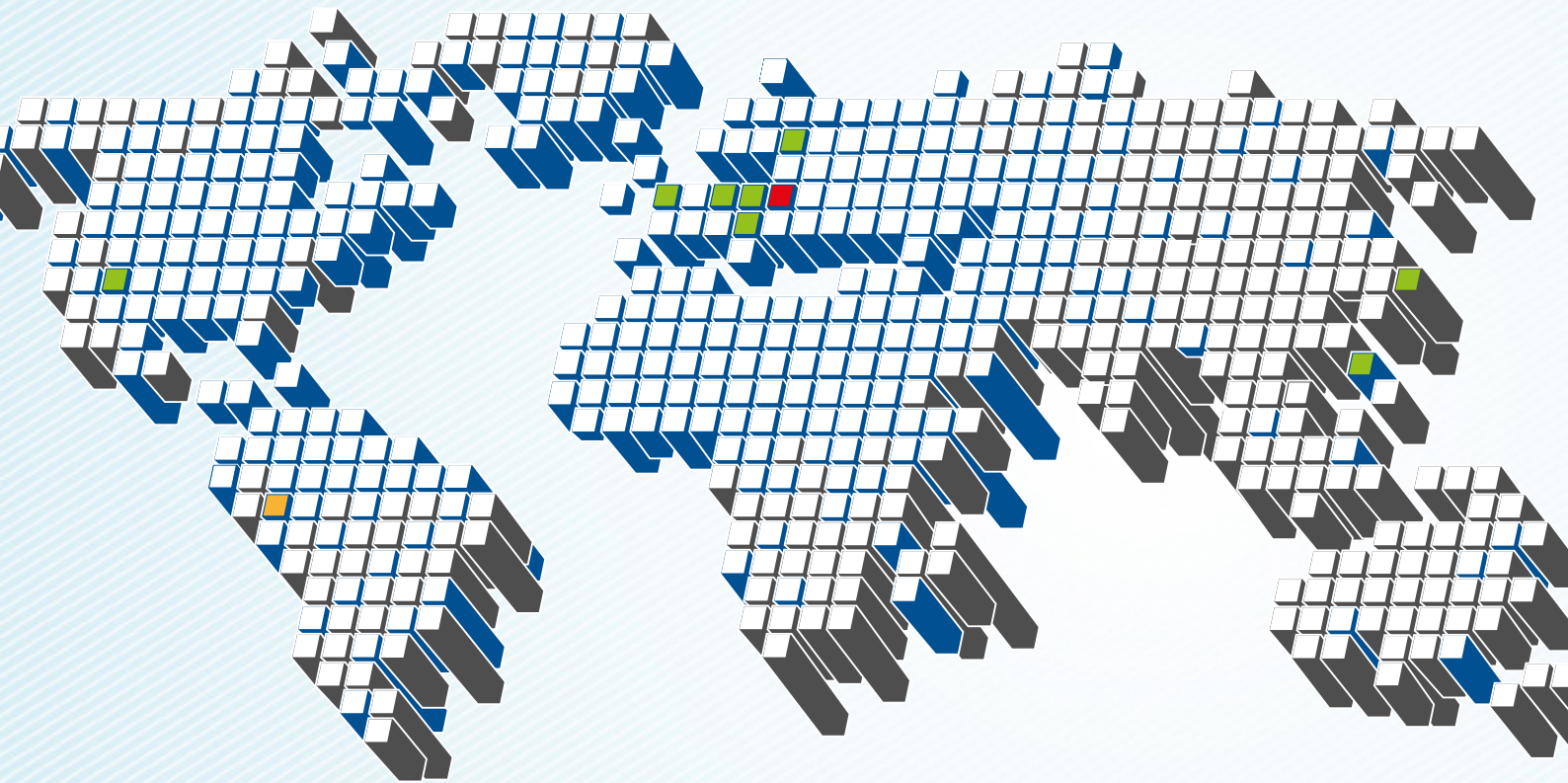




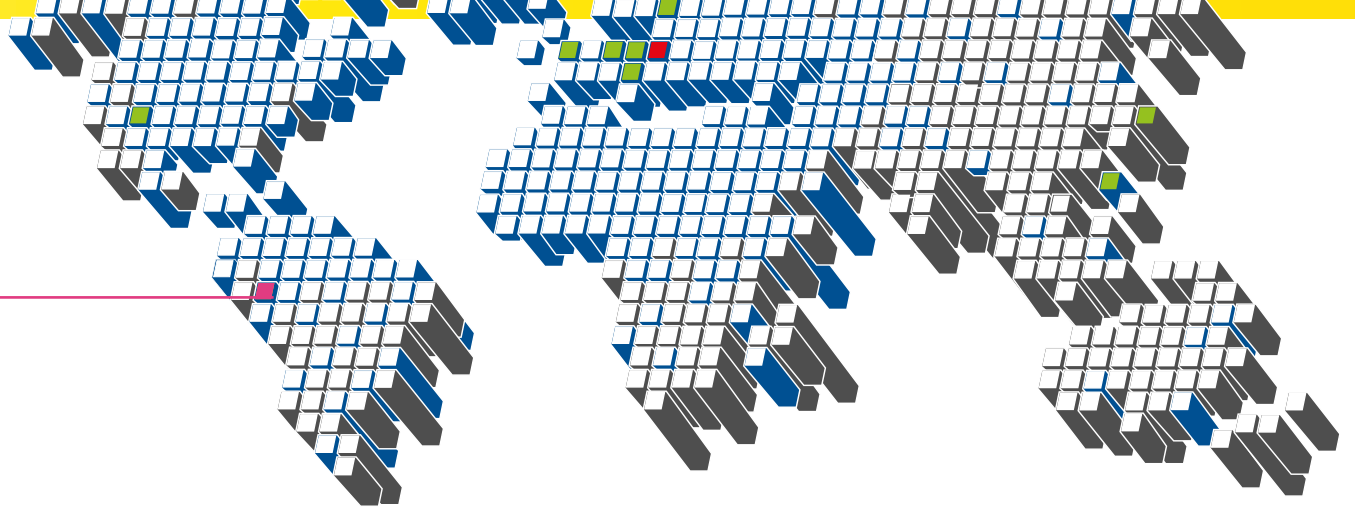
TWG Cali 2013 Organizer's Manual



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**Organisation
recognised by the**



INTERNATIONAL
OLYMPIC
COMMITTEE

IF COMMITMENT

International Sports Federations

The IWGA Member International Sports Federations ensure:

The IWGA Member International Sports Federations ensure the participation of the very best athletes in their events of The World Games by establishing the selection and qualification criteria accordingly.

Together with the stipulation for wide global representation of these athletes, the federations' commitment guarantees top-level competitions with maximum universality.

As per the Rules of The World Games, federations present their events in ways that allow the athletes to shine while the spectators are well entertained.

HISTORY

TWG Through 2017

LONDON 1985

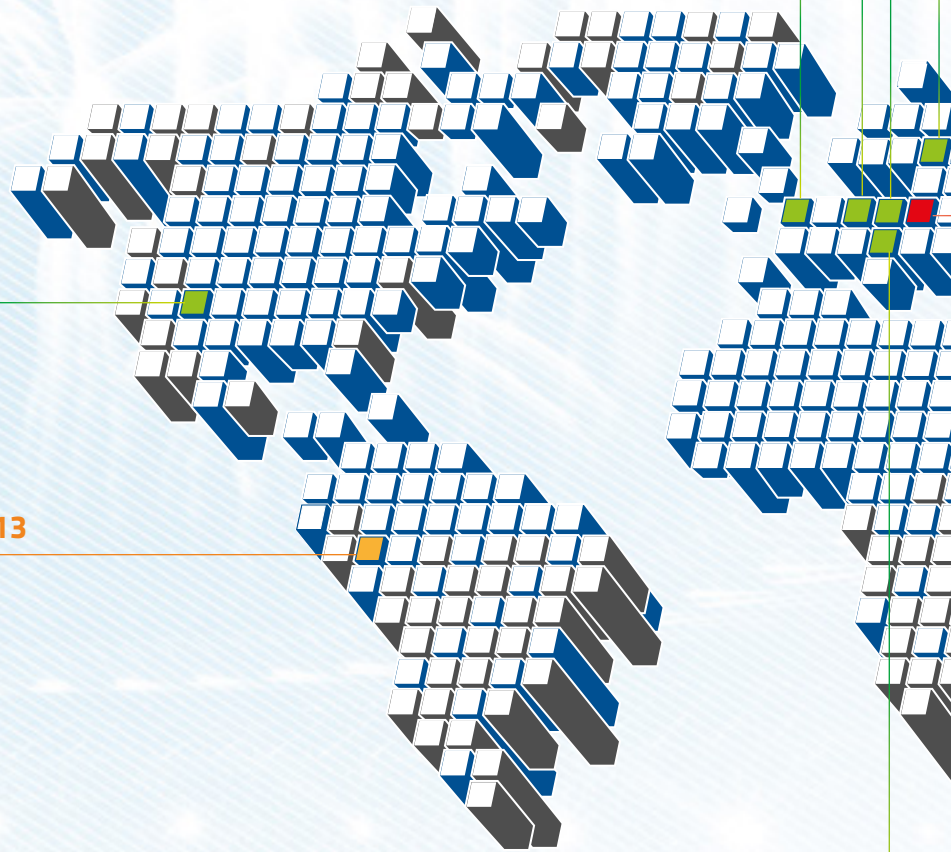
GBR

SANTA CLARA 1981

USA

CALI 2013

COL



THE HAGUE 1993

NED

DUISBURG 2005

GER

LAHTI 1997

FIN

WROCLAW 2017

POL

AKITA 2001

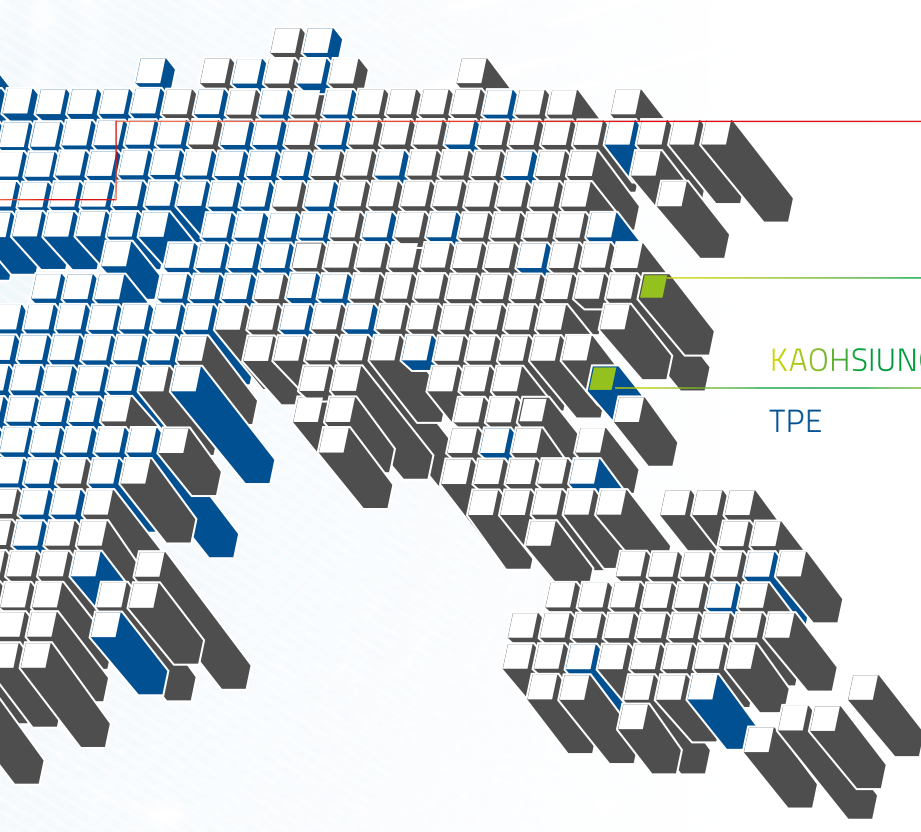
JPN

KAOHSIUNG 2009

TPE

KARLSRUHE 1989

GER



HISTORY

TWG Through 2017

1981

Santa Clara , USA

16 International Sports Federations (IFs)

18 Sports

- Badminton
- Baseball
- Body Building
- Bowling
- Casting Sport
- Fin Swimming
- Karate
- Powerlifting
- Racquetball
- Roller Sports
- Softball
- Taekwondo
- Trampoline
- Tug of War
- Tumbling
- Water Ski

2013

Cali, COL

29 International Sports Federations (IFs)
31 Sports (including 5 Invitational Sports)

Air Sports
Archery
Beach Handball
Billiard Sports
Boules Sports
Bowling
Canoe Polo
Dance Sport
Fistball
Fin Swimming
Flying Disc
Gymnastics
Ju-Jitsu
Karate
Korfball
Lifesaving
Orienteering

Powerlifting
Racquetball
Roller Sports
Rugby
Sport Climbing
Squash
Sumo
Tug of War
Water Ski

Invitational:

Canoe Marathon
Duathlon
Speed Skating Road
Softball
Wushu

SPORTS BY CLUSTER

2013 Sports

Artistic & Dance Sports



Acrobatic
Gymnastics



Aerobic
Gymnastics



Artistic Roller-
skating



DanceSport



Rhythmic
Gymnastics



Trampoline



Tumbling



Ball Sports



Beach
Handball



Canoe Polo



Fistball



Korfball



Racquetball



Rugby



Softball*



Squash

Martial Arts



Ju-Jitsu



Karate



Sumo



Wushu*

Precision Sports



Archery



Billiards



Boules



Bowling

Strength Sports



Powerlifting



Tug of War



Trend Sports



Air Sports



Canoe
Marathon*



Duathlon*



Finswimming



Flying Disc



Roller Inline
Hockey



Life Saving



Orienteering



Speed Skating



Sport Climbing



Water Ski

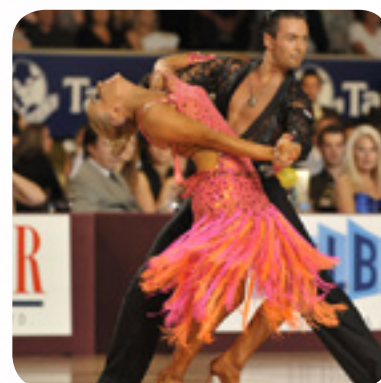
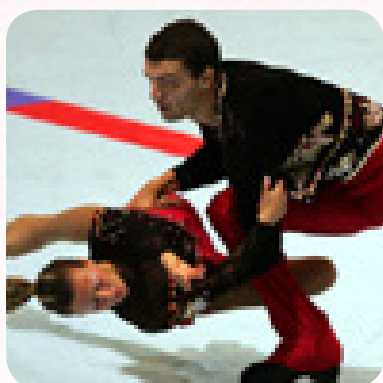
* Invitational Sports TWG 2013



	AEROBIC GYMNASTICS		DANCE SPORT		TRAMPOLINE
ACROBATIC GYMNASTICS		ARTISTIC ROLLER SKATING		RHYTHMIC GYMNASTICS	TUMBLING



ARTISTIC & DANCESPORTS





29 · 30 · 31 July



AEROBIC
GYMNASTICS

DANCE
SPORT

TRAMPOLINE

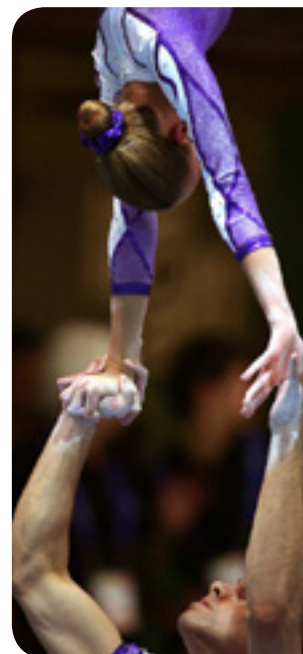
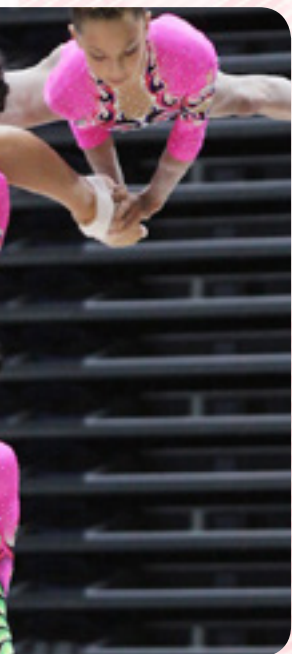
**ACROBATIC
GYMNASTICS**

ARTISTIC
ROLLER SKATING

RHYTHMIC
GYMNASTICS

TUMBLING





ACROBATIC GYMNASTICS

Fédération Internationale
de Gymnastique



130 national member Federations

DISCIPLINES

Men's & women's individuals · Mixed Pairs
Women's Group (3) · Men's group (4)

ACROBATIC GYMNASTICS

Fédération Internationale de Gymnastique

FIG

Fédération Internationale de Gymnastique

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Press contact:
Philippe Silacci

Magazine:
World of Gymnastics

HISTORIC OVERVIEW

Practiced by both men and women, Acrobatic Gymnastics is among the oldest known disciplines since already practiced in the ancient Egyptian period, as evidenced by certain frescos.

The discipline is regulated by the Fédération Internationale de Gymnastique (FIG) since 1999.

BRIEF OUTLINE OF THE RULES

The athletes present a routine with music which includes a certain number of required collective (partnership) and individual elements and are of three different types: static (balance), dynamic, and combined. While the static routine must present balanced pyramidal constructions held for 3 seconds and other elements of strength, flexibility and agility characteristics, the dynamic exercise is meant to show flight elements such as throws, pitches and catches as well as dynamic tumbling elements. The evaluation criteria are

of three sorts: Difficulty, Execution and Artistry. The Difficulty score of a routine is the final amount of values existing for each element in the FIG Code of Points. It is re-evaluated during the exercise according to what the gymnasts perform. The Execution judges on their side evaluate the correct form and technical execution of these elements, while the Artistry judges consider the overall impression of the choreographed routine following criteria such as musical interpretation, structure of the exercise and execution of the choreography, as well as the presentation of the athletes.

MOST IMPORTANT ATHLETES

Men

Revaz Gurgenedze (RUS)

Mikola Cherbak (UKR)

Sergei Popov (UKR)

Women

Ana Katchalova (RUS)

Anna Mokhova (RUS)

Yulia Lopatkina (RUS)

MOST SUCCESSFUL NATIONS

RUS, UKR, GBR, POR, CHN

TRIVIA

The name of this discipline comes from the Greek acrobateo, meaning to rise or go forth.



2 · 3 Aug



**AEROBIC
GYMNASTICS**

DANCE
SPORT

TRAMPOLINE

ACROBATIC
GYMNASTICS

ARTISTIC
ROLLER SKATING

RHYTHMIC
GYMNASTICS

TUMBLING





AEROBIC GYMNASTICS

Fédération Internationale
de Gymnastique



130 national member Federations

DISCIPLINES

Men's & women's individuals · Mixed Pairs
Trios · Groups (6)

AEROBIC GYMNASTICS

Fédération Internationale de Gymnastique

FIG

Fédération Internationale de Gymnastique

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Press contact:
Philippe Silacci

Magazine:
World of Gymnastics

HISTORIC OVERVIEW

Aerobic Gymnastics has not only been a great form of physical training for the general public since the end of the 1980s, but also a top-level competitive sport.

In 1994, the Fédération Internationale des Gymnastique (FIG) decided to organize World Championships and began to structure Aerobic Gymnastics in a similar way to its other competitive sports disciplines. The first Official World Championships were held 1995 in Paris with 34 participating countries.

In 1997, the International World Games Association included Aerobic Gymnastics in the programme of the 5th World Games in Lahti, Finland.

BRIEF OUTLINE OF THE RULES

Aerobic Gymnastics is the ability to perform continuous complex and high intensity movement patterns to music, which originate from traditional aerobic exercises: the routine must demonstrate continuous movement, flexibility, strength and the utilisation of the seven basic steps, with perfect execution of all movements

including the difficulty elements. The winning routine must show clean and balanced movements with perfect technique. The routine must include at least one element from the 4 element families which present dynamic strength, static strength, jumps / leaps and flexibility / balance and may include a maximum of 12 elements in total. The competitor must also demonstrate combinations of aerobic movement patterns with arms and feet, including the seven basic aerobic steps: March, Jog, Skip, Knee Lift, Kick, Jack and Lunge. Gymnastic elements like saltos or handstands are prohibited.

MOST IMPORTANT ATHLETES

Men

Johnatan Canada (ESP)
Cladislav Oskner (RUS)
Claudiu Moldovan (ROU)
Yu Wei (CHN)

Women

Yuriko Ito (JPN)
Tatiana Soloviova (RUS)
Daniela Lacatus (ROU)
Marcela Lopez (BRA)
Giovanna Lecis (ITA)

MOST SUCCESSFUL NATIONS

RUS, ROU, FRA, CHN, ESP, BRA

TRIVIA

The word aerobic literally means with oxygen or in presence of oxygen.



2 · 3 Aug



AEROBIC
GYMNASTICS

DANCE
SPORT

TRAMPOLINE

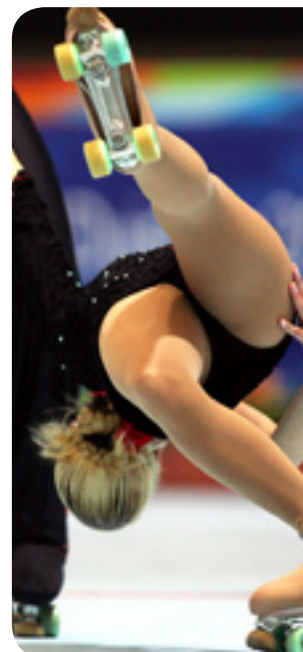
ACROBATIC
GYMNASTICS

**ARTISTIC
ROLLER SKATING**

RHYTHMIC
GYMNASTICS

TUMBLING





ARTISTIC ROLLER SKATING

Fédération Internationale
de Roller Sports



130 national member Federations

DISCIPLINES

Men's & women's individuals · Mixed Pairs
Trios · Groups (6)

ARTISTIC ROLLER SKATING

Fédération Internationale de Roller Sports

FIRS

Fédération Internationale de Roller Sports

CIPA

Comité International de Patinage Artistique

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fax: +1 510-792-0789

contact:

cipars@aol.com

HISTORIC OVERVIEW

Artistic Roller Skating is a sport which is run on traditional skates (in the last years also on inline skates) on indoor or outdoor surfaces. The minimum size of the skating surface for a World Championship event is 25 m by 50 m. In Free Skating and Pairs, athletes skate a short and a long programme individually or as a couple, respectively with music and jumps, spins, footwork and lifts (the latter only in Pairs). In Dance a couple skates compulsory dances, an original and a free programme, with music and specific footwork but without jumps and

spins. Each athlete, pair or dancing couple receives two different scores: technical merit and artistic impression. The sum of these different scores gives the points for the ranking.



27 · 28 July



AEROBIC
GYMNASTICS

**DANCE
SPORT**

TRAMPOLINE

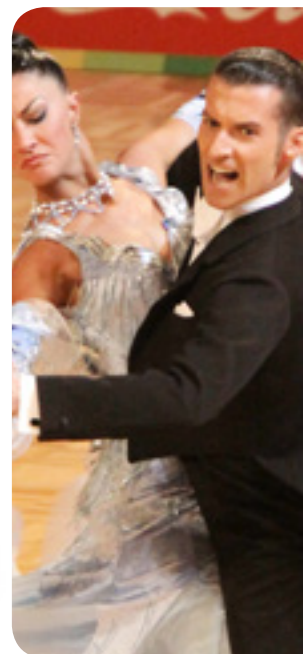
ACROBATIC
GYMNASTICS

ARTISTIC
ROLLER SKATING

RHYTHMIC
GYMNASTICS

TUMBLING





DANCESPORT

World DanceSport
Federation



90 member Federations

DISCIPLINES

Latin · Salsa · Standard

DANCESPORT

World DanceSport Federation

WDSF

World DanceSport Federation

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08172 Sant Cugat del Vallès
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Spain

phone: +34 93 544 23 92
fax: +34 93 583 11 04

Press contact:
Roland Hilfiker

Magazine:
world DanceSport magazine

HISTORIC OVERVIEW

Dance turned into a genuine sport at the beginning of the 20th century, when dancers in Europe added the competitive to the social, and when they converted ballrooms into the venue for their contests. The first tournaments were held in France in 1907 and 1909. The World DanceSport Federation (WDSF) coined the term DanceSport in the 1980s. While the "Sport" in the composite aspires to be consistent with the generally accepted definitions, "Dance" is to remain the distinguishing artistic mark.

BRIEF OUTLINE OF THE RULES

In the course of a competition, athletes produce multiple performances of up to two minutes. The performances are evaluated by a panel of judges in a transparent process aiming at maximum objectivity of the results. In the preliminary rounds, and with as many as twelve couples on the floor, judges select a determined number of couples to advance from the first round to the second, to the third, etc. The basis for their selection is comparison, with defined judging criteria applied in order to compare one couple to another

with utmost consistency. In the finals of top-level competition, judges no longer compare, they focus on one couple only and award points on a scale from 1 to 10 for the quality of dancing in each of the five Program Components: Posture, Balance and Coordination; Quality of Movement; Movement to Music; Partnering as well as Choreography and Presentation.

miles per hour) for his 19:19 world record over 200 meters. And no, Bolt didn't wear high heels!

MOST IMPORTANT ATHLETES

Latin

Andrey Zaitsev – Anna Kuzminskaya (RUS)
Aniello Langella – Kyrtyna Moshenska (ITA)
Martino Zanibellato – Michelle Abildtrup (DEN)

Salsa

During The World Games 2013, the top dancers in the WDSF Latin rankings go up against Colombia finest in Cali, the undisputed "Capital of Salsa".

Standard

Emanuel Valeri – Tania Kehlet (DEN)
Benedetto Ferruggia – Claudia Koehler (GER)
Simone Segatori – Anette Sudol (GER)

MOST SUCCESSFUL NATIONS

BEL, CAN, CRO, DEN, ESP, FRA, GER, HUN, ITA, LTU, MOL, POL, ROM, RUS, SLO, UKR, CHN, JPN, KAZ, KOR, PHI

TRIVIA

A couple doing the Jive or the Quickstep can reach foot speeds of up to 24 km/h (15 miles per hour). For reference: Jamaican sprinter Usain Bolt averaged 37 km/h (23



26 · 27 July



AEROBIC
GYMNASTICS

DANCE
SPORT

TRAMPOLINE

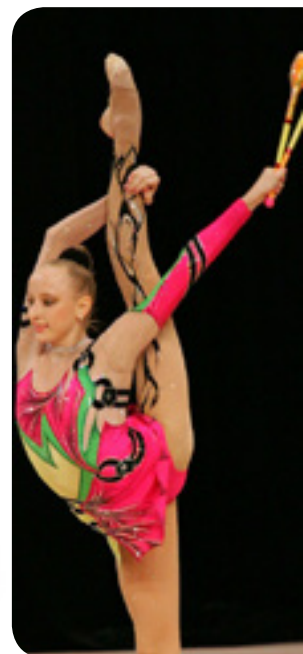
ACROBATIC
GYMNASTICS

ARTISTIC
ROLLER SKATING

**RHYTHMIC
GYMNASTICS**

TUMBLING





RHYTHMIC GYMNASTICS

Fédération Internationale
de Gymnastique



130 national member Federations

DISCIPLINES

Individuals

RHYTHMIC GYMNASTICS

Fédération Internationale de Gymnastique

FIG

Fédération Internationale de Gymnastique

Av. de la Gare 12
1001 Lausanne
Switzerland

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fax: +4121 321 55 19

Press contact:
Philippe Silacci

Magazine:
World of Gymnastics

HISTORIC OVERVIEW

This graceful form of gymnastics began at the end of the 19th and early 20th century as a means of movement expression. It consists in aesthetic expression and gracefulness combined with musicality and rhythm.

As a competitive discipline, Rhythmic Gymnastics started in the former Soviet Union, where National Championships have been held since 1942. The Fédération Internationale de Gymnastique (FIG) recognized the discipline in 1961.

The first World Individual Championships

took place in 1963 in Budapest with 28 participating gymnasts from 10 European countries.

BRIEF OUTLINE OF THE RULES

Rhythmic Gymnastics includes five apparatus: Rope, Hoop, Ball, Clubs and Ribbon. However, only four of these are used in a two-year competition cycle. In competition, individual gymnasts present four exercises corresponding to the four authorised apparatus. The apparatus must remain in motion for the duration of the exercise. Movements must vary in form,

magnitude, direction, level and speed. The apparatus must be handled in a variety of ways and may not be used as a decorative accessory. There must be an ongoing relationship between the gymnast and the apparatus. The composition of an exercise is based on certain basic body group movements (leaps, pivots, balance, and flexibility) as well as technical groups.

MOST IMPORTANT ATHLETES

Bianca Panova (BUL)
Maria Petrova (BUL)
Ana Bessonova (UKR)
Evgenia Kanaeva (RUS)

MOST SUCCESSFUL NATIONS

RUS, UKR, BUL, ESP, GRE, BRA, AZE

TRIVIA

Rhythmic Gymnastics is a typically female sport, though a handful of men's groups practise the discipline in Japan.



29 · 30 · 31 July



AEROBIC
GYMNASTICS

DANCE
SPORT

TRAMPOLINE

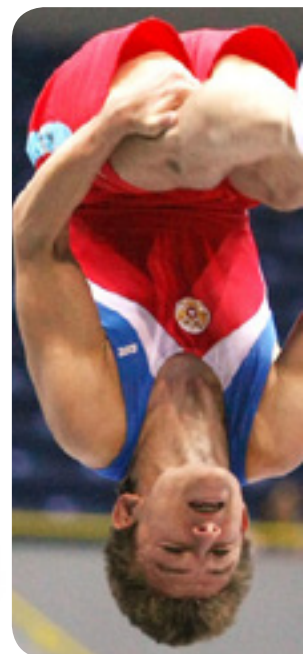
ACROBATIC
GYMNASTICS

ARTISTIC
ROLLER SKATING

RHYTHMIC
GYMNASTICS

TUMBLING





TRAMPOLINE

Fédération Internationale
de Gymnastique



130 national member Federations

DISCIPLINES

Synchronized · Double Mini

TRAMPOLINE

Fédération Internationale de Gymnastique

FIG

Fédération Internationale de Gymnastique

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Magazine:
World of Gymnastics

HISTORIC OVERVIEW

It is the safety net used by trapeze artists that sets engineer inventor George Nissen (USA) thinking back in 1934. A Professor of Physical Education, this diving and tumbling champion builds the first folding trampoline prototype in his garage by attaching a piece of canvas to a hinged metallic frame using elastic cords. Trampoline is born!

The discipline contributes in an originally playful way to the improvement of an athlete's physical and psychological well-

being. It particularly lends to a better understanding of one's body in space.

Success within the United States is immediate. The first national championships of the USA are held in 1948. In 1955, Trampoline makes its way to the Pan-American Games and finally to Europe. In 1964, the Fédération Internationale de Trampoline (FIT) is established in Germany. In 1985, the discipline becomes part of the World Games. From the dissolution of the FIT in 1999 on, Trampoline is a discipline of the Fédération Internationale de Gymnastique (FIG).

MOST SUCCESSFUL NATIONS

RUS, UKR, BLR, FRA, JPN, CHN, CAN

BRIEF OUTLINE OF THE RULES

Synconized Trampoline

A synchro competition pair consists of two women or two men. The pair performs the same routine on two adjacent trampolines. Partners must do the same element at the same time and must start facing in the same direction, but they do not need to twist in the same direction. Each athlete is scored separately by a pair of judges for their form in the same manner as for individual competitions. Additional judges score the pair for synchronization.

Double Mini Trampoline

A Double Mini Trampoline is smaller than a regular competition trampoline. The gymnasts run up and jump on to the sloping end and then jump on to the flat part before dismounting on to a mat. Skills are performed during the jumps or as they dismount. The form and difficulty are judged in a similar manner as for trampolining but there are additional deductions for failing to land cleanly or landing outside a designated area on the mat.

MOST IMPORTANT ATHLETES

Men

Alexander Moskalenko (RUS)

Yuri Nikitin (UKR)

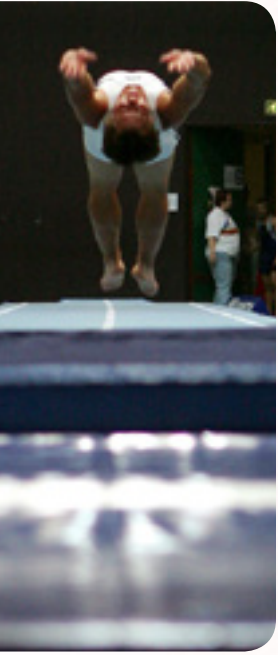
Henrik Stehlik (GER)

Women

Irina Karavaeva (RUS)

Karen Cockburn (CAN)

Anna Dogonadze (GER)



29 · 30 · 31 July



AEROBIC
GYMNASTICS

DANCE
SPORT

TRAMPOLINE

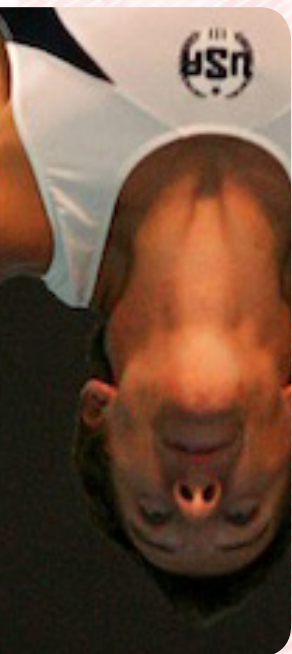
ACROBATIC
GYMNASTICS

ARTISTIC
ROLLER SKATING

RHYTHMIC
GYMNASTICS

TUMBLING





TUMBLING

Fédération Internationale
de Gymnastique



130 national member Federations

DISCIPLINES

Men's & women's individuals · Teams

TUMBLING

Fédération Internationale de Gymnastique

FIG

Fédération Internationale de Gymnastique

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Press contact:
Philippe Silacci

Magazine:
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BRIEF OUTLINE OF THE RULES

Tumbling is characterised by the complex, swift and rhythmical succession of acrobatic jumps from hands to feet, feet to hands or even feet directly back onto feet in a matter of 6 seconds and on a 25 m mat. Tumbling is a colourful sport that offers spectacular elements such as speed, rhythm and twists.

MOST IMPORTANT ATHLETES

Men

Andrey Krylov (RUS)
Josef Wadeki (POL)
Andrei Kabishev (BLR)


Women

Ana Korobeynikova (RUS)
Emily Smith (CAN)
Jennifer Dawes (GBR)

MOST SUCCESSFUL NATIONS

RUS, GBR, BLR, FRA, CHN, POR



	CANOE POLO		KORFBALL		RUGBY	
BEACH HANDBALL		FISTBALL		RACQUETBALL		SQUASH
						

BALL SPORTS





2 · 3 · 4 Aug



CANOE
POLO

KORFBALL

RUGBY

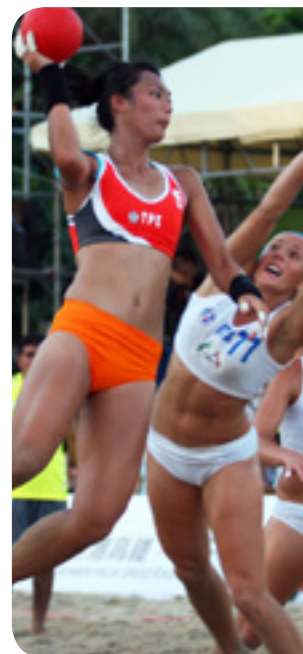
**BEACH
HANDBALL**

FISTBALL

RACQUETBALL

SQUASH





BEACH HANDBALL

International Handball
Federation



5 continental confederations, 181
national member federations

DISCIPLINES

Men's & women's team competition

BEACH HANDBALL

International Handball Federation

IHF

International Handball Federation

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Press contact:
Mona Orban

Magazine:
World Handball Magazine

HISTORIC OVERVIEW

After the success of Beach Volleyball the idea came up to adapt other sports to the beach environment. In 1990 the Italian Handball Federation developed a first set of rules for this new sport. Only a few years later the first international tournament was played and Beach Handball became recognized by the International Handball Federation. The popularity of the sport has expanded fast and today Beach Handball is played all around the world.

BRIEF OUTLINE OF THE RULES

Beach Handball is the outdoor version of the Olympic team sport with rules being slightly different to indoor handball. It is played on sand with a rubber ball by two teams of four on a court of 27 m by 12 m. Games last two periods of 10 minutes each. Normal goals score 1 point, spectacular goals (such as those scored in flight, through a penalty or by a goalkeeper) count 2 points.

The winner of each period is awarded a point. In case of a draw a "Golden Goal"

rule applies. If the same team wins both periods, the team wins with the score 2-0. Should each team win a period, the game is decided by a Shootout: A field player going up against a goalkeeper.

MOST IMPORTANT ATHLETES

Men

Gil Pires (BRA)
Bruno Oliveira (BRA)
Juan Antonio Vázquez (ESP)
Ibrahim Demir (TUR)
Dimitry Fedorov (RUS)
Mohamed Zaky (EGY)

Women

Sabrina Porini (ITA)
Ivana Lovric (CRO)
Yeliz Ozel (TUR)
Jerusa Ferreira (BRA)
Cynthia Piquet (BRA)
Arnhild Holmlimo (NOR)

MOST SUCCESSFUL NATIONS

BRA, ESP, CRO, TUR, EGY, ITA, NOR, RUS,
HUN



2 · 3 Aug



**CANOE
POLO**

KORFBALL

RUGBY

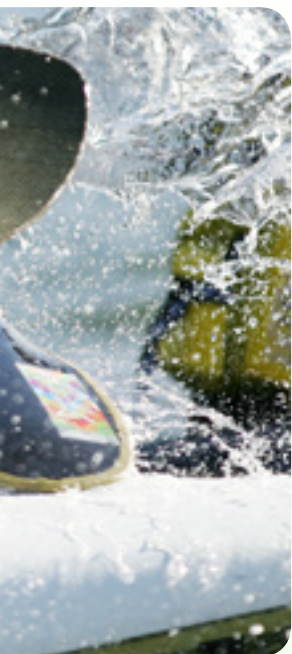
BEACH
HANDBALL

FISTBALL

RACQUETBALL

SQUASH





CANOE POLO

International Canoe
Federation



165 National Federations

DISCIPLINES

Men's & women's team competition

CANOE POLO

International Canoe Federation

ICF

International Canoe Federation

Avenue de Rhodanie 54
1007 Lausanne
Switzerland

phone: +41 21 612 0290
fax: +41 21 612 0291

Press contact:
media@canoeicf.com

Magazine:
Planet Canoe

HISTORIC OVERVIEW

In 1924, the Internationale Repräsentantenschaft Kanusport was formed in Denmark's capital Copenhagen to link the Canoeing Associations of various countries. It became the International Canoe Federation (ICF) in 1946.

Canoe Sprint became a full medal event at the 1936 Olympic Games in Berlin. Over time, the events have changed and adapted to follow trends and advances in boat technology.

BRIEF OUTLINE OF THE RULES

Canoe Polo is a game of two halves of 10 minutes where two teams of 5 players battle it out with a water polo ball. The aim is to score into a goal, which is suspended above the water at each end of a rectangular 'playing pitch'. These pitches can be on open water or they can even be on a swimming pool. Matches are controlled by referees and the fast, explosive action from players encompasses a wide range of canoeing skills including the Eskimo roll. This is incredibly useful when a player is in possession of the ball and their opponent

pushes them over. Overtime (golden goal) is used to decide tied games that require a result.

MOST SUCCESSFUL NATIONS

FRA, GBR, GER, ITA, SUI, NZL, AUS, ESP, IRN, NED, SWE, JPN

TRIVIA

Canoeing as a sport is not associated with indigenous cultures; it is a recent by-product of 19th century industrial society, when an emerging middle class with wealth sought a variety of physical pastimes.



1 · 2 · 3 · 4 Aug



CANOE
POLO

KORFBALL

RUGBY

BEACH
HANDBALL

FISTBALL

RACQUETBALL

SQUASH





FISTBALL

International Fistball
Association



34 Federations

DISCIPLINES

Men's outdoor

FISTBALL

International Fistball Association

IFA

International Fistball Association

Amselweg 111a
CH-3073 Gümligen

O +41 31 951 54 38
M +41 79 639 09 04

General Secretary
Renato Orlando

offica@fistball.com

HISTORIC OVERVIEW

First mentioned in the year 240 by the Roman Emperor Gordianus, Fistball is one of the oldest sports in the world. The game is most popular in Germany where organized competitions have been held since 1893. Fistball has also gained popularity in other European countries such as Austria, Switzerland and Italy, as well as in South Africa and South American countries where it has been introduced by German emigrants.

On the initiative of German, Austrian and Italian Fistball-friends, the International

Fistball Association (IFA) was established in 1958 and two years later founded officially.

BRIEF OUTLINE OF THE RULES

Two teams of five players each compete on a 20 x 50 m playing field which is divided into halves by a rope or net at a height of 2 meters. Players aim to place the hollow ball within the opponent's court without the opponent being able to reach it. The ball may be hit with the fist or the arm. Depending on the competition, three to five sets up to 11 points are played (a difference of 2 points is needed to win, otherwise the

set will continue up to 15 points). The ball can be played three times either directly or indirectly by each team. For each error the opponent wins a point.

MOST IMPORTANT ATHLETES

Dietmar Weiss (AUT)
Martin Weiss (AUT)
Klemens Kronsteiner (AUT)
Harald Pühringer (AUT)
Jean Andrioli (AUT)
Cyril Schreiber (SUI)
Manuel Sieber (SUI)
Stefan Einsiedler (SUI)
Patrick Thomas (GER)
Steve Schmutzler (GER)
Sascha Ball (GER)
Kolja Meyer (GER)
Francesco Schmidt (BRA)
Jao Schmidt (BRA)

MOST SUCCESSFUL NATIONS

AUT, BRA, GER, SUI

TRIVIA

Mainly due to The World Games, Fistball has become popular in Asian countries like Japan, Chinese Taipei, Pakistan and India.



31 July **1 · 2 · 3 · 4** Aug



CANOE
POLO

KORFBALL

RUGBY

BEACH
HANDBALL

FISTBALL

RACQUETBALL

SQUASH





KORFBALL

International Korfball
Federation



59 members in 5 continents

DISCIPLINES

Mixed gender team competition

KORFBALL

International Korfball Federation

IKF

International Korfball Federation

PO Box 417
3700 AK Zeist
The Netherlands

phone: +31 343 499 655
fax: +31 343 499 650

office@ikf.org

Press contact:
Michel van Swieten

HISTORIC OVERVIEW

The International Korfball Federation (IKF) was founded in Belgium in 1933 as a continuation of the International Korfball Bureau established in 1924 by the Dutch and Belgian Associations.

The Federation's first World Championship was held in 1978. Korfball has participated in all World Games events since 1985 and became officially recognized by the IOC in 1993. Korfball became popular all around the world. In the last 40 years the number of affiliated countries has multiplied by a factor of six.

BRIEF OUTLINE OF THE RULES

Korfball is played by two mixed teams of 4 women and 4 men each. The rectangular pitch of 40 m by 20 m is divided into two halves. At either end is a post supporting a cylindrical yellow synthetic basket (called a korf - which is the Dutch word for basket) open at both ends with the rim of the korf 3.5 m from the ground. There is no backboard and having the post set in from the end of the field allows play to take place behind as well as to the front and sides of the post. The korfball used is similar in size to a soccer ball. The material and design is unique to korfball.

The two halves of the field, called the defence zone and the attack zone, are occupied by two men and two women from each team.

Players may only mark a player of the same sex. Running or dribbling with the ball is forbidden, as is playing the ball with foot or fist, and only controlled body contact is permitted. Therefore, play consists almost entirely of passing the ball by hand from person to person.

Any player in the attack zone may shoot but an attacker is not allowed to shoot if the defender is trying to block a shot whilst being within arm's length and nearer to the post.

A shot clock is used during matches. Attacking teams must hit the synthetic basket within 25 seconds after starting an attack and within each 25 seconds that this attack goes on.

Passing and movement form the basis of the game with attackers using changes of speed and direction, combined with team tactics, to try to lose their defenders in order to create a shooting chance.

Apart from playing within one half of the field there are no set positions but players need to have all round skills because whenever two goals are scored in the match the players change zones.

Four substitutes per match are allowed but once a player has been substituted they may take no further part in the game. A match is guided by a referee and an assistant referee.

Each match is played in 2 x 25 minutes real playing time.

MOST SUCCESSFUL NATIONS

NED, BEL, TPE

Korfball winner in the World Games 2009;
The Netherlands



26 · 27 · 28 July



CANOE
POLO

KORFBALL

RUGBY

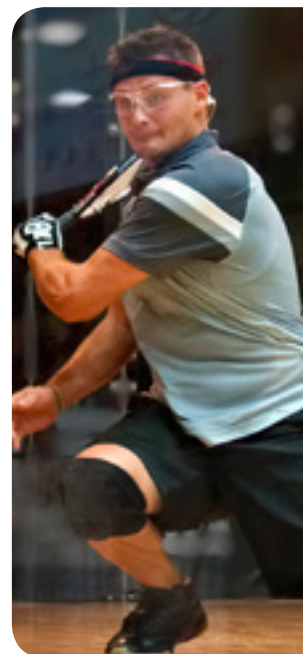
BEACH
HANDBALL

FISTBALL

RACQUETBALL

SQUASH





RACQUETBALL

International Racquetball Federation



88 Member Federations

DISCIPLINES

Singles · Doubles · Head-on-head team events

RACQUETBALL

International Racquetball Federation

IRF

International Racquetball Federation

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Colorado Springs
Colorado, 80906 USA

phone: +1 719 433 2017
fax: +1 719 634 5198

Press contact:
Luke St Onge

Magazine:
IRF E Newsletter

HISTORIC OVERVIEW

As all Rubber Ball Games, Racquetball originated from the Meso American Ball Game played in the Americas 3.000 years ago. The sport was developed by Joe Sobeck as an alternative workout for tennis players during the winter in the early 1960s. Sobeck developed a short strung racquet and invented the rules. The sport quickly developed in North America. In 1979, the International Racquetball Federation (IRF) was founded and received IOC recognition in 1985. Racquetball was one of the charter members of the World Games and was

competed in the first World Games held in Santa Clara (USA) in 1981.

BRIEF OUTLINE OF THE RULES

Racquetball is played on a covered 40 ft long x 20 ft wide enclosed court. Object is to play the small rubber ball with a strung racquet back to the front wall before it bounces twice on the floor. All walls are in place including the ceiling. Players compete in Singles and Doubles on the same size court. All competition disciplines are the same for both men and women in IRF events.

MOST SUCCESSFUL NATIONS

Men: USA, MEX, CAN, BOL, CRC, JPN, KR

Women: USA, MEX, CAN, BOL, JPN, KR

TRIVIA

The IRF was one of the youngest sports ever to receive IOC recognition. Racquetball now is a full medal sport in 5 IOC recognized Continental Games including the Pan American Games.



1 · 2 Aug



CANOE
POLO

KORFBALL

RUGBY

BEACH
HANDBALL

FISTBALL

RACQUETBALL

SQUASH





RUGBY

International Rugby
Board



117 members of the IRB · 6 regional
associations

DISCIPLINES

Men's Rugby Sevens

RUGBY

International Rugby Board

IRB

International Rugby Board

Huguenot House
35-38 St Stephen's Green
Dublin 2
Ireland

phone: +353 1 240 9200
fax: +353 1 240 9201

Press contact:
Dominic Rumbles

HISTORIC OVERVIEW

The legend of Rugby has it that, in 1823, during a football match, a student at Rugby School in England took the ball in his hands and ran over the goal line. That day, William Webb Ellis invented Rugby. Later, in 1883, a Scottish butcher's boy by the name of Ned Haig suggested hosting a tournament in his home town of Melrose to help raise money for the local rugby club, also proposing that teams play with seven players rather than 15. Unwittingly Haig invented Rugby Sevens, which has grown from an end-of-season celebration to now have its

own well established international World Series with tournaments held around the world. In October 2009 the IOC Session in Copenhagen voted Sevens into the sporting programme of the 2016 Olympic Games in Rio de Janeiro. Rugby Sevens has been played at four Commonwealth Games with New Zealand winning on each occasion, and at three World Games tournaments, Fiji striking gold in 2001, 2005 and 2009.

BRIEF OUTLINE OF THE RULES

Two teams of seven players each, observing fair play according to the Laws

and sporting spirit of Rugby Union, should be by carrying, passing, kicking and grounding the ball, score as many points as possible. The team scoring the greater number of points being the winner of the match. Apart from the playing of the Game and its ancillary support, Rugby in its Playing Charter also embraces the key principles of courage, loyalty, sportsmanship, discipline and teamwork.

MOST SUCCESSFUL ATHLETES

The 2010 IRB Sevens Player of the Year was awarded to Mikaele Pesamino (Samoa).

The 2011 and reigning IRB Sevens Player of the Year is Cecil Afrika (South Africa).

MOST SUCCESSFUL NATIONS

NZL, FIJ, RSA, SAM, Wales, ENG, ARG, AUS, FRA

www.irbsevens.com
www.rugbyworldcup.com



2 · 3 · 4 Aug



CANOE
POLO

KORFBALL

RUGBY

BEACH
HANDBALL

FISTBALL

RACQUETBALL

SQUASH





SQUASH

World Squash Federation



135 National Associations

DISCIPLINES

Men's & Women's singles

SQUASH

World Squash Federation

WSF

World Squash Federation

25 Russell Street
Hastings
TN34 1QU
UK

phone: +44 1424 447440

fax: +44 1424 430 737

Press contact:
Howard Harding

Magazine:
Squash Player

HISTORIC OVERVIEW

The combination of rackets and fives sparked the creation of squash at the Harrow School outside London in the middle of the 19th century. Squash soon spread. Other public schools picked it up. In April 1907 the Tennis, Rackets & Fives Association was founded at Queen's and a squash sub-committee was formed. In 1912 this sub-committee issued a preliminary set of rules. Squash reached a turning point in the twenties. No longer an obscure pastime for schoolboys, it had national championships and league play

and standard rules. A dramatic rise in popularity came after the Second World War. To harness this growth and to promote and co-ordinate the sport, the International Squash Rackets Federation (ISRF) was formed in 1967, its name being changed in 1992 to the World Squash Federation (WSF).

BRIEF OUTLINE OF THE RULES

Squash is played by two players in a four-walled, 9.75 meters x 6.4 meters court with racquets and a small, hollow rubber ball. Players can hit the ball directly to the

front wall or use the sidewalls and rear wall to create subtle winning shots. Play starts with a service and continues until one player cannot return the ball correctly before it has bounced twice on the floor. The scoring in squash is five games to 11 points each.

MOST SUCCESSFUL ATHLETES

Men

Nick Matthew (ENG)
Ramy Ashour (EGY)
Amr Shabana (EGY)
James Willstrop (ENG)
Thierry Lincou (FRA)

Women

Nicol David (MAS)
Rachael Grinham (AUS)
Jenny Duncalf (ENG)
Natalie Grinham (NED)
Alison Waters (ENG)

MOST SUCCESSFUL NATIONS

Men

EGY, FRA, ENG, AUS, PAK

Women

MAS, ENG, NED, AUS, EGY

TRIVIA

The first squash court was built in England in 1864. Now there are some 40,000 courts in more than 185 nations worldwide.

JU-JITSU

KARATE

SUMO



MARTIAL ARTS





29 · 30 July



JU-JITSU

KARATE

SUMO





JU-JITSU

Ju-Jitsu International
Federation



65 member federations

DISCIPLINES

Duo System
Fighting System
Ne-Waza System

JU-JITSU

Ju-Jitsu International
Federation

JJIF

Ju-Jitsu International Federation

Leutschenstrasse 9
Postfach 323
8807 Freienbach
Switzerland

General Secretary
Dana Mihaela Murgescu
Basarabia Blvd., sector 2
Bucharest, Romania

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mobile +40 722 253875
fax +40 318 148846
dmurgescu(at)gmail.com

Press contact:
Dana Murgescu, Joachim Thumfart

DISCIPLINES

Duo System (Men, Women, Mixed)
Fighting System (10 categories according
to weight and sex)
Ne-Waza System (5 categories according
to weight and sex)

HISTORIC OVERVIEW

Ju-Jitsu, meaning "gentle art", is a martial
art which dates back to 16th century Japan.
Ju-Jitsu helps to defend oneself with a
flexible reaction to violence. From Japan it

spread all around the world and developed
as sport, violence prevention and modern
self-defence. On the initiative of the
European Union the Ju-Jitsu International
Federation (JJIF) was established as an
international governing body in 1987. JJIF
does not represent a specific style of Ju-
Jitsu but provides sporting competition.
At the moment, the JJIF administers three
disciplines at world level: Duo System,
Fighting System and Ne-Waza.

BRIEF OUTLINE OF THE RULES

Duo System

A team of two shows self-defence techniques against attacks that cover the following scenarios: grip attack, embrace attack, hit attack and armed attack. The athletes will be judged in terms of speed, accuracy, control, variety and realism. Scores from 0 to 10 (0.5 point interval) are given with the highest and the lowest scores not being included.

Fighting System

This three minute one-on-one combat between athletes from opposing teams is divided into three parts: In Part I the Jujitsukas involve in distance combat with controlled kicks and punches. Once a grab has been made, the fight enters Part II. Now the fighters try to bring one another down with various throwing techniques. Once down on the tatami (mats), the match enters Part III where points are given for immobilization techniques, controlled strangulations or levers on body joints that bring the opponent to yield. The competition requires timing, agility, strength and endurance. The winner is the Jujitsuka who has accumulated most points during the fight or performed a "perfect technique in all three Parts", called a "Full-Ippon". In this case the fight will be ended before time has expired.

Ne-Waza System

Ne-Waza, the ground fight, is also known as "Brazilian Jiu-Jitsu". In a 6 minute fight the fighters try to perform a technique forcing the opponent to submit. Chokes and locks of arms or legs are used. Kicks and punches are forbidden and most actions take place

in the ground fight. Points can be scored by achieving superiority.

MOST IMPORTANT ATHLETES

Men

Beshenet, Dimitri (RUS)
Szewszcak, Tomasz (POL)
Rudnev, Igor (RUS)
Husson, Frederic (FRA)

Women

Bieronska, Martyna (POL)
Neupert, Carina (GER)
Becirovic, Mirnesa /
Becirovic, Mirneta (AUT)

MOST SUCCESSFUL NATIONS

FRA, RUS, GER, POL

TRIVIA

Many police and military units practice Jujitsu as a form of self-defence.



26 · 27 July



JU-JITSU

KARATE

SUMO





KARATE

World Karate Federation



182 National Karate Federations

DISCIPLINES

Men's and women's various weightclasses

KARATE

World Karate
Federation

WKF

World Karate Federation

WKF Headquarters
C/Boix y Morer, 15, B°B
28003 MADRID
Spain

Tel.: +34 91 535 9 632

Fax: +34 91 535 96 33

wkf@wkf.com.es

Secretary General
Jose Antonio Mendez

HISTORIC OVERVIEW

Karate is a Japanese word meaning “empty hand”. Unarmed combat reaches back to before recorded history. Various forms of unarmed combat were practiced in India and China; in Formosa and Okinawa, an island south of Japan. In Okinawa, empty hand fighting developed in secret for a time, because of the influence of Japanese feudal lords who had conquered the island and prohibited their subjects from carrying weapons. Modern karate dates from 1922 when the late Master Gichen Funakoshi (the head of the Okinawa

Martial Arts Society) was requested by the Education Ministry of Japan to conduct performances of Karate in Tokyo. The new art was enthusiastically received and was introduced into a number of universities where it took root and began to flourish.

BRIEF OUTLINE OF THE RULES

The two disciplines, Kata and Kumite are considered to be the two sides of the same coin: Kata is a systematically organized series of offensive and defensive techniques performed with rhythm,

strength, coordination and good stance. In this discipline the opponent exists only in the mind of the competitor. The practical application can only be seen in the finals of team Kata. Kumite, on the other side, is the free fight against an opponent where competitors use their mental, emotional and physical powers in order to win. Here there are no pre-arranged techniques.

MOST IMPORTANT ATHLETES

Men

Antonio Diaz (VEN)
Rafael Aghayev (AZE)
Slobodan Bitevic (SRB)
Dejan Umicevic (SRB)
Douglas Sanots Brose (BRA)
Dimitrios Triantafyllis (GRE)

Women

Yohana Sanchez (VEN)
Lira Yadira (MEX)
Greta Vitelli (ITA)
Kristina Mah (AUS)
Hong Li (CHN)
Miki Kobayashi (JPN)

MOST SUCCESSFUL NATIONS

SRB, ITA, JPN, VEN, FRA

TRIVIA

Karate is a practice open to all kinds of people, of any age, sex or physical condition, willing to practice it as a sport or simply as a way of personal improvement both physical and spiritual.



26 · 27 July

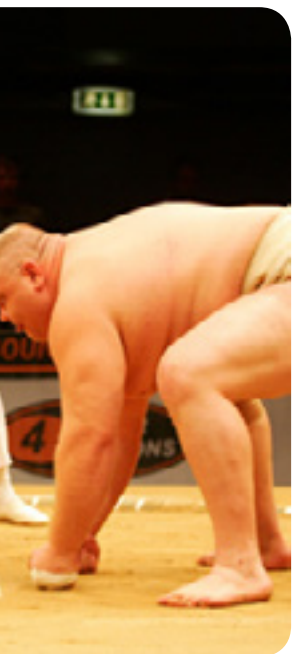


JU-JITSU

KARATE

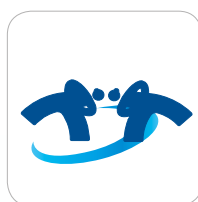
SUMO





SUMO

International Sumo
Federation



87 member countries

DISCIPLINES

Men's and women's various weight
classes

SUMO

International Sumo
Federation

IFS

International Sumo Federation

1-15-20 Hyakunincho
Shinjuku-ku
Tokyo 169-0073
Japan

phone: +81 3 3360 3911
fax: +81 3 3360 4020

Press contact:
Hidetoshi Tanaka

HISTORIC OVERVIEW

Sumo is often thought to be typical Japanese but similar forms of competition are found in countries of the former Soviet Union and in North and South Korea.

The Japan Sumo Federation, holding several championships every year in the sport of Amateur Sumo, in which overseas teams are invited to compete, was established in 1946. From the 1980s on, the number of foreign teams participating increased each year and, in 1983, Japan and Brazil established what was the forerunner of the present-day International Sumo

Federation (IFS).

Interest is also growing in women's Sumo and 1997 saw the first major Sumo Championship for women held in Japan.

BRIEF OUTLINE OF THE RULES

Sumo is a competitive contact sport. A match is played between two players, designated East and West. They make the best possible use of the 4.55 diameter sumo ring ("dohyo") and fight, almost naked, using their full strength. A competitor loses the bout when any part of his/her body other than the soles of his feet touches the

surface of the dohyo. A competitor wins when he/she pushes his/her opponent over the outer boundary of the dohyo. When both competitors touch the surface of the dohyo whether inside or outside at the same time, a rematch is called. Unauthorized techniques – techniques most likely to cause injury, namely boxing and certain types of kicking and thrusting, are forbidden as a matter of general principle. Anyone using an unauthorized technique will lose the bout.

MOST IMPORTANT ATHLETES

Men

Takashi Shimako (JPN)
Nachyn Mongush (RUS)
Stiliyan Georgiev (BUL)
Ryo Ito (JPN)
Katsuo Yoshida (JPN)
Konstantyn Yermakov (UKR)
Byambajav Ulambayar (MGL)
Takashi Himeno (JPN)
Naranbat Gankhuyag (MGL)
Alan Karaev (RUS)

Women

Alina Boykova (UKR)
Nelli Vorobyeva (RUS)
Enkhzaya Selenge (MGL)
Epp Mae (EST)
Maryna Pryshchepa (UKR)
Asano Matsuura (JPN)
Anna Zhigalova (RUS)
Olga Davydko (UKR)
Francoise Harteveld (NED)
Maryna Maksymenko (UKR)

MOST SUCCESSFUL NATIONS

JPN, RUS, MGL, UKR, BRA, POL, GER, BUL,
HUN, USA

TRIVIA

The wrestlers' underpants must be in black color only, other colors are not allowed.



ARCHERY

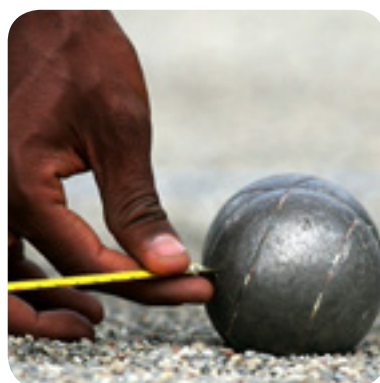
BILLIARD

BOULES

BOWLING



PRECISION SPORTS





26 · 27 · 28 · 29 · 30 July



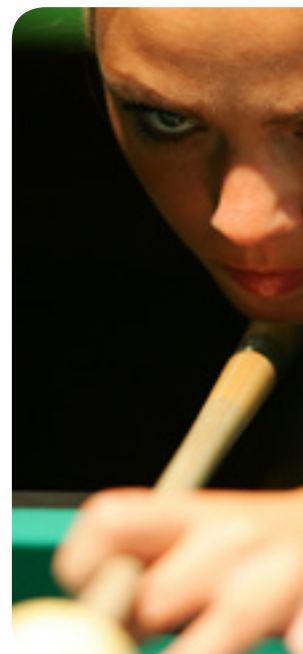
BILLIARD

BOULES

BOWLING

WORLD ARCHERY





BILLIARD SPORTS

World Confederation of
Billiards Sports



The three divisions represent about
140 national federations

DISCIPLINES

Carom
Pool
Snooker

BILLIARD SPORTS

World Confederation of
Billiards Sports

WCBS

World Confederation of Billiards Sports

Kortrijkse Steenweg 205/6
9830 Sint-Martens-Latem
Belgium

phone: +32 494 77 5500
fax: +32 9 282 75 96

Press contact:
Jean-Claude Dupont

HISTORIC OVERVIEW

Billiards evolved from a lawn game similar to the croquet played some-time during the 15th century in Northern Europe and probably in France. Play moved indoors to a wooden table with green cloth to simulate grass, and a simple border was placed around the edges. The balls were shoved, rather than struck, with wooden sticks called "maces." The cue stick was developed in the late 1600s. When the ball lay near a rail, the mace was very inconvenient to use because of its large head. In such a case, the players would turn the mace around

and use its handle to strike the ball. The handle was called a "queue" meaning "tail" from which we get the word "cue."¹

The World Confederation of Billiards Sports (WCBS) was created in 1992 and four years later the sport was recognized by the IOC.

CAROM

HISTORIC OVERVIEW

Carom has been played for about 400 years. The first international organized tournaments took place in the United States during the 19th century. The Union

Mondiale de Billiard (UMB) was created in its present form in 1959. Carom is best represented in Western-Europe, Asia and South-America.

BRIEF OUTLINE OF THE RULES

Carom is played in different disciplines, the most popular being the Three Cushion. The competition is played with three balls on a 2.84 m x 1.42 m, pocketless table.

Each player plays with his own ball during the whole match (white or yellow). The aim is to make a point by touching the third ball after having at least touched three cushions. One match is mostly played to 40 points.

MOST IMPORTANT ATHLETES

Dick Jaspers (NED)
Frédéric Caudron (BEL)
Kim Kyung-Roul(KOR)
Eddy Merckx (BEL)
Martin Horn (GER)
Daniel Sanchez (ESP)
Torbjorn Blomdahl (SWE)
Filipos Kasidokostas (GRE)
Tayfun Tasdemir (TUR)
Jeremy Bury (FRA)
Choi Sung-Won (KOR)
Marco Zanetti (ITA)

MOST SUCCESSFUL NATIONS

BEL, NED, FRA, GER, ESP, GRE, TUR, KOR, VIE, JPN, MEX, COL, ECU

www.kozoom.com
www.umb.org

POOL

HISTORIC OVERVIEW

Pool has been played for at least six centuries in various forms. The popular games of today are 8-Ball, 9-Ball, 10-Ball, 14.1 Continuous and many regional games such as Bank Pool and One Pocket. The World Pool-Billiard Association (WPA) offers World Championships in all of the major disciplines.

BRIEF OUTLINE OF THE RULES

Pool is played on a table that is always twice the length of its width. The most common tournament size is 50" by 100". The tables all have six pockets spaced evenly around the table. The games consist of pocketing a designated number or set of balls without committing a foul such as accidentally pocketing the cue ball. If a player misses a shot, his turn ends and his opponent has the opportunity to pocket the required balls for a win.

MOST IMPORTANT ATHLETES

Men

Efren Reyes (PHI)
Darren Appleton (GBR)
Mika Immonen (FIN)
Francisco Bustamante (PHI)

Women

Ga-Young Kim (KOR)
Jasmin Ouschan (AUS)

MOST SUCCESSFUL NATIONS

PHI, CHN, ENG, GER, FIN, SWE, DEN, NOR

TRIVIA

The word "pool" means a collective bet, or ante. Many non-billiard games, such as poker, involve a pool but it was to pocket billiards that the name became attached. The term "poolroom" now means a place where pool is played, but in the 19th century a poolroom was a betting parlor for horse racing. Pool tables were installed so patrons could pass time between races. The two became connected in the public mind, but the unsavory connotation of "poolroom" came from the betting that took place there, not from billiards².

www.wpa-pool.com

SNOOKER

HISTORIC OVERVIEW

Snooker, generally regarded as having been invented in India by British Army officers, is popular in many of the English-speaking and Commonwealth countries, as well as particularly and increasingly popular in China. In 1971, the World Billiards & Snooker Council was formed, changing its name in 1973 to the International Billiards & Snooker Federation (IBSF).

BRIEF OUTLINE OF THE RULES

Snooker is a cue sport that is played on a large green baize-covered table with pockets in each of the four corners and in the middle of each of the long side cushions. A regular table is 3.7 m x 1.8 m. It is played using a cue and snooker balls: one white cue ball, 15 red balls worth one point each, and six balls of different colours: yellow (2 points), green (3), brown (4), blue (5), pink (6) and black (7). A player (or team) wins a frame (individual game)

of snooker by scoring more points than the opponent(s), using the cue ball to pot the red and coloured balls. A player wins a match when a certain number of frames have been won.

MOST IMPORTANT ATHLETES

Men

Dechawat Poomjaeng (THA)

Sam Craigie (ENG)

Mike Russell (ENG)

Women

Ng On Yee (HKG)

MOST SUCCESSFUL NATIONS

THA, CHN, ENG, IND

TRIVIA

The term "billiard" is derived from French, either from the word "billart", one of the wooden sticks, or "bille", a ball.³

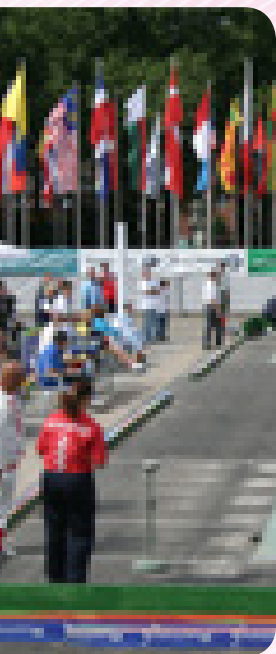
Sources::

¹<http://www.thebilliardshop.ca/poolhistory.php>

² Ibis

³ Ibis





29 · 30 · 31 July



BILLIARD

BOULES

BOWLING

WORLD ARCHERY





BOULES SPORTS

Confédération Mondiale
des Sports de Boules



116 country members

DISCIPLINES

Rafle

Lyonnaise

Pétanque

Lawn Bowls

BOULES SPORTS

Confédération Mondiale
des Sports de Boules

CMSB

Confédération Mondiale des Sports de
Boules

Via Vitorchiano, 113/115
00189 Roma
Italy

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Press contact:
Paola Pigni

Magazine: Universe Boules

HISTORIC OVERVIEW

Bowls was already played in Egyptian, Greek and Roman times. One of the earliest written documents mentioning this game was written by the Greek physician Hippocrates (460–377 BC) who considered the game very healthy. The leap in quality of bowls was due to the Romans who first adopted wooden balls. In the Middle Ages, this game became a mania. It was played in the streets, squares and castles. In 1753, a booklet called "Gioco delle bocce" by Raffaele Bisteghi was released, which formalized the game. The Confédération

Mondiale des Sport de Boules (CMSB) was founded in 1985, and it was recognized by the IOC in 1986.

RAFFLE

Disciplines: Single, Doublette, Triplette

HISTORIC OVERVIEW

Thanks to the will of 13 National Federations, the Confederazione Boccistica Internazionale, which is the international federation that represents Raffle, was founded in 1983 in Switzerland.

BRIEF OUTLINE OF THE RULES

The game is played on a rectangular field that is 4 wide and 26.5 m long. The field is well leveled out and delimited by perimeter boards. Bowls and jack ("pallino") are made of synthetic material. The player has to throw his or her bowl as close as possible to a small bowl, the jack or hit the opponent's bowl both with a raffa throw and volo throw.

There are three throws: A "raffa" throw is one that aims at hitting, with or without bouncing, any given bowl, even one's own bowl, or the jack after having declared to the referee the items to be hit. A "volo" throw is one that aims at hitting, either directly or with the support of a limited area of the playing ground, an opponent's bowl, one's own, or the jack after having called out the item to the referee. Last but not least the "punto" throws are those that aim at getting one's bowl as close as possible to a reference point on the lane.

MOST IMPORTANT ATHLETES

Men

Natale Nicola (AUT)
Formicone Gianluca (ITA)
Basual Raul (ARG)
Borges Raffael Vanz (BRA)
Benedetti Emiliano (ITA)
Savoretti Mirko (ITA)

Women

Cantarini Germana (ITA)
Limardo Natalia (ARG)
Geridomnmez Seda (TUR)
Wei Fei (CHN)
Corti Sefora (ITA)

MOST SUCCESSFUL NATIONS

Men: ITA, SUI, BRA, AUT, ARG
Women: ITA, SUI, TUR, CHN, ARG

LYONNAISE

BRIEF OUTLINE OF THE RULES

In Lyonnaise there are four traditional games: simple, double, triplete and quadrette. After 1981 the Fédération Internationale de Boules has created some new sports events: progressive throw, shuttle throw, precision throw and combined. These events, with the traditional competitions, double and simple, currently enter in the official program of continental and world championships.

In progressive throw, the athlete throws alternately in one direction and then in the other. The player is constantly running. Without stopping, they cover about 1000 meters in 5 minutes, whilst throwing at 6 (men) / 3 (women) targets placed on two mats. Only a fair hit allows an athlete to progress from one target to the next, starting with the nearest target to the farthest.

MOST IMPORTANT ATHLETES

Men

Fabrice Laposta (FRA)
Marco Ziraldo (ITA)
Fabien Amar (FRA)
Denis Pautassi (ITA)
Davor Janzic (SLO)
Ales Borcnik (SLO)

Women

Ying Yang (CHN)
Xiping Cheng (CHN)
Xiaomin (CHN)
Corinne Maugiron (FRA)

Nives Martinas (CRO)
Gaëlle Millet (FRA)
Paola Mandola (ITA)

MOST SUCCESSFUL NATIONS

FRA, ITA, SLO, CRO, CHN, BIH, TUN

PETANQUE

Disciplines: Single, Doublette, Triplette

HISTORIC OVERVIEW

Petanque developed when an old champion of the traditional French bowls sport could no more practice, for it is necessary to run in order to play. With some friends he decided to play with feet flat on the floor – “pes tanques” in provençal language – and with shorter distances. The first competition was organized in 1910. The International Federation was founded in 1959 and this sport was recognized by the IOC inside the CMSB in 1985.

BRIEF OUTLINE OF THE RULES

The aim of the sport is the same as in all bowls sports: you try to approach your bowls as close as possible to the jack. Petanque is played from a circle of 50 centimeters with iron bowls which are thrown between 6 and 10 meters.

A player of the team which won the toss throws the jack and plays the first bowl. A player of the second team tries to approach his bowls nearer to the jack; if he does, a player of the first team plays; if he does not, a player of his team plays again, and so on. To have your bowl nearer than the best bowl of your opponents you can try to get closer to the jack, but you can also try to strike the best bowl of your opponents. When a team has no more bowls, the other

team plays all its bowls and wins as many points as it has bowls closer to the jack than the nearest bowl of the other team.

MOST IMPORTANT ATHLETES

Men

Philippe Suchaud (FRA)
Philippe Quintais (FRA)
Claudy Weibel (BEL)
Carlos Rakotoarivelo (MAD)

Women

Thomgsri Thamakord (THA)
Angélique Papon (FRA)
Orchan Daren
(CAM)
Ines Rosario (ESP)

MOST SUCCESSFUL NATIONS

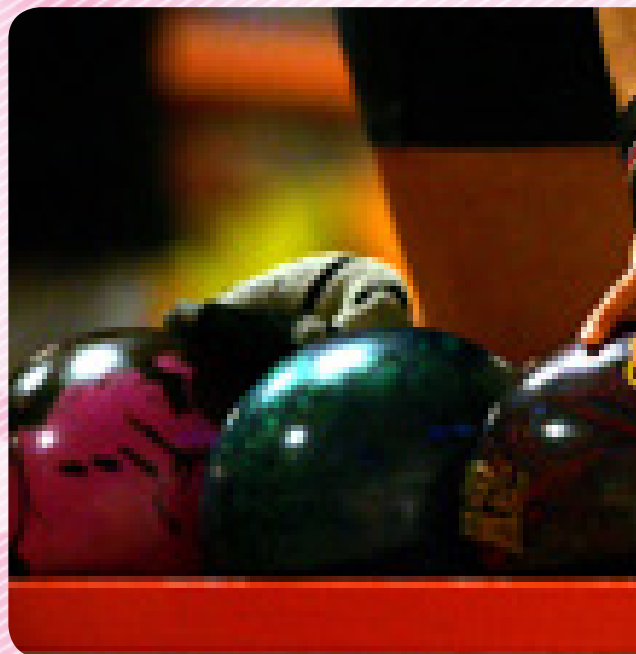
Men: FRA, THA, MAD
Women: THA, TUN, FRA

TRIVIA

Bowls sport has had many prominent supporters such as the Dutch humanist Desiderius Erasmus of Rotterdam, the German theologian Martin Luther (1483-1546) and Calvin (1509-1564, who was an enthusiastic player, as was also Sir Francis Drake.

The game of bowls was represented in works of sculptors and painters. Among many of them are: Pieter Bruegel the Elder, Aert Van der Neer, Francisco Bayeu, Henri Matisse (see picture), Raffaello Sorbi, Francisco Goya, Walter Schott, Adolfo von Hildebrand and Bartolomeo Pinelli.





1 · 2 · 3 · 4 July



BILLIARD

BOULES

BOWLING

WORLD ARCHERY





BOWLING

Fédération Internationale
des Quilleurs



141 members

DISCIPLINES

Tenpin

BOWLING

Fédération Internationale
des Quilleurs

FIQ

Fédération Internationale des Quilleurs

100 Tyrwhitt Road
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Press contact:

Alessia Borge

HISTORIC OVERVIEW

The first attempt to coordinate the sport of bowling at world level by organizing world championships and by bringing uniformity through universal playing rules was undertaken in 1926 by Finland, Germany, The Netherlands, Sweden and USA with the formation of the International Bowling Association (IBA). In 1952 the members of the IBA together with other countries decide to form a new federation. The new federation would be a worldwide international organization with 4 different sections: One for Tenpin bowling and 3 for

Ninepin bowling: Asphalt (later: Classic), Bohle and Schere. The new organization would be named Fédération Internationale des Quilleurs (FIQ).

BRIEF OUTLINE OF THE RULES

Tenpin Bowling is a competitive sport in which a player rolls a bowling ball down a 105 cm wide, 18 m lane with the objective of scoring points by knocking down as many pins as possible. A game of Tenpin consists of ten frames. A player delivers two balls in each of the first nine frames unless a strike is scored. A strike is made

when a full setup of pins is knocked down with the first delivery in a frame. The count for one strike is 10 plus the number of pins knocked down on the player's next two deliveries. A spare is scored when pins left standing after the first delivery are knocked down with the second delivery in that frame. The count for a spare is 10 plus the number of pins knocked down by the player's next delivery.

MOST IMPORTANT ATHLETES

Men

Chris Barnes (USA)

Pasi Uotila (FIN)

Osku Palermaa (FIN)

Dominic Barrett (ENG)

Dong-Chul Jang (KOR)

Women

Clara Juliana Guerrero (COL)

Hwang Sun-Ok (KOR)

Helen Johnsson (SWE)

Carolyn Dorin-Ballard (USA)

Mai Ginge-Jensen (DEN)

MOST SUCCESSFUL NATIONS

USA, COL, KOR, DEN, SWE, FIN

www.worldtenpinbowling.com

www.fiqwnba.org



27 · 28 · 30 · 31 July 1 Aug



BILLIARD

BOULES

BOWLING

WORLD ARCHERY





WORLD ARCHERY

Fédération Internationale
de Tir à l'Arc



145 member Associations

DISCIPLINES

Compound Match Round
Field (Recurve and Barebow)

WORLD ARCHERY

Fédération Internationale de Tir à l'Arc

FITA

Fédération Internationale de Tir à l'Arc

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fax: +41 21 614 3055

Press contact:

Didier Mieville

Magazine: The Target / La Cible

HISTORIC OVERVIEW

Archery has been an Olympic sport since 1900. In 1931 the International Archery Federation was created. Field archery has represented archery for the recurve, compound and barebow divisions in all but the first edition of the World Games, thus making its 7th appearance in 2009.

BRIEF OUTLINE OF THE RULES

Compound Match Round

On a flat field, athletes shoot at 50 metres on a target face with six scoring rings (10-5 points), each arrow out of the 5-point is considered a miss (0 points). The score is cumulative. 24 men and 24 women will qualify, if one man and one woman qualify from the same country, they will be able to shoot in a Mixed Team event. After a qualification of 72 arrows, the athletes or teams are paired on a match chart based on their ranking. Individual athletes play matches of 15 arrows. In case of a tie, a shoot-off of one arrow only is played. The winner is the one closest to the centre.

Field Archery (Recurve and Barebow)

In Field Archery, archers walk a set course and shoot at targets of different sizes from varying distances (much like golf). Athletes shoot on marked (known) and unmarked (unknown) distances, from 5 to 60 meters. Shots are uphill, downhill, with various conditions, forcing the athletes to adapt on each shot. The target faces have six scoring rings (6 to 1 points). Competitors shoot one round of 24 unmarked targets on the first day and 24 marked targets on second day. They shoot three arrows per target. Out of the 12 men and 12 women qualified only the four best archers qualify for semi-finals and finals matches. The semi-finals matches consist of four marked targets and finals matches consist of four different marked targets—for bronze and for gold. The first-ranked athlete shoots against the fourth-ranked, and the second shoots against the third in the semi-finals. Archers have 4 minutes to shoot 3 arrows.

MOST IMPORTANT ATHLETES

Men

Recurve

Michelle Frangilli (ITA)
Victor Wunderle (USA)
Sebastian Rohrberg (GER)
Alan Wills (GBR)

Compound

Morgan Lundin (SWE)
Dave Cousins (USA)
John Dudley (USA)
Chris White (GBR)

Barebow

Pasi Ahjokivi (FIN)
Giuseppe Seimandi (ITA)
Sergio Massimo Cassiani (ITA)

Women

Recurve

Carole Ferriou (FRA)
Jessica Tomasi (ITA)
Naomi Folkard (GBR)
Petra Ericsson (SWE)
Lisa Unruh (GER)

Compound

Anne Lantee (FIN)
Petra Goebel (AUT)

Barebow

Monika Jentges (GER)
Eleonora Strobbe (ITA)
Christine Gauthe (FRA)
Becky Nelson-Harris (USA)

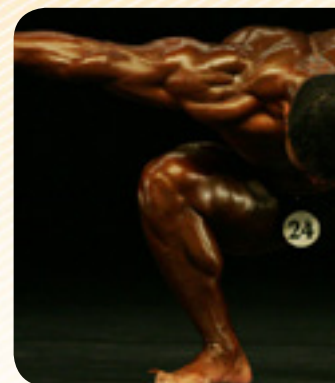
MOST SUCCESSFUL NATIONS

SWE, ITA, GER, USA, FRA, AUT, GBR, NED,
BEL, DEN, SLO, FIN, AUS, NOR, CRO

TRIVIA

Morgan Lundin (SWE) has earned the gold medal three times at the World Games (1993, 1997, 2005).

Petra Ericsson (SWE) is the only athlete to have won an archery gold medal at the World Games in two categories: Recurve Women in 2005 and Compound Women in 1997.

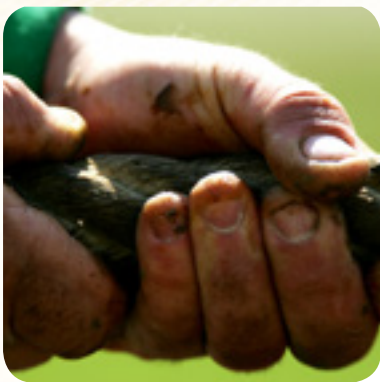


POWERLIFTING

TUG OF WAR



STRENGTH SPORTS





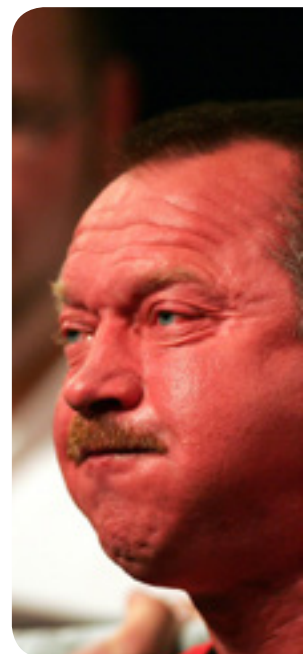
30 · 31 July **1** Aug



POWERLIFTING

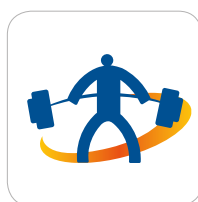
TUG OF WAR





POWERLIFTING

International
Powerlifting Federation



106 Member Federations

DISCIPLINES

Men's and women's various
weight classes

POWERLIFTING

International Powerlifting Federation

IPF

International Powerlifting Federation

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Austria

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Press contact:
Miklos Fekete

Magazine:
IPF Magazine

HISTORIC OVERVIEW

Powerlifting originated in the USA and in UK in the 1950s. Previously, the weightlifting governing bodies in both countries had recognized various 'odd lifts' for competition and record purposes. During the late 1950s and early 1960s various 'odd lift' events gradually developed into the specific lifts – the bench press, the squat, and the deadlift. With the growing demand for standardized rules and a form of organization the International Powerlifting Federation (IPF) was founded in 1972. Subsequently rules were precisely

delineated; referee qualifications set and from there on official Powerlifting World Championships held every year.

BRIEF OUTLINE OF THE RULES

Each lifter has three attempts in each of the three different lifts. The best one of each will count toward his total. Minimum increments are 2.5 kg except for record purposes where a 0.5 kg increase is permitted. If a lifter fails all three attempts in one single discipline he is out of the total competition but can still compete for medals and places in the other disciplines.

THE THREE LIFTS

SQUAT

The lift starts with the lifter standing erect and the bar loaded with weights resting on the lifter's shoulders. At the referee's command the lift begins. The lifter bends his knees and lowers himself into a squatting position with the hips slightly below parallel position. The lifter returns to an erect position. At the referees command the bar is returned to the rack and the lift is completed.

BENCHPRESS

With his or her back resting on the bench, the lifter takes the loaded bar at arm's length. The lifter lowers the bar to the chest. When the bar becomes motionless on the chest, the referee gives a press command. Then the referee will call 'Rack' and the lift is completed as the weight is returned to the rack.

DEADLIFT

In the deadlift the athlete grasps the loaded bar which is resting on the platform floor. The lifter pulls the weights off the floor and assumes an erect position. The knees must be locked and the shoulders back, with the weight held in the lifters's grip. At the referees command the bar will be returned to the floor under the control of the lifter.

MOST IMPORTANT ATHLETES

Men

Sergey Fedosienko (RUS)
Olech Jaroslaw (POL)

Maxim Barkhatov (RUS)

Women

Antonietta Orsini (ITA)
Galina Karpova (RUS)
Yukako Fukushima (JPN)

MOST SUCCESSFUL NATIONS

Men

RUS, UKR, POL, USA

Women

RUS, UKR, FIN, TPE



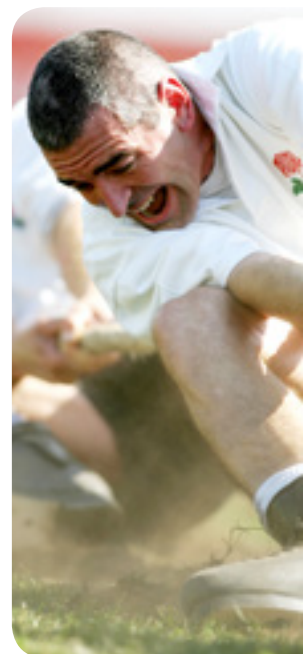
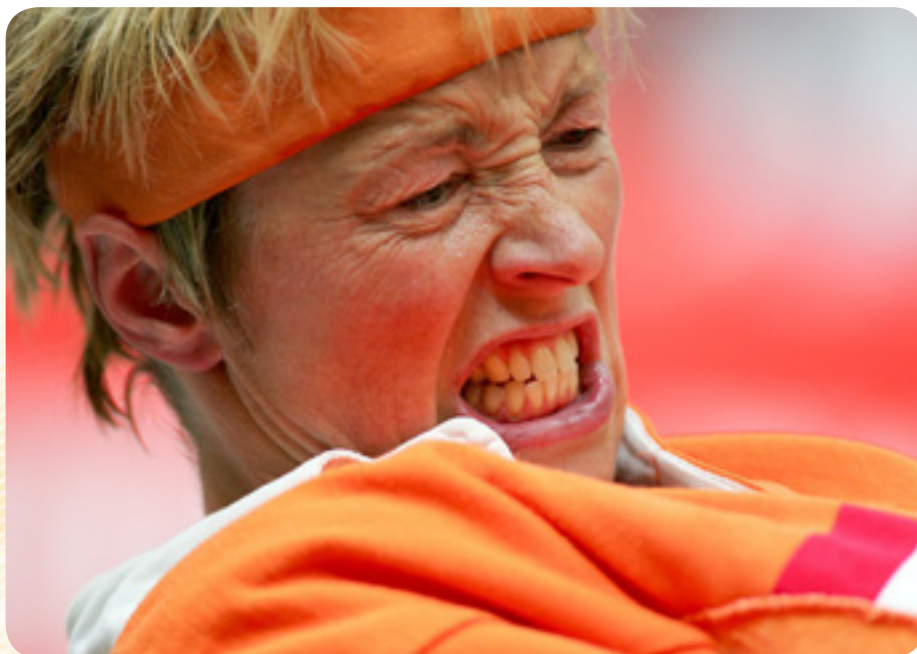
27 · 28 July



POWERLIFTING

TUG OF WAR





TUG OF WAR

Tug of War International
Federation



58 National Federations

DISCIPLINES

Men's outdoor

Women's indoor

TUG OF WAR

Tug of War International Federation

TWIF

Tug of War International Federation

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Orfordville WI 53576
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Anton Rabe

Magazine:
TWIF Magazine

HISTORIC OVERVIEW

Tug of War is one of the oldest known sports, its origins being lost in the mists of time.

One of its attractions lies in its simplicity, with participants ranging from local neighborhood competitions to elite World Championships. Tug of War was part of the Olympic Games Programme from 1900 to 1920. The Tug of War International Federation (TWIF) was founded in 1960 with the first European Championship being held in 1965. The first World Championships took place in the Netherlands in 1975. Tug

of War has played a full part in every World Games since their inception in 1981.

BRIEF OUTLINE OF THE RULES

Teams of eight persons compete against each other, the winner being the team which pulls the opposition a distance of 4 meters. The competition is judged by an accredited official whose job it is to enforce the rules as laid down by the international board. Outdoor competitions take place on a grass surface whilst indoor competitions are held in a sports hall on rubber matting.

MOST IMPORTANT ATHLETES

In Tug of War all athletes are part of the team, the latter being more important than the individual athlete.

MOST SUCCESSFUL NATIONS

NED, SUI, GBR, GER, SWE, RSA, USA, IRL,
CHN, JPN, TPE



- | | | | | | | | | |
|------------|--------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|-----------|
| AIR SPORTS | FIN SWIMMING | FLYING DISC | IN LINE HOCKEY | LIFE SAVING | ORIEN-TEERING | SPEED SKATING | SPORT CLIMBING | WATER-SKI |
|------------|--------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|-----------|



TREND SPORTS





1 · 2 · 3 · 4 Aug



FIN
SWIMMING

IN LINE
HOCKEY

ORIEN-
TEERING

SPORT
CLIMBING

AIR
SPORTS

FLYING
DISC

LIFE
SAVING

SPEED
SKATING

WATER-
SKI





AIR SPORTS

Fédération Aéronautique
Internationale



Approximately 100

DISCIPLINES

Accuracy · Distance · Speed

AIR SPORTS

Fédération Aéronautique Internationale

FAI

Fédération Aéronautique Internationale

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PARACHUTING - CANOPY PILOTING

HISTORIC OVERVIEW

Canopy piloting is a fairly new sport, made possible by the development of smaller and faster canopies (parachutes) in the mid 1990s. The discipline was originally called 'blade running' but soon evolved into the format on display at the Games.

BRIEF OUTLINE OF THE RULES

Canopy Piloting involves a series of tasks designed to test a parachutist's ability to

control his canopy and fly accurately. Each task starts with the parachutist navigating through a number of gates which are situated over water. The parachutist has one of three goals, depending on the task: complete the course in the shortest time (speed), complete the water section and then land on a target as accurately as possible (accuracy), or achieve the longest distance from the entry gate before touching down (distance).

MOST IMPORTANT ATHLETES

Jason Moledzki (CAN)
Christian Wagner (AUS)
Pablo Hernández (ESP)

MOST SUCCESSFUL NATIONS

CAN, AUS, ESP

TRIVIA

This discipline requires a high level of skill and experience with many national federations insisting on a minimum requirement of 500 parachute jumps before allowing a competitor to enter a Canopy Piloting event. Many of the competitors at the Games are professional parachutists or work for parachute manufacturers in the development of new canopies.

PARAGLIDING – ACCURACY LANDING

HISTORIC OVERVIEW

Although its roots lie in parachuting and parascending, Paragliding Accuracy has been an FAI-recognised sport since 2000 when the first World Championships were held in the UK. Today Paragliding Accuracy competitions can be either hill or tow launch, and, being less weather-dependent than cross-country style events, can take place year round. Indeed, the 4th FAI World Paragliding Accuracy Championship was held in February 2007 on a frozen lake in Lithuania!

In the past decade, the sport has spread from a largely European base to countries worldwide.

BRIEF OUTLINE OF THE RULES

This event is a test of the paraglider pilot's ability to fly their canopy to a very small target landing pad. The target point is an electronic score pad only 30 cm in diameter with 1 m, 5 m and 10 m diameter circles surrounding it. Pilots launch at 800 m from a hill or with a ground-based winch. Then, allowing for any wind or air movements that may affect their progress, they fly their paragliders to the target positioned in front of the public. The pilot is scored for each landing according to their first touch on the target area. The closer they touch to the centre of the target, the lower their points score. Six rounds are completed, after which each pilot drops their worst score to arrive at a total. The pilot with the lowest accumulated score wins the competition and becomes the World Games Champion.

MOST IMPORTANT ATHLETES

Men

Jaka Gorenc (SLO)
Goran Djurkovic (SRB)
Matjaz Feraric (SLO)

Women

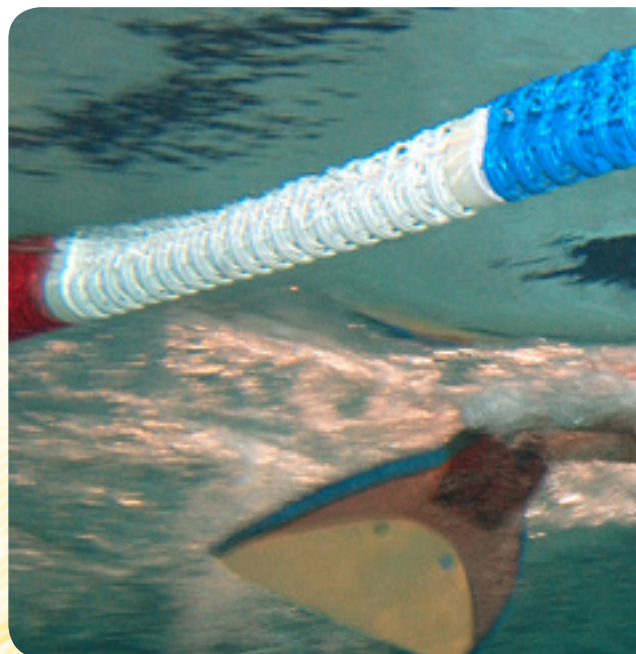
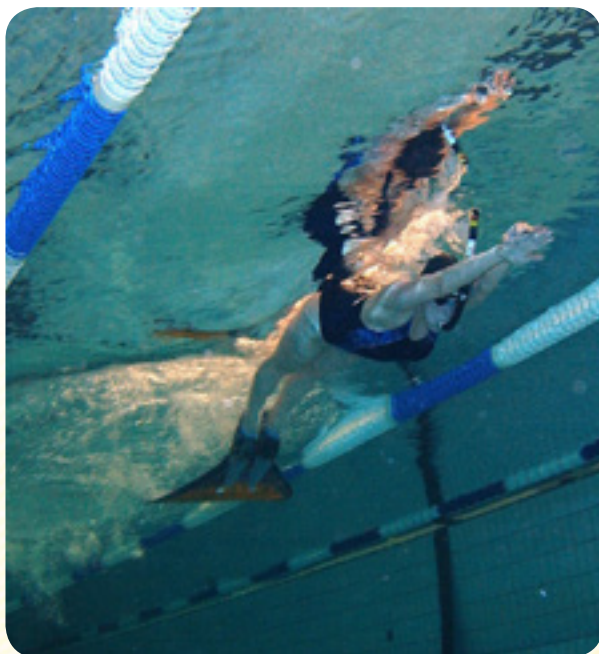
Marketa Tomaskova (CZE)
Milica Marinkovic (SRB)
Milica Bicanin (SRB)

MOST SUCCESSFUL NATIONS

SLO, SRB, CZE

TRIVIA

Modern paragliders weigh approximately 15kg and have a speed range from as little as 20kph to 60kph or more for the latest competition designs.



26 · 27 July



**FIN
SWIMMING**

IN LINE
HOCKEY

ORIEN-
TEERING

SPORT
CLIMBING

AIR
SPORTS

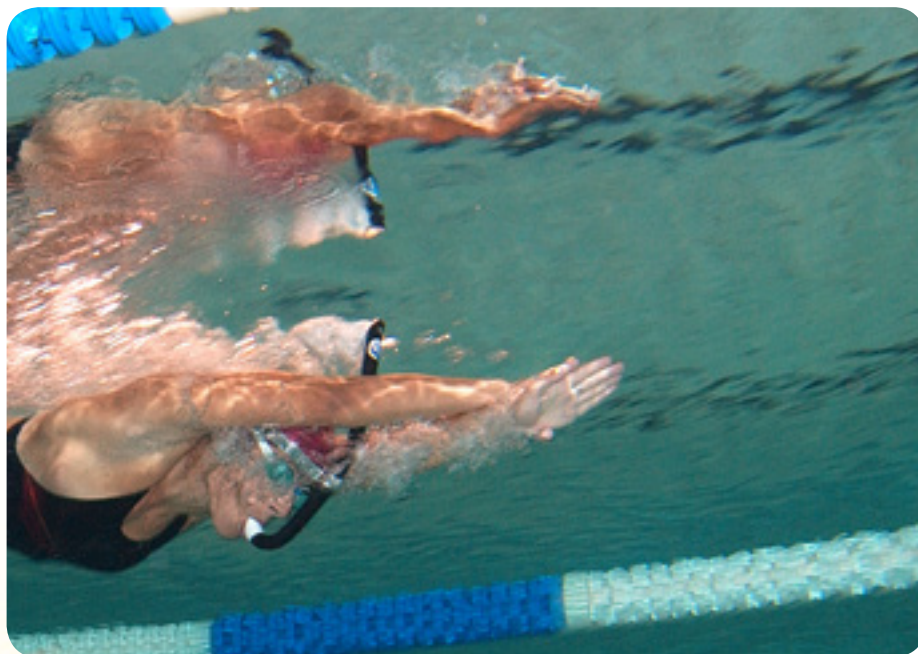
FLYING
DISC

LIFE
SAVING

SPEED
SKATING

WATER-
SKI





FINSWIMMING

Confederation Mondiale
des Activités Subaquatique



80 National Member Federations

DISCIPLINES

50m apnoea · 100m surface · 200m
surface · 400m surface · Relay 4x 100m
surface

FINSWIMMING

Confederation Mondiale des Activités
Subaquatique

CMAS

Confederation Mondiale des Activités
Subaquatique

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Press contact:
spo@cmas.org

HISTORIC OVERVIEW

The first fins undoubtedly were imagined and drawn by Leonardo da Vinci in the 17th century. It was organized as a sporting practice during the beginning of the 1960s. The first European Championship was organized in Italy in 1967. The fins were still made out of rubber. Very quickly, the need appeared for replacing them by more sophisticated material. The Russians were the first to use glass fiber in 1970. In 1972, the mono-fin makes its appearance at the European Championships in Moscow. Within a few years, it supplanted the

traditional bi-palms in the majority of competitions and opened new chronometric prospects for the athletes who reach speeds of more than 12 km/h.

BRIEF OUTLINE OF THE RULES

Fin swimmers attempt to minimize their frontal resistance to the water by extending both arms in front and by keeping upper body motion to a minimum. Only the lower body and legs are kept in constant undulating motion. A snorkel (only in surface events), braced over the athlete's

forehead and nose, is used in addition to the mono-fin for surface racing. Athletes breathe through their snorkels in surface, while in apnoea athletes hold their breath. Some very basic rules apply for the surface events: one part of the swimmer, including his or her snorkel, must be at the surface at all times. However, athletes may swim completely submerged for up to 15 meters after turning at each end of the pool.

MOST IMPORTANT ATHLETES

Men

Pavel Kabanov (RUS)
Stefano Figini (ITA)
Jingwei Miao (CHN)
Andrey Burakov (RUS)
Igor Soroka (UKR)
Dmytro Sydorenko (UKR)

Women

Bao Zhen Zhu (CHN)
Vasilisa Kravchuk (RUS)
Sandra Pilz (GER)

MOST SUCCESSFUL NATIONS

CHN, RUS, ITA, UKR, KOR, GER, FRA, HUN,
COL

TRIVIA

The world record in 50 Apnoea is 14 second
16/100



28 · 29 · 30 July



FIN
SWIMMING

IN LINE
HOCKEY

ORIEN-
TEERING

SPORT
CLIMBING

AIR
SPORTS

**FLYING
DISC**

LIFE
SAVING

SPEED
SKATING

WATER-
SKI





FLYING DISC

World Flying Disc
Federation



35 regular members · 19 provisional members

DISCIPLINES

Ultimate – mixed team competition

FLYING DISC

World Flying Disc Federation

WFDF

World Flying Disc Federation

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Press contact:
Volker Bernardi

HISTORIC OVERVIEW

The first known contemporary tossing of a flying disc, or "Frisbee," was by Yale University under-graduates in the early 20th century. The Yale campus was in close proximity to Connecticut's Frisbie Pie Company, whose pies while being a popular treat in themselves were sold in metal tins that would hold flight when thrown over a very short distance. The first plastic flying disc was invented by Fred Morrison in 1948. In the 1970s, disc sports began to spread to Europe and Asia. Ultimate is the most popular disc sport today. In 1985,

the World Flying Disc Federation (WFDF) was formed to serve as the international governing body for all flying disc sports.

BRIEF OUTLINE OF THE RULES

Flying Disc Ultimate is played on a rectangular (70 yards by 40 yards) field by seven players per team. Each point begins with both teams lining up on the front of their respective endzone line. The defense throws the disc to the offense. Each time the offense completes a pass in the defense's endzone, the offense scores

a point. Play is initiated after each score. The disc may be advanced in any direction by completing a pass to a teammate but players are not allowed to run with the disc. The person with the disc has ten seconds to throw the disc. When a pass is not completed (e.g. out of bounds, drop, block, interception), the defense immediately takes possession of the disc and becomes the offense. No physical contact is allowed between players. Picks and screens are also prohibited. A foul occurs when contact is made. As players are responsible for their own foul and line calls and resolve their own disputes, Flying Disc Ultimate stresses sportsmanship and fair play.

MOST SUCCESSFUL NATIONS

CAN, USA, JPN, AUS, SWE, GBR, COL

TRIVIA

One of the founding fathers of Ultimate is Joel Silver, producer of the Matrix, Die Hard and Speed Racer movies.



26 · 27 · 28 · 29 · 30 July



FIN
SWIMMING

**IN LINE
HOCKEY**

ORIEN-
TEERING

SPORT
CLIMBING

AIR
SPORTS

FLYING
DISC

LIFE
SAVING

SPEED
SKATING

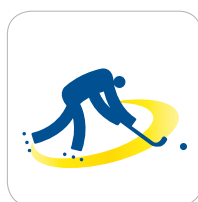
WATER-
SKI





ROLLER INLINE HOCKEY

Fédération Internationale
de Roller Sports



114 National Federations

DISCIPLINES

Men's teams competition

ROLLER INLINE HOCKEY

Fédération Internationale de Roller Sports

FIRS

Fédération Internationale de Roller Sports

Viale Tiziano 74
00193 - Roma - Italy

CIRILH

Comité international de Roller Inline
Hockey

620 rue de Viviers
34830 Clapiers France

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mobile: +33 631787493
skype: gilclap & gilcirilh
cirilh@me.com

HISTORIC OVERVIEW

More than 40 years ago Roller Hockey started in USA on quad skates with same equipment as today. Then this new discipline of Roller Sports adopted Inline skates. CIRILH, the International Committee, founded in 1994 under the roof of the FIRS, established the first world championships in 1995 in Chicago, USA. Then in 2001 a Junior World Cup was created and this event was upgraded to a World Championships in 2007. Women Senior World Championships was established in 2002.

These three major events take place each year.

BRIEF OUTLINE OF THE RULES

Two 20 minutes periods are played on a rink divided into two halves by a centre line with one net at each end of the rink. The object of the game is to score more goals than your opponent. Skaters on two teams use hockey sticks to direct a puck into the opponent's goal. The game is played with four players on the floor plus one goalie.

The team consists of 14 players and 2 goalies so substitutions are permitted at any time during the course of the game.

Body checking is usually a penalty. When penalties are assessed to the offending team, the player will be sent off the surface for a set length of time that corresponds to the infraction of the rules. Games are fast-paced and high-scoring, while requiring skill, aggressiveness and strategy.

MOST IMPORTANT ATHLETES

As In Line Hockey is a team Sport it is difficult to build a list of important athletes. Nevertheless one can be quoted: C.J. Yoder from United States.

MOST SUCCESSFUL NATIONS

USA, CAN, CZE, SUI, FRA, ITA

TRIVIA

Countries from each continent were attending Roller In Line Hockey World Championships. As North America, Europe and Oceania are fond of Roller Hockey, CIRILH's development plan is centered mainly on South America and Asia.

Africa has, for the moment, only Namibia National Team attending Roller In Line Hockey World Championships, but should profit soon from the passion of this continent for speed skating.

www.rollersports.org



26 · 27 July



FIN
SWIMMING

IN LINE
HOCKEY

ORIEN-
TEERING

SPORT
CLIMBING

AIR
SPORTS

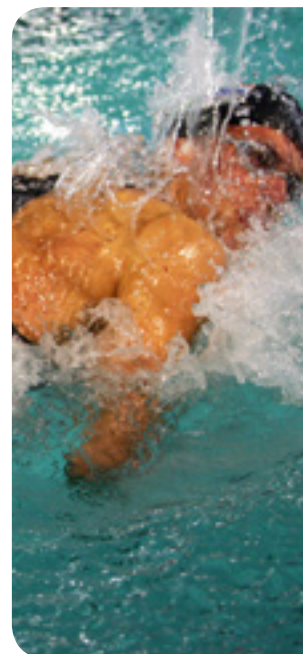
FLYING
DISC

**LIFE
SAVING**

SPEED
SKATING

WATER-
SKI





LIFE SAVING

International Life Saving
Federation



130 Member Federations · 33 million
individual members

DISCIPLINES

Pool Lifesaving · Beach & Ocean
Lifesaving

LIFE SAVING

International Life Saving Federation

ILS

International Life Saving Federation

Gemeenteplein 26
3010 Leuven
Belgium

phone: +32 16 89 60 60
fax: +32 16 89 70 70

ils.hq@telenet.be

Press contact:
Harald Vervaecke

Magazine:
ILS Newsletter

DISCIPLINES

Lifesaving Sport has 4 disciplines:

Pool Lifesaving · Beach and Ocean Lifesaving · Surfboat Rowing Events · Inflatable Rescue Boats (IRB) Events

At the World Games, only the first two disciplines are practiced.

HISTORIC OVERVIEW

The International Life Saving Federation

(ILS) was created on 27 March 1910, is the world authority in the global effort to prevent drowning and regroups national life saving organisations/federations aiming at improving water safety, water rescue, lifesaving and life-guarding and lifesaving sport. ILS is recognised by the International Olympic Committee (IOC) and by the World Health Organisation (WHO).

BRIEF OUTLINE OF THE RULES

In the Pool: events against the time.
At the Beach: events against the time and

against each other.

In the Ocean: events against the surf and each other.

MOST IMPORTANT ATHLETES

Men

Federico Pinoti (ITA)

Nicola Ferrua (ITA)

Shannon Eckstein (AUS)

Chris Allum (AUS)

Rafael Tamaral (ESP)

Women

Erica Burato (ITA)

Marcella Prandi (ITA)

Ayla Dunlop-Barrett (NZL)

Ying Lu (CHN)

Katrin Altmann (GER)

MOST SUCCESSFUL NATIONS

AUS, RSA, NZL, GER, GBR, ITA, ESP, FRA,
NED, JPN, USA, CHN, BEL



2 · 3 · 4 Aug



FIN
SWIMMING

IN LINE
HOCKEY

**ORIEN-
TEERING**

SPORT
CLIMBING

AIR
SPORTS

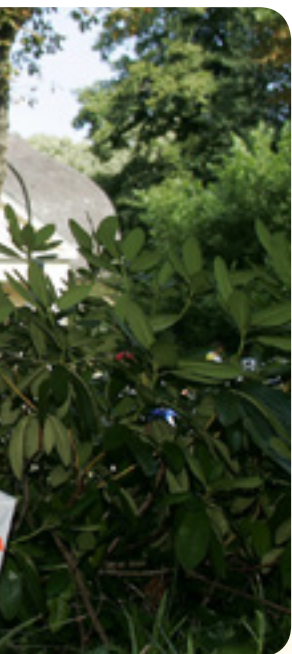
FLYING
DISC

LIFE
SAVING

SPEED
SKATING

WATER-
SKI





ORIENTEERING

International Orienteering Federation



73 Member Federations

DISCIPLINES

Sprint · Middle distance · Mixed relay

ORIENTEERING

International Orienteering Federation

IOF

International Orienteering Federation

Radiokatu 20
00093 VALO
Finland

phone: +358 93 481 31 12
fax: +358 93 481 31 13

Press contact:
Anna Jacobson

Magazine:
Orienteering World

HISTORIC OVERVIEW

The first ever public orienteering competition was held in Norway in 1897. Since then, orienteering has developed into a modern, high-technology sport practised by more than one million people in countries all over the world on five continents. Nowadays, orienteering features a variety of different formats ranging from the traditional long distance forest races to the more recently developed city sprints. The use of electronic punching and GPS tracking has enabled the spectators to follow the athletes' route throughout the

course on a big screen at the arena and on TV.

The International Orienteering Federation (IOF) was founded in 1961, and the first World Championships were held in 1966.

BRIEF OUTLINE OF THE RULES

Orienteering is a sport that combines both a physical and a mental element. The basic idea in orienteering is to proceed from course start to finish by visiting a number of control points in a predetermined order with the help of map and compass. The

map gives detailed information on the terrain, such as hills, ground surface, and obstacles. There is no marked route in the terrain – the athletes must choose their own route between the control points. In orienteering, the clock is the judge: fastest time wins. Electronic equipment verifies that the athlete has visited all control points in the right order.

MOST IMPORTANT ATHLETES

Men

Edgars Bertuks (LAT)
Olav Lundanes (NOR)
Matthias Kyburz (SUI)

Women

Simone Niggli (SUI)
Minna Kauppi (FIN)
Tatyana Riabkina (RUS)

MOST SUCCESSFUL NATIONS

SUI, SWE, NOR, RUS, CZE, FRA, GBR

TRIVIA

At the World Games 2009, sprint specialist Andrey Khramov defeated Daniel Hubmann in the sprint by merely one second. Hubmann got his revenge in the middle distance race, which he won.



31 July 1 - 2 Aug



FIN
SWIMMING

IN LINE
HOCKEY

ORIEN-
TEERING

SPORT
CLIMBING

AIR
SPORTS

FLYING
DISC

LIFE
SAVING

**SPEED
SKATING**

WATER-
SKI





SPEED SKATING

Fédération Internationale
de Roller Sports



114 member federations · 90 attend the
Speed Skating World Championships

DISCIPLINES

Men & women · 300m · 500m · 1000m
10000m · 15000m

SPEED SKATING

Fédération internationale de Roller Sports

FIRS

Fédération Internationale de Roller Sports

International Committee for Roller Speed Skating

Viale Tiziano 74
00196 Roma
Italy

phone: +39 0862 22337

fax: + 39 0862 23550

press contact:

communication@rollersports.org

HISTORIC OVERVIEW

Speed Roller Skating has its origin at the end of the year 1700 when the first pair of skates was used in London. In the middle of the 19th century there was a wide spread of quad skates. At the beginning of the 20th century, the first regular competitions were held. The 1st World Championship on the road took place in Monza (Italy) in 1937 and one year later the first one on track was held in London (Great Britain).

The Fédération Internationale de Roller Sports (FIRS) was created in Montreux (Switzerland) in 1924.

Speed skating has been inserted by the IOC in the short list of the seven sports that will have the chance to get into the Olympic Program 2020.

BRIEF OUTLINE OF THE RULES

Speed Roller Skating is a sport run with inline skates, that allows a speed of 70 kph. A maximum of 40 skaters run all together on a 200 m track.

Over the distance of 300 m athletes go in an individual time trial. The sprint tournament over 500 m and 1.000 m distances starts

with a maximum of six athletes per race. Over the long distance of 15.000 m, an elimination race is held. At each lap, the last athlete who crosses the finishing line is eliminated up to the minimum number of 5 athletes. The same rules apply for the 10.000 m distance, but with the additional assignment of points to the first two athletes who cross the finishing line at each lap. These points establish the ranking and the winner.

MOST IMPORTANT ATHLETES

Men

Joseph Mantia (USA)
Wouther Hebbrecht (BEL)
Andrés Munoz (COL)

Women

Alexandra Vivas (COL)
Simona Di Eugenio (ITA)

MOST SUCCESSFUL NATIONS

COL, USA, ITA, KOR

TRIVIA

There are more than 50.000.000 skaters in the world that practice speed skating also for fitness.

www.rollersports.org



3 · 4 Aug



FIN
SWIMMING

IN LINE
HOCKEY

ORIEN-
TEERING

**SPORT
CLIMBING**

AIR
SPORTS

FLYING
DISC

LIFE
SAVING

SPEED
SKATING

WATER-
SKI





SPORT CLIMBING

International Federation of
Sport Climbing



81 Member Federations

DISCIPLINES

Lead · Speed

SPORT CLIMBING

International Federation of Sport Climbing

IFSC

International Federation of
Sport Climbing

Corso Ferrucci 122
10141, Torino
Italy

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fax: +39 (0) 114121773

Press contact:

Anne Fuynel

Director of Marketing & Communications

HISTORIC OVERVIEW

Climbing has obviously had a long history. Nevertheless, organized competitions started with Speed events in the former USSR in the late 40's. In 1985, in Bardonecchia, Italy, the best climbers were convened to "Sportroccia", the first official Lead contest ever. On the International level, the first Speed and Lead World Cup was recognized in 1989. Today's climbing competitions are held in three different disciplines: Boulder, where athletes conquer the greatest number of obstacles without rope for an explosive performance

of a maximum of 10 movements ; Lead, where athletes seek to climb the highest on the wall, rope-tied, one at a time, on an overhanging route with a 8-minute time limit, and finally Speed, where climbers, rope-tied from above, run on parallel walls. The fastest wins (15 meters in less than 6 seconds!).

BRIEF OUTLINE OF THE RULES

Rules and scoring differ from discipline to discipline. Time counts only in Speed, while scoring in Lead depends on the level of completion of the problem to be climbed.

LEAD

The athletes climb rope-tied, one at a time, on an overhanging route with a time limit of 8 minutes. 2 routes (40 or more movements) in qualifications, 1 in semi-finals and 1 in finals. Each climber climbs only once on each route, and the score is based on how high he or she gets. A fall means the end of the attempt.

MOST IMPORTANT ATHLETES

Men

Ramón Julian Puigblanque (ESP)
Jakob Schubert (AUT)

Women

Jain Kim (KOR)
Angela Eiter (AUT)

MOST SUCCESSFUL NATIONS

In Lead, athletes from European countries such as Austria, France, Slovenia and Spain have been nearly unbeatable for the past decade.

FRA, AUT, JPN, KOR, SLO, ESP, RUS, CZE, SUI, BEL

SPEED

15 meters in less than 6 seconds! Rope-tied from above, climbers run on parallel walls. The fastest wins! 2 attempts in qualifications (best time counts) and knock out in semi-finals and finals.

MOST IMPORTANT ATHLETES

Men

Stanislav Kokorin (RUS)
Evgeny Vaytsekhovskiy (RUS)

Women

Ksenia Alekseeva (RUS)
Yuliya Levochkina (RUS)

MOST SUCCESSFUL NATIONS

In Speed, Russians and Chinese athletes have simply appeared to climb faster than their peers for just as long.

RUS, CHN, POL, UKR, CZE, VEN, ITA, HUN, KOR, IRI

TRIVIA

The sport has gained credibility not only because of its spectacular competitions, but also for its social values, witnessed by its introduction as a school curriculum sport in many countries, and special programmes that are under study for disabled and other disadvantaged individuals.



26 · 27 · 28 · 29 July



FIN SWIMMING

IN LINE HOCKEY

ORIEN-TEERING

SPORT CLIMBING

AIR SPORTS

FLYING DISC

LIFE SAVING

SPEED SKATING

WATER-SKI





WATERSKI & WAKEBOARD

International Waterski and
Wakeboard Federation



90 Member Federations · 30 million
active participants

DISCIPLINES

Slalom · Tricks or Shortboard · Jump

WATER SKI & WAKEBOARD

International Waterski and
Wakeboard Federation

IWWF

International Waterski and Wakeboard
Federation

Mount Salus
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Ireland

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fax: +353 1 285 5205

Press contact:
Des Burke-Kennedy

WATER SKI CLASSIC

HISTORIC OVERVIEW

The concept of skiing on water dates back to about 1922 in the USA. The first World Championships were held in France, in 1949. This featured the three disciplines of Slalom, Tricks and Jump – referred to now as Tournament Skiing. In recent years, the trend has been away from athletes attempting to master all three – and towards greater specialisation.

BRIEF OUTLINE OF THE RULES

SLALOM

Performed on a single Slalom ski, Slalom skier is pulled through a course which comprises an entry and exit gate and six course buoys by a GPS-controlled competition boat with a maximum speed of 58kph for men and 55kph for women. Skiing around all six buoys is deemed a clear pass. Once cleared at the maximum speed, the degree of difficulty is greatly increased as the rope is then shortened by

fixed lengths for each following pass. The objective is to score the highest number of buoys without falling.

TRICKS OR SHORTBOARD

Usually performed on a single short ski with no stabilising fins, each athlete is granted two passes through a fixed course in which to perform a choice of defined manoeuvres. Each pass lasts exactly 20 seconds. A single fall brings that pass to a conclusion. Tricks have pre-established scores. Skiers may perform while holding the ski handle by hand or by using a foot-harness which is equipped with an emergency release system operated from the boat. The highest score wins.

JUMP

As in Slalom skiing, the boat speed is fixed. Using two long aerodynamically designed skis, helmet, speed suits and various protection equipment, the jumper uses a pendulum principal to propel him/her self on to the floating jump ramp. Approaching take-off speeds of over 100kph, the winner is simply the athlete who scores the longest distance and skis away safely.

MOST IMPORTANT ATHLETES

Men

Chris Parrish (USA)
Will Asher (GBR)
Nate Smith (USA)
Nicolas le Forestier (FRA)
Aliaksei Zharnasek (BLR)
Jimmy Siemers (USA)
Freddy Krueger (USA)
Jason Seels (GBR)
Zack Worden (USA)

Women

Regina Jaquess (USA)
Whitney McClintock (CAN)
Regina Nowlan (AUS)
Natalia Berdnikova (BLR)
Clementine Lucine (FRA)
Iris Cambray (FRA)
June Fladborg (DEN)
Marion Mathieu (FRA)

MOST SUCCESSFUL NATIONS

CAN, USA, FRA, GBR

TRIVIA

Water Skier Freddy Krueger, has set seven world records and is a three time World Jump Champion. Like Formula 1's Michael Schumacher he started his career before the age of 6. Both are the same height and weight. However, there is the vital difference! At full throttle off the grid, Schumacher will go from Zero to 100kph in a staggering 2.7 seconds. When Freddy Krueger makes his final cut to the special Bemman Pressure Wave Jump Ramp, he will accelerate from Zero to 100kph in only 1.8 seconds!

WAKEBOARD

HISTORIC OVERVIEW

While Waterskiing emerged as a successful sport back in 1946, it was not till 1985 that the sports of surfing, snowboarding and waterskiing merged to become Wakeboarding. The concept of a towed board has since taken off so much so that the International Waterski Federation (IWSF) changed its title in 2009 to the International Waterski and Wakeboard Federation (IWWF) to include this new important discipline.

BRIEF OUTLINE OF THE RULES

Each rider is permitted two passes and one fall as the judges, based in the special Wakeboard Boat, score them over a range of recognised tricks. Using the high wakes created by the special hull designs, riders score for execution, intensity and composition. Recent innovations involve the use of spectacular floating obstacles over which the riders perform even more extreme manoeuvres. The winner is the one with the highest score.

MOST IMPORTANT ATHLETES

Men

Phillip Soven (USA)
Harley Clifford (AUS)
Andrew Adkison (USA)
Rusty Malinoski (CAN)
Trevor Hansen (USA)
Dean Smith (AUS)
Dan Nott (GBR)

Women

Raimi Merritt (USA)
Dallas Friday (USA)
Nicola Butler (GBR)
Amber Wing (AUS)

MOST SUCCESSFUL NATIONS

USA, AUS, GBR

TRIVIA

Strangely, the special Wakeboard boats actually pump water onboard into "sealed fatsacks" to increase the weight and produce even larger wakes for the riders. Most other boats prefer not to have extra water on board!





CANOE MARATHON

DUATHLON

SOFTBALL

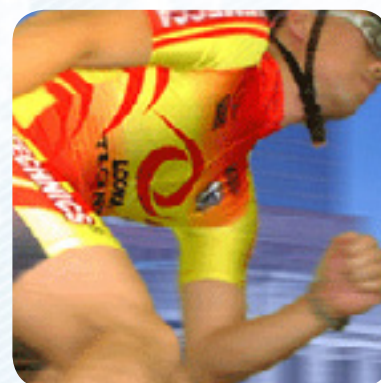
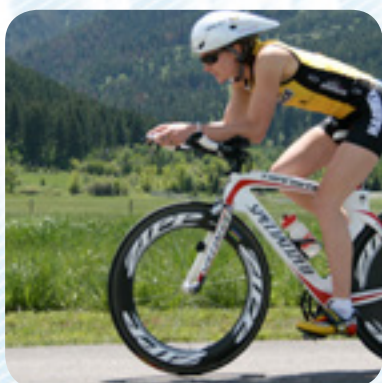
SPEED SKATING

WUSHU



Invitational Sports

INVITATIONAL SPORTS





1 · 2 Aug



CANOE MARATHON

DUATHLON

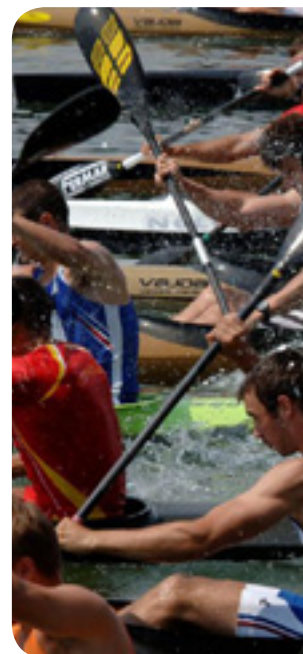
SOFTBALL

SPEED SKATING

WUSHU



Invitational Sports



CANOE MARATHON

International Canoe
Federation



165 national Federations

DISCIPLINES

Male & female competitions

CANOE MARATHON

International Canoe Federation

ICF

International Canoe Federation

Avenue de Rhodanie 54
1007 Lausanne
Switzerland

phone: +41 21 612 0290
fax: +41 21 612 0291

Press contact:
media@canoeicf.com

Magazine:
Planet Canoe

HISTORIC OVERVIEW

The Internationale Repräsentantenschaft Kanusport was formed in Copenhagen, Denmark in 1924 to link the Canoeing Associations of various countries. It became the International Canoe Federation (ICF) in 1946. Over time the events have changed and adapted to follow the trends and advancements in boat technology. After being limited to national competitions for many years, international interest in Canoe Marathon rose in the 1960s. After the inaugural Danish Tour de Gudena in 1967, the interest for international long distance

Canoeing increased immensely and in only a few years the Tour de Gudena race became a big hit with up to 20 countries entering and more than 1,000 paddlers competing.

BRIEF OUTLINE OF THE RULES

While the Classic Canoe Marathon race starts in one place and finishes in another, the race is now conducted in a circuit which goes on for several short rounds and enables the spectator to watch most of the race without having to move. Portage, carrying the canoe over land, used to be

necessary to overcome river obstacles but is still a part of Canoe Marathon today.

MOST IMPORTANT ATHLETES

Men

Ben Brown (GBR)
Manuel Busto Fernández (ESP)
Jacob Holst (SWE)
Matthias Ebhardt (GER)
Nuno Barros (POR)
Mattheu Beugnet (FRA)

Women

Renáta Csay (HUN)
Claire Gunney (GBR)
Anna Adamova(CZE)

MOST SUCCESSFUL NATIONS

ESP, GER, HUN, POR, DEN, CZE, FRA

TRIVIA

Canoeing as a sport is not associated with indigenous cultures; it is a recent by-product of 19th century industrial society, when an emerging middle class with wealth sought a variety of physical pastimes.



26 · 27 July



CANOE MARATHON

DUATHLON

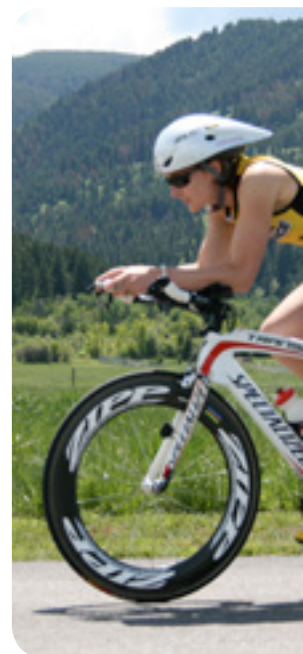
SOFTBALL

SPEED SKATING

WUSHU



Invitational Sports



DUATHLON

International Triathlon Union



135 national Federations

DISCIPLINES

10km run · 40km bike · 5km run

DUATHLON

International Triathlon Union

ITU

International Triathlon Union

#221, 998 Harbourside Dr.
North Vancouver, BC
Canada, V7P 3T2

phone: +1 604.904.9248
fax: +1.604 904 9249

Press contact:
Paula Kim
paula.kim@triathlon.org

HISTORIC OVERVIEW

Duathlon is derived from triathlon. The first recorded triathlon took place in San Diego, USA, in 1974 and the sport started to grow rapidly. The International Triathlon Union (ITU) was founded in 1989 at the first ITU congress in Avignon, France. Though founded in France, ITU has maintained its headquarters in Vancouver, Canada. Triathlon was officially added to the Olympic Programme by the IOC in 1994.

The first Duathlon World Championships was held in 1992 in Frankfurt, Germany.

Since then this event is held annually along with Continental Championships.

BRIEF OUTLINE OF THE RULES

Duathlon includes three segments: It starts with a run, followed by a cycling part and then ends with another running segment. Unlike triathlon there is no swimming segment. Athletes must complete a specific distance as fast as possible, going through two different transitions in the changes from segment to segment. No external assistance is permitted. The time is triggered when the athlete

starts the run and stops when the final run segment is finished.

MOST IMPORTANT ATHLETES

Men

Joerie Vansteelant (BEL)

Bart Aernouts (BEL)

Roger Roca Dalmau (ESP)

Women

Catriona Morrison (GBR)

Katie Hewison (GBR)

Erika Csomor (HUN)

MOST SUCCESSFUL NATIONS

BEL, GBR, ESP, POR, USA, AUS, HUN, SUI,
GER



26 - 30 July



CANOE MARATHON

DUATHLON

SOFTBALL

SPEED SKATING

WUSHU



Invitational Sports



SOFTBALL

International Softball
Federation



127 national Federations

DISCIPLINES

Women's teams competition

SOFTBALL

International Softball
Federation

ISF

International Softball Federation

1900 So. Park Road
Plant City
Florida 33563 USA

phone: +813 864 0100
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Press contact:
Bruce Wawrzyniak

Magazine:
World Softball Magazine

HISTORIC OVERVIEW

The sport that we know today as 'softball' is said to have begun - indoors, actually - in 1887 on Thanksgiving Day in Chicago. A group of men had gathered together for the Harvard-Yale football game. After the game, one of the happy Yale boosters picked up a boxing glove and - playfully - threw it at one of the Harvard fans. The latter noticed the glove coming at him, and picked up a stick and swung it at the glove, hitting it clear over the Yale fan's head. A reporter from the Chicago Board of Trade, George Hancock, was watching this

unfold and thought that it could be used as a game. So, he tied up the boxing glove into a sphere, took a broomstick handle, and, using chalk, marked lines on the floor. That night a game took place with 80 runs scored, and from there the sport had been born. Hancock set up rules and had his friends over to his house every Saturday night to play this new game. From there it spread all over Chicago. The first rulebook is said to have been issued (by Hancock) in 1889.

Softball spread slowly to the rest of the world with, perhaps, its biggest push coming from American missionaries and

servicemen playing and teaching the game on the far-flung fields of World War II. It was not until 1965 that the International Softball Federation (ISF) was formed.

BRIEF OUTLINE OF THE RULES

Softball is played by two teams of nine players each. The teams take it in turns to bat and field. The batting team is called the offensive team and the fielding team is called the defensive team.

The basics of softball are very simple. One player, the pitcher, pitches the ball to a batter who hits it and runs around as many bases as possible before the ball is retrieved and returned under control by the defensive team. The aim of the game is to score more runs than the opposition, and a run is scored when a player on the batting team advances successfully around all three bases and back to the home base (called home plate) from whence he/she started. Unless you hit the ball so far that you can run around all the bases before it's returned (a home run), you will have to stop at one or more bases on your way around and wait for the next batter to hit the ball so you can advance further.

Meanwhile, the defensive team is trying to get batters and base runners out, either by catching balls hit in the air, or in various other ways. As soon as three players on the offensive team have made outs, the two teams switch: the defensive team comes in to bat and the batting team goes out to the field to defend. An inning is completed when each team has batted, and a full game consists of seven innings, usually taking less than two hours to play.

MOST IMPORTANT ATHLETES

Elinor McKenzie (AUS)
Miyoko Naruse (JPN)

Michele Granger (USA)
Lisa Fernandez (USA)
Jennie Finch (USA)
Yukiko Ueno (Japan)

MOST SUCCESSFUL NATIONS

AUS, CAN, CHN, ITA, JPN, NED, NZL, RSA, TPE, USA, VEN

TRIVIA

Softball for women was admitted to the Olympic program during the 1996 Olympic Games in Atlanta. The United States won the gold medal in those Games.



3 · 4 Aug



CANOE MARATHON

DUATHLON

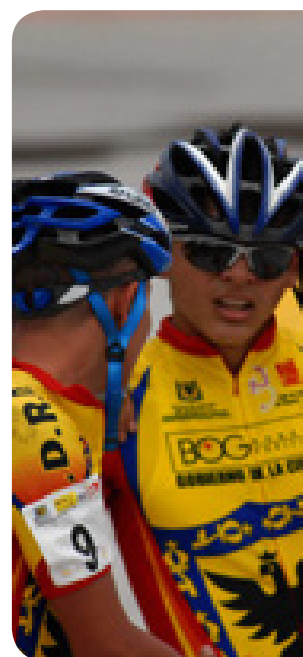
SOFTBALL

SPEED SKATING

WUSHU



Invitational Sports



SPEED SKATING ROAD

Fédération Internationale
de Roller Sports



114 member federations · 90 attend the
Speed Skating World Championships

DISCIPLINES

Men & women: 200m time trial · 500m
sprint · 10.000m point to point · 20.000m
elimination race

SPEED SKATING ROAD

Fédération Internationale de Roller Sports

FIRS

Fédération Internationale de Roller Sports

International Committee for Roller Speed Skating

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HISTORIC OVERVIEW

Speed Roller Skating has its origin at the end of the year 1700 when the first pair of skates was used in London. In the middle of the 19th century there was a wide-spread of quad skates. At the beginning of the 20th century, the first regular competitions were held. The 1st World Championship on the road took place in Monza (Italy) in 1937 and one year later the first one on track was held in London (Great Britain).

The Fédération Internationale de Roller Sports (FIRS) was created in Montreux (Switzerland) in 1924.

Speed skating has been inserted by the IOC in the short list of the seven sports that will have the chance to get into the Olympic Program 2020.

BRIEF OUTLINE OF THE RULES

Speed Roller Skating is a sport run with inline skates, that allows a speed of 70 kph. Competitions are run on asphalted road in circuits of at least 400 meters or in an opened circuit.

Over the distance of 300 m athletes go in an individual time trial. The sprint tournament over 500 m and 1.000 m distances starts

with a maximum of six athletes per race. Over the long distance of 15.000 m, an elimination race is held. At each lap, the last athlete who crosses the finishing line is eliminated up to the minimum number of 5 athletes. The same rules apply for the 10.000 m distance, but with the additional assignment of points to the first two athletes who cross the finishing line at each lap. These points establish the ranking and the winner.

MOST IMPORTANT ATHLETES

Men

Joseph Mantia (USA)
Wouther Hebbrecht (BEL)
Andrés Munoz (COL)

Women

Alexandra Vivas (COL)
Simona Di Eugenio (ITA)

MOST SUCCESSFUL NATIONS

COL, USA, ITA, KOR

TRIVIA

There are more than 50.000.000 skaters in the world that practice speed skating also for fitness.



2 · 3 · 4 Aug



CANOE MARATHON

DUATHLON

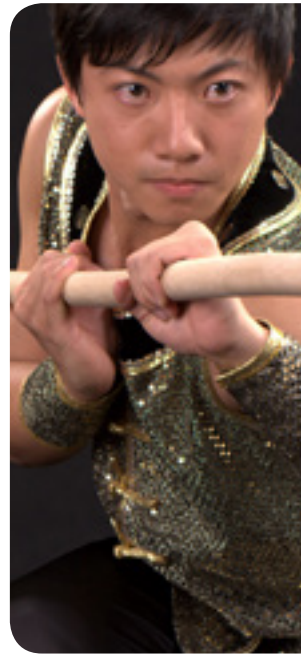
SOFTBALL

SPEED SKATING

WUSHU



Invitational Sports



WUSHU

International Wushu
Federation



**5 Continental Federations, 145 national
or regional members**

DISCIPLINES

Talou
Sanda

WUSHU

International
Wushu Federation

IWUF

International Wushu Federation

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HISTORIC OVERVIEW

Originated in China, Wushu is time-honored, rich in content and diversified in forms. The origin of Wushu can be traced back to the early activities of the ancestors who struggled hard for survival. During the cold weaponry age Wushu was employed by the army to subdue the enemy, practiced by the ordinary people as a means for self-defense and physical training, as well as for a cheerful life. During the process of improvement and development in modern times, Wushu has been basically separated from military skills. With attack and

defense as its basic movements, Wushu has become a sports event which includes Taolu and Sanda disciplines.

The International Wushu Federation (IWUF) was established on October 3, 1990 in Beijing (China) the location of its headquarters.

BRIEF OUTLINE OF THE RULES

TAOLU

Originated in China, Wushu is time-honored, rich in content and diversified in forms. The origin of Wushu can be traced

back to the early activities of the ancestors who struggled hard for survival. During the cold weaponry age Wushu was employed by the army to subdue the enemy, practiced by the ordinary people as a means for self-defense and physical training, as well as for a cheerful life. During the process of improvement and development in modern times, Wushu has been basically separated from military skills. With attack and defense as its basic movements, Wushu has become a sports event which includes Taolu and Sanda disciplines.

The International Wushu Federation (IWUF) was established on October 3, 1990 in Beijing (China) the location of its headquarters.

SANDA

Sanda is a fighting method that combines full-contact kickboxing, which include punches and kicks, with wrestling, takedowns, throws, sweeps, kick catches, and in some competitions, even elbow and knee strikes. Sanda competition may be divided into team event and individual event. Athletes are grouped by their weight categories. Sanda competition shall be conducted under the round-robin or elimination system. Each bout consists of three two-minute rounds with a one-minute rest in between. A bout is won by the best two of three rounds.

MOST IMPORTANT ATHLETES

Men

Taolu

Jia Rui (Macau)

Huang Guangyuan (CHN)

He Jingde (HKG)

Nguyen Thanh Tung (VIE)

Wu Yanan (CHN)

Sanda

Salikov Muslim (RUS)

Hamidreza Gholipour (IRI)

Sajjad Abbasi Amir (IRI)

Benjie Rivera (PHI)

Li Kang (CHN)

Women

Taolu

Elif Akyüz (TUR)

Chai Fong Ying (MAS)

Tatiana Ivshina (RUS)

Lin Fan (CHN)

Erika Kojima (JPN)

Sanda

Qiu Tiao (CHN)

Mary Jane Estimar (PHI)

Pooja Kaddian (IND)

Sarah Belala (FRA)

Jiang Xianting (CHN)

MOST SUCCESSFUL NATIONS

CHN, IRI, RUS, PHI, TUR, HKG, Macau, MAS, VIE, JPN, EGY

TRIVIA

In its age-long process of development wushu has been referred to as martial arts, as well as "gongfu" or "kungfu" in some areas.

SCHEDULE

TWG 2013



	25 July	26 July	27 July	28 July	29 July	30 July	31 July	1 Aug	2 Aug	3 Aug	4 Aug
	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun
Air Sports								Parachuting - Canopy Piloting			
								Paragliding - Accuracy Landing			
Field Archery			Compound			Barebow					
						Recurve					
Billiard Sports		Carom									
		Pool									
		Snooker									
Beach Handball									8 Teams - Men, Women		
Boules Sports					Boule Lyonnaise						
					Pétanque						
					Raffa						
Bowling								Tenpin Singles - Men, Women			
								Tenpin Doubles - Mixed			
Canoe Polo									6 Teams - Men, Women		
Dance Sport			Standard								
			Latin								
			Salsa								
Fin Swimming		Pool									
		Various									
Fistball									6 Teams - Men		
Flying Disc				6 Teams - Men, Women							



	25 July	26 July	27 July	28 July	29 July	30 July	31 July	1 Aug	2 Aug	3 Aug	4 Aug
	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun
Rhythmic Gymnastics		Ball Clubs Ribbons Hoop									
Aerobic Gymnastics									Dance Step Groups Trio Pair Individual		
Acrobatic Gymnastics					Four Trio Pair						
Trampoline Gymnastics					Tumbling Double Mini Synchro						
Ju-Jitsu					Various Weight Classes						
Karate		Various Weight Classes									
Korfball							6 Teams - Men				
Life Saving		Pool									
Orienteering								Sprint		Middle Distance	Team Relay



	25 July	26 July	27 July	28 July	29 July	30 July	31 July	1 Aug	2 Aug	3 Aug	4 Aug
	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun
Canoe Marathon								Women, Men			
Duathlon		Women, Men									
Softball		8 Teams, Women									
Speed Skating Road										Inline Road	
Wushu										Single - Men, Women	



Thursday 25 July
Opening Ceremony



Tuesday 30 July
World Games Party



Sunday 4 August
Closing Ceremony

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