

# INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF ATHLETICS FEDERATIONS

FOUNDED IN 1912

## OFFICIAL HANDBOOK 2002-2003

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LAMINE DIACK

*Senior Vice President:*

ARNE LJUNGVIST

*Vice Presidents:*

HELMUT DIGEL

AMADEO FRANCIS

DAPENGLU

*General Secretary:*

ISTVAN GYULAI

*Honorary Treasurer:*

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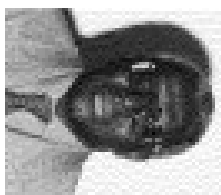
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## FOREWORD



The unanimous vote with which the 43rd IAAF Congress in Edmonton elected me to the IAAF Presidency was, in fact, also a sign of confidence in the way we have tried to encourage greater participation in the management of our great Organisation. For nine days, the Sydney Olympic Games offered an illustration of what our sport has become and what it must remain during the course of this century. Today, the athletics movement is represented in every part of the world, offering young people important life lessons about the benefits of friendly competition and hard work, and, in a minority of cases, the opportunity to earn a living.

To ensure our continuing development, we need to work at strengthening our Association as well as the relationships with our Member Federations: the decision of the Edmonton Congress to change the name of our organisation to The International Association of Athletics Federations reflects this desire.

But the Edmonton Congress also made some significant changes to the Constitution. Not less than 243 constitutional, anti-doping and technical rule change proposals were submitted to the Edmonton delegates. There were heated discussions and tight votes in some cases, while other proposals were carried by consensus. Most of the proposals were construed in order to make the organisation more modern, professional, and efficient and to run competitions more smoothly. Since Edmonton was a Technical Congress, it is no surprise that no fewer than 179 proposals for technical rule changes were considered by Congress, and the vast majority approved.

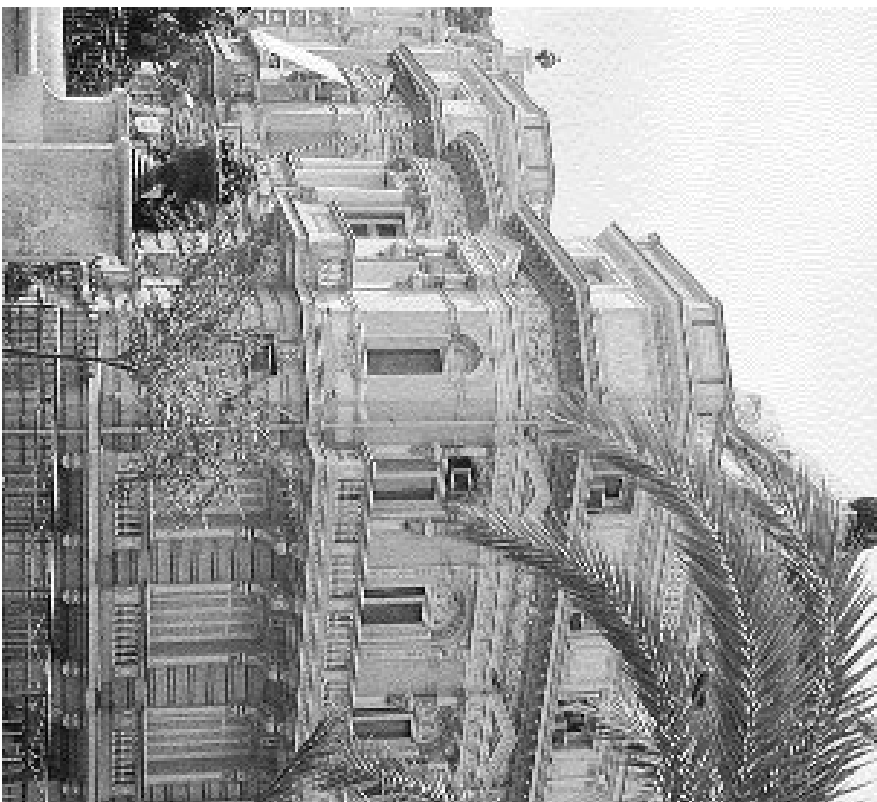
Since a preface is not the place to go into details, suffice to say that you will find all these changes in this edition of the handbook, whose layout conforms to the "reader-friendly" format first introduced in 1999.

Lamine Diack  
IAAF President



New name, new logo, new flag  
for the IAAF in 2001.

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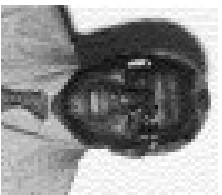


Villa Miraflores  
IAAF Presidency and General Secretariat.

5

# IAAF COUNCIL

*[On council since -]  
[In current position since -]*



**Lamine Diack (SEN)**  
*President  
[1976-]  
[1999-]*



**Arne Ljungqvist (SWE)**  
*Senior Vice President  
[1976-]  
[1999-]*



**Amadeo Francis (PUR)**  
*Vice President  
[1976-]  
[1999-]*



**Dapeng Lou (CHN)**  
*Vice President  
[1984-]  
[1999-]*



**Hahnai Diigel (GER)**  
*Vice President  
[1995-]  
[1999-]*



**Istvan Gyulai (HUN)**  
*General Secretary  
[1984-]  
[1991-]*



**Robert Stinson (GBR)**  
*Honorary Treasurer  
[1984-]*



**Leonard Chuene (RSA)**  
*Africa Area Group Representative  
[1999-]*



**Hansjörg Wirz (SUI)**  
*Europe Area Group Representative  
[1999-]*



**Bill Bailey (AUS)**  
*Oceania Area Group Representative  
[1998-]*



**Shri Suresh Kalmadi, MP (IND)**  
*Asia Area Group Representative  
[2001-]*



**Neville McCook (JAM)**  
*NACAC Area Group Representative  
[1999-]*



**Roberto Costa de Melo (BRA)**  
*South America Area Group Representative  
[1991-]*

## Individual Members



**Alberto Jantorena Danger**  
(CUB)  
*[1987-]*



**Cesar Moreno Bravo**  
(MEX)  
*[1991-]*



**Jung-Ki Park**  
(KOR)  
*[1991-]*



**Jamel Sinothamed**  
(ALG)  
*[1991-]*



**Igor Ter-Ovanesian**  
(RUS)  
*[1991-]*



**Nawal El Moutawakel**  
(MAR)  
*[1995-]*



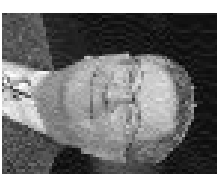
**Abby Hoffman**  
(CAN)  
*[1995-]*



**Jean Poczobut**  
(FRA)  
*[1995-]*



**Alpheus Finlayson**  
(BAH)  
*[1999-]*



**Bob Hersh**  
(USA)  
*[1999-]*



**Isatah Kiplagat**  
(KEN)  
*[1999-]*



**Jose-Maria Odriozola**  
(ESP)  
*[1999-]*



**Tazio Watanabe**  
(JPN)  
*[1999-]*



**Sergey Bubka**  
(UKR)  
*[2001-]*



**Gianni Gola**  
(ITA)  
*[2001-]*

## HISTORY

### **The three Foundation Years 1912-1914**

On July 17th, 1912, two days after the last athletics event of the Olympic Games, a Congress was held in Stockholm for the formation of an International Federation for Amateur Athletics. The following 17 countries were represented at this historic meeting: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Norway, Russia, Sweden, United Kingdom and the United States. There was an urgent need for an international governing body for Athletics owing to the development of international competitions and the Olympic Games. A universal code of rules and regulations and a common amateur definition acceptable throughout the world had become essential, as well as an authentic register of World and Olympic Records.

Though this meeting in Stockholm was, strictly speaking, an exploratory one, records of the IAAF regard it as the first Congress. Subsequent Congresses up to the 43rd Congress in Edmonton in 2001 - where the IAAF was re-named the International Association of Athletics Federations - have been designated accordingly.

One year later in Berlin (1913), Congress accepted the first Constitution and 34 nations figured on the first membership list. J. Sigfrid Edström (Sweden) was elected President and Kristian Hellström Honorary Secretary. The first technical rules for international competitions were presented in 1914 at the third Congress in Lyon, France, by the new Honorary Secretary, Hilding Kjellman (Sweden), and Members were urged to adopt similar rules for their domestic competitions.

### **Officers and Structure**

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

In 1946, the IAAF Headquarters moved from Stockholm to London when Lord Burghley (GB & NI) (later to become the Marquess of Exeter) took over from J. Sigfrid Edström (Sweden) as President. E.J.H. "Billy" Holt (GB & NI) was Honorary Secretary-Treasurer until after the 1952 Helsinki Olympic Games, when Donald Pain (GB & NI) took over this

responsibility, a position he held for 17 years until Frederick Holder succeeded him in 1970. At the 1976 Montreal Congress, Adrian Paulen succeeded Lord Exeter as President. The position of Secretary-Treasurer was split: "Fred" Holder (GB & NI) was re-elected Honorary Treasurer and the new Council appointed John Holt (GB & NI) as General Secretary. Upon the retirement of Adrian Paulen (Netherlands) in 1981, Dr Primo Nebiolo (Italy) became the IAAF President, only the fourth person to hold this office in 80 years, and he was re-elected in 1984, 1987, 1991, 1995 and 1999. After the death of Dr. Primo Nebiolo, in November 1999, Council appointed Senior Vice President Lamine Diack (Senegal) as acting President until the 2001 Congress in Edmonton, when Mr. Diack was duly elected as President. Robert Stinson (GB & NI) has been Honorary Treasurer since 1984 and, following Council's decision, Council Member István Gyulai (Hungary) was appointed as General Secretary at the end of 1991, being reconfirmed in 1995 and 1999. The steady growth of the Association accelerated in the last decades: 210 member countries are currently affiliated. The representatives of the Member Federations gather every two years for the IAAF Congress which is the IAAF's ultimate decision making body.

### **Regional Development**

Continental and Regional Games and Championships, which help in assessing overall progress and provide an incentive to all countries within the group, continued to develop. From their foundation in 1934, the European Championships were under the control of the European Committee of the IAAF.

At the 1968 Congress, however, the Constitution was amended to provide for the setting up of Continental Area Associations within the IAAF similar to the South American Confederation which has successfully operated, for the benefit of athletics in South America, since the early 1920s. The European Athletic Association (EAA) was formed in 1969, its constitution being ratified at the 1970 IAAF Congress.

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

A further major change in the Constitution in 1968 was to include in the Council a representative of each of the six Continental Areas, elected by the Members in those Area Groups. This ensures a truly world-wide representation in the Council, the size of which was increased in 1976 to 19, with the addition of four Vice Presidents. In 1984, the Council was further increased to 21, 23 in 1987, 25 in 1991 and 27 in 1995. The 43rd

IAAF Congress in Edmonton decided to consider the General Secretary as ex officio Member of the Council, in addition to the 27 elected members.

#### **The International Olympic Committee**

As early as 1921, the IAAF was in close contact with the IOC. Our fourth Congress was held that year in Geneva immediately before the IOC Congress at the same venue. Co-operation with the IOC and Olympic Games Organising Committees to ensure the successful staging of athletics events at the Olympic Games has always been a major feature of the IAAF's activity.

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

The link was further strengthened following the appointment of Dr. Primo Nebiolo as an IOC member in March 1992. Following the death of Dr. Nebiolo, the then acting IAAF President Lamine Diack was admitted to the IOC in December 1999. As of now, three more IAAF Council Members are also IOC Members: Nawal El Moutawakel, Prof. Arne Ljungqvist and Sergey Bubka.

#### **IAAF Competitions**

Up to and including Moscow 1980, the Olympic Games were at the same time the official World Championships in Athletics. IAAF Rule 10, discussed at the 1913 Congress in Berlin, stipulated that the athletics competitions of the Olympic Games would effectively be World Championships. Every winner could be regarded as World Champion.

The Games apart, the IAAF World Race Walking Cup and the IAAF World Cross Country Championships are the two oldest events in the association's calendar. The Lugano Trophy, forerunner of the World Race Walking Cup, first took place in 1961. The International Cross Country Championships began as early as 1903, but did not come under the auspices of the IAAF until seventy years later.

In 1976, the IAAF organised a World Championship for the men's 50 km Race Walking, as the event had been dropped from the Olympic Games programme of that year.

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

It was in the 1980s that the IAAF's Competition Programme expanded greatly. In 1980, the IAAF Council selected Helsinki as venue for its

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

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

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

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

The second World Athletics Series cycle, covering the period 1988 to 1991, comprised 22 separate IAAF events. At the end of this package, it was decided to hold the IAAF World Championships every two years. Further innovations continued into the 1990s. Throughout that decade, the IAAF World Cross Challenge was staged, linking the world's leading cross country races on an annual basis. The IAAF World Road Relay Championships were introduced in 1992 and held on three further occasions. The IAAF World Half Marathon Championships (men and women) replaced the 10/15 km road race for women from 1992 to be held annually, though the World Cup was switched back to every four years from 1994. From 1998 the IAAF Golden League and the IAAF World Combined Events Challenge were introduced. Biennial World Youth Championships in Athletics started in 1999 and received great support. Throughout these times of huge growth in IAAF competitions, the link with the Olympic Games has remained strong with the Association's close involvement in the organisation of the programme of track and field, which remains the centrepiece of the Olympics. At a joint meeting of the IOC Executive Board and IAAF Council in August 2001, it was agreed that the IAAF flag would also fly alongside the Olympic flag at the Athens Games in 2004.

## **World Records**

In the inaugural list of World Records published in 1914, there were 53 Men's Records of Running, Hurdling and Relay Racing, 30 for Race Walking and 12 for Field Events, including the Decathlon. No records for women existed at that time. Since then, changes have been made, so that the list is now considerably altered. A major change was made at the 30th Congress in Montreal in 1976, when imperial distances, except the 1 Mile (Men and Women), were deleted. There are now 23 Men's records for Running, Hurdling and Relays, plus 4 Race Walking events and 9 Field events, including the Decathlon. The Women's World Record list comprises 22 for Running, Hurdling and Relays, including the 3000m Steeplechase (as approved by the 1997 Congress and implemented in 1999), 3 for Race Walking events, and 9 for Field events, including the Pole Vault and Hammer Throw (as approved by the 1993 Congress and implemented in 1995) and the Heptathlon. In 1987, World Records for Junior Men and Junior Women were inaugurated and also the first list of World Indoor Records was published, again for Men and Women. More than 2,500 marks have been approved as world records by the IAAF by the end of 2001.

## **Photo Finish and Electrical Timekeeping**

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

## **Anti-doping**

As early as 1928 at the Amsterdam Congress, the first Anti-doping Rule was approved and incorporated in the Handbook. Doping Control now is conducted at all major events. The IAAF works together with the IOC and the other Olympic Federations with whom a joint declaration against doping was signed in 1989. In 1989 also random testing outside competition was initiated, and this has become a regular feature of the IAAF programme, both at national and international level. In fact, it has been made a condition of Membership to the IAAF that a Member Federation conducts also out-of-competition doping controls, and only athletes undergoing a number of out-of-competition tests are eligible to receive Competition Awards at IAAF events.

## **Amateurism**

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

Advertising within the arena and on the athletes themselves is now allowed, under strict control, and a completely revised Rule 18 details these conditions. In 1991, Congress voted to accept as eligible athletes professional sportsmen from other sports.

At the end of March 1996, the IAAF Council took a decision of historical importance for the Athletics Movement. It agreed that "Competition Awards" would be made available to top-placed athletes, in addition to the Grand Prix, also at the IAAF's World Athletics Series events.

## **Athletics for Women**

By 1924, a separate Federation governing Women's Athletics had been founded, the FSFI. At the Paris Congress (1924) the IAAF supported the FSFI's request for the inclusion of five Women's events in the Amsterdam Olympic Games - 100m, 800m, 4 x 100m, High Jump and Discus. Since these early days, Women's Athletics has continued to produce ever-improving performances in ever greater depth. Nowadays, the programme of men's and women's events at indoor championships is identical, while at outdoor World Championships there are just three events for men only, the 3000m Steeplechase, Decathlon and 50 km Race Walk. The newest championship events for women, the Pole Vault and Hammer Throw, are also proving to be some of the most popular events at all levels.

The IAAF Development Programme now regularly focuses on Women's Track & Field, with specialist symposia, courses and workshops held at the Regional Development Centres. In 1995 the IAAF Congress elected Nawal El Moutawakel (Morocco) and Abby Hoffman (Canada) as the first two women members to the IAAF Council. Both were re-elected in 1999.

Following a proposal of the IAAF Women's Committee and the decision of the IAAF Council, 1998 was declared the International Year of Women in Athletics, with the aim to celebrate the history of women in our sport, to promote all aspects of women's athletics on a world-wide basis and to develop the role of women also in the fields of administration, officiating and coaching.

### **IAAF World Rankings**

From June 2000, the IAAF has published a series of the IAAF World Rankings, listing the world's leading athletes by event and on an overall basis. These fast-moving lists - available throughout the outdoor season on the IAAF Website - are evaluated by considering both performances and placings in major events. A corresponding points score is computed for each athlete, enabling interesting comparisons to be made across the range of athletic disciplines.

### **Race Walking**

After years of research the IAAF Congress in 1995 accepted a new definition for Race Walking (Rule 230) noting that further study was necessary. Women's race walking continues to gain ground, and the creation of the World Race Walking Cup has encouraged new countries to extend their race walking programme for women. The 10,000m Walk for Women, featuring from 1985 in all major IAAF Cups, Games and Championships, was added to the Olympic Programme in 1992 and the distance has been changed to 20km from 1999. Race Walking events, however, have been deleted from the programme of international indoor championships.

### **Development Programme**

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

Since the implementation of the IAAF Development Programme in 1990, the IAAF through its RDCs has offered to the Member Federations a diverse programme of activities such as study courses, competition consultancies, seminars and workshops for coaches, technical officials, competition organisers and other key federation personnel. More than 10,000 specialists have benefited from these activities worldwide. The IAAF also provides information through a growing number of technical publications, posters and audio-visual material. In close co-operation with Olympic Solidarity and other international partners, the IAAF has recently started to set up IAAF recognised High Performance Training Centres of which nine are operational around the world.

### **The IAAF Solidarity Meeting Sarajevo**

The IAAF knowingly transcended the strict boundaries of Athletics when, in September 1996, organised a Solidarity Meeting in Sarajevo, helped rebuild the athletics facilities in the Olympic Stadium and brought a hundred of Top International Athletes to the beleaguered city in its first major sports event since the end of hostilities, to demonstrate its commitment to peace and understanding between nations.

### **World Athletics Day**

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

### **Internet**

The IAAF Website was launched on May 17, 1996, containing thousands of pages of information about the IAAF. A real-time result service and up-to-the-minute reports and photographs service became available, including start lists, results and general information on the venues and events, for all IAAF World Athletics Series events, for the first time in 1997. The IAAF Website has become a daily electronic newspaper making abundant information about Athletics available on-line.

### **IAAF Honours**

The award of the IAAF Veteran Pin was instituted in 1928, with 12 initial recipients. Further IAAF honours, such as the IAAF Golden Order of Merit, the IAAF Silver Order of Merit and the IAAF Plaque of Merit, were created later.

### **World Championships in Athletics 2001**

In 2001 the World Championships in Athletics were staged at the Commonwealth Stadium in Edmonton, where 1,677 athletes from 189 countries competed for the medals and the US\$ 7,044,000 prize money, in 46 events. Twenty-three countries shared gold medals, compared with 14 in Helsinki in 1983; a total of 42 countries won medals (25 countries in 1983). The winning marks were better than those at the 2000 Olympic Games in 27 of the 46 events. For their excellent work, the IAAF Silver of Merit was awarded to the organisers. The next edition will be staged in Paris in 2003.

The IAAF World Athletics Series, which includes old and new competitions, linked with ever-increasing athletic activities organised in all continents by IAAF Members, underlines the constant aim of the



IAAF to establish closer links with the entire Athletics Family, including Area Associations, Athletes, Organisers, Coaches and all other relevant parties, as part of the endeavours to further promote our sport and establish friendly and loyal competitions to the benefit of athletics, peace and understanding between the nations throughout the world, and to organise top level world competitions throughout the year.

## SCHEDULE OF THE IAAF WORLD ATHLETICS SERIES 1985-2001

<b>1985</b>	World Indoor Games	Paris (FRA)	January
	IAAF World Cross Country Championships	Lisbon (POR)	March
	IAAF World Marathon Cup	Hiroshima (JPN)	April
	IAAF/Mobil Grand Prix Final	Rome (ITA)	September
	IAAF World Cup of Race Walking	Douglas (GBR)	September
	IAAF World Cup of Athletics	Camberra (AUS)	October
	IAAF World 15km Road Race for Women	Gateshead (GBR)	November
<b>1986</b>			
	IAAF World Cross Country Championships	Neuchâtel (SUI)	March
	IAAF World Junior Championships	Athens (GRE)	July
	IAAF/Mobil Grand Prix Final	Rome (ITA)	September
	IAAF World 15km Road Race for Women	Lisbon (POR)	November
<b>1987</b>			
	IAAF World Indoor Championships	Indianapolis (USA)	March
	IAAF World Cross Country Championships	Warsaw (POL)	March
	IAAF World Marathon Cup	Seoul (KOR)	April
	IAAF World Cup of Race Walking	New York (USA)	May
	IAAF World Championships in Athletics	Rome (ITA)	August/September
	IAAF/Mobil Grand Prix Final	Brussels (BEL)	September
	IAAF World 15km Road Race for Women	Monte Carlo (MON)	November
<b>1988</b>			
	IAAF World 15km Road Race for Women	Adelaide (AUS)	March
	IAAF World Cross Country Championships	Auckland (NZL)	March
	IAAF World Junior Championships	Sudbury (CAN)	July
	IAAF/Mobil Grand Prix Final	Berlin (FRG)	August
<b>1989</b>			
	IAAF World Indoor Championships	Budapest (HUN)	March
	IAAF World Cross Country Championships	Stavanger (NOR)	March
	IAAF World Marathon Cup	Milan (ITA)	April
	IAAF World Cup of Race Walking	L'Hospitalet (ESP)	May
	IAAF/Mobil Grand Prix Final	Monte Carlo (MON)	September
	IAAF World Cup in Athletics	Barcelona (ESP)	September
	World 15km Road Race for Women	Rio de Janeiro (BRA)	September
<b>1990</b>			
	IAAF World Cross Country Championships	Aix les Bains (FRA)	March
	IAAF World Junior Championships	Plovdiv (BUL)	August
	IAAF/Mobil Grand Prix Final	Athens (GRE)	September
	World 15km Road Race for Women	Dublin (IRL)	October

<b>1991</b>	IAAF World Indoor Championships	Seville (ESP)	March
	IAAF World Cross Country Championships	Antwerp (BEL)	March
	IAAF World Marathon Cup	London (GBR)	April
	IAAF World Cup of Race Walking	San Jose (USA)	June
	IAAF World Championships in Athletics	Tokyo (JPN)	August/September
	IAAF/Mobil Grand Prix Final	Barcelona (ESP)	September
	IAAF World 15km Road Race for Women	Nieuwegein (HOL)	October
<b>1992</b>	IAAF World/Snickers Cross Country Championships	Boston (USA)	March
	IAAF World/NTV Road Relay Championships	Madeira (POR)	May
	IAAF/Mobil Grand Prix Final	Turn (ITA)	September
	IAAF World Junior Championships	Seoul (KOR)	September
	IAAF/Diet Coke World Half Marathon Championships	Tyneside (GBR)	September
	IAAF World Cup in Athletics	Havana (CUB)	September
<b>1993</b>	IAAF World Indoor Championships	Toronto (CAN)	March
	IAAF/Snickers World Cross Country Championships Amorebieta (ESP)	Amorebieta (ESP)	March
	IAAF/Reebok World Cup of Race Walking	Monterrey (MEX)	April
	IAAF World Championships in Athletics	Stuttgart (GER)	August
	IAAF/Mobil Grand Prix Final	London (GBR)	September
	IAAF World Half Marathon Championships	Brussels (BEL)	October
	IAAF/Coca Cola World Marathon Cup	San Sebastian (ESP)	October
<b>1994</b>	IAAF/Snickers World Cross Country Championships	Budapest (HUN)	March
	IAAF/Ricoh World Road Relay Championships	Litochoro (GRE)	April
	IAAF World Junior Championships	Lisbon (POR)	July
	IAAF/Mobil Grand Prix Final	Paris (FRA)	September
	IAAF/Mobil World Cup in Athletics	London (GBR)	September
	IAAF/Ricoh World Half Marathon Championships	Oslo (NOR)	September
<b>1995</b>	IAAF World Indoor Championships	Barcelona (ESP)	March
	IAAF/Snickers World Cross Country Championships	Durham (GBR)	March
	IAAF/Ricoh World Marathon Cup	Athens (GRE)	April
	IAAF/Reebok World Cup of Race Walking	Beijing (CHN)	April
	IAAF World Championships in Athletics	Goteborg (SWE)	August
	IAAF/Mobil Grand Prix Final	Monte Carlo (MON)	September
	IAAF/Ricoh World Half Marathon Championships	Montbeliard/Belfort (FRA)	October

<b>1996</b>	IAAF World/Old Mutual Cross Country Championships	Cape Town/Stellenbosch (RSA)	March
	IAAF World Road Relay Championships	Copenhagen (DEN)	April
	IAAF/Coca Cola World Junior Championships	Sydney (AUS)	August
	IAAF Grand Prix Final	Milan (ITA)	September
	IAAF World Half Marathon Championships	Palma de Mallorca (ESP)	September
<b>1997</b>	IAAF World Indoor Championships in Athletics	Paris (FRA)	March
	IAAF/Pirelli World Cross Country Championships	Turn (ITA)	March
	IAAF World Race Walking Cup	Prague/Podebrady (CZE)	April
	IAAF World Championships in Athletics	Athens (GRE)	August
	IAAF Grand Prix Final	Fukuoka (JPN)	September
	IAAF/VSZ World Half Marathon Championships	Kosice (SVK)	October
<b>1998</b>	IAAF World Cross Country Championships	Marrakesh (MAR)	March
	IAAF/Amazons World Road Relay Championships	Manaus (BRA)	April
	IAAF/Coca Cola World Junior Championships	Anecy (FRA)	July/August
	IAAF Golden League/Grand Prix Final	Moscow (RUS)	September
	IAAF World Cup in Athletics	Johannesburg (RSA)	September
	IAAF World Half Marathon Championships	Zurich/Usler (SUI)	September
<b>1999</b>	IAAF World Indoor Championships in Athletics	Maebashi (JPN)	March
	IAAF World Cross Country Championships	Belfast (GBR)	March
	IAAF World Race Walking Cup	Deauville/Mezidon (FRA)	May
	IAAF World Youth Championships in Athletics	Bydgoszcz (POL)	July
	IAAF World Championships in Athletics	Seville (ESP)	August
	IAAF Grand Prix Final	Munich (GER)	September
	IAAF World Half Marathon Championships	Palermo (ITA)	October
<b>2000</b>	IAAF World Cross Country Championships	Vilamoura, Algarve (POR)	March
	IAAF Grand Prix Final	Doha (QAT)	October
	IAAF/Coca Cola World Junior Championships	Santiago (CHI)	October
	IAAF World Half Marathon Championships	Veracruz (MEX)	November
<b>2001</b>	IAAF World Indoor Championships in Athletics	Lisbon (POR)	March
	IAAF World Cross Country Championships	Ostend (BEL)	March
	IAAF World Youth Championships in Athletics	Debrecen (HUN)	July
	IAAF World Championships in Athletics	Edmonton (CAN)	August
	IAAF Grand Prix Final	Melbourne (AUS)	September
	IAAF World Half Marathon Championships	Bristol (GBR)	October

## TECHNICAL COMMITTEE

Jorge Salcedo (POR) - Chairman	Filbert Bayi (TAN)
Gabriel Abad San Martin (ESP)	Jorge Echezarreta (URU)
Erich Bremicker (GER)	Al Guy (IRL)
Vivian Gungaran (MRI)	Majoub Sreed (SUD)
Victor Lopez (PUR)	Robert S. Ouko (KEN)
Jésus Molina Hernandez (CUB)	Anna Riccardi (ITA)
Oleg Riakhovsky (RUS)	P. Solomon (MAS)
Cecil Smith (CAN)	Dennis Wilson (AUS)
Kari Wauhkonen (FIN)	
Carl-Gustav Tollemar (SWE) <i>Honorary Life Chairman</i>	

## WOMEN'S COMMITTEE

Ilse Bechthold (GER) - Chairwoman	Claire Chehab (LIB)
Dominique Blanchet (FRA)	Eleonor Froehlich (CHI)
Maria Caridad Colon Ruenes (CUB)	Grace Jackson (JAM)
Sally Gunnell (GBR)	Margaret Mahony (AUS)
Dee Jensen (USA)	Sara Simeoni (ITA)
Giovanna Rousseau (SEY)	Maureen Switzer (CAN)
Erika Strasser (AUT)	
Irena Szewinska (POL)	

## CROSS COUNTRY and ROAD RUNNING COMMITTEE

Otto Klappert (GER) - Chairman	Carlos Cardoso (POR)
Paul Benard (FRA)	Ingrid Kristiansen (NOR)
Hiroaki Chosa (JPN)	Mohamed Kamel Megnounif (ALG)
Luis Miguel Landa (ESP)	Elio Papponetti (ITA)
David Okeyo (KEN)	Alan Stevens (NZL)
Miguel Angel Paredes (PAR)	Alan Warner (GBR)
Anne Timmons (USA)	

## RACE WALKING COMMITTEE

Maurizio Damilano (ITA) - Chairman	Robert Bowman (USA)
Khaled Amara (TUN)	Jorge L. de La Canale (ARG)
Robert Cruise (AUS)	Soliman Hagar (EGY)
Sari Essayah (FIN)	Peter Marlow (GBR)
Viacheslav Krasnov (RUS)	Luis Saladie (ESP)
Gabriel Roldan Olvera (MEX)	Shande Yang (CHN)
S. Vegiythuman (MAS)	

## MEDICAL COMMITTEE

Prof Arne Ljungqvist (SWE) - Chairman	Dr. Ibrahim Baba (ALG)
Prof. Makoto Asano (JPN)	Prof. Eduardo Henrique DeRose (BRA)
Dr. C. Harmon Brown (USA)	Dr. Birgit Gudjonsson (ISL)
Dr. Herbert Elliott (JAM)	Dr. Virginia Mikhailova (BUL)
Dr. Manikavasagam Jegathesan (MAS)	Prof. Antonio dal Monte (ITA)
Dr. Robin Everett Mitchell (FIJ)	Dr. Grigoriy Vorobiev (RUS)
Dr. Karoly Piko (HUN)	

## VETERANS' COMMITTEE

Cesar Moreno Bravo (MEX) - Chairman	Albano Ariza (COL)
Belaïd Abderrahmane (ALG)	Torsten Carlus (SWE)
Jim Blair (NZL)	E.R. Daniels (CAN)
Bridget Cushen (GBR)	Marina Hoerneck (ESP)
Charles Desjardins (USA)	Herbert Mckenley (JAM)
Teruji Kogake (JPN)	Dieter Massin (GER)
Vadim Marshov (RUS)	
Vittorio Savino (ITA)	

## ARBITRATION PANEL \*

Christoph Vedder (GER) - Chairman	Assane Bassirou Diouf (SEN)
Richard G. Ashenheim (JAM)	Monty Haeker (RSA)
Robert Ellcott (AUS)	Lin Kok Loh (SIN)
Conny Jorneklint (SWE)	Affimar Cabo Verde (BRA)
James Murphy (USA)	

\* (see Note 2 to Rule 21)

## VETERANS OF THE IAAF

	<i>Elected</i>		
Gabriel Abad San Martin (Spain)	1995	Hiroaki Chosa (Japan)	1986
Hassan Agabani (Sudan)	1972	Leonard Chuene (South Africa)	2001
Yusef Ahmed Al-Sai (Qatar)	1987	Garang Coulibaly (Senegal)	1999
Mahmoud Abu Al-Anain (Qatar)	1999	Nils Dahlman (Finland)	1982
Eisa Al-Dashit (Kuwait)	1982	Pierre Dasriaux (France)	1970
Janez Aljancic (Slovenia)	2001	Wati Deets (Surinam)	1997
Yacoub Al-Lahdan (Bahrain)	1991	Ismael Delgado Davila (Puerto Rico)	1995
Prince Nawaf bin Mohammed bin Abdullah Al Saud (Saudi Arabia)	1995	Juan Manuel De Hoz (Spain)	1982
Sheik Khalid Bin Thani Al Thani (Qatar)	1997	Eve Dennis (United States)	1999
Alfji Abdul Karim Amu (Nigeria)	1995	Lamine Diack (Senegal)	1976
Peter Andersen (Papua New Guinea)	1989	Rudolf Dusek (Czechoslovakia)	1978
Georg Annear (New Zealand)	2001	Jorge Echezarreia (Uruguay)	1991
Hanji Aoki (Japan)	1968	Jorge Ehlers Trostel (Chile)	1991
Charouk Arirachkaran (Thailand)	1986	Nawal El Moutawakel (Morocco)	2001
Ebert Artunduaga (Colombia)	1991	Arthur Eustace (New Zealand)	1986
Richard Ashenheim (Janarica)	1980	Fred Lloyd Evans (Gambia)	1991
Haorid I. Austad (New Zealand)	1964	Felix Faber (Guinea)	1987
Helio Babo (Brazil)	1980	Victor Firea (Romania)	1980
Yelton Bagnasco (Uruguay)	1995	Enrique Figueroa (Cuba)	1974
Bill Bailey (Australia)	2001	Karamoko Fofana (Ivory Coast)	1987
Luciano Barra (Italy)	1997	Amadeo Francis (Puerto Rico)	1978
Fernando Bautista (Philippines)	1984	Jean Frauentlob (Switzerland)	1978
Ilse Bechthold (Germany)	1984	Georg Frister (Germany)	1986
Abderrahmane Belaid (Algeria)	1997	Pedro Galvez (Peru)	1970
Eduardo Bernal (Argentina)	1984	Roberto Gesta de Melo (Brazil)	1993
Claude Blackmore (Guyana)	1991	Arthur Gold (GB & NI)	1970
Valery Borzov (Ukraine)	1997	Maurice Seri Gnoleba (Ivory Coast)	1993
Emanuel Bosak (Czechoslovakia)	1970	Victor Goyers (Belgium)	1993
Livingston Bostwick (Bahamas)	1999	Abraham Green (Israel)	1984
Robert Bowman (USA)	1993	Angel Guerreros (Paraguay)	1976
Ian Boyd (New Zealand)	1987	Egil Gulliksen (Norway)	1997
Erich Bremicker (Germany)	1993	Vivian Gungarann (Mauritius)	1993
Graeme Briggs (Australia)	1991	Al Guy (Ireland)	1999
Jacobo Bucaran Ortiz (Ecuador)	1995	Istvan Gyulai (Hungary)	1991
Gustavo Cardenas Brou (Peru)	1999	Soliman Hagar (Egypt)	1987
Ollan Cassell (USA)	1982	Muhammad Hanif Malik (Pakistan)	2001
Rafael Caverio (Spain)	1976	Rose Hart (Ghana)	1999
Don Chadderton (New Zealand)	1997	Mohamad Hasan (Indonesia)	1993
John Chaplin (United States)	2001	Heiner Henze (Germany)	1999
Chi Cheng (Chinese Taipei)	1993	Frederick W. Holder (GB & NI)	1972
		Carl-Olaf Homen (Finland)	1991
		Ian Hume (Canada)	1982
		Datuk J.M Jegathesan (Malaysia)	1993
		Keith Joseph (Trinidad)	2001
		Major-General Mounatak Joumaa (Syria)	1995
		Alberto Juantorena (Cuba)	1991
		Ahmed Kalkaba Malbourn (Cameroon)	2001

Seihaichi Kawada (Japan) 1991  
 Isarah Kiplagat (Kenya) 1995  
 Otto Klappert (Germany) 1993  
 William J. Ko (Hong Kong) 1995  
 Go Teng Kok (Philippines) 1999  
 Brian Langley (Canada) 1993  
 Mahmoud Lasheen (Egypt) 1982  
 Clive Lee (Australia) 1984  
 Raul Leiva (El Salvador) 1995  
 Gert Leroux (South Africa) 1995  
 Armando Libotte (Switzerland) 1968  
 Jacob Lindahl (Sweden) 1966  
 Arne Ljungqvist (Sweden) 1980  
 Loh Lin-Kok (Singapore) 1991  
 Victor Lopez (Puerto Rico) 1993  
 Dapeng Lou (China) 1989  
 Rolf Lund (Canada) 1997  
 Marco Antonio Luque (Bolivia) 1993  
 Doris Magee (Australia) 1972  
 Atma Maharaj (Fiji) 1995  
 Margaret Mahony (Australia) 1995  
 Maria Malesszewska (Poland) 1987  
 Michel Marnion (France) 1982  
 Carlo Marzo (Argentina) 1987  
 Giuseppe Mastropasqua (Italy) 2001  
 Imre Matrahazi (Hungary) 1999  
 Martene Matthews (Australia) 1993  
 Raul Maturana (Chile) 1982  
 Esther Maynard (Barbados) 1995  
 Neville McCook (Jamaica) 1991  
 Herbert McKenley (Jamaica) 1987  
 Abderrahman Medkouri (Morocco) 1991  
 Henri Meley (France) 1976  
 Fausto Mendoza Cajas (Ecuador) 1999  
 Janos Mindszenti (Hungary) 1993  
 Anthony Minguel (Netherlands Antilles) 1989  
 Robin Mitchell (Fiji) 2001  
 Jesus Molina (Cuba) 1991  
 Cesar Moreno (Mexico) 1991  
 Pascal Mouassiposso (Congo) 1974  
 Ridha Mrad (Tunisia) 1982  
 Charles Mukora (Kenya) 1987  
 Hugo Mario La Nasa (Argentina) 1976  
 Naem Nassar (Syria) 1987  
 Sam Nelson (Ghana) 1989  
 Maurice Nicholas (Singapore) 1986  
 Bernard Nottage (Bahamas) 1982  
 1986

Haj Noudir (Morocco) 1991  
 David Okeyo (Kenya) 1995  
 George Odeke (Uganda) 1989  
 Samuel Ongeri (Kenya) 1984  
 Jean-Guy Ouellette (Canada) 1991  
 Jung-Ki Park (Korea) 1993  
 Miguel Angel Paredes (Paraguay) 1987  
 Jorge Franco Pineda (Colombia) 1989  
 Didier Poppe (France/Oceania) 1993  
 Rafael Puiguan (Spain) 1986  
 Ms Patricia Rico (USA) 1991  
 Julio Roberto Gomez (Colombia) 2001  
 Evelyn Rockett (Cayman Islands) 2001  
 Vladimir Rodichenko (USSR) 1982  
 Nelson Rodriguez Freitas (Venezuela) 1999  
 Brian Roe (Australia) 1999  
 Giovanna Rousseau (Seychelles) 1997  
 Benjamin Ruiz Rodas (El Salvador) 1999  
 Ricardo Sasso (Panama) 2001  
 Viliame Saulekaleka Tunidau (Fiji) 1999  
 Evangelos Savranis (Greece) 1999  
 Juan Alberto Scarpin (Argentina) 1993  
 Erhard Schoeber (Germany) 1995  
 Agoston Schulek (Hungary) 1970  
 Austin Sealy (Barbados) 2001  
 Abass Seck (Burkina Faso) 1984  
 Jose C Sering (Philippines) 1989  
 S Umrao Singh (India) 1982  
 Jamel Simohamed (Algeria) 1976  
 Hans Skaset (Norway) 1987  
 Kee Chung Sohn (Korea) 1993  
 Ciro Solano Hurtado (Colombia) 1968  
 P. Solomon (Malaysia) 1993  
 Alan Stevens (New Zealand) 2001  
 Robert Stinson (GB & NI) 1995  
 Erika Strasser (Austria) 1989  
 Artur Takac (Croatia) 1995  
 Goh Teck Phuan (Singapore) 1962  
 Melesse Tedesse (Ethiopia) 2001  
 Igor Ter-Ovanesian (Russia) 1987  
 Anne Tierney (Cook Islands) 1993  
 Todor Todorov (Bulgaria) 1997  
 Carl-Gustav Tollemar (Sweden) 1974  
 Jean Tranat (Vanuatu) 1993  
 Viktor Trkal (Czech Republic) 1991  
 Dalibor Trpik (Czechoslovakia) 1995  
 Jukka Uunila (Finland) 1991  
 1978

Leroy Walker (USA)  
 Etienne Wante (Belgium)  
 Li Wenyao (China)  
 Georg Wieczisk (Germany)  
 Setko Yasuda (Japan)  
 Vladimir Zzykov (Kazakhstan)

## DECEASED

H.H. King Gustav VI Adolf of Sweden  
 Harold M. Abrahams (GB & NI)  
 Ahmad Al-Rashdan (Kuwait)  
 Abdallah Al-Suhaihani (Saudi Arabia)  
 Waldemar Areno (Brazil)  
 Alhaji Arogundade (Nigeria)  
 Kinichi Asano (Japan)  
 Robert Atlasz (Israel)  
 Kaare Bakken (Norway)  
 Sir Harry J. Barclay (GB & NI)  
 William M. Barnard (GB & NI)  
 Harold Berthier (USA)  
 Karl Beuermann (Germany)  
 Robert Bobin (France)  
 Jerzy Bogobowicz (Poland)  
 Paul Boit (Kenya)\*  
 Avery Brundage (USA)  
 Friedrich Burger (Germany)  
 Nils Carlus (Sweden)  
 J. E. Chryssafis (Greece)  
 Emile Clemme (Belgium)  
 Ernest H. L. Clynes (GB & NI)  
 Jack C. G. Crump (GB & NI)  
 Joao C. da Costa (Brazil)  
 Max Danz (Germany)  
 Jack W. Davies (Canada)  
 Wim de Beer (Netherlands)  
 Emiel Declercq (Belgium)  
 Charles J. Dieges (USA)  
 Carl Diem (Germany)  
 Roger Dubief (France)  
 J. Sigfrid Edström (Sweden)  
 Orn Edsson (Iceland)  
 Bo Ekelund (Sweden)  
 Larry Ellis (United States)  
 Leopold Englund (Sweden)  
 Tage Ericson (Sweden)  
 The Marquess of Exeter (GB & NI)

## Elected

1987  
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John Falchenberg (Norway)  
 Daniel J. Ferris (USA)  
 Czeslaw Forys (Poland)  
 Jean Genet (France)  
 Giovanni Guabello (Italy)  
 Francis Guilleux (France)  
 Marea Hartman (GB & NI)  
 Kristian Hellström (Sweden)  
 Edouard Hermes (Belgium)  
 Arthur J. Hodsdon (Australia)  
 Ernest J. H. Holt (GB & NI)  
 Murray Hulbert (USA)  
 Evan A. Hunter (South Africa)  
 Hans Jaeger (Germany)  
 Ludwig Jall (Germany)  
 Francis Jenevein (France)  
 Axel Jörbeck (Sweden)  
 George Jurgenson (France)  
 Frans Jutte (Netherlands)  
 Nicolai Kalinin (USSR)  
 Vilem Kanturek (Czechoslovakia)  
 Hiromu Kasuga (Japan)  
 Urho Kekkonen (Finland)  
 Leonid Khomenkov (USSR)  
 Hilding Krielman (Sweden)  
 Chang-Keun Kim (Korea)  
 Gustavus T. Kirby (USA)  
 August Kirsch (Germany)  
 S. Kishi (Japan)  
 Gurbaksh Singh Kler (Malaysia)  
 Karel Krenicky (Czechoslovakia)  
 Palle Lassen (Denmark)  
 Stan G. Leeder (New Zealand)  
 Jukka Lehtinen (Finland)  
 Bo Lindman (Sweden)  
 Joe B. MacCabe (USA)  
 E. S. Marks (Australia)  
 Amelia de Marzo (Argentina)  
 A. Ossie Melville (New Zealand)  
 Paul Mercamp (France)  
 J. G. Merrick (Canada)  
 Justus W. Meyerhof (Germany)  
 Lauri Miettinen (Finland)  
 Nageeb El Mistikawi (Egypt)\*  
 Joe Moerman (Netherlands)  
 F. A. Moran (Ire)  
 Naiti Moran (Turkey)

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A. Lee Morrison (Australia)	1982
Dino Nai (Italy)	1952
Primo Nebiolo (Italy)	1974
Dimitri Nikolov (Bulgaria)	1976
Shuhei Nishida (Japan)	1991
Gyorgy Nyiro (Hungary)	1989
George Oberweger (Italy)	1960
Mikio Oda (Japan)	1976
Mogens Oppegard (Norway)	1950
Abraham Ordia (Nigeria)	1974
Donald T. P. Pain (GB & NI)	1989
Rick Pannell (Australia)	1956
Jal Pardivala (India)	1962
Adriaan Paulen (Netherlands)	1950
Lauri Pihkala (Finland)	1928
Erich Putlar (Austria)	1978
Franz Reichel (France)	1928
Karl Ritter von Halt (Germany)	1960
Nigusie Roba (Ethiopia)	1991
Emanuel Rose (Denmark)	1972
Oscar Rosenvinge-Kolderup (Norway)	1930
Z. Romanova (USSR)	1960
F. W. Ruben (USA)	1932
Johannes Runge (Germany)	1930
Levan Sanadze (USSR)	1987
G. V. A. Schofield (GB & NI)	1930
Jean R. Seurin (France)	1950
Jozsef Sir (Hungary)	1962
Pincus Sober (USA)	1966
G. D. Sondi (India)	1948
Hans Stahl (Germany)	1976
Pasquale Stassano (Italy)	1970
Peter Stepanenko (USSR)	1968
Joe Stutzen (South Africa)	1993
Hans Sulak (Czechoslovakia)	1976
Otto Symiczek (Greece)	1982
Szilard Szankovits (Hungary)	1928
Papa Gallo Thiam (Senegal)	1986
Robert M. Thompson (USA)	1928
Pierre Tonelli (France)	1958
T. Tulikoura (Finland)	1966
Olav Tendeland (Norway)	1946
Armas Vaste (Finland)	1976
Peter Vukovic (Yugoslavia)	1978
Maciej Wawrzynowski (Poland)	1982
Hugh Weir (Australia)	1956
Harold Whitlock (GB & NI)	1966

Hermann Wraschil (Austria)	1928
Xia Xiang (PR China)	1987
Bruno Zauli (Italy)	1954

*\*Awarded posthumously*

## IAAF PLAQUE OF MERIT

Amazonino Armando Mendes (Brazil)	<i>Awarded</i>
Iolanda Balas-Söter (Romania)	1999
Ollan Cassell (United States)	2001
Pierre Dastiaux (France)	1999
Lamine Diack (Senegal)	1995
Jorge Ehlers Trostel (Chile)	1997
Arthur Eustace (New Zealand)	2001
Amadeo Francis (Puerto Rico)	1995
Jean Frauentlob (Switzerland)	1997
Roberto Gesta de Melo (Brazil)	1997
Sir Arthur Gold (Great Britain)	1997
Soliman Hagar (Egypt)	1995
Hassine Hamouda (Tunisia)	2001
Mohamad Hasan (Indonesia)	1995
Hugo Mario La Nasa (Argentina)	1997
Dapeng Lou (China)	1995
Pascal Mouassiposo Mackonguy (Congo)	2001
Maurice R. Nicholas (Singapore)	1999
Ricardo Perez (Cuba)	1999
Austin Sealy (Barbados)	1997
Erika Strasser (Austria)	2001
Dennis Wilson (Australia)	1999
Seiko Yasuda (Japan)	2001
	1995

## DECEASED

Abraham Ordia (Nigeria)	<i>Awarded</i>
	1995

## IAAF AREA ASSOCIATIONS

### AFRICA

African Athletic Confederation (AAC)  
 Stade de l'Amitié, BP 88, Dakar, Senegal  
 President: Lamine Diack (SEN)  
 General Secretary: Abdoul Wahab Barka Ba (SEN)  
 Treasurer: Alloune Sow (SEN)

### ASIA

Asian Amateur Athletic Association (AAAA)  
 26 Windsor Park Road, District No. 574132, Republic of Singapore  
 President: Shri Suresh Kalmadi (IND)  
 Secretary-Treasurer: Maurice Nicholas (SIN)

### EUROPE

European Athletic Association (EAA)  
 Haus der Leichtathletik, Alsfelder Str.27, 64289 Darmstadt, Germany  
 President: Hansjörg Witz (SUI)  
 General Secretary: Till Lufft (GER)  
 Treasurer: Karel Pilny (CZE)

### NORTH and CENTRAL AMERICA

North American, Central American and Caribbean Athletic Association (NACAC)  
 300 Tanca Street, Suite 2D, Old San Juan, Puerto Rico 00901  
 President: Amadeo Francis (PUR)  
 General Secretary: Isaac Nefthali Rojas Nater (PUR)  
 Treasurer: Alfred Emmanuel (STL)

### OCEANIA

Oceania Amateur Athletic Association (OAAAA)  
 14 Gannet Street, Burleigh Waters, QLD 4220, Australia  
 President: Anne Tierney (CKI)  
 Secretary-General: Bill Bailey (AUS)

### SOUTH AMERICA

Confederación Sudamericana de Atletismo  
 Av. Sete de Setembro, 874-3º andar, 69005-140, Manaus, Amazonas, Brazil  
 President: Roberto Gesta de Melo (BRA)  
 General Secretary: Hélio Marinho Gesta de Melo (BRA)  
 Treasurer: Miguel Brandão Camara (BRA)

## LIST OF MEMBERS

(AFG) = Official abbreviation — (1930) = Year of foundation

1. AFGHANISTAN (AFG) (1930) Republic of Afghanistan National Olympic Committee
- ALBANIA (ALB) (1930) Federata Shqiptare e Atletikes
- ALGERIA (ALG) (1963) Fédération Algérienne d'Athlétisme
- AMERICAN SAMOA (ASA) (1976) American Samoa Track & Field Association
- ANDORRA (AND) (1988) Federació Andorrana d'Atletisme
- ANGOLA (ANG) (1976) Federação Angolana de Atletismo
- ANGUILLA (AIA) (1978) Anguilla Amateur Athletic Association
- ANTIGUA & BARBUDA (ANT) (1960) Antigua and Barbuda Amateur Athletic Association
- ARGENTINA (ARG) (1954) Confederación Argentina de Atletismo
- ARMENIA (ARM) (1992) Athletic Federation of the Republic of Armenia
- ARUBA (ARU) (1963) Arubanse Atletiek Bond
- AUSTRALIA (AUS) (1897) Athletics Australia
- AUSTRIA (AUT) (1902) Österreichischer Leichtathletik-Verband
- AZERBAIJAN (AZE) (1923) Light Athletic Federation of Azerbaijan
- BAHAMAS (BAH) (1952) Bahamas Amateur Athletic Association
- BAHRAIN (BRN) (1974) Bahrain Amateur Athletic Association
- BANGLADESH (BAN) (1973) Bangladesh Amateur Athletic Federation
- BARBADOS (BAR) (1947) Amateur Athletic Association of Barbados



- BELARUS (**BLR**) (1991) Belarus Athletic Federation  
 BELGIUM (**BEL**) (1889) Ligue Royale Belge d' Athlétisme  
 BELIZE (**BIZ**) (1956) Belize Amateur Athletic Association  
 BENIN (**BEN**) (1960) Fédération Béninoise d' Athlétisme Amateur  
 BERMUDA (**BER**) (1946) Bermuda Track & Field Association  
 BHUTAN (**BHU**) (1972) Bhutan Amateur Athletic Federation  
 BOLIVIA (**BOL**) (1929) Federación Atletica de Bolivia  
 BOSNIA & HERZEGOVINA (**BIH**) (1946) Athletic Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina  
 BOTSWANA (**BOT**) (1972) Botswana Amateur Athletic Association  
 BRAZIL (**BRA**) (1914) Confederação Brasileira de Atletismo  
 BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS (**IVB**) (1972) British Virgin Islands Amateur Athletic Association  
 BRUNEI (**BRU**) (1953) Brunei Amateur Athletic Association  
 BULGARIA (**BUL**) (1924) Bulgarian Athletic Federation  
 BURKINA FASO (**BUR**) (1961) Fédération Burkinabe d' Athlétisme  
 BURUNDI (**BDI**) (1960) Fédération d' Athlétisme du Burundi  
 CAMBODIA (**CAM**) (1956) Khmer Amateur Athletic Federation  
 CAMEROON (**CMR**) (1957) Fédération Camerounaise d' Athlétisme  
 CANADA (**CAN**) (1889) Athletics Canada  
 CAPE VERDE Isl. (**CPV**) (1989) Fédération Capverdienne d' Athlétisme

- CAYMAN ISLANDS (**CAY**) (1980) Cayman Islands Amateur Athletic Association  
 CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC (**CAF**) (1962) Fédération Centrafricaine d' Athlétisme Amateur  
 CHAD (**CHA**) (1963) Fédération Tchadienne d' Athlétisme  
 CHILE (**CHI**) (1914) Federación Atletica de Chile  
 CHINA - PEOPLES REPUBLIC of (**CHN**) (1924) Athletic Association of the People's Republic of China  
 COLOMBIA (**COL**) (1937) Federación Colombiana de Atletismo  
 COMOROS (**COM**) (1981) Fédération Comorienne d' Athlétisme  
 CONGO (**CGO**) (1962) Fédération Congolaise d' Athlétisme  
 DEM. REP. CONGO (**COD**) (1949 - Reformed 1963) Fédération d' Athlétisme du Congo  
 COOK ISLANDS (**COK**) (1962) Athletics Cook Islands Incorporated  
 COSTA RICA (**CRC**) (1960) Federación Costarricense de Atletismo  
 CROATIA (**CRO**) (1912) Hrvatski Atletiski Savez  
 CUBA (**CUB**) (1922) Federación Cubana de Atletismo  
 CYPRUS (**CYP**) (1983) The Amateur Athletic Association of Cyprus  
 CZECH REPUBLIC (**CZE**) (1897) Český atletický svaz  
 DENMARK (**DEN**) (1907) Dansk Atletik Forbund  
 DJIBOUTI (**DJI**) (1982) Fédération Djiboutienne d' Athlétisme  
 DOMINICA (**DMA**) (1985) Dominica Amateur Athletic Association  
 DOMINICAN REPUBLIC (**DOM**) (1953) Federación Dominicana de Atletismo

- ECUADOR (ECU)**  
(1925) Federación Ecuatoriana de Atletismo
- EGYPT (EGY)**  
(1910) Egyptian Amateur Athletic Federation
- EQUATORIAL GUINEA (GEQ)**  
(1979) Federación Ecuato-Guineana de Atletismo
- ERITREA (ERI)**  
(1992) Eritrean National Athletic Federation
- ESTONIA (EST)**  
(1920) Estonian Athletic Association
- ETHIOPIA (ETH)**  
(1961) Ethiopian Athletic Federation
- FIJI (FIJ)**  
(1949) Fiji Amateur Athletic Federation
- FINLAND (FIN)**  
(1906) Suomen Urheiluliitto RY
- FRANCE (FRA)**  
(1920) Fédération Française d'Athlétisme
- GABON (GAB)**  
(1960) Fédération Gabonaise d'Athlétisme
- THE GAMBIA (GAM)**  
(1960) The Gambia Amateur Athletic Association
- GEORGIA (GEO)**  
(1991) Amateur Athletic Federation of Georgia
- GERMANY (GER)**  
(1898 - Reformed 1949) Deutscher Leichtathletik Verband
- GHANA (GHA)**  
(United with GDR 1990)  
(1944) Ghana Amateur Athletic Association
- GIBRALTAR (GIB)**  
(1954) Gibraltar Amateur Athletic Association
- GREAT BRITAIN & NORTHERN IRELAND (GBR)**  
(1932) UK Athletics
- GREECE (GRE)**  
(1897) Association Hellenique d'Athlétisme
- GRENADE (GRN)**  
(1924) Grenada Amateur Athletic Association
- GUAM (GUM)**  
(1976) Guam Track & Field Association

- GUATEMALA (GUA)**  
(1945) Federación Nacional de Atletismo
- GUINEA (GUI)**  
(1959) Fédération Guinéenne d'Athlétisme
- GUINEA-BISSAU (GBS)**  
(1988) Federação de Atletismo da Guiné-Bissau
- GUYANA (GUY)**  
(1948) Amateur Athletic Association of Guyana
- HAITI (HAI)**  
(1969) Fédération Haïtienne d'Athlétisme
- HONDURAS (HON)**  
(1951) Amateur Federación Nacional Hondureña de Atletismo
- HONG KONG-CHINA (HKG)**  
(1951) Hong Kong Amateur Athletic Association
- HUNGARY (HUN)**  
(1897) Magyar Atlétikai Szövetség
- ICELAND (ISL)**  
(1947) Icelandic Athletic Federation
- INDIA (IND)**  
(1946) Amateur Athletic Federation of India
- INDONESIA (INA)**  
(1950) Persatuan Atletik Seluruh Indonesia
- IRAN (IRI)**  
(1936) Amateur Athletic Federation of Islamic Republic of Iran
- IRAQ (IRQ)**  
(1957) Iraqi Amateur Athletic Federation
- IRELAND (IRL)**  
(1937) The Athletic Association of Ireland
- ISRAEL (ISR)**  
(1913) Israeli Athletic Association
- ITALY (ITA)**  
(1906) Federazione Italiana di Atletica Leggera
- IVORY COAST (CIV)**  
(1960) Fédération Ivoirienne d'Athlétisme
- JAMAICA (JAM)**  
(1932) Jamaica Amateur Athletic Association
- JAPAN (JPN)**  
(1925) Japan Amateur Athletic Federation
- JORDAN (JOR)**  
(1961) Jordan Amateur Athletic Federation
- KAZAKHSTAN (KAZ)**  
(1959) Athletic Federation of the Republic of Kazakhstan

**KENYA (KEN)** (1951) Kenya Amateur Athletic Association  
**KIRIBATI (KIR)** (1999) Kiribati Athletics Association  
**KOREA (KOR)** (1945) Korea Amateur Athletic Federation  
**100. DPR KOREA (PRK)** (1955) Amateur Athletic Association of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea  
**KUWAIT (KUW)** (1957) Kuwait Amateur Athletic Federation  
**KYRGYZSTAN (KGZ)** (1964) Kyrgyz Light Athletic Federation  
**LAOS (LAO)** (1958) Lao Amateur Athletic Federation  
**LATVIA (LAT)** (1921) Latvian Athletic Association  
**LEBANON (LIB)** (1945) Fédération Libanaise d' Athlétisme  
**LESOTHO (LES)** (1913) Lesotho Amateur Athletics Association  
**LIBERIA (LBR)** (1955) Liberian Track & Field Federation  
**LIBYA (LBA)** (1962) Jamahiriya Amateur Athletic Federation  
**LIECHTENSTEIN (LIE)** (1936) Liechtensteiner Turn-und-Leichtathletik Verband  
**110. LITHUANIA (LIT)** (1921) Athletic Federation of Lithuania  
**LUXEMBOURG (LUX)** (1928) Fédération Luxembourgeoise d' Athlétisme  
**MACAO (MAC)** (1987) Associação de Atletismo de Macau  
**FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA (MKD)** (1947 - Reformed 1993) Atletski Sojuz na Makedonija  
**MADAGASCAR (MAD)** (1962) Fédération Malagasy d' Athlétisme  
**MALAWI (MAW)** (1967) Amateur Athletic Association of Malawi

**MALAYSIA (MAS)** (1906 - Reformed 1963) Malaysia Amateur Athletic Union  
**MALDIVES (MDV)** (1983) Athletics Association of Maldives  
**MALI (MLI)** (1960) Fédération Malienne d' Athlétisme Amateur  
**MALTA (MLT)** (1928) Malta Amateur Athletic Association  
**120. MARSHALL ISLANDS (MSH)** (1987) Marshall Islands Track & Field Federation  
**MAURITANIA (MTN)** (1962) Fédération d' Athlétisme de la République Islamique de Mauritanie  
**MAURITIUS (MRI)** (1952) Mauritius Amateur Athletic Association  
**MEXICO (MEX)** (1933) Federación Mexicana de Atletismo  
**MICRONESIA (FSM)** (1996) Federated States of Micronesia Athletic Association  
**MOLDOVA (MDA)** (1991) Federatia de Atletism a Republicii Moldova  
**MONACO (MON)** (1984) Fédération Monégasque d' Athlétisme  
**MONGOLIA (MGL)** (1960) Amateur Athletic Federation of Mongolia  
**MONTSERAT (MNT)** (1971) Montserrat Amateur Athletic Association  
**MOROCCO (MAR)** (1957) Fédération Royale Marocaine d' Athlétisme  
**130. MOZAMBIQUE (MOZ)** (1978) Federaçao Mocambicana de Atletismo  
**MYANMAR (MYA)** (1947) Myanmar Track & Field Federation  
**NAMIBIA (NAM)** (1990) Namibia Amateur Athletic Union  
**NAURU (NRU)** (1967) Nauru Amateur Athletic Association  
**NEPAL (NEP)** (1948) Nepal Amateur Athletic Association  
**NETHERLANDS (NED)** (1901) Koninklijke Nederlandse Atletiek Unie



SLOVENIA ( <b>SLO</b> ) (1948)	Atletška Zveza Slovenije
SOLOMON ISLANDS ( <b>SOL</b> ) (1980)	Solomon Islands Amateur Athletic Union
SOMALIA ( <b>SOM</b> ) (1959)	Somali Athletics Federation
SOUTH AFRICA ( <b>RSA</b> ) (1894 - Reformed 1992)	Athletics South Africa
SPAIN ( <b>ESP</b> ) (1918)	Real Federaci3n Espa1ola de Atletismo
SRI LANKA ( <b>SRJ</b> ) (1922)	Amateur Athletic Federation of Sri Lanka
SUDAN ( <b>SUD</b> ) (1959)	Sudan Amateur Athletic Association
180. SURINAM ( <b>SUR</b> ) (1955)	Surinaamse Athletiek Bond
SWAZILAND ( <b>SWZ</b> ) (1969)	Swaziland Amateur Athletic Association
SWEDEN ( <b>SWE</b> ) (1895)	Svenska Friidrottsf3rbundet
SWITZERLAND ( <b>SUI</b> ) (1905)	Schweizerischer Leichtathletik-Verband
SYRIA ( <b>SYR</b> ) (1952)	Syrian Arab Amateur Athletic Federation
TAHITI ( <b>TAH</b> ) (1989 - Reformed 1996)	F3d3ration d' Athl3tisme de Tahiti et des Iles
CHINESE TAIPEI ( <b>TPE</b> ) (1914)	Chinese Taipei Track & Field Association
TAJIKISTAN ( <b>TJK</b> ) (1932)	Light Athletic Federation of Republic of Tajikistan
TANZANIA ( <b>TAN</b> ) (1954)	Tanzania Amateur Athletic Association
THAILAND ( <b>THA</b> ) (1948)	Amateur Athletic Association of Thailand
190. TOGO ( <b>TOG</b> ) (1963)	F3d3ration Togolaise d' Athl3tisme Amateur
TONGA ( <b>TGA</b> ) (1962)	Tonga Amateur Athletic Association
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO ( <b>TRI</b> ) (1945 - Reformed 1971)	National Amateur Athletic Association of Trinidad & Tobago

TUNISIA ( <b>TUN</b> ) (1957)	F3d3ration Tunisienne d' Athl3tisme
TURKEY ( <b>TUR</b> ) (1922)	T3rkkiye Atletizm Federasyonu
TURKMENISTAN ( <b>TKM</b> ) (1992)	Amateur Athletic Federation of Turkmenistan
TURKS & CAICOS ISLANDS ( <b>TKS</b> ) (1977)	Turks & Caicos Islands Amateur Athletic Association
UGANDA ( <b>UGA</b> ) (1925)	Uganda Amateur Athletic Federation
UKRAINE ( <b>UKR</b> ) (1991)	Ukrainian Athletic Federation
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES ( <b>UAE</b> ) (1976)	United Arab Emirates Athletic Association
200. UNITED STATES of AMERICA ( <b>USA</b> ) (1888)	USA Track & Field
URUGUAY ( <b>URU</b> ) (1918)	Confederaci3n Atl3tica del Uruguay
UZBEKISTAN ( <b>UZB</b> ) (1950)	Athletic Federation of Uzbekistan
VANUATU ( <b>VAN</b> ) (1965)	Vannatu Amateur Athletic Federation
VENEZUELA ( <b>VEN</b> ) (1948)	Federaci3n Venezolana de Atletismo
VIETNAM ( <b>VIE</b> ) (1951)	Vietnam Athletic Association
US VIRGIN ISLANDS ( <b>ISV</b> ) (1963)	Virgin Islands Track & Field Federation
REPUBLIC of YEMEN ( <b>YEM</b> ) (1976)	Yemen Amateur Athletic Federation
YUGOSLAVIA ( <b>YUG</b> ) (1921)	Atletiski Savez Jugoslavije
ZAMBIA ( <b>ZAM</b> ) (1949 - Reformed 1964)	Zambia Amateur Athletic Association
210. ZIMBABWE ( <b>ZIM</b> ) (1912)	Amateur Athletic Association of Zimbabwe