

International Sports Structures

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INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this article is to present the many international organisations - governmental, non-governmental as the inter-state organisations - that in one way or the other are concerned with sport. The world sport being taken in its widest sense, meaning the whole range of physical activities of a leisure, instructive, individual or collective nature, be they competitive or not.

First a brief historical evolution will be given and then all international sports organisations will be viewed.

1. Brief historical evolution of international sports organisations

1.1. Uni-sports federations

1.1.1. Folk Games and Regional Sports (before 1800)

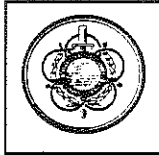
In the Middle ages, a multitude of sportsgames were organised all over the world in the existant communities, villages and regions. The rules of these games were not always fixed very strictly and were mainly transmitted to other participants orally or even sometimes by written. The games were held on hollidays and festivity days. The elite sports at that time, such as rugby, fencing and horsemanship were regulated very soon while the panoply of lower class games were very often not regulated at all.

1.1.2. Industialisation and Modernisation (from 1800 to 1850)

Industrialisation and modernisation brought some changes in these paterns. More and more people travelled and the multiple contacts were an ideal forum to come to norms and standards, not only in general life, but also in sports and games.

In general we can thus state that when more and more people of several locations came together to practise sports and games, a standardisation of the rules started to become neccessary. Several **clubs** were created, mainly in colleges and high schools and they competed against each other.

A neccessity was felt to group all the sportclubs of the same sports into a bigger body and the **regional sports federation** was born.



It was a logical step to group the clubs and the regional sports federation into a national body. The **national sports federation** was born and was an ideal forum to bring together people with the same sporting interest and to set up the sports rules at a national level. It was also responsible for calendar coordination within the several clubs and regional bodies. The creation of the national sports federation was thus the start of the real expansion of the sport in the whole country.

The evolution from a local game to a standardized sport is thus a part of the modernisation which took place at the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century. The sports were mainly in the hands of the elite who were "amateurs" and the practise of sports was an in-built aspect of the life style of the "higher classes". At the beginning of the 20th century, more and more the "lower classes" people were involved in the practise of sports.

1.1.3. Internationalisation (from 1850 to 1930)

Some countries with a big influence, like e.g. Great Britain propagated their sports like for instance football, field hockey, cricket, rowing, fencing, horsemanship, rugby, tennis, ... mainly to the countries member of the British Commonwealth and also to some other countries (Landes, 1969). Great Britain was at that time one of the most powerfull countries in the world.

The distance between countries was mainly a reason to set up appart rules for certain games, by this way the well known football game was transformed by the United States into its own specific sport called american football and new sports were invented, such as basketball and volleyball. Cricket was modified and baseball was born. The powerfull United States propagated these sports first to the countries where they had a great influence and afterwards to other countries. Germany did the same for gymnastics, handball, ... Japan and some Far-East countries propagated combat sports such as judo, taekwondo, karate, ...

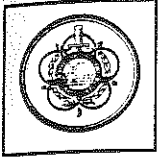
We can state that the sports developed in powerfull and strong countries were taken over by the countries which where in the influence area of the powerfull countries.

The creation of national sports federation in several countries was the main reason for the creation of the **continental sports federation**. They were mainly created in the European continent where several small countries exists.

Some popular sports created also immediately an **international sports federation**. Most of them saw the official daylight at the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century, e.g. rugby (1871), gymnastics (1891), skating (1892), rowing (1892), cycling (1900), football (1904), motor racing (1904), motocycling (1904), aeronautics (1905), shooting (1907), ice hockey (1908), swimming (1908), life saving (1910), track and field (1912), wrestling (1912), fencing (1913),...

The updating of the sportsrules was, and is still, one of the main tasks of the international sports federation. The International Federation is a certain way of democratisation of the sport. In this body all interested parties can give their advise and amend the existing rules in order to achieve a popularisation of the sport.

The creation of an international sports federation is following a logical structure regrouping the athletes in a club, the clubs in a regional and national body, the national body into an continental and lastly an international body. This logical structure makes the international federations so strong. They are in fact the only world governing bodies of their separate sports.



The main reason for the creation of new sports was obvious and some examples are given hereunder :

- the interest of some powerful countries or federations to propagate their national sports : eg. Judo (Japan), Taekwondo (Korea), ...
- the interest of the "high society" to find elite sports which they could compete in. When an elite sports became popular, the high society created new sports: eg. ski, golf, racket ball, squash, ...
- the interest of older athletes to find semi-endurance sports : eg. triathlon, survival, life saving, ...
- the interest of firms and companies who invented new materials and techniques : eg. paragliding, skate-boarding, windsurfing, ...

1.2. Games organisers : regrouping several sports on a same venue

1.2.1. Worldwide : the Olympic Games (since 1896)

At the end of the 19th century, the first Olympic Games were organised. We see that more and more sports started to be organised on an international level in order to also become member of the Olympic family. The Olympic Games were organised in several sports and amateur athletes of all member countries could participate.

1.2.2. Continental (since 1910)

The lack of collaboration between several International Federations with regional Olympic Committees and with bodies with regional interests was the reason of continentalisation by the creation of continental bodies willing to organise multi-sport "Games" in and for their continent. All athletes of a certain continent could compete in several sports. Example : All African Games (6th edition in 1995).

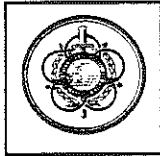
In the Australian and Oceanic region, continentalisation started in the 1950's.

1.2.3. Inter-continental (since 1950)

As a complementary phenomenon to the continentalisation of International Federations and National Olympic Committees, "inter-continentalisation" has also taken place.

Examples :

- As a result of the idea of Pan-Americanism, the Pan American Sports Organisation was founded in 1940 and in 1951 the first Pan-American Games were held.
- As a linkage between Europe and Africa there are Mediterranean Games.
- As a linkage between the Commonwealth countries, the Commonwealth Games were organised.
- As a linkage between the countries of Asia, the Pacific and Oceania, the Asian Games are organised.



1.2.4. Regional (since 1970)

A fourth trend in regional or zonal co-operation has been the "regionalisation" or "sub-continentalisation". This trend started in the Far East.

Examples of regional co-operation in sports exists in :

- the Nordic countries, the Balkan countries, the Carribean region, the South American region, the Micronesian region, the East Asian region, the South-East Asian region, the Indian Ocean Islands, the Pacific region,

1.2.5. Similarity (since 1970)

A fifth trend in Games organisers are those organisations who deal with athletes coming of "similar" countries, ethnical systems, language or interests :

- Similar country size : Games of the Small states of Europe - Jeux des petits états d'Europe,
- Similar ethnical systems (juifs) : Maccabian Games.
- Similar language : Panarab Games (arabic language) and French Games : Jeux Omnisports de la Francophonie
- Similar interest (peace) : The Goodwill Games.

1.2.6. Multi-sports federations (since 1945)

The last trend of evolution of international sports federations was the creation, mainly after the second world war, of competitions and/or games for specific groups of athletes. Multi-sports International Federations were created for workers (1946), military (1948), disabled people (1948), students (1949), girls and women (1949), services (1950 and 1952), school boys and girls (1963),...

1.3. Sports related organizations (since 1945)

Complementary to the creation of multi sports federations, a panoply of sports related organisations was created : they focuss on one major discipline or one major theme in several sports, eg. the medical aspect, the fair play, the sponsors, ...



2. Overview of the international sports federations

The fact that the practice of sport has become a world phenomenon is made obvious by the existence of a multitude of international organisations, both public and private.

Two main groups of institutions exist with responsibilities in international sports organisations.

2.1. Intergovernmental organizations

The intergovernmental organisations can have a worldwide competency (e.g. United Nations, UNESCO, ICSSPE) or a regional competency (Council of Europe, Supreme Council for Sport in Africa, etc...).

2.2. Non-governmental organizations

In this group three main types of organisations exists :

2.2.1. The **uni-sports** organizations or the international sports federations (IF)

We can consider them as the **sports owners** since they own the regulations and the athletes.

2.2.2. The **multi-sports** organizations

We can consider them as the **sports users** since they use the sport for a certain type of athletes.

In this group the following two categories are to be considered :

A. Games organizers

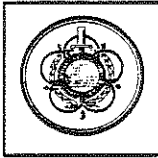
This group of multi-sports organisations are mainly organising games in several sports at world, continental, regional or zonal level or games for a specific group of people.

- World : the best known world non-governmental multi-sports games organiser is the Olympic Movement.
- Continental, regional or zonal : these organisations are mainly interested in the promotion of sports within a certain continent/region/zone (e.g. African Games, Asean Games, Panamerican Games, Mediterranean Games, Balkan Games, ...)
- Similar : these organisations are interested to organise games within a "similar" countries, language or group of people.

B. Socio-professional organizations

This are organisations who host competitions in different sports for social or denominational groups such as students, military, disabled people, ...

Some of them being partly intergovernmental and some of them being non-governmental. The socio-professional organisations make thus an important contribution to the development of physical and sports activities on a scientific and educational level within a specific group of people.



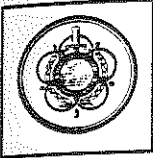
C. The **sports related** organizations

We can consider them as the **sports helpers** since they support one specific aspect of all the sports. Do not possess the sports regulations nor the athletes.

In this group two categories are given :

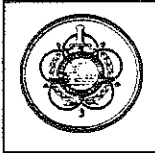
- the discipline oriented organisations : they focuss on one major discipline in several sports: eg. the medical aspect, the psychological aspect, ...
- the theme oriented organisations : they focuss on one major theme in several sports : eg. the construction, the sponsorship, the awards, ...

Schematic, this can be presented as follows (see next page) :



	IS IN POSSESSION OF THE SPORTS REGULATION	IS IN POSSESSION OF THE ATHLETE	IS FOCUSED ON A DISCIPLINE OR THEME
UNI-SPORT FEDERATION (over 90 federations)	YES	YES	YES
MULTI-SPORT GAMES ORGANISERS (some 20 bodies)	NO	YES (of a region)	YES
MULTI-SPORT FEDERATION (some 10 federations)	NO	YES (of a specific group)	YES
SPORTS RELATED FEDERATION (some 20 federations)	NO	NO	YES

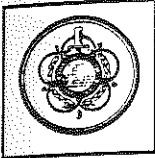
Table 1.



	ORGANISES			SPORT	ATHLETES
	WC	CC	GAMES		
SPORTS AND ATHLETES OWNERS					
UNI-SPORT FEDERATION	YES	YES	-	1	ALL MEMBER OF SF
GAMES ORGANISERS					
WORLD BODY : OLYMPIC COMMITTEE	-	-	YES	SEVERAL	ALL MEMBER OF SF AND OC
CONTINENTAL BODY	-	-	YES	SEVERAL	ALL OF CONTINENT
INTERCONTINENTAL BODY	-	-	YES	SEVERAL	ALL OF CONTINENTS
REGIONAL BODY	-	-	YES	SEVERAL	ALL OF REGION
ZONAL BODY	-	-	YES	SEVERAL	ALL OF ZONE
SPECIFIC ATHLETES OWNERS					
MULTI-SPORTS FEDERATION	YES	YES	YES	SEVERAL	SPECIFIC ATHLETES
DISCIPLINE AND/OR THEME ORIENTED					
SPORTS RELATED FEDERATIONS	-	-	-	SEVERAL	-

Table 2.

Symbols used : SF : SPORTS FEDERATION
OC : OLYMPIC COMMITTEE



2.1. Intergovernmental institutions

2.1.1. Universally competent organizations - international umbrella organizations



UN : UNITED NATIONS - Nations Unies

The nations of the world have established a series of organisations for international collaboration. Of world-wide coverage and of particular significance are the organisations of the United Nations family, where sovereign states are the members. Two of these organisations are actively concerned with sports: UNESCO (the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation) covering sports and culture and the WHO (the World Health Organisation) covering sports and health.

As a universal organisation with general competence, the United Nations holds a very important place in the worldwide community, contributing to peace, security and international cooperation.

For several years, the United Nations was alarmed by the enforcement in the domain of sport of the Apartheid laws in South Africa.



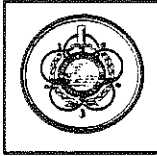
UNESCO : United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation

SG : Mr. Amadou-Mahtar M'Bow :
Dir : Mr. Frederico Mayor : Spain

The UNESCO was created in 1945. Since its creation, UNESCO has always endeavoured to use education, science and culture to strengthen relations between men and between countries and to promote "collaboration among the nations ... in order to further universal respect of justice, for the rule of law and for the human rights and fundamental freedoms which are affirmed for the peoples of the world, without distinction of race, sex, language or religion, by the Charter of the United Nation". UNESCO thus acts as an instrument for cooperation between all national (governmental and non-governmental) and international bodies and institutions interested in sport, sport science and physical education (Timmer & Recla, 1984).

Through education, through the spread of culture and through the broadest possible dissemination of information, UNESCO's fundamental task is to work for peace, more especially by seeking to bring its influence to bear on the conscience and intelligence of individuals and peoples so that they may overcome prejudice, misconception and the feelings of hatred and intolerance which give rise to aggressiveness and war (Wolanska, 1984).

Beginning in 1975, UNESCO started to show more active interest in "sport for all", mainly through conferences of ministers of sport. The attention for sports was still very limited till 1978 when two main bodies were created :



- **CIGEPS** : Comité Intergouvernementale d'Education Physique et Sport - Intergovernmental Committee for Physical Education and Sport (IC).
- **FIDEPS** : Fonds Intergouvernementale de Développement de l'Education Physique et Sport - International Fund for the Development of Physical Education and Sport (IF).

During the general UNESCO conference of 1978, the International Charter of Physical Education and Sport was adopted. This "Magna Carta" contains important implications for all those who deal with sport.

"Every human being has a fundamental right of access to Physical Education and Sport, which are essential for the full development of his personality. The freedom to develop physical, intellectual and moral powers through Physical Education and Sport must be guaranteed both within the educational system and in other aspects of social life" (art. 1 of the UNESCO International Charter of Physical Education and Sports).

UNESCO has set up two specialised non-governmental organisation instructed to initiate actions in favour of physical education and sport. They both are recognised as a part of UNESCO and have an "A-status":

- **ICSSPE** : International Council of Sport Science and Physical Education.
- **ICHPER** : International Council on Health, Physical Education and Recreation.

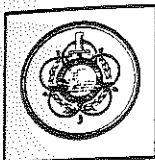
The UNESCO has signed with the IOC several resolutions (in 1988) in order to promote the reduction of inequalities between North and South in the area of Sport. This joint declaration failed to produce the expected results and are reduced to mutual social visits.



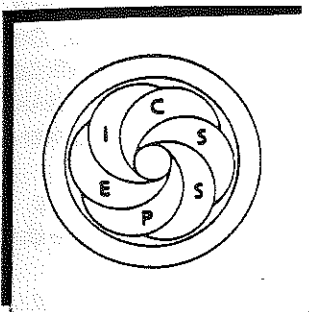
WHO : World Health Organisation

The World Health Organisation was established in 1948. In the preamble of its constitution, health was defined as a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being, and not merely absence of illness or infirmity. During its first 20 years of existence the WHO was committed to fighting hunger and disease. Sports entered in a visible way into its programme for the first time in 1967, when discussions arise on the

influence of cardiovascular function and exercise. The slogan of the WHO is "health for all by the year 2000". Together with health for all, sports for all must have its natural place.



2.1.2. Universally recognized scientific and technical organizations



ICSSPE : International Council of Sport Science and Physical Education
CIEPPS : Conseil International pour l'Education Physique et la Science du Sport

Pdt : Dr. Paavo Komi : Finland
SG : Mme Sonja Boelaert-Suominen : Finland

The International Council of Sport and Physical Education (ICSPE) was set up in Paris - France, in 1958 and constituted in 1960 in Rome - Italy at the initiative of UNESCO. The British Nobel prize winner for peace, Sir Philip Noel-Baker was the first elected president. The statutes were subsequently modified by the General Assembly in 1963 (Paris), 1964 (Mexico), 1971 (Paris), 1972 (Munich), 1976 (Quebec), 1982 (Helsinki) and 1988 (Cheonan - Korea). The name change to International Council of Sport Science and Physical Education (ICSSPE) went into effect as of 01/01/1983.

ICSSPE is an international organisation concerned with the promotion and diffusion of findings on sport science research and their practical application in the educational and cultural context. It fulfils a coordinating role for its members, which are : over 25 international bodies and over 40 national organisations, over 70 schools and institutions, and many individual memberships representing over 60 countries.

It also supports training projects for physical education teachers as well as those for sports equipment. It endeavours to increase the exchange of experts and cooperation between institutions and specialised physical education colleges and to publish and propagate information and scientific documentation on the largest scale possible.

As a world coordinating organisation, ICSSPE serves all international sports organisations, be they inter-state or non-governmental, and is called upon to play an important part in the domain of international sports cooperation.

The part of UNESCO's budget allocated to the promotion of physical education and sports remains derisory (normally only 1/1000 part of UNESCO's general budget is foreseen, but this is very often not even paid : ± 220.000 US \$). This seriously affects the credibility of ICSSPE.

ICSSPE organises scientific congresses in co-ordination with the Olympic Games. ICSSPE is active mainly through its commissions.

ICSSPE has one area on "physical education and sport" (Pdt : Dr. Edelrid Buggel : Germany), one area on "sport science" (Pdt : Dr. Marcel Hebbelinck : Belgium) and one area on "Scientific Services" (Pdt: Dr. Fernand Landry : Canada). It comprises international committees and working groups.

ICSSPE is grouping discipline oriented and theme oriented committees and working groups. The discipline oriented organisations are, for academic purposes, organised to study the scientific aspects of research and study connected with sports and physical activities. The theme oriented organisations are of a multi- or interdisciplinary type.



A. Discipline-oriented committees or working groups of sports sciences

1. **ISAK** : International Society for the Advancement of Kinanthropometry. It was previously known as the International Working Group in Kinanthropometry (IWGK) founded in Brazil in 1978. On 20/07/1986 ISAK was founded in Glasgow (Scotland - United Kingdom) and became an official ICSSPE Committee (Pdt: Dr. Gaston Beunen : Belgium - SG : Dr. Jim A.P. Day : Canada). ISAK measures and evaluate the different aspects of humans in motion with a view of studying inter-human variations.
2. **ICSS** : International Committee for the Sociology of Sport - Comité International de Sociologie du Sport (CISS) (Founded in Köln - Germany : 1965)(Pdt : Dr. Kari Fasting : Norway).
3. **ICSP** : International Committee of Sport Pedagogy - Comité International de Pédagogie du Sport (CISP)(Pdt : Dr. Maurice Pieron : Belgium).
4. **IWGE** : International Working Group of Ergonomety - Groupe de Travail International d'Ergonomie (founded in Berlin - Germany, 1965)(Pdt : Dr. J.W. Franz : Germany)
5. **IRGBE** : International Research Group on Biochemistry of Exercise (founded in Brussels - Belgium, 1968)(Pdt : Dr. J. Poortmans : Belgium).
6. **WCSB** : World Commission of Sport Biomechanics - Commission Mondiale de Biomécanique du Sport (founded in Zurich - Switzerland, 1967 as a working group and transformed to a commission in 1982)(Pdt : Dr. Jan Pieter Clarys : Belgium).
7. **ISHPES** : International Society for the History of Physical Education and Sport - Société Internationale d'Histoire de l'Education Physique et du Sport. This Society was created in Olympia (Greece) in 1989 by merging the two former international Sport History organisations : **HISPA** (International Association for the History of Physical Education and Sport) and **ICOSH** (International Committee for the History of Sport and Physical Education). HISPA was founded in Zurich (Switzerland) in 1973 and had an independent status till the merging with ICOSH. ICOSH was founded in Prague (Czechoslovakia) in 1967 as an ICSSPE International Committee. ISHPES is an International Committee with an independent status but acting as an ICSSPE Committee. (Pdt : Dr. Roland Renson : Belgium - SG : Mr. Hervé Van der Aerschot : Belgium).
8. **ISCPES** : International Society on Comparative Physical Education and Sport (founded in Halifax - Canada, 1980)(Pdt : Dr. Eric Broom : Canada). ISCPES is acting as an ICSSPE working group.

B. Theme-oriented organisations of sports sciences

1. **IAKS** : "International Arbeitskreis für Sport- und Freizeiteinrichtungen" - International Working Group for the Construction of Sports and Leisure Facilities - Groupe International de Travail pour les équipements de Sport et de Loisirs. It was founded out of the "Arbeitskreis Sportbau Group" who was created in 1957 and changed its name to IAS (Internationaler Arbeitskreis Sportstättenbau) in 1965. It was accepted the same year as an ICSSPE working group. In 1973 the IAS changed its regulation and its name to the actual name of IAKS, adding also the leisure facilities in its name. This group counts over 1300 members out of 130 countries. (Pdt : Mr. Erich Schumann : Germany - SG : Mr. Frieder Roskam : Germany).



IAKS is member of AGFIS, is in permanent contact with among others the UIA (Union Internationale des Architectes -International Union of Architects), the WLRA (World Leisure and Recreation Association)(founded in the United States in 1956) and the International Olympic Committee (IOC). Whilst the IAKS has obtained indirect access to the organisations working within and with ICSSPE, the IAKS acts as a mediator between ICSSPE and numerous associations involved directly or indirectly with sports and leisure facilities. The WLRA aims to improve individual and community life through the constructive use of leisure and recreation. IAKS promotes optimal planning and economical realization of sports facilities and sport-oriented leisure facilities.

2. **ICSL** : International Committee for "Sport and Leisure" - Comité International "Sport et Loisir" (Pdt: Mrs. Berit Skirstad : Norway - SG : Dr. Jorma Savola : Finland).
3. **ICFP-CIFP** : International Committee for "Fair-Play" - Comité International pour le Fair Play (Pdt: Mr. Willy Daume : Germany - SG : Mr. Janusz Piewcewicz : Poland). ICFP counts 70 individual members, 21 International Federations, 70 national olympic committees and 23 fair-play associations. Fair-play awards are yearly presented to candidates at the UNESCO house in Paris, rewarding :
 - outstanding gesture of fair-play,
 - sports careers being imbued with a sportmanship spirit,
 - actions to the promotion of fair-play.
4. **ICSMM** : International Committee for "Sport and Mass Media" - Comité International "Sport et Mass Media" (Pdt : Dr. John Kane : United Kingdom - SG : Mrs. Liliana Meunier : France).
5. **IWGSDC** : International working group "Sport and Developing Countries" - Groupe de travail International "Sport dans les pays en développement" (Pdt : Mr. John F. Coghlan : United Kingdom).
6. **IASI** : International Association for Sports Information - Association Internationale pour l'Information Sportive. IASI was established to stimulate and support the activities in the field of documentation and information in relation to physical education and sport worldwide. It was founded in 1974 out of the Bureau de Documentation et d'Information (Pdt : Dr. Gilles Chiasson: Canada (Canadian Documentation Centre) - SG : Mr. Albert Remans : Belgium (Clearing House).

These bodies were mostly established on the occasion of an international meeting where scientists found an interested audience of fellow scientists engaged in the same area of research.



ICHPER : International Council for Health, Physical Education and Recreation

ICHPER was founded in Rome - Italy in 1958 by the WCOTP : World Confederation of Organizations of the Teaching Professions. It aims the development of programs in health, physical education and recreation throughout the world; initiate, sponsor, and/or collaborate in international conferences and special projects related to this fields; cooperate with other international organisations; foster and exchange research and information for the improvement of professional

preparation of teachers in these fields; encourage the exchange of students and teachers. Members are international, national, institutional representatives and individuals.

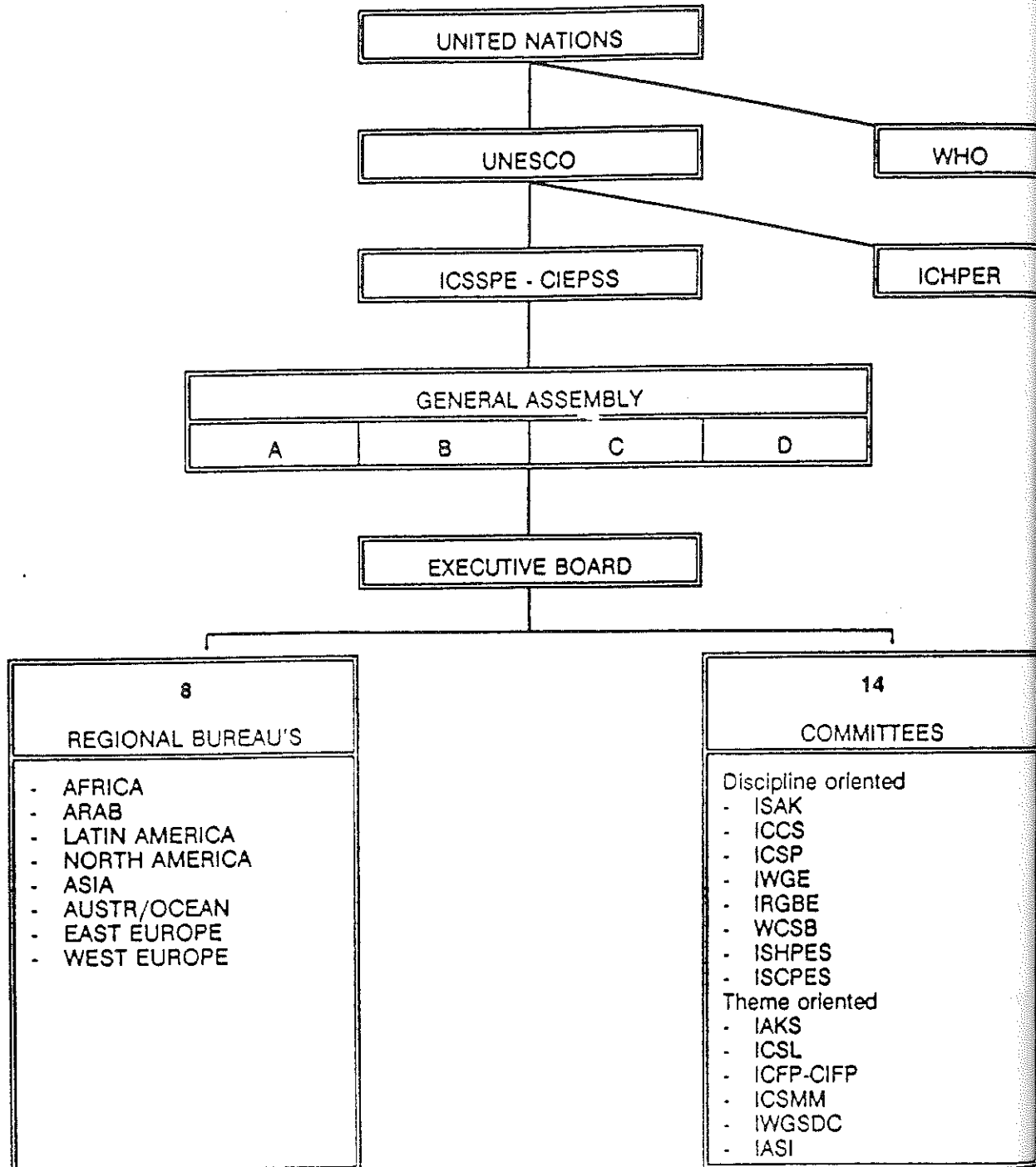
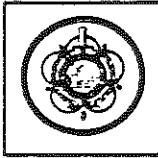
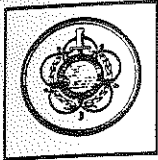


Figure 2. Schematic presentation of the structure of ICSSPE-CIEPSS.

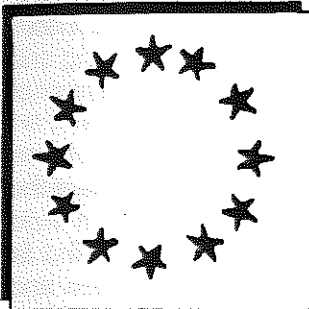
Symbols of membership categories :

- A : Major National Governmental and Non-Governmental Organisations of Sport and Sport Science
- B : International Organisations of Sport and Sport Science
- C : National Governmental and Non-Governmental Organisations of Sport and Sport Science
- D : Research Institutes and Schools of Higher Learning in Sport Science



2.1.3. Organizations with regional competence

Due to their great vitality and their efficiency in dealing with problems within their competence, regional organisations fulfil an important role in the international community.



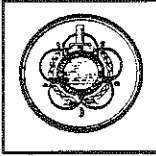
COUNCIL OF EUROPE

Head of Sport section : Mr. George Walker : United Kingdom
SG : Mrs. Catherine Lalumière : France

The Council of Europe was created in 1949. The objective of the Council of Europe is the development of cooperation between its member countries. The Council of Europe is an international body which has an advisory task, it is not the same as the European Community (EC) which is a supranational body with decision powers.

It includes a Committee of Ministers, a parliamentary assembly and a general secretariat, the scopes of which were enlarged in 1960 to encompass physical and sport activities. In 1977 the CDDS (Comité du Développement du Sport - Committee for the Development of Sport) was created who is composed of governmental and non-governmental representatives of the member countries. The CDDS is preparing the Committee of Minister's resolutions concerning sports.

In 1971, a sports data centre (clearing house) was established for the benefit of Council of Europe agencies. The clearing house is guided and financed by the Council of Europe, BLOSO and ADEPS, the latest being two main Belgian governmental bodies (Pdt : Mr. René Hamaite (Belgium)).



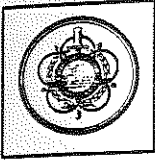
CSSA : Conseil Supérieur du Sport en Afrique
SCSA : Supreme Council for Sport in Africa

SG : Mr. Amadou Lamine Ba : Cameroon

The creation in 1966 of the Supreme Council for Sport in Africa (CSSA/SCSA) reflected the will of the freshly independent Africa States to integrate sport as a means of furthering their people's well-being and their national development in the framework of an overall strategy of expansion and unification of the African continent.

It was formed by representative agencies of the independent African States, who in this case were the national organisations generally concerned with sport as a whole. The CSSA headquarters are in Yaoundé (Cameroon). It serves both as a supreme executive organisation of the African sports movement and as the agency implementing the concerted action of the states of Africa towards the promotion and development of sport in Africa.

The aims of the CSSA are extremely comprehensive ; they include the development in Africa of sport in all its aspects. However, it must be emphasised that there is a certain degree of overlapping in the objectives of the state sector and those of the African sports movement (National Olympic Committees and Sports Federations) the independence of which does appear to be recognised at times.



2.2. Non-governmental organizations

The expansion of sport on an international level goes back to the end of the 19th century with the establishment of the first international sports organisations or federations. Their "raison d'être" was at that time based on the pressing need for a codification and standardisation of sports regulations. Until the second half of the 20th century, these private organisations directed practically all sports development around the world.

Since 1930, the influence of the state and of other institutions in sports matters has progressively grown. The intervention of different organisations in the sports world has created new power-balances and henceforth needs to be taken into account. Nevertheless, it is still the international sports federation that really possess the sport by owning the sports regulations. They are therefore called the **sports-owners**.

2.2.1. The uni-sports international federations : if : the sports-owners

International Sports Federations (IF) are internationally competent sports organisations directing sport on a worldwide level, responsible for the organisation and management of their sport, which may comprise different disciplines or events. They form the "basic administration for world sport" and represent the functional authority. They have progressively standardised the regulations ruling each sport, and as such have advanced the spectacular development of international sport in the 20th century. These 'sports-owners' owns also the athletes.

The International Sports Federations, mostly constituted under private law, are very powerful, but the level of their financial resources varies greatly from one sport to another. The International Sports Federations are mostly constituted by the National Sports Federations. The National Sports Federation has mostly regional sections grouping sports clubs. The sports club is the smallest sports entity and comprises the sportmen : the athletes.

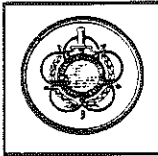
INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION

NATIONAL FEDERATION

REGIONAL BODY

CLUB

ATHLETE



The institutionalisation of international sport started in the 1870's with the need of participation at international competitions.

The following categories of sports can be made :

Individual Sports

- on land : Alpinisme, Athletics, Body Building, Sport Dance, Gymnastics, Orienteering, Modern Pentathlon, Powerlifting, Triathlon, Petanque, Biljart, Speleology, Land Yachting.
- with something : Archery, Badminton, Casting, Crossbow shooting, Shooting, Table Tennis, Tennis, Weightlifting.
- on something : Cycling, Horsemanship, Roller skating, Trampoline.
- in water : Scuba diving, Swimming, Life Saving.
- on water : Rowing, Canoeing, Water skiing, Surfing, Yachting.
- on snow or ice : Biathlon, Bobsleigh, Ice Skating, Luge, Ski, Skibob, Sleddog racing.
- games sport : Darts, Bridge, Chess, Dames, Kendo.

Combat sports

- : Aikido, Boxing, Fencing, Judo, Karate, Wrestling, Sambo, Taekwondo, Ju Jitsu.

Team Sports

- without ball : Sports Acrobatics, Tug of War.
- with ball : Bandy, Baseball, Basketball, Faustball, Football (+ mini football), Golf, Miniature Golf, Handball, Field Hockey, Korfbal, Netball, Pelota Basque, Quilles-Bowling, Raquetball, Rugby, Softball, Sport Boules, Squash, Volleyball (+ mini volley and beach volley).
- with object : Curling, Flying Disc, Ice Hockey.

Mechanised sports : Aeronautics (parachuting / gliding), Automobile, Motocyclisme, Motonautisme.

There are currently over 90 International Sports Federations, 30 of which are "Olympic" (the sports on the olympic programme are underlined). The "Olympic" Federations have been recognised by the International Olympic Committee and their sport is enrolled in the Olympic Games programme.



AGFIS : Association Générale des Fédérations Internationales Sportives
GAISF : General Association of International Sports Federations

Pdt : Dr. Un Yong Kim : Korea
SG : Dr. Luc Niggli : Switzerland

In more recent times, an organisation combining International Sports Federations has been formed with the purpose of expanding the co-operation between the International Federations and of dividing the television revenues. This was the General Assembly of International

Sports Federations (GAISF), established in 1967 to examine some of the matters arising from the many International Olympic and non-Olympic Federations. The motives behind the establishment of the GAISF were mainly financial, but dissatisfaction with the IOC also gave momentum to the plan (Espy, 1979).

In 1976, the "General Assembly of International Federations - Assemblée Générale des Fédérations Internationales" (GAIF-AGFI) became the General Association of International Sports Federations (AGFIS - GAISF) and its regulations of procedure were transformed into Statutes. Its head office is established in Monaco since 1977.



The "superfederation GAISF" groups together over 70 International Sports Federations and over 15 international bodies contributing to the development of sport on an educational, scientific and technical level (69 and 14 in 1991). The association has been constituted by Monacan law for sports forum existing today, also providing a service, coordination and cooperation.

Some sports authorities find fault with GAISF on the ground of the heterogeneity of its members. This was the reason to set up other organisations. The summer and winter Olympic federations and the recognised federations have between them formed new associations :

- **ARISF** : Association of IOC Recognised International Sports Federations (Pdt : Dr. Un Yong Kim - Korea (Taekwondo) - SG : Mr. Han van der Heijden : Netherlands). ARISF is in fact a "superfederation" under the aegis of the IOC. It has been said that its creation was designed by the IOC to counterbalance GAISF's power. The influence of the IOC is obvious, since the IOC Vice-President Dr. Un Yong Kim is the President of both AGFIS and ARISF. ARISF counts 30 International Sports Federations. ARISF comprises two Associations :
 - **ASOIF** : the Association of Summer Olympic International Federation - Association des Fédérations Internationales Olympiques d'Eté (founded in 1983)(Pdt : Dr. Primo Nebiolo : Italy (Track and Field) - SG : Mr. Borislav Stankovic (Basketball)). ASOIF counts 24 International Sports Federations,
 - **AIWSF** : the Association of International Winter Sports Federations - Association des Fédérations Internationales Olympiques d'Hiver (founded in 1982)(Pdt : Mr. Marc Hodler : Switzerland (Ski) - SG : Mr. Gian Franco Kasper - Switzerland (Ski)). AIWSF counts 6 International Sports Federations.

GAISF is not only a consultative organisation, its objective is also to provide a service to its member organisations.

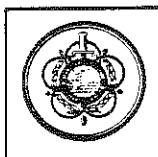
Thus it performs secretarial and translating work, organises meeting, among others an annual congress, ... and carries out technical and consulting jobs. It also gathers news sheets, statutes and technical regulations published by its members. It coordinates the dates of important international competitions and publishes them in its half-year calendar.

GAISF enables International Sports Federations to present a united front against any attempts of intervention and to affirm its specific character and autonomy as regards non-governmental organisations, such as the International Olympic Committee and the Association of National Olympic Committees as well as interstate organisations. In addition, GAISF constitutes a privileged cooperative organisation with other private sports organisations, and with the inter-governmental bodies with which it cooperates on a regular basis. GAISF plays an irreplaceable role for International Sports Federations.

Since the Olympic Committee comprises only a minority of International Federations, GAISF decided at its Congress in 1980 in Monte Carlo (Monaco) to organize World Games. For that purpose, the **IWGA**, the International World Games Association was created. (Pdt : Dr. Un Yong Kim : Korea (Taekwondo) - SG : Mr. J.A.P. Co Koren : the Netherlands (Tug of War)). The World Games are organised every four years in sports which are not (yet) in the Olympic programme.

At the first edition, east-block countries were against the organisation of the world games and the IOC was neutral. Now the World Games are more and more considered as being the B-Olympics, but they absolutely need more attention in order to survive. They were succesively held in :

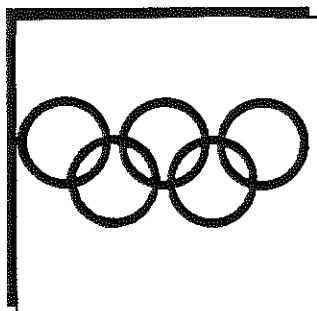
- Santa Clara - United States (1981),
- London - United Kingdom (1985),
- Karlsruhe - Germany (1989) and
- are planned in Den Haag - The Netherlands in 1993.



2.2.2. The multi-sports organizations : sports-users

A. Games organizers

a. Games organizers - International : Olympic movement

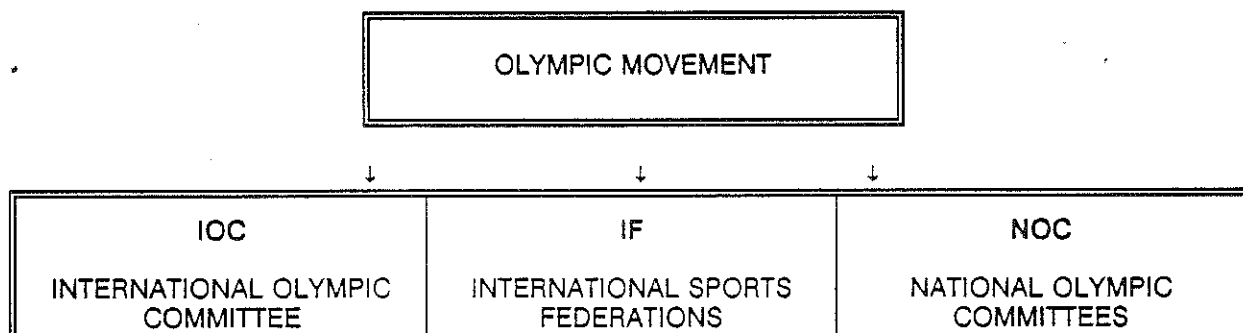


OLYMPIC MOVEMENT MOUVEMENT OLYMPIQUE

Pdt : Mr. Juan Antonio Samaranch : Spain
Dir : Mr. François Carrard
Adm : Mr. Raymond Gafner
SG : Mrs. Françoise Zweifel : Switzerland

The Olympic movement is a worldwide organisation created in 1894 in Paris - France whose vital mission is to propagate olympism in all its forms. It is written in the working Olympic Charter that the aims of the

Olympic movement are "assistance to the development of physical and moral qualities, which are the base of sport; the upbringing of youth with the aid of sport in the spirit of understanding and friendship, which will promote the creation of a better and more tranquil and peaceful world.



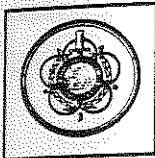
The Olympic movement has three components : one is the International Olympic Committee, assuring the management of this movement, another is the National Olympic Committees and the last is the International Sports Federations for those sports enrolled in the programme of the Olympic Games. Since some years, the Olympic Movement is adding a fourth component to its structures, namely the OCOG, the Organising Committee of the Olympic Games. These Olympic Games are organised every four years and since 1992 the Winter Olympic Games are held two years after the Summer Olympic Games.

The management and operation of the Olympic movement and the relationship between the participating bodies are clearly outlined in the Olympic Charter, including the Olympic rules and Byelaws, as well as the instructions pertaining to the organisation of the Olympic Games.

1) IOC : the International Olympic Committee

The International Olympic Committee was created on 23rd June, 1894. It was entrusted with the control and development of the modern Olympic Games, which were solemnly reinstated on that day after having been discontinued for 15 centuries. The IOC headquarters were installed in Lausanne, Switzerland in 1915.

The IOC is an organisation constituted by international law, with a membership of 91 independent members enlisted by way of cooption. Its duration is unlimited. Only the IOC members are entitled to choose, amongst others, the venues of the Olympic Games. This procedure is criticised by many National Olympic Committees and many International Sports Federations.



The IOC is thus not an emanation of the presently recognised National Olympic Committees and has not a "logical" structure such as the structure of the International Sports Federations. Its members are IOC ambassadors to their respective countries; they are not national representatives within the National Olympic Committee.

In order to study certain specific subjects, the IOC has created several special commissions or working groups :

- Commission for the International Olympic Academy
- Eligibility Commission
- Athletes Commission
- Cultural Commission
- Finance Commission
- Commission of new sources of financing
- Juridical and revision of the charter Commission
- Medical Commission
- Commission for the Olympic Movement
- Mass Media Commission
- Press Commission
- Joint Radio and Television Commission
- Commission of New Sources of Financing
- Commission for the Programme
- Olympic Solidarity Commission
- Sport for all commission
- Commission for the Olympic Congress
- Council of the Olympic Order
- Philatelic Commission
- Study and evaluation commission for the preparation of the Olympic Games.

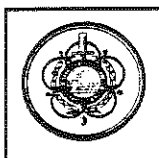
For the past 15 years, the financing of the IOC seems to be satisfactory, thanks to income generated by television coverage. The television coverage is thus the main source of revenues of the Olympic Games.

These revenues are shared out in the following way :

- 20 % are affected to the organising committee in order to ensure optimal technical conditions to the information means.
- 10 % cover the payment of the expenses of the judges and referees officiating at the Games.
- 10 % are used to cover the travel expenses of a number of athletes and officials taking part in the Games on the basis of four athletes and two officials for the Summer Games and two athletes and one official for the Winter Games per country.
- The remaining (60 %) is divided between the organising committee (40 %) and the Olympic movement (20 %).
- Olympic movement divides its 20 % share equally with the IOC (6,6 %), the International Olympic Federations (6,6 %) and the National Olympic Committees (6,6%) which benefit from these revenues through the intermediary of Olympic Solidarity. The Federations decide mutually on how the funds will be shared on the basis of the popularity and the number of spectators of each sport.

Other revenues are derived from marketing emblems, author's rights, sale of coins, sale of tickets, ... These revenues goes mainly to the organising committee of the Olympic Games. The IOC organises every four years Summer Olympic Games and Winter Olympic Games. For these organisations they are working in close collaboration with the International Sports Federations in the already mentioned ARISF, ASOIF and AIWF.

Complementary to this, the IOC founded other bodies in order to propagate olympism.



Olympic Solidarity : (Dir : Mr. Anselmo Lopez : Spain)

The resources allocated to the National Olympic Committees constitute the fund of the Olympic Solidarity. This fund is destined for a programme of training courses and technical assistance. Through the NOC, the IF can profit of this fund.

Olympic Congress

The Congress is a forum where the three components of the Olympic Movement : the IOC, the NOC's and the IF's can discuss, exchange opinions, express their remarks and criticisms. In 1996 the 13th Olympic Congress will be held in Paris, to celebrate the 100 years of the creation of the IOC.

International Olympic Academy - Académie Internationale Olympique - : IOA-AIO (Pdt : Mr. Nikos Filaretos : Greece)

On 14th June 1961, the Olympic Academy was solemnly opened. Coubertin used to say : "Olympism is a movement : it is alive. One must study, circulate, defend its ideas. Where else could this be done but in this privileged site of Olympia, in this atmosphere, favourable to the development of the body and mind".

Olympic Museum

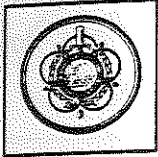
In the Olympic Museum, relevant objects and collector's items pertaining to the Olympic Movement and Games are exhibited. The Olympic Museum is situated close to the Olympic house in Lausanne - Switzerland.

Court of Arbitration for Sport - Tribunal Arbitral du Sport : TAS-CAS (Pdt : HE Kéba Mbaye : Senegal -SG : Dr. Jur. Gilbert Schwaar). The TAS is a precious instrument for the rapid resolution of disputes resulting from the practice of sport and the economic or financial activities which it gives rise to.

IAOMO : International Association of Olympic Medical Officers (founded in Mexico City - Mexico in 1968) The IAOMO's objectives are to better the medical care of competitors attending the Olympic Games. (Pdt: Dr. Frank York Lee : Taipeh - SG : Dr. Michael S. Irani : United Kingdom).

IOARSM - AIORMS : International Olympic Association for the Research of Sports Medicine - Association Olympique pour la recherche Médico-Sportive. The IOARSM collaborates with the IOC Medical Commission and help it reach its objectives in the fight against doping, as well as in bio-mechanical, physiological and general research in sports medicine (Pdt. SEM Juan Antonio Samaranch).

FIPO-IOPF : Fédération Internationale de Philatélie Olympique - International Olympic Philately Federation. The FIPO was created in 1972 in order to promote Olympic philately (Pdt. SEM Juan Antonio Samaranch).



2) NOC : the National Olympic Committees

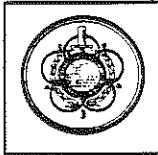
To promote the Olympic movement and to propagate its ideas in countries all over the world, the International Olympic Committee currently recognised 183 National Olympic Committees (167 in 1991).

To obtain recognition, a National Olympic Committee must comprise at least five national federations affiliated to the corresponding International Sports Federation recognised by the IOC. The National Sports Federations constitute the voting majority within the National Olympic Committee.

On the initiative of the Italian Olympic Committee (CONI), the Association of National Olympic Committees was created in 1965 in Rome - Italy in order to strengthen the position of the National Olympic Committee towards the International Olympic Committee and the International Sports Federations. It is only in 1979 that this body became official by the publication of official statutes. Amongst other duties, the National Olympic Committees are the main executors of the Olympic Solidarity programme.

The National Olympic Committees are thus grouped in the **ACNO** (Association des Comités Nationaux Olympiques - Association of National Olympic Committees : ANOC) (Pdt : Mr. Mario Vazquez Raña : Mexico - SG : Mr. Marian Renke : Poland), which was established in Mexico in 1968. They are represented by continental associations, namely :

- Africa : **ACNOA** : Association des Comités Nationaux Olympiques d'Afrique - Association of National Olympic Committees of Africa (ANOCA) (Pdt : SEM Jean-Claude Ganga : Congo - SG : Mr. Sergius Najar).
- Asia - West : **OCA** : Olympic Council for Asia - Conseil Olympique d'Asie (Pdt : Cheik Ahmad Fahad Al-Jaber Al-Sabah : Kuwait - SG : Mr. Randhir Singh).
- Asia - East : Association des Comités Nationaux Olympiques d'Asie (Pdt : Mr. Raja Bhalendra Singh : India)
- America's : **ODEPA** : Organizacion Deportiva Pan-Americana - Pan-American Sports Organisation (PASO) (Pdt : Mr. Mario Vazquez Raña : Mexico - SG : Colonel Antonio Rodriguez)
- Europe : **ACNOE** : Association des Comités Nationaux Olympiques d'Europe - Association of National Olympic Committees of Europe (ANOCE) (Pdt : Dr. Jacques Rogge : Belgium - SG : Mr. Mario Pescante : Italy).
- Oceania : **ANOCO** : Association of National Olympic Committees of Oceania sometimes called the Oceania National Olympic Committees (ONOC) - Association des Comités Nationaux Olympiques d'Océanie (ACNOO) (Pdt : Mr. Kevan Gosper - SG : Mr. Tay E. Wilson : New-Zealand)
- Arabs : **CSA** : Confédération Sportive Arabe. The CSA is an association founded in Riyadh (Saudi Arabia) in 1976 and counts 22 arab National Olympic Committees.



3) If : the International Sports Federations (see also page 14)

The International Olympic Committee recognizes sports on the Olympic programme and other sports. In total 24 sports are recognized on the Olympic programme and 18 sports are recognized but are not yet admitted to the Olympic programme, due to the fact that they do not conform with criteria for sports set forth in the "Olympic Charter". The Olympic Charter contains the rules and bye-laws of the Olympic Movement. For the Olympic Games, the International Federations are responsible for the technical running of their sport; in other words they have to constitute juries, form and select umpires, referees, timers and ensure the legality of the events, with the IOC remaining the final authority on all non-technical questions concerning the Olympic Games and Movement.

ARISF : Association of IOC Recognised International Sports Federations

Pdt : Dr. Un Yong Kim : Korea (Taekwondo)
SG : Mr. Han van der Heijden : Netherlands

ARISF is in fact a "superfederation" under the aegis of the IOC. It has been said that its creation was designed by the IOC to counterbalance GAISF's power. The influence of the IOC is obvious, since the IOC Vice-President Dr. Un Yong Kim is the President of both AGIFS and ARISF. ARISF counts 30 International Sports Federations. ARISF comprises two Associations :

ASOIF : Association of Summer Olympic International Federation

Pdt : Dr. Primo Nebiolo : Italy (Track and Field)
SG : Mr. Borislav Stakovic (Basketball)

The Association of Summer Olympic International Federation - Association des Fédérations Internationales Olympiques d'Eté was founded in 1983 and counts 24 International Sports Federations which are on the Olympic Summer programme.

AIWSF : Association of International Winter Sports Federations

Pdt : Mr. Marc Hodler : Switzerland (Ski)
SG : Mr. Gian Franco Kasper - Switzerland (Ski)

The Association of International Winter Sports Federations - Association des Fédérations Internationales Olympiques d'Hiver was founded in 1982 and counts 6 International Sports Federations which are on the Winter Olympic programme.

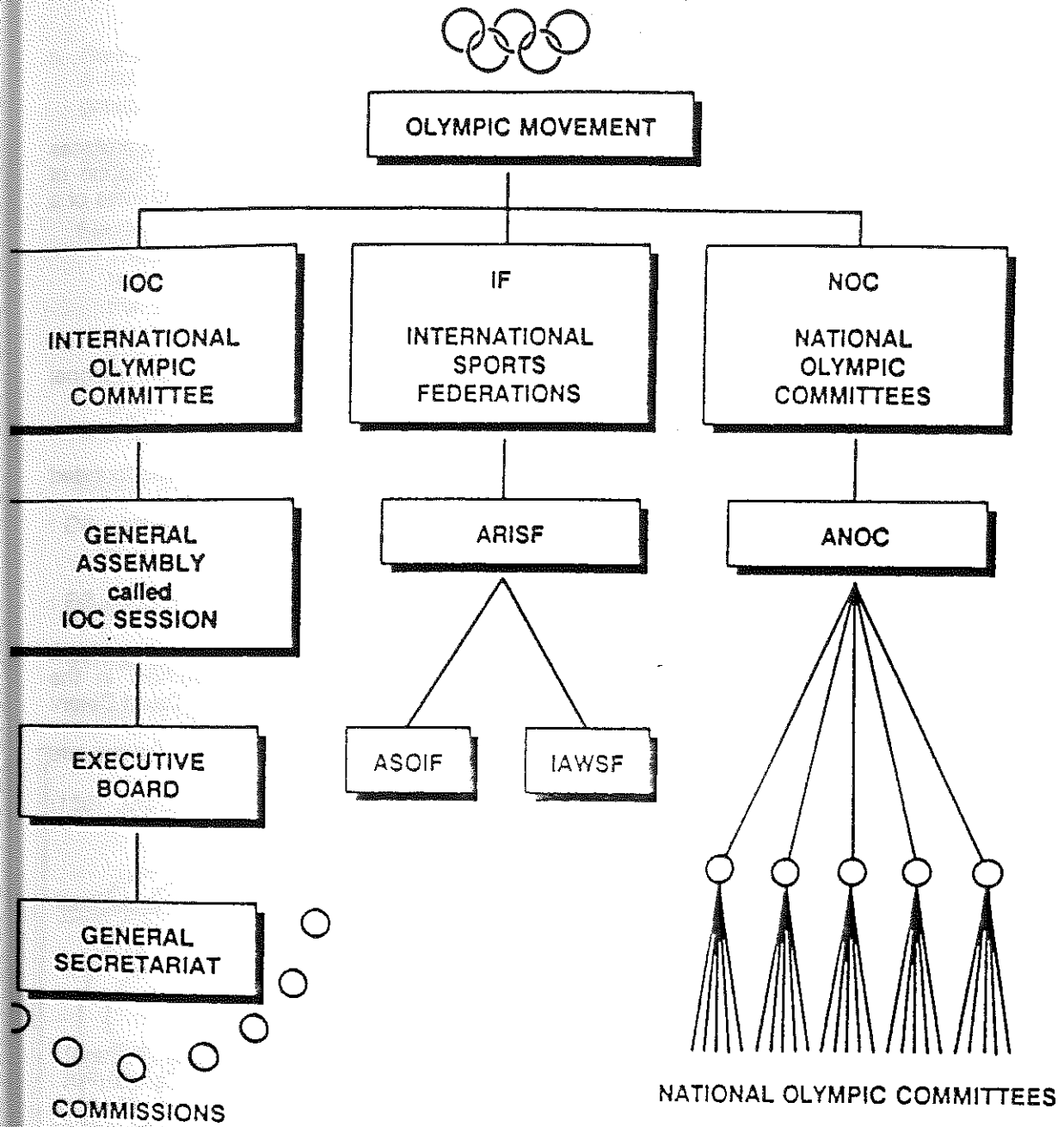
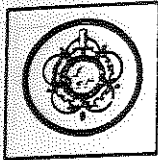
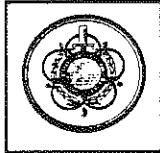


Figure 4. Schematic overview of the structure of the Olympic Movement



b. Games organisers - Continental and regional

1) Continental

The lack of collaboration between several International Federations with regional Olympic Committees and with bodies with regional interests was the reason of continentalisation by the creation of continental bodies willing to organise multi-sport "Games" in and for their continent. All athletes of a certain continent could compete in several sports.

Example : All African Games (6th edition in 1995).

2) Inter-continental

As a complementary phenomenon to the continentalisation of International Federations and National Olympic Committees, "inter-continentalisation" has also taken place.

Examples :

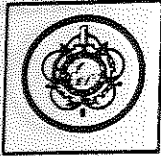
- As a result of the idea of Pan-Americanism, the Pan American Sports Organisation was founded in 1940 and in 1951 the first Pan-American Games were held (12th edition in 1995).
ODEPA : Organizacion Deportiva Panamericana (Pdt : Mr. Mario Vasquez Raña : Mexico - SG : Mr. G. Montoya : Mexico).
- As a linkage between Europe and Africa there are Mediterranean Games.
CIJM : Comité International des Jeux Méditerranéens (Pdt : Mr. Claude Collard : France - SG : Mr. Nikos Filaretos : Greece)(12th edition in 1993).
- As a linkage between the Commonwealth countries, the Commonwealth Games were organised.
CGF : The Commonwealth Games Federation is a relatively independent element in the international sports system (Pdt : HRH Prince Edward : United-Kingdom - SG : Mr. David Dixon: United Kingdom)(15th edition in 1994).
- As a linkage between the countries of Asia, the Pacific and Oceania, the Asian Games are organised.
APOSA : Asia, Pacific and Oceania Sports Assembly (founded in Melbourne - Australia, 1981) (12th edition of the Asian Games in 1994).

3) Regional

A fourth trend in regional or zonal co-operation has been the "regionalisation" or "sub-continentalisation". This trend started in the Far East.

Examples of regional co-operation in sports exists in :

- the Nordic countries,
- the Balkan countries (Balkan Games Bureau - Bureau Permanent des Jeux Baltiques (Turkey)),
- the Carribean region (**ODECABE** : Organizacion Deportiva Centroamericana Y del Caribe)(Pdt : Mr. José Joaquin Puello : Dominican Republic - SG : Mr. Guillermo Montoya Sanchez : Mexico): Games of Central America and the Caraibes - Juegos Centroamericanos y del Caribe (17th edition in 1993).
- the South American region : South American Games - Juegos Suramericanos (5th edition in 1994).
- the Micronesian region : Micronesian Games.
- the East Asian region : East Asian Games (1st edition in 1993).
- the South-East Asian region : South-East Asian Games (17th edition in 1993).
- the Indian Ocean Islands : Games of the Indian Ocean Islands (4th edition in 1993).
- the Pacific region : Mini-Games of the Pacific.
- the Maghreb countries : Maghreb Games.



c. Games organisers - Similarity

A fifth trend in Games organisers are the organisation of Games for "similar" countries, language or groups of people.

Similar country size : Games of the Small states of Europe -
Jeux des petits états d'Europe (5th edition in 1993)

Similar ethnical groups (juifs) : Maccabian Games.

These Games are organised by the **MWU** : Maccabi World Union (Pdt: Mr. Marcos Arbaitman : Israël -SG : Mr. Eyal Tiberger : Israël)(14th edition in 1993). The Maccabi World Union is a part of the Zionic movement. It started with the creation of juifs sports clubs in several european countries. After the organisation of some international events, the MWU was created in 1921 in Karlsbad (Czechoslovakia) under the presidency of Dr. Heinrich Kuhn. During the Nazi regime, the seat was moved to London (Great Britain) and then to Tel-Aviv (Israël). Since 1932, the MWU organises "Maccabiades" as World Games for juifs sporters. Since 1953 the Maccabiades are organised every four years in Israël.

Similar language

- Panarab Games (see CSA : Confédération Sportive Arabe)(8th edition in 1993).
- French Games : Jeux Omnisports de la Francophonie (2nd edition in 1993).

Similar interest (peace) : The Goodwill Games (3rd edition in 1994).

Similar age (masters) : Masters Games

Similar religion (catholics) : Catholica Games

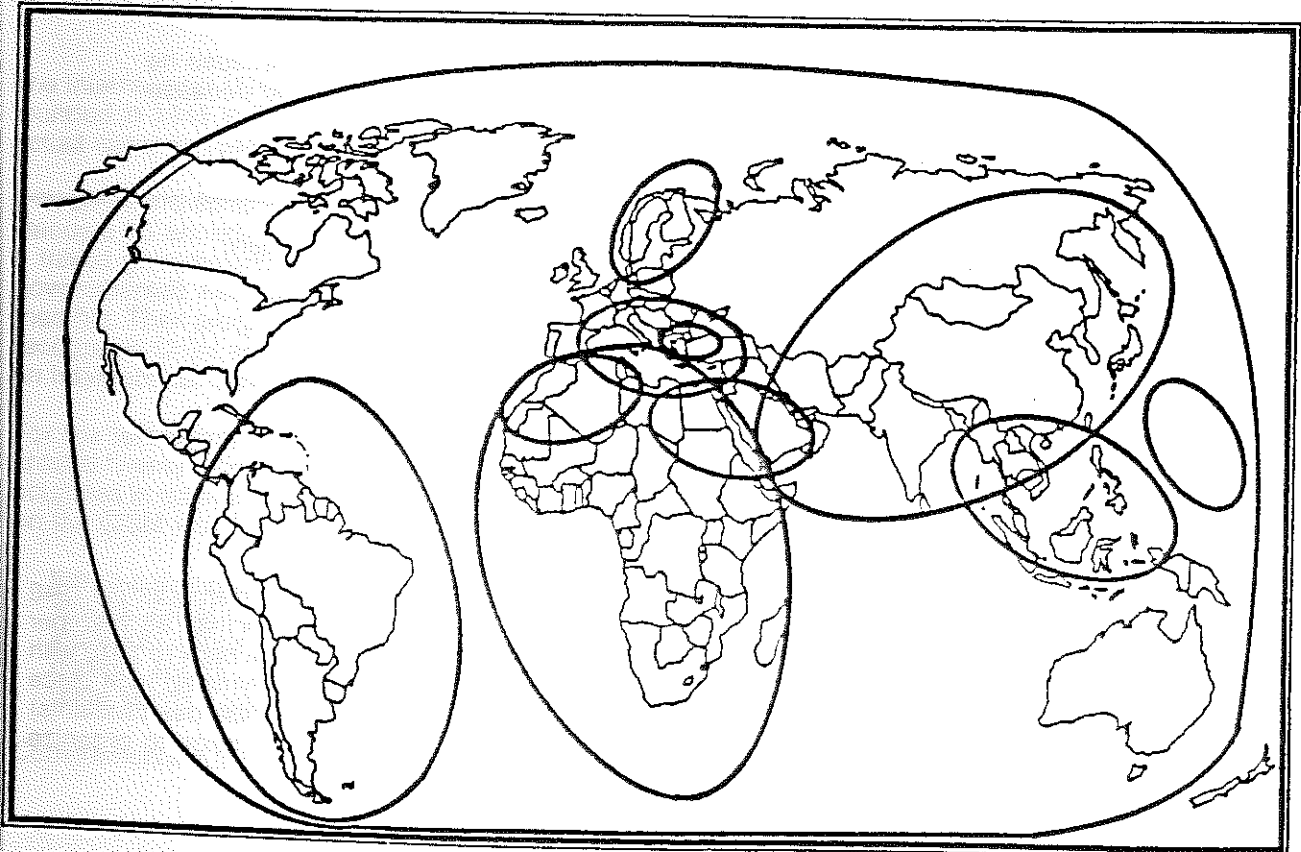
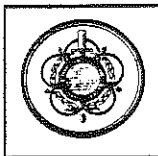


Figure 5. Games organisers

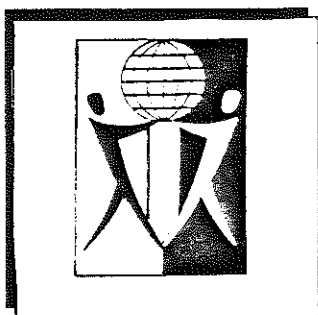


B. Socio-professional organisations

Working closely with traditional sports bodies, multi-sports organisations host competitions in different sports for social or denominational groups such as students, militaries, disabled people, workers, girls and women, services, older people, religion, etc...

Their involvement in the development of international sports relations is therefore substantial.

a. Students



ISF : International Schoolsport Federation
Fédération Internationale de Sport Scolaire

Pdt : Mr. Armand Lams : Belgium
SG : Mr. Norbert Bayer : Austria

The ISF was initiated in 1963 with international tournaments but was really created in 1971 in Raach (Austria). The ISF encourages sport at primary and secondary schools and coordinates school championships at international level. The ISF organises international school sporting events in various sports among various countries and encourages international contacts between school-going young people, to promote better mutual understanding.

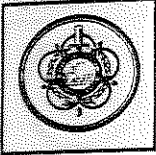
"Give a child the possibility to run, not because she has to escape or because he feels fear, but to run voluntarily only because she has the need to run and because he enjoys the movement".



FISU : Fédération Internationale du Sport Universitaire
International University Sports Federation

Pdt : Dr. Primo Nebiolo : Italy
SG : Mr. Roch Campana : Belgium

The International Federation for University Sports was founded in Luxembourg City - Luxembourg in 1948 and established in 1949 in Merano. The FISU seat is located in Brussels and now has 88 member associations and is in full expansion. FISU was established in 1949, but its origine goes back to 1910 with the first organisation of International University Games. In 1920, the first Academic Olympiad took place in Berlin. In 1924, the IUS (International Union of Students - Confédération Internationale des Etudiants) was created and its department PESD (Physical Education and Sport) was put in charge to organize winter and summer games for students.



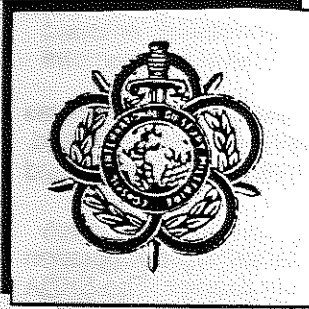
Following the east-west conflict erased after the second world war, more and more western organisations left the IUS and created in 1949 the FISU. Both IUS and FISU organised student games each for their groups. In 1957, the two federations merged in Paris and decided to organise Universiades under the aegis of FISU.

For some years now FISU has seen an important increase in its sports and scientific activities, reflecting the growing interest it receives throughout the world. FISU organises Summer Universiades (or world summer university games in some 12 to 14 sports) every other year which, because of the large number of participating countries (over 150) and the results obtained, are considered as the major sports event after the Olympic Games.

Since 1951, the university winter games have also been organised every other year.

To complete the programme of the Universiades, which the Directors of FISU have aimed to conserve within its original scope, it organises world championships in the following sports : rowing, orienteering, cross country, cycling, football (in-door and out-door), handball, judo and table tennis.

b. Militaries



CISM : Conseil International du Sport Militaire
International Military Sports Council

Pdt : Général de Division Jean Duguet : France
SG : Lt-Colonel François Pilot : Luxembourg

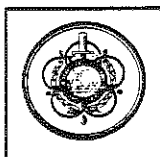
The International Military Sports Council (CISM) was originally the "Allied Forces Sports Council". It was founded in 1945 in Frankfurt - Germany by the representatives of the Allied Nations Forces. It took its actual name in 1948 in Cannes - France.

It is an international organisation open to the armed forces of all countries. Its membership currently stands at 90 armed forces of member countries and its headquarters are situated in Brussels. CISM is a mixed governmental/non-governmental organisation. In its statutes CISM is an International (non-governmental) Association, and in reality only official recognized Armed Forces of countries can be member. Their programmes emanate from the Ministry of Defence of the member countries. Those bodies recognise CISM as the only official world body for military sport. By this way, CISM is busy to obtain an International Governmental status.

For the last twenty years CISM has been expanding on a regular basis. Every year, CISM organises around twenty world championships and 80 regional championships, which are organised by member countries in rotation in accordance with a procedure of preliminary options. There are currently 24 sports on the CISM world calendar, classified in four types :

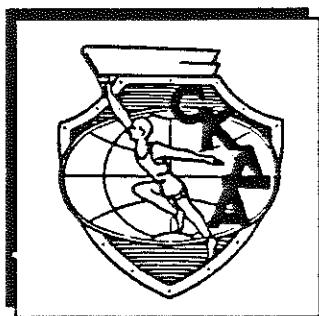
- the so-called military sports : parachuting, orienteering, shooting, modern pentathlon, skiing, and three specific CISM pentathlons : military -, aeronautical - and naval pentathlon,
- individual sports : track & field, cross country, cycling, horsemanship, swimming and triathlon,
- combat sports : boxing, fencing, judo, wrestling and taekwondo,
- team sports : basketball, handball, football, field hockey and volleyball.

Complementary to this, CISM recognizes also some 8 sports on regional level.



Thanks to the support of partner firms, CISM develops an extensive programme of sports technical assistance for the benefit of less-privileged countries.

Over and above furthering sports competitions, CISM's objectives are based on the reciprocal knowledge between peoples and on the understanding of cultures in order to foster "friendship through sports".

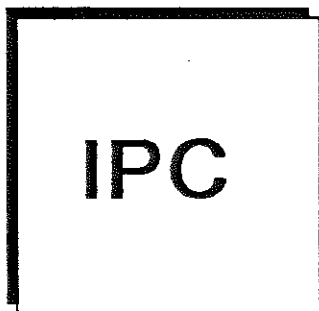


SKDA : Allied Armies Sports Committee (1952-1991)

Under the impulse of the armies of the Soviet Union, a Socialist Allied Armies Sports Committee was created in 1952 (SKDA). It includes the Soviet Union, The German Democratic Republic, Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Rumania, Vietnam, Cuba, Ethiopia, North Korea, South Yemen and Syria.

Contacts initiated by CISM with SKDA in the sixties and seventies, aimed at establishing cooperation between the two organisations, have been fruitful when the iron curtain fell down in Europe. The SKDA officially was merged with CISM in 1991.

c. Disabled people

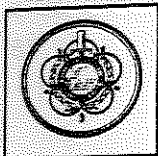


IPC : International Paralympic Committee (IPC).

Pdt : Dr. Robert Steadward : Canada
SG : Mr. Andries Raes : Belgium).

Since 1948, the Games for handicapped people were organised in the Stoke Mandeville spinal injuries hospital under the guidance of Sir Ludwig Guttmann. He organised regularly small competitions between paraplegics and war and accident victims.

In 1960, with the first competition of wheelchair-bound athletes in Rome, the ISMGC (International Stoke Mandeville Games Committee) was founded. The ISMGC organised Para-Olympic Games, which were held with success in Tokyo (1964), Jerusalem (1968) and Heidelberg (1972).



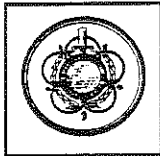
Meanwhile the **ISOD** (International Sports Organisation for the Disabled) was founded. ISOD also organises competitions for disabled. Finally ISOD and ISMGC unified to hold joint competitions. The first of these was held in 1974 in Stoke Mandeville. Since then, the para-Olympic Games have been powerful demonstrations of a unified international sports organisation (Jochheim, 1982).

Some years later, the **ICC** : International Co-ordinating Committee of world sports organisations for the disabled was created. The ICC is an international coordinating body of all the international federations focussing on sports for the disabled.

The ICC has been transformed in 1992 into the **IPC** : International Paralympic Committee. The IPC is mainly in charge with the organisation of the Paralympic Games and with the coordination between the following federations :

- **ISOD** : International Sports Organisation for the Disabled (founded in Paris - France in 1961) under the auspices of the World Veterans Federations (WVF). It first started as the International Working Group on Sports for the Disabled and the actual status was adopted in Paris - France in 1964. ISOD became independent from the WVF in 1967. It aims to promote sports for the disabled on an international level (Pdt : Mr. Guillermo Cabezas - SG : Mr. Hugh Glynn).
- **ISMGC** : International Stoke Mandeville Games Federation (Pdt : Dr. John Grant : United Kingdom - SG : Mrs Joan Scrutton : United Kingdom). The spinal-injuries hospital of Stoke Mandeville organises since 1948 its own games for paraplegia patients.
- **CISS** : Comité International des Sports des Sourds - International Committee for Sports for the Deaf (founded in Paris - France in 1924)(Pdt : Mr. Jerald M. Jordan - SG : Mr. Knud Sondergaard: Denmark). It aims to promote sports and physical education among the deaf of the World.
- **IBSA** : International Blind Sports Association (Pdt : Mr. Jens Bromann - SG : Mr. Enrique Sauz Jimenez)(founded in Paris - France in 1981).
- **CP-ISRA** : Cerebral Palsy International Sports and Recreation Association (Pdt Mr. Jack Weinstein - SG : Mr. Jaap Brouwer).
- **INAS-FMH** : International Sports Federation for Persons with Mental Handicap (Pdt : Mr. Fernando Martin Vincente - SG : Mr. Mats Hamberg).

In order to study several scientific aspects in the field of adapted physical activities and sports for the disabled, the **IFAPA-FIAPA** : International Federation on Adapted Physical Activities was created in Quebec - Canada, in 1973. (Pdt: Dr. Jean Claude de Potter : Belgium).



d. Workers



CSIT : Comité Sportif International de Travaileurs

Pdt : Mr. Maurice Deveen : Belgium

The modern workers' sports, organised into an International Workers Sports Committee, originated in Ghent (Belgium) in 1913 and was reconstituted under the present name in 1946. Its foundations were laid during a congress of a movement of sport for the working man, of socialist inspirations, along with the creation of the Socialist International Association for workers' sports ("l'Internationale Socialiste Ouvrière Sportive") which was formed in 1920 in Lucerne (Switzerland).

It has its head office in Belgium. CSIT's objective is to develop and improve the health and personal development of workers of both sexes and to promote the principles of friendship and solidarity through sports. CSIT is officially recognised by most socialist's political parties as being their sports organisation.

e. Girls and Women



IAPESGW : International Association of Physical Education and Sports for Girls and Women

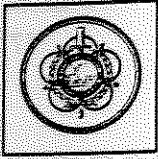
Pdt : Mrs Helene Tollich (Austria)

SG : Mrs Mette Winkler (Denmark)

IAPESGW was founded in Copenhagen - Denmark in 1949, on the initiative of Dorothy Ainsworth (United States) it receives a new constitution in Paris - France in 1953, in London - United Kingdom in 1957 and in 1981. IAPESGW aims to bring together women of many countries, working in the field of physical education and sports. It organises every four years a congress.

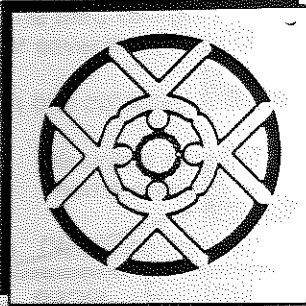
f. Services

- **USPE** : Union Sportive des Polices d'Europe - Sporting Union for European Police (founded in 1950 in Paris - France).
- **UISPTT** : Union Internationale Sportive des PTT (Post, Telephone and Telegraph)(founded in 1952)
- Other organisations exist for Gas, Railway, ... athletes.



CISM INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM
OLYMPIA - GREECE
1992

g. Older people



MGI : Masters Games International

Pdt : Mr. Hilmar Solund : Denmark
SG : Mr. Bent Agerskov : Denmark

The Third Master Games will be organised in 1994.

h. Religion



FICEP : Fédération Internationale Catholique d'Education Physique et Sportive

Pdt : Mr. Achille Diegenant : Belgium
SG : Mr. Jacques Gautheron : France

The FICEP was founded in 1911 in Nancy - France as the Union Internationale des Oeuvres Catholiques d'Education Physique. It aims to link Catholic Gymnastic and sporting associations in different countries, developing their activities in accordance with Christian precepts, competitions and championships; promote friendly encounters between affiliated groups.

FICEP organises every three year the so called FICEP-Games in several sports and yearly a FICEP youth camp. FICEP is officially recognised by the Vatican and thus by most Catholic political parties as being their sports organisation.

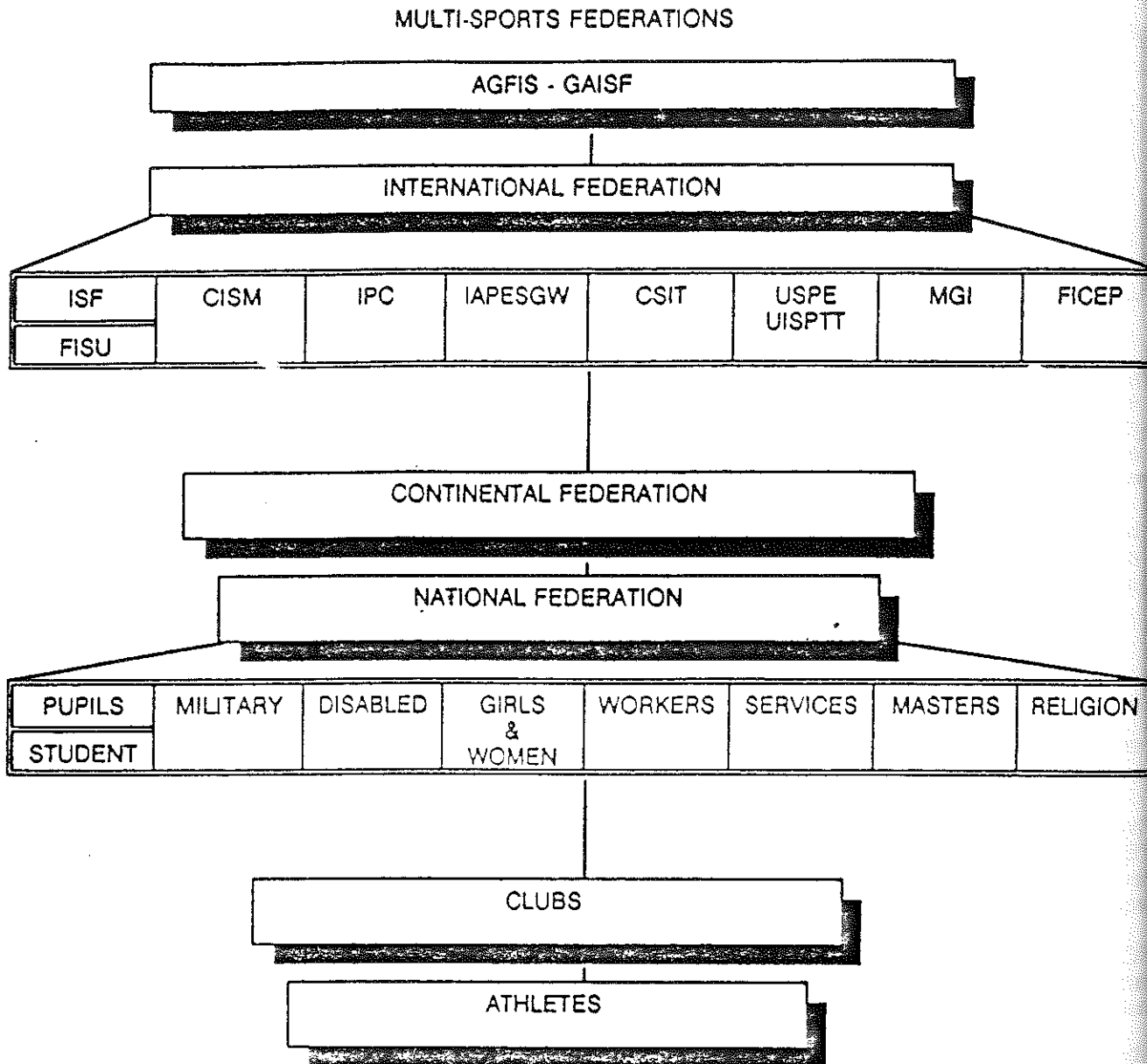
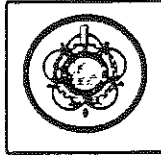
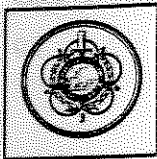


Figure 6. Schematic overview of the structure of the multi-sports federations



2.2.3. The sports-related organisations

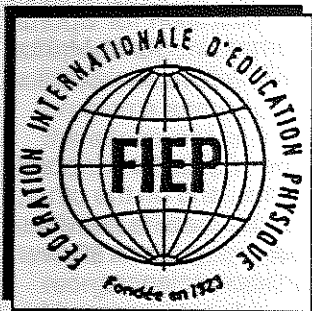
The third category of international organisations those who, by one way or another are supporting one or several aspects of physical education and sports in the world.

In this category four types are grouped :

- Discipline oriented organisations,
- Theme oriented organisations,

A. Discipline oriented organisations

a. Physical Education



FIEP : Fédération Internationale d'Éducation Physique
International Federation for Physical Education

Pdt : Mr. John C. Andrews : United Kingdom

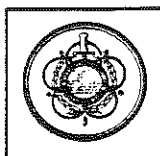
Founded in Brussels - Belgium, in 1923, and at that time called the "International Federation for Educational Gymnastics - Fédération Internationale de Gymnastique Educative (FIGE)". From 1930 to 1953, the federation was called Fédération Internationale de Gymnastique Ling (FIGL). FIEP received its final name in 1953. FIEP's goal is to promote the development of physical, educational and keep-fit activities and to contribute to the international cooperation in that domain.

In fact, FIEP stems from the "International Institution of Physical Training", founded in 1911 at the International Congress in Odensee (Denmark), which in 1923 became the International Federation of Educational Gymnastics, and, in 1953 it became FIEP (Fédération Internationale d'Éducation Physique) (Istanbul - Turkey). Today FIEP assembles administrators of physical education and sport, scientific researchers, instructors, athletes and sport-for-all adepts in over 100 countries.

FIEP aims to encourage the development of activities concerned with movement in education, sport and outdoors in all countries and to foster and contribute to international cooperation in these fields; provide a means of communication and contact between physical education organisations throughout the world. In 1949, three international sections were created to enable FIEP to assign responsibilities, viz. the scientific, the schools and the sport-for-all sections.

FIEP is member of CIEPSS and is associated with other scientific organisations involved in physical education and educational sport such as : The International Association of Physical Education Colleges (AIESEP), the Association for the History of Physical Education and Sports (HISPA), the International Council on Health, Physical Education and Recreation (ICHPER), the International Group for Sports Equipment (IAKS) and lastly the International Federation for Sports Medicine (FIMS).

In this capacity, FIEP has been playing an important part for over sixty years in the international coordination and cooperation of physical education and fitness activities.



b. Sports Medicine



FIMS : Fédération Internationale de Médecine Sportive
International Federation for Sports Medicine

Pdt : Dr. Wildor Hollmann : Germany
SG : Dr. Eduardo Henrique De Rose : Brazil

The origin of the "Fédération Internationale de Médecine Sportive" (International Federation for Sports Medicine) was the creation in 1928, during the second Olympic Winter Games in Sankt-Moritz (Switzerland), of the International Medico-Sports and Scientific Federation (AIMS) which took on its current name in 1934 in Chamonix (France).

The objectives of FIMS consist on the one hand in maintaining and improving the physical and moral health, through sport, in particular through physical education, gymnastics and games, and on the other, in the scientific study of their normal as well as pathological effects. It is beyond doubt that the activities of FIMS have not only contributed greatly to the international contacts between sports physicians all over the world, but have also given impetus to the international development of other sport sciences.

FIMS has organised over 25 world congresses for sports medicine and was officially recognised by the International Olympic Committee in 1952 and by the WHO (World Health Organisation) and the ICSSPE (International Council of Sport Science and Physical Education) in 1960. It can be assumed that within the over 90 FIMS Member Nations, there are about 250.000 physicians performing sportsmedical investigations, sportsmedical research and sportsmedical supervision of thousands of athletes.

FIMS also maintains official relations with GAISF, many International Sports Federations and with the SIC (Société Internationale de Cardiologie - International Cardiology Society).

c. Sports Psychology

ISSP : International Society of Sports Psychology (founded in Rome - Italy, 1965). It was created to support and promote scientific research in sports psychology and its application and interpretation.
(Pdt : Dr. R. Singer)

d. Physical Fitness

ICPFR : International Council for Physical Fitness Research, formerly the International Committee for the Standardisation of Physical Fitness Tests (founded in Tokyo - Japan, 1965). It aims to conduct basic research in Physical Fitness, standardize tests and conduct research for the improvement of Physical Fitness. (Pdt : Dr. Odette Bar-Or : Canada - SG : Dr. Dirk Van Gerven : Belgium).

e. Orthopedagogy

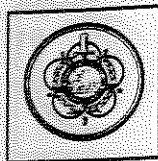
IFAPA : Orthopedagogy (founded in Quebec - Canada, 1973)

f. Sports Philosophy

PSSS : Philosophical Society for the Study of Sport (founded in Boston - United States, 1972). The PSSS aims to foster interchange and scholarship among those interested in the scholarly study of sport.

g. Biomechanics

ISB : International Society of Biomechanics (founded in Penn. State - United State, 1973)



h. Physical Therapy

CETP : Confédération Européenne pour la Therapie Physique (founded in 1938 as the Fédération Européenne des Masseurs Kinésithérapeutes, transformed to CETP in Madrid - Spain in 1971).

i. Sports for disabled

IFAPA-FIAPA : International Federation on Adapted Physical Activities (founded in Quebec - Canada, 1973)(Pdt: Dr. Jean Claude de Potter : Belgium).

B. Theme oriented organisations,

a. Sports facilities

WFSGI : World Federation of the Sporting Goods Industry is created to promote free and fair trade worldwide, establish standards for sports equipment; exchange or marketing information, product liability.

b. Sports Sponsors

ISSS : International Society of Sports Sponsors. ISSS provides a forum for a unified approach to the problems and opportunities offered by commercial sports sponsorship worldwide. ISSS maximizes the effectiveness of dollars spent on sports for sponsor communication. (Pdt : Mr. John A. Messeroll : United States).

c. Sports Press

AIPS : Association Internationale de la Presse Sportive (founded in Paris - France in 1924, reorganised in 1947 and 1965)(Pdt : Mr. Frank Taylor : United Kingdom - SG : Mr. Istvan Gyulai : Hungary, also SG of IAAF-Track and Field Federation - SG ad interim : Mr. Matti Salmenkylä : Finland). AIPS is created to defend the moral and material interests of writers and journalists specializing mainly on questions of physical culture and mechanical and athletic sports.

d. Sportsschools

AIESEP : Association Internationale des Ecoles Supérieures d'Education Physique - International Association for Physical Education Schools in Higher Education (IAPEHE)(founded in Lisbon - Portugal, 1962). AIESEP was created in order to guarantee future specialists and research workers in the fields of physical education and sport the best possible formative facilities and to establish and tighten relationships between the institutions which share the same concern. (Pdt : Dr. Maurice Pieron: Belgium).

e. Sportsfilm

FICTS : Fédération Internationale du Cinéma et de la Télévision Sportive (founded in 1982)(Pdt : Mr. Gherman Klimov - SG : Mr. Vito Maggio).

f. Chiropractics

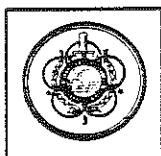
FICS : Fédération Internationale de Chiropratique Sportive (Pdt : Dr. Noel Patterson : Australia - SG: Dr. Roger Picard : Switzerland).

g. Timekeepers

FIC : Fédération Internationale des Chronometreurs (Italië). (Pdt : Dr. Ing. Giovanni Romagna : Italy - SG : Mr. Ernesto Sciommeri : Italy).

h. National sports bodies

IANOS : International Assembly of National Organizations of Sport (founded in Melbourne - Australia, 1981)(Pdt : Man-Lip Choi - SG : Mr. Garry J. Daly : Australia). IANOS was created to be a forum of exchange of views, problems and information between the national confederations of sports. IANOS has established regional bodies.



i. Awards

IAREA : International Association for Retail Excellence in Awards. IAREA aims to provide knowledge and information on manufacturing, marketing, general operations, new products and sources of supply of sports awards.

j. Recreation

IPA : International Playground Association.

IRA : International Recreation Association.

WLRA : World Leisure and Recreation Association (founded in the United States in 1956). WLRA aims to improve individual and community life through the constructive use of leisure and recreation.

k. Others

Panathlon International (Pdt : Mr. Antonio Spallino : Italy - SG : Mr. Giorgio Bazzali : Italy)

l. The way of practising sports

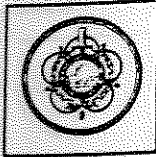
These are multi-sports federations who are involved in the way sports is practised :

Fair

- **CIFP** : Comité International pour le Fair Play (see ICSSPE)

Without Violence

- **AICVS** : Association Internationale Contre la Violence dans le Sport (founded in 1979 in France under the aegis of Prince Rainier of Monaco)(Pdt : Mr. Jean Ferran - Mr. Georges Bertelloti)
- **Fondation Internationale** pour la lutte Contre la Violence associée au Sport (Pdt : Mme Rika de Backer-Van Ocken : Former Sports Minister of Belgium)
- **ESSVFP** : Entente pour un Sport Sans Violence et pour le Fair Play



SPORTS RELATED FEDERATIONS

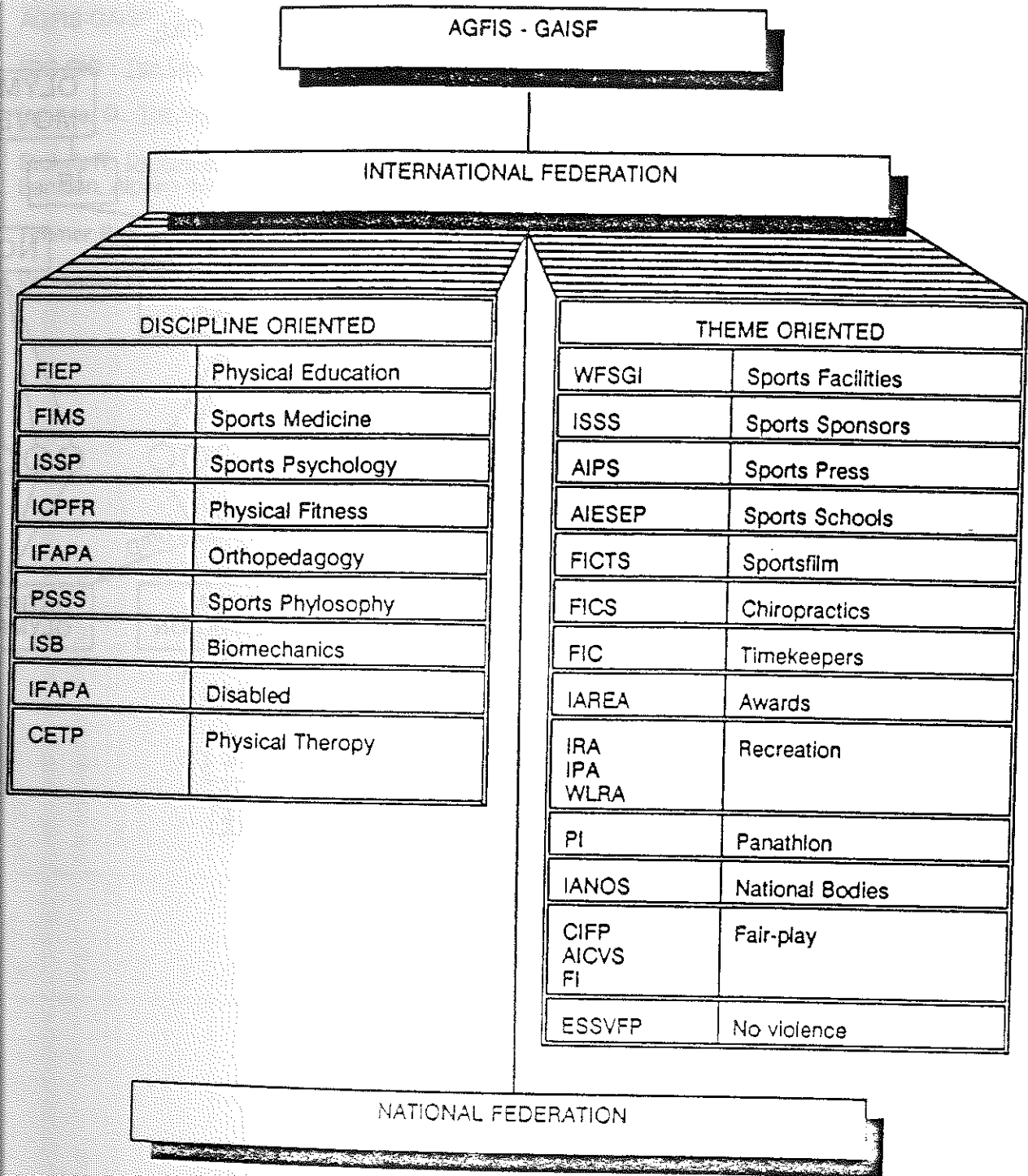
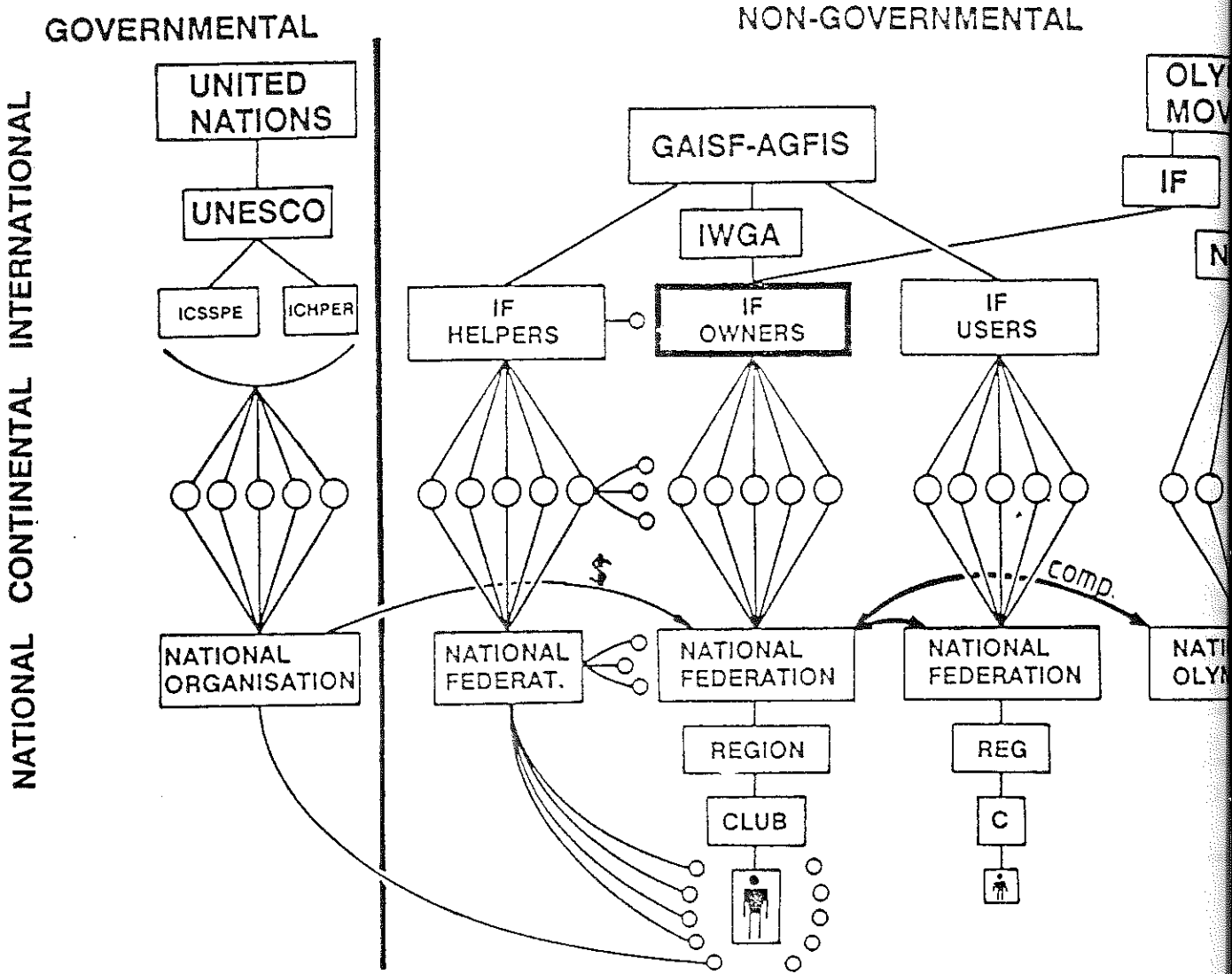
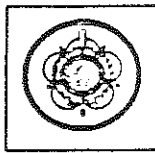
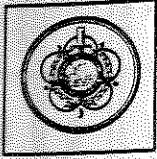


Figure 7. Schematic overview of the structure of the sports related federations





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Appendix 1

WHAT	ABBREV.	NAME - NOM	CREATION YEAR	AGFIS	IOC	WORLD GAMES
SCUBA DIVING	CMAS	Confédération Mondiale des Activités Subaquatiques	1959	F	R	X
AERONAUTIQUE AERONAUTICS	FAI	Fédération Aéronautique Internationale (including parachuting, paragliding, ...)	1905	P	R	
AIKIDO	FIA IAF	Fédération Internationale d'Aikido International Aikido Federation	1975	F		
ALPINISME	UIAA	Union Internationale des Associations d'Alpinisme		F		
ATHLETICS ATHLETISME	IAAF	International Amateur Athletic Federation	1912	F	SO	
AUTOMOBILE MOTOR RACING	FIA FISA	Federation Internationale de l'Automobile Federation Internationale du Sport Automobile	1904	P		
AVIRON ROWING	FISA	Fédération Internationale des Sociétés d'Aviron	1892	F	SO	
BADMINTON	IBF	International Badminton Federation	1934	F	SO	
BANDY	IBF	International Bandy Federation		P		
BASEBALL	IBA	International Baseball Association	1976	F	SO	
BASKETBALL	FIBA	Fédération Internationale de Basketball Amateur	1932	F	SO	
BOBSLEIGH	FIBT	Fédération Internationale de Bobsleigh et de Tobogganing	1923	F	WO	
BODY BUILDING	IFBB	International Federation of Body Builders	1946	F		X
BOXING	AIBA	Association Internationale de Boxe Amateur	1920	F	SO	
CANOEING	ICF	International Canoe Federation		F	SO	
CASTING	ICF	International Casting Federation	1954	F		X
CURLING	WCF	World Curling Federation		F	R	
CYCLISME CYCLING	UCI FIAC	Union Cycliste Internationale Fédération Internationale Amateur de Cyclisme	1900 1965	F	SO	X acrob.
DANSE SPORTIVE DANCE SPORT	IDSF	International Dance Sport Federation		P		
EQUITATION	FEI	Fédération Equestre Internationale	1921	F	SO	

CYCLING	FIAC	Fédération Internationale Amateur de Cyclisme	1965	acrob.		
DANSE SPORTIVE DANCE SPORT	IDSF	International Dance Sport Federation	P			
ÉQUINATION						
WHAT	ABBREV.	NAME - NOM	CREATION YEAR	GAISF F	IOC SO	WORLD GAMES
ESCRIME FENCING	FIE	Fédération Internationale d'Escrime	1913	F	SO	
FAUTBALL BALLON AU POING	IFV	Internationaler Faustball - Verband	1960	P		X
FLYING DISC DISQUE VOLANT	WFDF	World Flying Disc Federation		P		
FOOTBALL	FIFA	Fédération Internationale de Football Association	1904	F	SO	
GOLF	WAGC	World Amateur Golf Council		P	R	
GYMNASTIQUE GYMNASTICS	FIG	Fédération Internationale de Gymnastique	1891	F	SO	
HANDBALL	IHF	International Handball Federation	1928	F	SO	
HOCKEY	FIH	Fédération Internationale de Hockey	1924	F	SO	
ICE HOCKEY HOCKEY SUR GLACE	IIHF	International Ice Hockey Federation	1908	P	WO	
JUDO	IJF	International Judo Federation	1951	F	SO	
KARATE	WUKO	World Union of Karatedo Organizations	1970	F	R	X
KORFBALL	IKF	International Korfball Federation	1933	F		X
LUGE DE COURSE LUGE	FIL	Fédération Internationale de Luge de Course	1954	F	WO	
LUTTE WRESTLING	FILA	Fédération Internationale de Lutte Amateur	1912	F	SO	
MOTOCYCLISME MOTORCYCLING	FIM	Fédération Internationale Motocycliste	1904	F		
MOTONAUTISME MOTORBOATING	UIM	Union Internationale Motonautique	1922	F		
NATATION SWIMMING	FINA	Fédération Internationale de Natation Amateur	1908	F	SO	

WHAT	ABBREV.	NAME - NOM	CREATION YEAR	GAISF	IOC	WORLD GAMES
NETBALL	IFNA	International Federation of Netball Associations	1960	F		X
ORIENTEERING COURSE D'ORIENTATION	IOF	International Orienteering Federation	1961	F	R	
PELOTTE BASQUE JAI-ALAI	FIPV	Federacion Internacional de Pelota Vasca	1929	F	R	
PENTATHLON MOD./ BIATHLON MOD. PENTATHLON/ BIATHLON	UIPMB	Union Internationale de Pentathlon Moderne et Biathlon	1948	F	SO WO	
POWERLIFTING	IPF	International Powerlifting Federation	1972	F		X
QUILLES BOWLING	FIQ	Fédération Internationale des Quilleurs	1952	F	R	X
RACQUETBALL RAQUETBALL	IRF	International Racquetball Federation	1979	F	R	X
ROLLER SKATING PATINAGE A ROULETTES	FIRS	Fédération Internationale de Roller-Skating	1924	F	R	X
RUGBY	FIRA	Fédération Internationale de Rugby Amateur	1871	F		
SAMBO SOMBO	FIAS	Fédération Internationale Amateur de Sambo		F		X
SAUVETAGE LIFESAVING	FIS	Fédération Internationale de Sauvetage Aquatique	1910	F		X
SKATING PATINAGE	ISU	International Skating Union	1892	F	WO	
SKI SKIING	FIS	Fédération Internationale de Ski	1924	F	WO	
SKIBOB	FISB	Fédération Internationale de Skibob	1961	P		
SLEDDOG COURSE DE CHIENS DE TRAINEAUX	IFSS	International Federation of Sleddog Sports		F		

WHAT	ABBREV.	NAME - NOM	CREATION YEAR	GAISF	IOC	WORLD GAMES
SOFTBALL	ISF	International Softball Federation	1950	F	R	X
SPORTS ACROBATICS SPORTS ACROBATICQUES	IFSA	International Federation of Sports Acrobatics	1973	F	R	X
SPORT BOULES BOULES SPORT	CMSB FIB	Confédération Mondiale Sports Boules		F	R	X
SQUASH	ISRF	The International Squash Rackets Federation	1966	F	R	
SURFING	ISA	International Surfing Association		F		
TABLE TENNIS TENNIS DE TABLE	ITTF	The International Table Tennis Federation	1926	F	SO	
TAEKWONDO	WTF	The World Taekwondo Federation	1973	F	R	X
TENNIS	ITF ATP	The International Tennis Federation Association Tennis Professionals	1913 1973	F	SO	
TIR SHOOTING	UIT	Union Internationale de Tir	1907	F	SO	
TIR A L'ARC ARCHERY	FITA	Fédération Internationale de Tir à l'Arc	1931	F	SO	X field
TRAMPOLINE	FIT	Fédération Internationale de Trampoline	1964	F	R	X
TRIATHLON	ITU	International Triathlon Union		F	R	
TUG-OF-WAR LUTTE A LA CORDE	TWIF	Tug-of-War International Federation	1960	F		X
VOLLEYBALL	FIVB	Fédération Internationale de Volleyball	1942	F	SO	
WATER SKIING SKI NAUTIQUE	IWSF	International Water Ski Federation	1946	F	R	X
WEIGHTLIFTING HALTEROPHILIE	IWF	International Weightlifting Federation	1920	F	SO	

WHAT	ABBREV.	NAME - NOM	CREATION YEAR	GAISF	IOC	WORLD GAMES
MACCABI	MWU	Maccabi World Union	1921	A		
MASTERS GAMES JEUX DES MAITRES	MGI	Masters Games International		A		
PANATHLON		Panathlon International		A		
SCHOOL SPORT SPORT SCHOLAIRE	ISF	International School Sport Federation	1971	A		
SPORT CATHOLIQUE CATHOLIC SPORT	FICEP	Fed. Int. Catholique d'Education Physique et Sportive	1911	A		
SPORT MILITAIRE MILITARY SPORT	CISM	Conseil International du Sport Militaire	1948	A		
SPORT DU TRAVAIL LABOUR SPORT	CSIT	Comité Sportif International du Travail	1946	A		
SPORT UNIVERSITAIRE UNIVERSITY SPORT	FISU	Fédération Internationale du Sport Universitaire	1949	F		
WORLD GAMES JEUX MONDIAUX	IWGA	International World Games Association	1980	A		
PRESSE SPORTIVE	AIPS	Association Internationale de la presse sportive	1924	A		
DISABLED SPORTS	IPC	International Paralympic Committee	1992		SO	
GIRLS & WOMEN	IAPESGW	International Association of Physical Education for Girls and Women	1953			
SPORTS DES SOURDS SPORTS FOR THE DEAF	CISS	Comité International des Sports des Sourds		P		

