morocco)	2005
Larry Ellis (USA) †	1997
Nawal El Moutawakel (Morocco)	2001
Alfred Emmanuel (Saint Lucia)	2005
Leopold Englund (Sweden) †	1928
Tage Ericson (Sweden) †	1952
Arthur Eustace (New Zealand)	1986
Fred Lloyd Evans (Gambia)	1991
The Marquess of Exeter (Great Britain & N.I.) †	1950
Felix Faber (Guinea)	1987
John Falchenberg (Norway) †	1946
Daniel J. Ferris (USA) †	1952
Victor Firea (Romania)	1980
Enrique Figuerola (Cuba)	1974
Karamoko Fofana (Ivory Coast) †	1987
Willie Fong (Samoa)	2009
Frantisek Fojt (Czech Republic)	2009
Czeslaw Forys (Poland) †	1964
Amadeo I.D. Francis (Puerto Rico)	1978
Conrad Francis (Grenada)	2009
Jean Frauenlob (Switzerland) †	1978
Georg Frister (Germany)	1986
Eleonor Froehlich (Chile)	2003
Pedro Galvez (Peru) †	1970
Mohamed Gammoudi (Tunisia)	2007
Bisrat Gashawtena (Ethiopia)	2009
Jean Genet (France) †	1928
Roberto Gesta de Melo (Brazil)	1993
Maurice Seri Gnoleba (Ivory Coast)	1993
Arthur Gold (Great Britain & N.I.) †	1970
Victor Goyers (Belgium)	1984

Abraham Green (Israel) †	1976
Anthony Green (Papua New Guinea)	2009
Calvin Greenaway (Antigua)	2009
Giovanni Guabello (Italy) †	1962
Angel Guerreros (Paraguay)	1997
Francis Guilleux (France) †	1964
Egil Gulliksen (Norway)	1989
Vivian Gungaram (Mauritius)	1993
H.H. King Gustav VI Adolf of Sweden †	1934
Al Guy (Ireland)	1999
István Gyulai (Hungary) †	1991
Tellervo Haapaniemi-Koskinin (Finland)	2007
Soliman Hagar (Egypt) †	1987
Muhammad Hanif Malik (Pakistan)	2001
Rose Hart (Ghana)	1999
Marea Hartman (Great Britain & N.I.) †	1972
Mohamad Hasan (Indonesia)	1993
Kristian Hellström (Sweden) †	1964
Heiner Henze (Germany)	1999
Edouard Hermès (Belgium) †	1948
Robert Hersh (USA)	2003
Arthur J. Hodsdon (Australia) †	1966
Abby Hoffman (Canada)	2003
Frederick W. Holder (Great Britain & N.I.)	1972
Ernest J. H. Holt (Great Britain & N.I.) †	1946
Carl-Olaf Homen (Finland)	1991
Murray Hulbert (USA) †	1932
Ian Hume (Canada)	1982
Evan A. Hunter (South Africa) †	1946
Jill Huxley (Australia)	2003
Hans Jaeger (Germany) †	1976
Ludwig Jall (Germany) †	1972
Harry Janssen (Aruba)	2003
Datuk J.M Jegathesan (Malaysia)	1993
Francis Jenevein (France) †	1991

Doudou Joof (The Gambia)	2005
Axel Jörbeck (Sweden) †	1968
Keith Joseph (Trinidad)	2001
Major-General Mouafak Joumaa (Syria)	1995
Alberto Juantorena Danger (Cuba)	1991
Gaston Jurgenson (France) †	1948
Frans Jutte (Netherlands) †	1976
Berodt Jürgen (Bolivia)	2005
Titaua Juventin (French Polynesia)	2009
Nicolai Kalinin (USSR) †	1956
Ahmed Kalkaba Malboum (Cameroon)	2001
Vilem Kanturek (Czechoslovakia) †	1972
Hiromu Kasuga (Japan) †	1966
Seihachi Kawada (Japan)	1991
Urho Kekkonen (Finland) †	1952
Leonid Khomenkov (USSR) †	1964
Hilding Kiellman (Sweden) †	1928
Chang-Keun Kim (Korea) †	1989
Isaiah Kiplagat (Kenya)	1995
Gustavus T. Kirby (USA) †	1928
August Kirsch (Germany) †	1978
S. Kishi (Japan) †	1932
Otto Klappert (Germany)	1993
Gurbaksh Singh Kler (Malaysia) †	1978
Karel Knenicky (Czechoslovakia) †	1960
William J. Ko (Hong Kong)	1995
Go Teng Kok (Philippines)	1999
Alexey Kondrat (Kazakhstan)	2009
Hugo Mario La Nasa (Argentina) †	1987
Philippe Lamblin (France)	2009
Brian Langley (Canada)	1993
Mahmoud Lasheen (Egypt)	1982
Palle Lassen (Denmark) †	1976
Clive Lee (Australia)	1984
Stan G. Leeder (New Zealand) †	1962

Jukka Lehtinen (Finland) †	1972
Raul Leiva (El Salvador)	1995
Gert Leroux (South Africa)	1995
Armando Libotte (Switzerland)	1968
Jacob Lindahl (Sweden) †	1966
Bo Lindman (Sweden) †	1950
John Lister (Great Britain & N.I.)	2003
Arne Ljungqvist (Sweden)	1980
Loh Lin-Kok (Singapore)	1991
Jose Maria Lombardo Rojas (Uruguay)	2003
Victor Lopez (Puerto Rico)	1993
Dapeng Lou (China)	1989
Rolf Lund (Canada)	1997
Marco Antonio Luque (Bolivia)	1993
Gerardo Egana Lyon (Chile)	2003
Joe B. MacCabe (USA) †	1928
Doris Magee (Australia) †	1972
Atma Maharaj (Fiji)	1995
Margaret Mahony (Australia)	1995
Maria Maleszewska (Poland) †	1987
Laura Mangham (Palau)	2007
E. S. Marks (Australia) †	1932
Michel Marmion (France) †	1982
Amelia de Marzo (Argentina) †	1989
Carlo Marzo (Argentina)	1987
Giuseppe Mastropasqua (Italy)	2001
Imre Mátráhazi (Hungary)	1999
Marlene Matthews (Australia)	1993
Raul Maturana (Chile)	1982
Esther Maynard (Barbados)	1995
Neville McCook (Jamaica)	1991
Fletcher McEwen (Australia)	2007
Herbert McKenley (Jamaica) †	1987
Abderrahman Medkouri (Morocco) †	1991
Henri Meley (France) †	1976
Lionel de Mello (Uruguay)	2009

A. Ossie Melville (New Zealand) †	1980
Fausto Mendoza Cajas (Ecuador)	1999
Antonio Menezes Da Trinidad (Sao Tome et Principe)	2007
Paul Méricamp (France) †	1932
J. G. Merrick (Canada) †	1930
Justus W. Meyerhof (Germany) †	1930
Lauri Miettinen (Finland) †	1946
János Mindszenty (Hungary) †	1993
Anthony Minguel (Netherlands Antilles)	1989
Nageeb El Mistikawi (Egypt) †	<i>(posthumously)</i> 1993
Robin Mitchell (Fiji)	2001
Joe Moerman (Netherlands) †	1974
Jesus Molina (Cuba)	1991
Théophile Montcho (Benin)	2003
F. A. Moran (Eire) †	1948
Naili Moran (Turkey) †	1958
Cesar Moreno Bravo (Mexico)	1974
A. Lee Morrison (Australia) †	1982
Fernando Mota (Portugal)	2009
Pascal Mouassiposso Mackonguy (Congo)	1982
Ridha Mrad (Tunisia)	1987
Charles Mukora (Kenya)	1976
Dino Nai (Italy) †	1952
Ancel Nalau (Vanuatu)	2007
Naem Nassar (Syria)	1989
Primo Nebiolo (Italy) †	1974
Sam Nelson (Ghana) †	1986
Maurice Nicholas (Singapore)	1982
Dimiter Nikolov (Bulgaria) †	1976
Shuhei Nishida (Japan) †	1991
Bernard Nottage (Bahamas)	1986
Haj Noudir (Morocco)	1987
György Nyiro (Hungary) †	1989
George Oberweger (Italy) †	1960
Mikio Oda (Japan) †	1976

George Odeke (Uganda)	1989
Violet O. Odogwu-Nwajei (Nigeria)	2003
José-Maria Odriozola (Spain)	2003
David Okeyo (Kenya)	1999
Reynold S. O'Neil (British Virgin Islands)	2003
Samuel Ongeru (Kenya)	1984
Mogens Oppegaard (Norway) †	1950
Abraham Ordia (Nigeria) †	1974
Jean-Guy Ouellette (Canada)	1991
Marcos Oviedo (Venezuela)	2009
Donald T. P. Pain (Great Britain & N.I.) †	1989
Rick Pannell (Australia) †	1956
Jal Pardivala (India) †	1962
Miguel Angel Paredes (Paraguay)	1987
Jung-Ki Park (Korea)	1993
Adriaan Paulen (Netherlands) †	1950
Ricardo Perez Sarria (Cuba)	2007
Lauri Pihkala (Finland) †	1928
Karel Pilny (Czech Republic)	2005
Jorge Franco Pineda (Colombia)	1989
Prema D. Pinnewale (Sri Lanka)	2005
Jean Poczobut (France)	2003
Naomi Polum (Papua New Guinea)	2003
Didier Poppe (France/Oceania)	1993
Rafael Puignau (Spain) †	1986
Erich Pultar (Austria) †	1978
Franz Reichel (France) †	1928
Juan de Dios Reyes Leal (Guatemala)	2005
Anthony Rice (Australia)	2005
Patricia Rico (USA)	1991
Juan Rodolfo Rieder (Paraguay)	2009
Karl Ritter von Halt (Germany) †	1960
Roger Rizet (Congo)	2005
Nigusie Roba (Ethiopia) †	1991
Julio Roberto Gomez (Colombia)	2001

Evelyn Rockett (Cayman Islands)	2001
Benjamin Ruiz Rodas (El Salvador)	1999
Vladimir Rodichenko (USSR)	1982
Nelson Rodriguez Freitas (Venezuela)	1999
Brian Roe (Australia)	1999
Z. Romanova (USSR) †	1960
Emanuel Rose (Denmark) †	1972
Oscar Rosenvinge-Kolderup (Norway) †	1930
Giovanna Rousseau (Seychelles)	1997
F. W. Rubein (USA) †	1932
Johannes Runge (Germany) †	1930
Jorge Salcedo (Portugal)	2003
Levan Sanadze (USSR) †	1987
Ricardo Sasso (Panama)	2001
Viliame Saulekaleka Tunidau (Fiji)	1999
Evangelos Savramis (Greece)	1993
Juan Alberto Scarpin (Argentina)	1995
Erhard Schoeber (Germany)	1970
G. V. A. Schofield (Great Britain & N.I.) †	1930
Ágoston Schulek (Hungary)	2001
Austin Sealy (Barbados)	1984
Abass Seck (Burkina Faso)	1989
Jose C Sering (Philippines) †	1982
Jean R. Seurin (France) †	1950
Lucia Sijp (Surinam)	2007
Sardar Umrao Singh (India) †	1976
Jamel Simohamed (Algeria)	1987
József Sir (Hungary) †	1962
Hans Skaset (Norway)	1993
Edwin Skinner (Trinidad & Tobago)	2009
Patricio Smith Fontana (Chile)	2005
Pincus Sober (USA) †	1966
Kee Chung Sohn (Korea)	1968
Ciro Solano Hurtado (Colombia)	1993
P. Solomon (Malaysia)	2001
G. D. Sondi (India) †	1948

Hans Stahl (Germany) †	1976
Szilárd Stankovits (Hungary) †	1928
Pasquale Stassano (Italy) †	1970
Peter Stepanenko (USSR) †	1968
Alan Stevens (New Zealand)	1995
Robert Stinson (Great Britain & N.I.)	1989
Erika Strasser (Austria)	1995
Joe Stutzen (South Africa) †	1993
Hans Sulak (Czechoslovakia) †	1976
Elias Sulus (Tanzania)	2003
Rod Syme (New Zealand)	2005
Otto Symiczek (Greece) †	1982
Szilárd Stankovits (Hungary) †	1928
Irena Szewinska (Poland)	2007
Artur Takac (Croatia) †	1962
Ashley Taylor (New Zealand)	2003
Goh Teck Phuan (Singapore)	2001
Melesse Tedesse (Ethiopia)	1987
Olav Tendeland (Norway) †	1946
Igor Ter-Ovanesian (Russia)	1993
Papa Gallo Thiam (Senegal) †	1986
Robert M. Thompson (USA) †	1928
Anne Tierney (Cook Islands)	1997
Todor Todorov (Bulgaria)	1974
Carl-Gustav Tollemar (Sweden)	1993
Pierre Tonelli (France) †	1958
Jean Tranut (Vanuatu)	1991
Viktor Trkal (Czech Republic)	1995
Dalibor Trpik (Czechoslovakia)	1991
T. Tulikoura (Finland) †	1966
Jukka Uunila (Finland)	1978
Armas Valste (Finland) †	1976
K.V. Varghese (Brunei)	2005
Peter Vukovic (Yugoslavia) †	1978

Filimoni Vuli Waqa (Fiji)	2005
Leroy Walker (USA)	1987
Etienne Wante (Belgium)	1987
Maciej Wawrzykowski (Poland) †	1982
Ranjit L. Weerasena (Sri Lanka)	2009
Hugh Weir (Australia) †	1956
Li Wenyao (China)	1997
Harold Whitlock (Great Britain & N.I.) †	1966
Georg Wiczisk (Germany)	1972
Hermann Wraschtil (Austria) †	1928
Xia Xiang (PR China) †	1987
Seiko Yasuda (Japan)	1980
Bruno Zauli (Italy) †	1954
Vladimir Zykov (Kazakhstan)	1999

RECIPIENTS OF THE PLAQUE OF MERIT

Awarded in

Soud Hamed S. Al-Rawahi (Oman)	2009
Amazonino Armando Mendes (Brazil)	1999
William F. Bailey (Australia)	2005
Iolanda Balas-Söter (Romania)	2001
Ilse Bechthold (Germany)	2003
Ollan Cassell (USA)	1999
Younès Chetali (Tunisia)	2009
Pierre Dasriaux (France) †	1995
Evie Dennis (USA)	2009
Lamine Diack (Senegal)	1997
Jorge Echezarreta (Uruguay)	2003
Jorge Ehlers Trostel (Chile)	2001
Arthur Eustace (New Zealand)	1995
Amadeo Francis (Puerto Rico)	1995
Jean Frauenlob (Switzerland) †	1997
Roberto Gesta de Melo (Brazil)	1997
Gianni Gola (Italy)	2005
Sir Arthur Gold (Great Britain & N.I.) †	1995

Soliman Hagar (Egypt) †	2001
Hassine Hamouda (Tunisia) †	1995
Mohamad Hasan (Indonesia)	1997
Suresh Kalmadi (India)	2003
Go Teng Kok (Philippines)	2007
John Lister (Great Britain & N.I.)	2007
Victor Lopez (Puerto Rico)	2005
Hugo Mario La Nasa (Argentina) †	1995
Dapeng Lou (China)	2001
Margaret Mahony (Australia)	2007
Fausto Mendoza Cajas (Ecuador)	2009
Robin Mitchell (Fiji)	2003
César Moreno Bravo (Mexico)	2007
Pascal Mouassiposso Mackonguy (Congo)	1999
Sam Nelson (Ghana) †	2003
Maurice R. Nicholas (Singapore)	1999
David Okeyo (Kenya)	2007
Abraham Ordia (Nigeria) †	1995
Ricardo Perez (Cuba)	1997
Nelson Augusto Rodriguez Freites (Venezuela)	2007
Jorge Salcedo (Portugal)	2009
Austin Sealy (Barbados)	2001
Cecil Smith (Canada)	2003
Ciro Solano Hurtado (Colombia)	2005
Erika Strasser (Austria)	1999
Anne Tierney (Cook Islands)	2009
Denis Wilson (Australia)	2001
Seiko Yasuda (Japan)	1995

HISTORY

THE FOUNDATION YEARS 1912-1914

On July 17th, 1912, two days after the last Athletics event of the Olympic Games, a Congress was held in Stockholm for the formation of an International Federation for Amateur Athletics. The following seventeen countries were represented at this historic meeting: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Norway, Russia, Sweden, United Kingdom and the United States. There was an urgent need for an international governing body for Athletics owing to the

development of international competitions and the Olympic Games. A universal code of rules and regulations and a common amateur definition acceptable throughout the world had become essential, as well as an authentic register of World and Olympic Records.

Though this meeting in Stockholm was, strictly speaking, an exploratory one, records of the IAAF regard it as the first Congress and subsequent Congresses have been designated accordingly.

One year later in Berlin (1913), Congress accepted the first Constitution and thirty-four nations figured on the membership list. J. Sigfrid Edström (Sweden) was elected President and Kristian Hellström Honorary Secretary. The first technical rules for international competitions were presented in 1914 at the third Congress in Lyon, France, by the new Honorary Secretary, Hilding Kjellman (Sweden), and Members were urged to adopt similar rules for their domestic competitions.

OFFICERS AND STRUCTURE

In 1930, Bo Ekelund (Sweden) became the third Honorary Secretary-Treasurer, a post he held until 1946. A prominent member of the Rules and Records Committee at that time was Avery Brundage (USA), later to become IOC President. This was the body then responsible for keeping World Records, and this task fell principally to Szilárd Stankovits (Hungary) who was also largely responsible for the decision to stage the first European Championships (1934, Turin).

In 1946, the IAAF Headquarters moved from Stockholm to London when Lord Burghley (GB & NI) (later to become the Marquess of Exeter) took over from J. Sigfrid Edström (Sweden) as President. E.J.H. "Billy" Holt (GB & NI) was Honorary Secretary-Treasurer until after the 1952 Helsinki Olympic Games, when Donald Pain (GB & NI) took over this responsibility, a position he held for seventeen years until Frederick Holder (GB & NI) succeeded him in 1970. At the 1976 Montreal Congress, Adriaan Paulen (Netherlands) succeeded Lord Exeter as President. The position of Secretary-

Treasurer was split: Frederick Holder was re-elected Honorary Treasurer and the new Council appointed John Holt (GB & NI) as General Secretary.

Upon the retirement of Adriaan Paulen in 1981, Primo Nebiolo (Italy) became the IAAF President, only the fourth person to hold this office in eighty years. After his death in November 1999, Council appointed Senior Vice President Lamine Diack (Senegal) as acting President until the 2001 Congress in Edmonton, when Mr Diack was duly elected as President. He was re-elected in 2003 and 2007. At the 2003 IAAF Congress, Robert Stinson (GB & NI) stood down as Honorary Treasurer after nineteen years in that position. He was replaced by Jean Poczobut (France). Council Member István Gyulai (Hungary) was appointed as General Secretary at the end of 1991 and remained General Secretary until his death in March 2006, when General Director Pierre Weiss (France) was appointed as his successor.

In 1912, the Council was composed of seven members including the President. After gradual increases, the number of members went up to 19 in 1976 with the addition of four Vice Presidents, and reached 27 in 1995. In 2001, the Congress decided that the General Secretary, in addition to the 27 elected members, is ex officio member of the Council. In 2005, the third female Council Member was elected bringing the total number to 28 for an interim period until 2007. From 2007 (until 2011), the Council comprises four female members with a total of 27 members.

In 2003, it was agreed that the IAAF should be regarded as the world governing body not only for track and field athletics, road running, race walking and cross country running but also for mountain running. The steady growth of the Association has accelerated in recent decades; 213 Member countries are currently affiliated. Representatives from the Member Federations gather every two years at the IAAF Congress, which is the IAAF's ultimate decision-making body.

AREAS

Continental and Regional Games and Championships, which help in assessing overall progress and provide an incentive to all countries within the

group, started to develop and play an important role early. Obviously, organising them was a matter for the athletically strong countries in the respective continents and areas. Consudatle, the South American Confederation, the first area association, was founded as early as 1918. Then the IAAF created a European Committee to be in charge of the European Championships which were founded in 1934.

At the 1968 Congress, the Constitution was amended to provide for the setting up of other Continental Area Associations within the IAAF similar to Consudatle. A further major change in the Constitution in 1968 was to include in the Council a representative of each of the six Continental Areas, elected by the Members in those Area Groups, ensuring a truly world-wide representation in the Council.

The European Athletic Association (EAA) was formed in 1969, its constitution being ratified at the 1970 IAAF Congress. The Statutes of the Oceania Regional Group were approved at the Munich Congress (1972) and those of the African Amateur Athletic Confederation (AAAC) and the Asian Amateur Athletic Association (AAAA) were approved by the Rome Congress (1974). Finally in Barcelona 1989, the North America, Central America and Caribbean Athletic Association, founded in Puerto Rico one year earlier, was ratified by Congress.

In the recent years, a key priority which has been identified is the empowerment of the Area Associations. Through regional workshops and joint meetings, the IAAF is working hand-in-hand with the Areas to find the best and most efficient way to implement programmes that will give more visibility and power to our continental associations, which are crucial for Athletics' future development.

THE INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEE

Co-operation with the IOC and Olympic Games Organising Committees to ensure the successful staging of Athletics events at the Olympic Games has always been a major feature of the IAAF's activity.

A new dimension to our links with other international sporting bodies was established when in 1985 the Association of Summer Olympic International Federations (ASOIF) was created with IAAF President, Primo Nebiolo, as the first ASOIF President, to be re-elected in 1989, 1993 and 1997.

The link was further strengthened when Primo Nebiolo was appointed IOC member in March 1992 and after his death, the then acting IAAF President Lamine Diack was admitted to the IOC. As of now, two more IAAF Council Members are also IOC Members: Sergey Bubka and Nawal El Moutawakel (Mrs El Moutawakel became a member of the IOC Executive Board in August 2008). In August 2001, at one of the regular joint meetings of the IOC Executive Board and the IAAF Council, it was agreed that the IAAF flag would also fly alongside the Olympic flag at future Olympics.

IAAF COMPETITIONS

Up to and including Moscow 1980, the Olympic Games were considered also the official World Championships in Athletics. During those decades, every Olympic winner could be regarded also as World Champion.

The Games apart, the IAAF World Race Walking Cup and the IAAF World Cross Country Championships are the two oldest events in the association's calendar. The Lugano Trophy, forerunner of the World Race Walking Cup, first took place in 1961. The International Cross Country Championships began as early as 1903, came under the auspices of the IAAF only seventy years later.

The following year brought the first IAAF World Cup in Düsseldorf, and in 1978 the historic decision was made to organise World Championships in Athletics separate from the Olympic Games five years later. Also in 1978, the first in a brief series of "IAAF Golden Events", the Golden Mile was held in Tokyo. Eleven more such events, all for men, were staged until 1982.

It was in the 1980s that the IAAF Competition Programme expanded greatly. In 1980, the IAAF Council selected Helsinki as venue for its first World Championships. The year also saw two more special World

Championship events which were missing from the programme of the Olympic Games in Moscow - the women's 3000 metres and 400 metre hurdles. It was to be the last time that the IAAF would need to compensate for the limitations of the Olympic Programme which has since been identical to the programme of the IAAF World Championships. In August 1983 the first IAAF World Championships were held and, coming after two successive Olympic Games spoiled by boycotts, were a huge success. Helsinki saw participation by the largest global representation in sports history.

In late 1983, the IAAF World 10 km Road Race Championship for Women was held in San Diego. This developed into a regular World Championship event, as did the 1985 World Indoor Games in Paris, forerunner of the IAAF World Indoor Championships in Athletics.

In 1985, the IAAF identified a need for all these events to be co-ordinated and the "World Athletics Series" was born as a package of IAAF events. The first cycle, from 1985 to 1987, included the inaugural IAAF World Marathon Cup, the IAAF World Junior Championships and the IAAF Grand Prix Final.

The Grand Prix emerged from another development of 1983 when the IAAF's Amateurism and Eligibility Working Group recommended the concept of International Invitation Meetings. Two years later, the IAAF launched the Grand Prix, linking the best of these invitation meetings and culminating in a final at the end of the season with awards for the season's best performers.

The second World Athletics Series cycle, covering the period 1988 to 1991, comprised 22 IAAF events. At the end of this package, it was decided to hold the IAAF World Championships every two years. Further innovations continued into the 1990s. Throughout that decade, the IAAF World Cross Challenge was staged, linking the world's leading cross country races on an annual basis. The IAAF World Road Relay Championships were introduced in 1992 and held on three further occasions. The IAAF World Half Marathon Championships (men and women) replaced the 10/15 km road race for women from 1992 to be held annually, though the World Cup was switched back to every four years from 1994. From 1998 the IAAF Golden League and the IAAF World Combined Events Challenge were introduced. Biennial World

Youth Championships in Athletics started in 1999 and received great support. In 2000, it was decided to make the number of IAAF events in odd and even years more evenly balanced. To this end, the IAAF World Indoor Championships were moved to an even-year schedule from 2004. The IAAF Race Walking Challenge series was inaugurated in 2003. That year also saw a re-structure of the one-day meeting circuit to include the Golden League, Super Grand Prix and Grand Prix meetings. The Grand Prix Final was replaced as the seasonal finale by “The World Athletics Final”, comprising 35 disciplines of track and field.

Throughout these times of huge growth in IAAF competitions, the link with the Olympic Games has remained strong with the Association’s close involvement in the organisation of the programme of track and field, which uncontestedly remains the number one sport of the Olympics Games.

In 2007 the IAAF World Athletics Series comprises nine competitions: World Championships in Athletics, World Indoor Championships, World Junior Championships, World Youth Championships, World Cup in Athletics, World Cross Country Championships, World Race Walking Cup, World Road Running Championships and World Athletics Final. Starting in 2010, the World Cup has been renamed as the Continental Cup and due to the agreed changes in the one-day meetings’ structure the World Athletics Final is discontinued.

Amendments to the one-day meetings’ structure were agreed in 2009 and the new structure is comprised of three (3) levels of competitions: Diamond League, World Challenge and Area meetings. In 2010, the Diamond League with 14 international meetings shall replace the Golden League.

WORLD RECORDS

In the inaugural list of World Records published in 1914, there were 53 Men’s Records of Running, Hurdling and Relay Racing, 30 for Race Walking and 12 for Field Events, including the Decathlon. No records for women existed at that time. Since then, changes have been made, so that the list is now considerably altered. A major change was made at the 30th Congress in

Montreal in 1976, when imperial distances, except the 1 Mile (Men and Women), were deleted. The IAAF agreed to accept “IAAF World Road Bests” from 1 January 2003 in 18 events, including the Men’s and Women’s Marathon. It was also agreed to add the three championship Race Walking distances to this list and to regard all these best road marks as “IAAF World Road Records” from 1 January 2004. In 2007 it was decided that transponders (chip timing) can also be accepted as official for the purpose of world record ratification.

In 1987, World Records for Junior Men and Junior Women were inaugurated and also the first list of World Indoor Records was published, again for Men and Women.

187 is the total number of events in which the IAAF ratifies world records, in-stadia, non-stadia, indoors, seniors and juniors, as per Competition Rules 260 to 263.

Approximately, 2700 marks have been approved as world records by the IAAF by the end of 2007.

PHOTO FINISH AND ELECTRICAL TIMEKEEPING

In 1926, the Dutch Athletic Federation (KNAU) presented the first “slow motion” apparatus for photo-finish judging, to eliminate the human factor from finish judging and timing. This was used in 1928 at the Olympic Games in Amsterdam, and in 1930 electrically timed performances were accepted for World Record purposes. Since January 1977, for records up to and including 400 metres, only performances timed by fully automatic electrical timing have been accepted. Since 1 January 1981 for all races up to 10,000m inclusive, times are recorded to 1/100th of a second when electrically timed. The latest timing device approved by the IAAF is a system which incorporates a video camera. In 2005, it was agreed that transponders (chip timing) can also be accepted as official for cross country, road running, race walking, and road race walking competitions.

MEDICAL AND ANTI-DOPING

The IAAF is proudly committed to keeping its athletes healthy and to its zero-tolerance policy with respect to doping.

As early as 1928 at the Amsterdam Congress, the first Anti-Doping Rule was approved. Doping Control now is conducted at all major competitions. The IAAF works together with the IOC and the other Olympic Federations with whom a joint declaration against doping was signed in 1989. In 1989 also, random testing out-of-competition was initiated, and this has become a regular feature of the IAAF programme, both at national and international level.

Since 1995, the IAAF has been at the forefront of the campaign for global harmonization of all anti-doping related activities, a campaign that, ultimately in 2003, resulted in the creation of the World Anti-Doping Code. At its Congress in Paris later the same year, the IAAF accepted the World Anti-Doping Code as a basis for the fight against doping in sport and the new IAAF anti-doping rules were introduced with effect from 1 March 2004. In 2007, the Code underwent a substantial review and the approved new version is scheduled to be in effect from 1 January 2009.

The IAAF has also been forerunner in the establishment of a list of accredited laboratories around the world and a list of prohibited substances. The concept of accredited laboratories was then further developed by the IOC and this list, as well as the prohibited substance list, is now published by the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA).

In addition to pursuing its own programmes, the IAAF now regularly works alongside WADA and other international anti-doping organisation partners in order to maximize the effectiveness of the fight against doping in sport.

The IAAF conducts an extensive anti-doping programme, including approximately 3,500 annual in and out-of-competition tests, scientific research and informational and educational projects and is determined to remain the leading international sports federation in this regard.

AMATEURISM

The Eligibility Rules have come under close scrutiny in the last quarter of the last century. Considerable amendments approved by the IAAF Congress in 1982 (Athens) in the first instance and in 1999 (Seville) allow athletes to receive payments for participation and performance in international competitions. It was decided to retain the word “amateur” in the title of the IAAF until the Congress of 2001, when the IAAF’s name was changed from the “International Amateur Athletic Federation” to the “International Association of Athletics Federations”.

Advertising within the arena and on the athletes themselves is now allowed, under strict control. In 1991, Congress voted to accept professional sportsmen from other sports as eligible athletes.

At the end of March 1996, the IAAF Council took a decision of historical importance for the Athletics Movement. It agreed to make “Competition Awards” available to top-placed athletes at the IAAF World Championships in Athletics and other events of the World Athletics Series for seniors.

ATHLETICS FOR WOMEN

By 1924, a separate Federation governing Women’s Athletics had been founded, the FSFI. At the Paris Congress (1924) the IAAF supported the FSFI’s request for the inclusion of five women’s events in the programme of the Amsterdam Olympic Games - 100m, 800m, 4 x 100m, High Jump and Discus Throw. Since these early days, Women’s Athletics has continued to produce ever-improving performances in ever greater depth. Nowadays, the programme of men’s and women’s events at World Indoor Championships is identical, while at World Championships in Athletics there is just one male-only event: the 50 km Race Walk. The Steeplechase was added to the World Championship programme for junior women in 2004 (3000m) and senior women in 2005 (3000m). It will also be included for the first time as part of the Olympic competition programme at the 2008 Beijing Olympic Games.

The IAAF Development Programme regularly focuses on Women's Track & Field, with specialist symposia, courses and workshops held at the Regional Development Centres.

In 1995, the IAAF Congress elected Nawal El Moutawakel (Morocco) and Abby Hoffman (Canada) as the first two women members to the IAAF Council. In 2003, Congress decided to increase the female representation on the IAAF Council to minimum three from 2005. The 2005 Congress agreed a minimum female representation from 2007: on each of the IAAF Committees and Commissions and an increase on the IAAF Council to a minimum of four. The 47th IAAF Congress (Berlin 2009), adopted constitutional amendments that will allow for a minimum of six female Council Members to be elected during the 2011 Congress in Daegu, Korea.

RACE WALKING

Race Walking has been part of the international athletics programme since the Olympic Games in London 1908. The IAAF has followed its development over the decades with much care and attention.

After years of research, the IAAF Congress in 1995 accepted a new definition for Race Walking (Rule 230) noting that further study was necessary. Women's Race Walking continues to gain ground, and the creation of the World Race Walking Cup has encouraged new countries to extend their Race Walking programme for women. The 10,000m Race Walk for Women, featuring from 1985 in all major IAAF Cups, Games and Championships, was added to the Olympic Programme in 1992 and the distance has been changed to 20km from 1999. Race Walking events, however, have been deleted from the programme of international indoor championships. In 2003, the IAAF Race Walking Challenge was inaugurated with a series of five races culminating in the World Championships. The same year the IAAF Congress approved the ratification of World Records also in non-stadia Race Walking events.

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

The IAAF development activities date back to the mid-seventies when the Congress in Montreal approved the Technical Aid Programme proposed by József Sir (Hungary) who later became the first director of the programme. Since 1985 a network of Regional Development Centres, covering all six IAAF Areas, has supported the work of the Member Federations by providing a focal point for the programme of development activities in their region. In accordance with the declaration of the late Primo Nebiolo that the nineties shall be the Decade of Development, these years saw a dynamic increase of development activities all over the world.

Since the implementation of the IAAF Development Programme in 1990, the IAAF, through its RDCs, has offered to the Member Federations a diverse programme of activities such as study courses, competition consultancies, seminars and workshops for coaches, technical officials, competition organisers and other key federation personnel. More than 10,000 persons have benefited from these activities worldwide. The IAAF also provides information through a growing number of technical publications, posters and audio-visual material. In close co-operation with Olympic Solidarity and other international partners, the IAAF started in 1997 to set up High Performance Training Centres to provide places of excellence for the training and development of international class athletes and coaches. In order to make certified training facilities of approved standard and high level specialised coaching widely available for the members of the Athletics Family, the IAAF has also established a network of Accredited Training Centres worldwide.

WORLD ATHLETICS DAY

In 1996, the IAAF organised the first annual World Athletics Day to unite youngsters around the world in a spirit of competition and common endeavour. Hundreds of thousands of junior athletes participated in Athletics competitions on this occasion to earn the right to participate in a draw which took two boys and two girls from each IAAF continental area to see the world's top athletes competing in the Atlanta Olympics (1996). The yearly editions since then have been equally successful.

INTERNET

The IAAF Website was launched on 17 May 1996, containing thousands of pages of information about the IAAF. A real-time result service, expert reports and a photograph service became available, including start lists, results and general information on the venues and events, for all IAAF World Athletics Series events, for the first time in 1997. The IAAF Website, a daily electronic newspaper offering an abundant amount of information about Athletics on-line, has become the first point of reference for the media and the fans around the world.

THE IAAF CERTIFICATION SYSTEM

Seeing the rapid development in the manufacture of synthetic track surfaces, Athletics equipment and implements the IAAF introduced a system of certification in 1999.

The goal of the Certification System is to ensure that facilities, equipment and implements used in Athletics competitions conform to IAAF's specifications, thereby guaranteeing the validity and accuracy of performances, the safety of athletes, preventing the unauthorised use of the IAAF's name and safeguarding the integrity of the sport.

IAAF HONOURS

The award of the IAAF Veteran Pin was instituted in 1928, with 12 initial recipients and currently 18. Further IAAF honours, such as the IAAF Golden Order of Merit, the IAAF Silver Order of Merit and the IAAF Plaque of Merit (6 recipients are awarded, every two years during Congress), were created later and are awarded on opportune occasions to worthy recipients for meritorious service to the cause of Athletics.