

WFDF Congress

Sunday, August 25 2019

Alutaguse, Ida-Virumaa, Estonia

Final Briefing Book

Sunday 25th August, 2019

09:00 - 14:00 (All Parts)

Mäetaguse Manor Hotel & Spa

WORLD FLYING DISC FEDERATION

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9 August 2019

Dear WFDF member Federations:

As you have been previously notified, the WFDF Congress will take place on Sunday, 25 August 2019, after the conclusion of the WFDF 2019 World Team Disc Golf Championships (WTDGC) 2019 in Alutaguse, Ida-Virumaa, Estonia. The time of the Congress will be 09:00-14:00 hrs. The Congress will be held at the Mäetaguse Manor Hotel & Spa (official hotel for WTDGC) which is 500m from the Disc Golf main course. This is the first time the annual Congress has not been held in conjunction with an Ultimate Championship since 2007.

Our Annual Congress is composed of several types of discussions. First, there are the business matters of the federation requiring voting approval of the members: approval of the proposed budget, acceptance of the financial statements, approval of the Auditor, the annual risk assessment, and approval of key play related matters. All of these materials were sent initially back in June to ensure you had sufficient time to review them in advance of Congress.

Second there are a variety of presentations made to apprise you of our activities: the Census, disc community survey, the report on the many WFDF sanctioned events, activities of the disc sport committees, anti-doping issues, marketing and broadcast, the work of the Commissions, and the updates from our Continental Associations. WE include written reports on most of these topics for your upfront review.

Finally, we like to encourage an open dialogue among the Members on various topics of interest. This year will feature three discussion topics:

1. "How should WFDF define its role regarding Disc Golf? How can WFDF best work with EDGF and PDGA?"
2. "What It Will Take to Get On the 2028 Olympic Games Programme," and
3. "Transition of Ultimate-Centric Member Countries to Multi-Disciplinary Associations."

We look forward to getting your input on these and all matters during our session. Our Disc Golf chair Charlie Mead has prepared some notes for topic 1. In connection with topic 2, we include two publications for your review in advance: "A New Age of Sports" by Sports Innovation Labs (Angela Ruggiero), highlighting their view of today's new "fluid fan," and "Future of Global Sport" released by The Association of Summer Olympic International Federations (ASOIF), outlining the technological, socio-economic and geo-political developments and themes that will increasingly affect IFs and the model under which sport will be managed going forward. Finally, on topic 3, per the Bylaws as revised in 2018, Article II, Section 1.4, country member associations will be required to represent all disciplines that meet the requirements by year end 2020, or make the transition no later than year end 2021, and this Congress will be a good opportunity for members to exchange ideas on how best to accomplish this.

As always, thanks for your support and I look forward to seeing many of you in Estonia later this month.

For those who will not be able to attend WFDF, we are going to attempt to provide a livestream to allow our members to participate in the Congress online. Please notify thomas.griesbaum@wdf.org should you wish to utilize this mechanism and we will advise you if we are able to make such arrangements (as it is dependent on facility capabilities).

We look forward to seeing you at WFDF's 2019 Congress 2019, by one means or another.

Very truly yours,



Robert "Nob" Rauch
President

WFDF 2019 Annual Congress Agenda

Mäetaguse Manor Hotel Spa (official hotel for WTDGC)

Alutaguse, Ida-Virumaa, Estonia

Sunday, August 25, 2019 09:00 - 14:00

| Agenda Item | Presenter | Time | Vote | Page |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|----------|------|------|
| 1 Call to order | President | 15 min. | | |
| 2 Roll call of National Associations present & confirmation of votes allotted | Executive Director / Secretary | 10 min. | | |
| 3 2018 Congress Minutes (already approved) | Secretary | 2 min. | | 4 |
| 4 Decisions taken by Congress between 2018 and 2019 Congresses | Secretary | 3 min. | | |
| 5 Report by the President | President | 10 min. | | 15 |
| 6 Report by the Executive Director | Executive Director | 10 min. | | 28 |
| 7 Review of 2019 Member Census | Secretary | 7 min. | | 29 |
| 8 Review of 2019 Community Survey Results | President | 5 min. | | 41 |
| 9 Annual Risk Assessment | President | 8 min. | X | 53 |
| 10 Discussion topic: How should WFDF define its role regarding Disc Golf? How can WFDF best work with EDGF and PDGA? | President / Executive Director / Disc Golf Chair | 25 min. | | 55 |
| 11 Financial Report | President | 20 min. | | 59 |
| a) 2019 Dues Update | | | | |
| b) Vote: Approval of 2018 Audited Financial Statements | | | X | |
| c) Presentation of year end 2018 and interim 2019 reports | | | | |
| d) Vote: Approval of revised 2019 budget | | | X | |
| e) Vote: Approval of 2020 budget | | | X | |
| f) Vote: Approval of 2019 Auditor | | | X | |
| BREAK | | 10 min. | | |
| 12 Event Manager Report | Managing Director, Events and Operations | 25 min. | | 89 |
| 13 Disc Sport Committee Reports | | 40 min. | | 96 |
| a) Disc Golf | Disc Golf Chair | | | |
| b) Freestyle | President | | | |
| c) Guts | President | | | |
| d) Overall/Field Events | President | | | |
| e) Ultimate and Beach Ultimate | Ultimate Chair | | | |
| 14 WFDF Anti-Doping Program & WADA Compliance | Executive Director | 13 min. | | 129 |
| 15 Marketing and Broadcast Report | Vice President | 10 min. | | 137 |
| 16 Media Report | Vice President | 10 min. | | 139 |
| 17 Discussion Topic: What It Will Take to Get on the 2028 Olympic Games Programme | President | 20 min. | | 141 |
| "A New Age of Sports," Sports Innovation Lab (Angelo Ruggiero) | | | | 190 |
| "Future of Global Sport," Association of Summer Olympic International Federations | | | | |
| BREAK | | 15 min. | | |
| 18 Commission Reports | | 12 min. | | 236 |
| a) Athletes' Commission | Executive Director | | | |
| b) Women in Sport Commission | Executive Director | | | |
| c) Youth Commission | Executive Director | | | |
| d) Sport for All/Development Commission | Executive Director | | | |
| e) Entourage Commission | Executive Director | | | |
| f) University and School Sport Commission | Executive Director | | | |
| g) IT Commission | President | | | |
| 19 Discussion Topic: Transition of Ultimate-Centric Member Countries to Multi-Disciplinary Associations | President | 20 min. | | 249 |
| 20 Continental Association Reports | | 15 min. | | 250 |
| a) Africa - AAFDF | President | | | |
| b) Americas - PAFDF | President | | | |
| c) Asia/Oceania - AFDF | President | | | |
| d) Europe - EFDF | EFDF President | | | |
| 21 Other Business & Special Reports | President | 3 min. | | |
| 22 Adjournment | President | 2 min. | | |
| | | 310 min. | | |

WFDF 2018 Annual Congress Minutes

Cincinnati, OH, U.S.A., June 13, 2018, 4.00 pm – 8.00 pm and 14 June, 2018, 8.00 am – 12.00 noon, Cincinnati Marriot Northeast

Saturday, July 14, 2018, 08:00 - 12:00

1 Call to order (time: 16:14)

President Rauch welcomed all participants and thanked the Organising Committee for the organization of the event. He referenced the updated briefing book which was sent to all participants before the Congress meeting.

2 Roll call of National Associations present & confirmation of votes allotted

See Annex 1 – list of participants.

3 2017 Congress Minutes (already approved)

The Congress 2017 minutes were provided in the briefing book and were already approved by Congress in December 2017.

4 Decisions taken by Congress between 2017 and 2018 Congresses

The decisions taken by Congress between the 2017 and 2018 Congresses were outlined in the briefing book.

5 Report by the President

Rauch reported about the talks with the IOC which were held during the SportAccord convention 2018 in Bangkok. He welcomed the five new member associations which were accepted since the last Congress and added that Universality is very much important to the IOC. WFDF these days has around 40 member associations on average participating in WFDF events. On the development side, the focus is on Africa, South America and Southeast Asia. The continental championships have grown hopefully due to this development. Development is supported by the IOC funding. The Beach development is allocated out of the collected Beach revenue. WFDF is still working on the 2018 development grants application procedure.

On the governance side WFDF, has been conducting Bylaws discussions since last Congress but there seems to be a consensus now. Five Board members out of 14 are women and WFDF is trying to get better gender equality on the Board, also working with the Athletes' Commission to get their voice into the decision-making process. WFDF has appointed a Sustainability Officer who conducted an assessment after WCBU 2017 which helps to make WFDF's events more environmentally friendly. Also a new transgender policy was developed and approved. We have recently been reviewing the issue of concussion protocols, even though this has not been a big issue in WFDF events. On gender equity and equality, the WFDF Women in Sports Commission was reconstituted with several new members. A gender equality workshop will be held at WUCC 2018 on Sunday and Monday evenings. WFDF provides perfect gender equality at this event, with an equal number of men and women teams. On the event side there was a split of the Masters divisions away from the rest of divisions and WFDF expects to have nearly 3,000 athletes at

WMUCC which proves the interest in the event. Continental Beach Ultimate events were also just added to the event portfolio.

WFDF still is trying to find a way to co-operate with PDGA (Disc Golf) and has introduced Disc Golf national standings which were very well received.

With regard to Multisports events WFDF was recognized by FISU and signed an agreement with ISF (International School Sports Federation with the inaugural event to be held in 2019 as a World School Sport Championships. Ultimate was included by IMGGA to the programme of the World Master Games in Japan in 2021. Furthermore, GAISF selected Freestyle Flying Disc as an eligible sport for the GAISF World Urban Games in 2019.

At the IWGA World Games in 2021 in Birmingham, AL (USA) WFDF will have eight instead of six teams. WFDF also will try to get in touch with CIJM and start working on an inclusion in the Mediterranean Games.

Rauch announced that unfortunately it looks like Beach Ultimate will not be included in the initial edition of the ANOC World Beach Games in 2019 as they eliminated all non-Olympic sports with their disciplines, but there are better expectations for consideration in the second edition in 2021 to be staged in a co-operation between ANOC and GAISF. He asked the members to approach their NOCs for national recognition to increase the chances.

In terms of WFDF's Anti-Doping activities, Rauch reported that WFDF is still considered a low-risk sport resulting from the work done by the Administration, the suitable education programme, and the fact that there have been no positive tests to date. WFDF will continue to try to limit the burden on the athletes.

Regarding international cooperation, WFDF was a presenter at the IF Forum presenting a case study with IFA that was commissioned by the IOC on Sustainability. WFDF is also continuing the background work building relations on the Parasport dimension of our sport.

Concluding his report with Broadcast matters, Rauch reported that WMUCC will have a full schedule of streaming and linear TV in US and also feature an agreement with the Olympic Channel who are interested in showing our sport after a successful broadcast at TWG 2017.

6 Report by the Executive Director

Bernardi reported about the increased membership services demands having reached 80 and more member associations now. Passing the 80 member mark was important as 75 member associations are needed as per the Olympic programme requirements. He asked the members to maintain reliable working relations with WFDF when it comes to filing the annual census, paying membership dues and entering athletes for WFDF events.

There are new Commissions within the WFDF portfolio and WFDF is always looking for new additions to Commission membership and increasing quality and input from the members. There is a new WFDF University and School Sport Commission and the Youth in Sport Commission would undergo a revamp soon for which nominations are sought.

Additional workload for the Administration is caused by new topics brought down from international to the IF levels, such as are Sustainability, Integrity and Governance, Athlete protection and safeguarding or the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) which caused WFDF to have to appoint a Data Protection Officer (DPO). If WFDF wants to be an active and diligent members of the Olympic Movement these are the requirements to be fulfilled.

Bernardio reiterated that WFDF only can be successful with close co-operation with all members and Continental Associations and concluded his report by thanking all participants for their support.

7 Review of 2018 Member Census

Rauch presented the results of the 2018 member census which are included in the briefing book with lots of additional data. He looked back to the past and underlined that WFDF shows a consistent growth over the last 15 years, growing the membership by 11% annually, increasing from 37 to 80 members over that time, and projecting 85 members by the end of 2018.

8 WFDF Anti-Doping Program & WADA Compliance

Bernardi reported on the WFDF Anti-Doping Program Plan. He stated that WFDF in 2017 had to undergo the WADA Code Compliance Questionnaire procedure. WADA, after more than one year, had submitted the Corrective Action Report (CAR) to which WFDF has to respond with a Corrective Action Plan (CAP). This includes three critical topics which are testing, education and investigation. On the latter, WADA is demanding structures as IFs are being expected to find out who could be cheating, where and when.

The proposed change to the membership related to the demand made by WADA to have a clause in the Statutes that all members are committed to fighting doping and are bound to the WADA code. The second request from WADA was that WFDF involve its members more prominently in Anti-Doping operations. It was stated that in many countries there are already working contacts with the respective National Anti-Doping Organisation (NADO). That should be a general rule in the future to be implemented by WFDF. The third request was on making the testing more unpredictable. On education it was reaffirmed that the online-education tool must be used by every participant of WFDF events.

Bernardi concluded his report by stating that the WADA rules are equal for all IFs even though WFDF is a low risk sport. Still WFDF has to do Anti-Doping testing and it will be increased over time with perhaps the National Associations having to do tests in the future.

With the possibility of an inclusion of Beach Ultimate in the World Beach Games and Freestyle in the World Urban Games WFDF also will need to do testing in Beach Ultimate and Freestyle eventually.

At the end of 2018 WFDF will send a survey to its members on Anti-Doping questions to find out whether the members have Anti-Doping rules, do testing and education/investigation. WFDF needs to show to WADA that there is a permanent contact with the membership about Anti-Doping. There will be a need for WFDF to cover Anti-Doping operations in countries where there are no activities.

The Congress supported the WFDF operations and agreed that further measures will be co-ordinated according to the results of the survey.

9 Annual Risk Assessment

Rauch presented the annual risk assessment where WFDF looks for the risks for the organisations and its operations identifying them.

A motion was made to approve of the annual risk assessment by Hill seconded by Crawford. The motion was approved unanimously.

10 IOC Recognition - Overview and Update - WFDF participation in Multi-Sport Games - international governance issues

Bernardi informed the Congress about the latest developments on international level and concluded that WFDF has to keep up the good work to remain in its position. As an example he underlined that GAISF has more than 120 members and more than 100 applications for membership on the table. That made GAISF establish a category of Observers with the organization and eight IFs are already granted that status.

WFDF is working towards an inclusion in the second edition of the ANOC/GAISF World Beach Games in 2021 after being dropped from the 2019 edition in San Diego. The second edition will be co-organised by ANOC and GAISF and that should improve our chances of inclusion.

On the GAISF World Urban Games, Freestyle was accepted as “eligible sport” to be included in the first edition. Date, location and details have not been determined yet.

Ultimate was included into the 2021 World Masters Games in Kansai, Japan.

On the World Games WFDF had good broadcast numbers for 2017 in Wroclaw and there is an expectation to be even better at the TWG 2021 in Birmingham, AL (USA).

WFDF is now recognized by FISU and will develop a University Sport sector henceforth on an international level leading to WFDF World University Championships and the participation in the Games of the Universiade eventually.

Bernardi repeated that WFDF’s desire to be included into as many Multisport Games as possible is complicated by the fact that only a low number of member associations have obtained NOC recognition in their country so far and e.g. continental Games like European Games, Asian Games or PanAmerican Games fall under the NOC domain, where WFDF needs NOC support to be accepted. He asked the Congress participants to get in touch with their NOCs on how to achieve recognition and prepare applications, which was reaffirmed by Rauch. WFDF can help with contacts supporting such ambitions.

Hill expressed his concerns looking at the number of Multisport Games and events talking about calendar congestions wanting to know what is the position on Ultimate only events and what impact on these events would happen through Multisport events.

11 WFDF Bylaws revision Task Force report and process - update

Rauch reported about the Bylaws revision discussions and stated that the pushback last year on the proposals had gotten the dialogue going. He had set up a Task Force of 20 members to propel the discussions on the greatest concern, to have only one member per country. A new draft of the proposed revision was approved by the task force and provided in the briefing book to Congress. WFDF continues to try to sustain a dialogue with PDGA through the WFDF Disc Golf Committee chair and the President.

There was a motion by Switzerland and Belgium that had been submitted on time to (a) add a provision in mandate for WFDF to promote Self Officiating as an essential aspect of Flying Disc and (b) that any rule changes concerning change of Self Officiating could only be done by Congress.

There was also a late proposal provided by Sweden to rename the “Athletes commission” to “Ultimate athletes commission.” Rauch was not supportive but agreed it would make sense to expand the Commission with athletes from other disciplines. He asked for a vote of the new Bylaws text as revised by the Task Force and review the new proposal separately. Rauch also commented that it was disappointing to receive submissions at such late stage since a Swedish representative was a member of the Task Force.

He asked for a vote of the new Bylaws text as revised by the Task Force and review the new proposal separately.

A motion was made to approve of the new Bylaws text by Hill, seconded by Kalpala. The motion was approved with one vote from Sweden against.

Regarding the Swiss/Belgian proposal, Gisel commented that while the first part of the proposal sounded fine, the second part was vague. He was concerned what it meant for the Game Advisor program or if one wanted to change the time between points as an example. Switzerland agreed to work on the wording. Rauch added that the time how long a discussion takes change is a grey area as one cannot be sure whether it really affects the Self-Officiating aspect. There was a concern how to make a wording which is precise enough but wouldn't lead to unintended consequences. Rauch proposed to accept the revision in principle but given that it is complicated, to take the time to discuss the specific language further. He proposed that the issue be reviewed for no longer than two months and have a Congress vote electronically after people had time to review the final language. It was agreed to table the motion and come back to it. Rauch also added that he would want a distinction between SOTG and Self-Officiating. Austria supported to get further feedback as they were not happy with the wording.

The Congress adjourned at 19:55 hrs.

Saturday, July 14, 2018, 08:00 - 12:00

Call to Order 8:13am

See Annex 1 – list of participants now including Brazil, Mexico, Czech Republic and Poland.

12 Financial Report

a) 2018 Dues

b) Vote: Approval of Change of Player Sanctioning Fees for WFDF events

Gisel reported that more and more athletes are attending WFDF events and ever more event related demands on our staff is increasing. WFDF is thinking about hiring an Assistant Event Manager with the increased workload and since there was no longer an off-season. For that reason he was proposing an increase in the player sanctioning fee for events.

Wood questioned whether that increase is enough as he went through this in Australia and they have a per day fee higher than WFDF's week fee. Gisel responded that this was only one part how we were trying to increase the income. WFDF wants to spread out the pain as the overall expenses for players to attend is high. WFDF are also thinking about increasing the membership fees, but he noted that the high level players are profiting most of the services.

Hill supported the increase and asked when this would come into effect. Bergeron commented that dues revenue was flattening out.

There was a motion made to approve of the player sanctioning fee by Simon Farrow, seconded by Hill. The proposal was accepted with three abstentions from France, Venezuela and Germany.

c) Vote: Approval of 2019 budget

Bergeron presented the 2019 budget with the expected income and the dues projections. On the expenses side the support for events is major cost. There would be a deficit in 2019 as it was an odd year with no large events. The projections to 2023 should be good with a projected dues increase not until 2023.

A motion was made to approve of the budget for 2019 by Crawford, seconded by Rebecca Thompson, and it was approved unanimously.

d) Presentation of year end 2017 and interim 2018 reports

Bergeron presented the end of year 2017 and 2018 interim reports.

e) Vote: Approval of 2018 Auditor

A motion to approve of the proposed Auditor, Waugh & Goodman, LLP, was made by Purcell second by Kalpala and was approved unanimously.

Rauch returned to the topic of the Bylaws revision and confirmed that the wording had been refined and the final language will be done during this week to be circulated for roughly 75 days and we should get a vote by Congress. Switzerland and Belgium withdrew their motion and will make a new proposal within the next week and will ask for vote on it within 75 days.

13 Ultimate Committee Discussion Topics

a) General Update

Gisel reported about the additions to the Ultimate Committee in the past year and was happy to confirm that all Ultimate Committee members were there at WUCC for an in-person meeting. There is an expanded gender and geographic representation within the Committee and they will try to increase the size of the Committee.

The WFDF Game Advisor program was conducted in Lecco in 2014 for the first time with 5 GAs at the event doing very few games. This was increased to a real GA task force looking at a GA manual and certifications. WFDF is now trying to get GAs from all over the world. In 2016 at WUGC in London there were 20 GAs (18 male, 2 female). There was a need to focus on gender equality matters and bringing out female GAs. At WUCC 2018 WFDF has 24 GAs (12 male and 12 female) and one is trying to have the same gender ratio for WJUC and WMUCC, trying to be as geographically broad as possible.

For 2019, WFDF announced WU24 will be in Heidelberg, Germany. That will be the largest U24 event ever .

In 2020 there will be a WUGC and WFDF is just finalizing the contract, hoping to announce it during this week. There will also be a WMUC pulling Masters out of the national team event, which gives us chance to include more Masters divisions.

b) Ultimate events 2018: WMUCC, WUCC, WU24 (2017) and WJUC

There are four major events this year, with the 2017 WU24 in beginning of 2018 with were 40 teams from 20 countries in 3 divisions. At WUCC 2018 there are 128 teams from 36 countries in 3 divisions.

At WCBU one has seen that Club events are getting bigger because more teams come so this was why we split Masters out of the Club events. And at WMUCC, 72 teams are expected to compete.

At WUCC in Lecco 2014 there were 156 teams (with 3,800 athletes) and the numbers of WUCC and WMUCC 2018 accumulate to 200 teams. Gisel was worried about 2022 where WUCC could be too big again.

At WJUC there will be 31 teams from 18 countries in 2 divisions and Gisel was happy about the overseas participation given the expense for the juniors.

c) Continental Championships 2019: Africa, Asia/Oceania, PanAmerica, Europe

The All African Championships will be in Johannesburg (South Africa) while PanAmerica is not nailed down yet. There will be an AsianOceania event in Shanghai in 2019 and an International School Federation World Championship in Le Mans, France.

d) IWGA World Games Birmingham 2021

In 2021 TWG will be held in Birmingham, AL (USA). The preparations are starting already in 2018. Gisel congratulated Bernardi that we increased participation at TWG from 6 to 8 teams and the number of days to five from three.

e) World University and International School Sport Championships

See under point 10 of the agenda.

f) Masters: World Masters Games Kansai 2021

The Ultimate event of the World Masters Games will be held in Kansai in Japan in 2021 as medal sport in May 2021 as a 5x5 event, which must be confirmed. Bernardi underlined that WMG are a "Sport for All" style event and about participation, not extreme competition.

g) Beach Ultimate - General Update and World Beach Games

The report on Beach Ultimate is included in the briefing book. WFDF is finalizing the Asian Oceanic Beach Ultimate Championships and going through the Beach Ultimate Grant program.

h) Spirit of the Game - General Update

The committee was quite active with a busy dialogue but had not submitted a report of activities. WFDF has requested one and will circulate. Purcell added that there is a SOTG related workshop at WUCC.

i) Other variations: Indoor, Wheelchair

Bernardi reported about WFDF being an IPC recognized IF said he is now working on developing a set of rules and classification regulations as per the IPC classification code defining minimum impairment criteria and other issues. WFDF will ask its members on activities which they carry out.

j) Other

At this stage Rauch introduced the delegation from WUGC 2020 to held in Leeuwarden, Netherlands. The delegation will attend WUCC until Wednesday morning and is open for chats. The delegation gave a short presentation.

Rauch invited Rockwood to deliver the Broadcast and Marketing report. Rockwood reported about the progress in Broadcasting and a few steps on Marketing. 124 games will be broadcast from WUCC with 200 hours of live Ultimate on UltiWorld, Fanseat, the Olympic Channel, WFDF Youtube, Facebook. TV broadcast for Finals will be on the Stadium Channel: Watchstadium.com. This Multicasting approach should receive a greater audience, helping with the reach of a critical mass of at least millions which will help us to reach larger Sponsors. On commentators these are half US and half non-US nationals, half male and half female genders. Fulcrum is helping to broadcast 1080p and stereo. There is a drone coverage and pre and post shows.

On sponsorship marketing, Rockwood underlined that many global brand managers have never heard about Ultimate before. WFDF has had some luck with new endemic sponsors like Ultimate Bags and Universe Point in the last year.

14 Disc Sports other than Ultimate a) General Update

b) Disc Golf

In the absence of chair Mead, Rauch reported about the second largest disc sport. WFDF has revitalized the Committee under chair Charlie Mead, trying to find ways to increase the awareness of the sport. PDGA has developed a new structure with PDGA Europe and is trying to get countries to sign up with them. PDGA has an individual membership approach while WFDF has national members. Mead has met with the new CEO and commented that we need to work together as WFDF is well connected within the international sports world and Olympic Movement. WFDF has introduced WTDGC and set up a World country ranking system.

C) Freestyle

Rauch reported for chair Givens that basically the FPA have their own championships and WFDF has Freestyle in the Overall event. There are about 550 members in FPA. Freestyle is extremely well-suited for the GAISF World Urban Games and Rauch hopes that this will increase interest.

d) Overall/Field Events

Rauch reported that chair Burvall has stepped aside for personal reasons and WFDF needs to reconstitute that Committee.

e) Guts

Rauch reported for Taylor that he is trying to get Guts into more countries and they expect eight nations at WUGC 2020. With the new Bylaws we are hoping to expand these sports.

BREAK

15 Discussion Topic: Targeting the 2024 and 2028 Olympic Games

Bernardi reported about the Paris 2024 Olympic Games' additional events procedure. Additional events can be proposed by the Games host city exclusively. Full sport programs have been set for Paris 2024 and Los Angeles 2028. WFDF can only try to get in the Games through the additional events. For 2020 five sports were included with an additional athletes quota. Paris 2024 has to include the additional events in the quota of 10,500 athletes and will limit their proposals. We are hopeful that FFDF can receive recognition by the French National Olympic Committee (CNOSF) soon. Proposals must have perfect gender equality.

Crawford added that there are also talks with LA 2028 ongoing.

16 Commission Reports

a) Athletes' Commission

Purcell delivered the report outlining that there would be elections to the Commission at WUCC. The voting seat in the Board brings a voice of players to Board and helps board to solve player related issues.

b) Women in Sport Commission

Rauch presented the report and referenced the survey responses. Not many women are active in administration positions. On the WFDF Board we have done a good job to increase numbers of women. There would be a gender equality workshop during WUCC.

It was discussed that with fewer women players, top players are requested to participate in many national teams and that wears them down. We need to be aware of the demands on them always participating in everything.

c) Youth Commission

Bernardi reported that, with the overlap in tasks with topics like events, development and others, the communication within the Committee was not so good. WFDF is looking for new members as one looks to upgrade the level of activity in the Commission.

d) Sport for All/Development Commission

Bernardi reported that the development Grant decisions for 2018 are delayed. It takes time to go through the process. The goal is to leave a footprint in the country in which the projects we fund are undertaken. We are trying to support countries who are not members. We are looking into using an online tool to help making the decisions quicker.

Pad Timmons from Discraft came by and gave a presentation about the company and the portfolio where he outlined that Discraft spends 20% of their gross income on sponsorships.

17 Discussion Topic: Development and Governance of a MNA - case study KOR

KUPA gave a presentation on the development of the association in South Korea.

18 Continental Association Reports

a) Africa - AAFDF

No report was given.

b) Asia/Oceania - AFDF

Morooka reported on AFDF and its development leading to 16 members at this moment. He is trying to get new members as AFDF members. On June 13-16, 2019,

the city of Shirahama will host the Asian Oceanic Ultimate Beach Championships (AOUBC).

c) Europe - EFDF

No report was given.

19 Other Business

Bernardi reminded the Congress on the first World School Sport Championships to be held 2019 in Le Mans, France. The members will receive the first official bulletin this week.

Rauch mentioned the 50 Years of Ultimate exhibition to be visited at the Congress hotel and the 50th anniversary being held in October in San Diego.

20 Adjournment (time: 11:32am)

Rauch thanked the participants for their contribution.

The Congress was adjourned at 11:32am.

President's Report on 2018-2019 Activities to the WFDF Congress

Alutaguse, Ida-Virumaa, Estonia

Sunday, August 25 2019

Robert "Nob" Rauch

WFDF President

International Federation
recognised by the



INTERNATIONAL
OLYMPIC
COMMITTEE



Global Association
of International
Sports Federations

- Development focus on Africa, Asia and South America shows success.
- Structures consolidated with new Sport for All and Development Commission.
- Successful Development Programme with IOC financial support conducted showing sustainable impact.



WFDF 100+ membership project targets 100th Member association by end of 2020.
Addition of French, Portuguese and Spanish languages to programmes



WFDF sanctioned Events



- Split WUC Masters away and add WMUC to portfolio.
- Change U23 to U24.
- Add Beach Ultimate events – continental.
- Created WTDGC Disc Golf.



- Flagship events in 2018: WU24, WUCC, WJUC, and WMUC with 900, 2,900, 669, and 1,700 athletes, respectively, a total of over 6,100 competitive athletes at WFDF World Championships in 2018.



WFDF Sanctioned Events (cont.)



WFDF Events 2018 / 2019 / 2020

| Date | Event | Event Title | Location | Teams | Players | Countries | DIV |
|------------------------------------------------|-------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------|---------|-----------|-----------------------------|
| Jan 2018 Sat 7th - Sat 13th | WU24 | WFDF 2018 World Under-24 Ultimate Championships | Perth, AUS | 41 | 900 | 21 | MU24, WU24, XU24 |
| July 2018 Sat 14th - Sat 21st | WUCC | WFDF 2018 World Ultimate Club Championships | Cincinnati, USA | 128 | 2,900 | 36 | M, W, X |
| July/August 2018 Sat 29th Jul - Sat 4th Aug | WMUCC | WFDF 2018 World Masters Ultimate Club Championships | Winnipeg, CAN | 72 | 1,700 | 13 | MM, MW, MX, GMM |
| Aug 2018 Sat 19th - Sat 25th | WJUC | WFDF 2018 World Junior Ultimate Championships | Watloo, CAN | 31 | 669 | 18 | M U20, W U20 |
| May 2019 Mon 6th- Sat 11th | EBUC | WFDF 2019 European Beach Ultimate Championships in association with BULA | Praia da Rocha, Portimão, POR | 88 | 1,300 | 21 | M,W,X, MM, MW,MX, GMM, GGMM |
| June 2019 Thur 13th - Sun 16th | AOBUC | WFDF 2019 Asia Oceanic Beach Ultimate Championships in association with BULA | Shirahama, Wakayama, JPN | 40 | 594 | 10 | M,W,X |
| June 2019 Fri 14th - Mon 17th | WMUCC | WFDF 2019 All Africa Ultimate Championships | Johannesburg, RSA | 9 | 150 | 5 | X |
| July 2019 Mon 8th - Sat 13th | WOC | WFDF 2019 World Overall Championships | Richmond, Virginia USA | - | 100 | 5 | Individual |
| July 2019 Sat 13th - Sat 20th | WU24 | WFDF 2019 World Under24 Ultimate Championships | Heidelberg, GER | 51 | 1100 | 29 | M,W,X |
| July 2019 Tue 23rd - Sat 27th | AOUGC | WFDF 2019 Asia Oceanic Ultimate & Guts Championships | Shanghai, CHN | 25 + 5 | 537 | 12 | M,W,X, Guts |
| Aug 2019 Wed 21st - Sat 24th | WTDGC | WFDF 2019 World Team Disc Golf Championships | Alutaguse, EST | 17 | 150 | 17 | World team - 6 players |
| November 2019 Sun 3rd - Fri 8th | PAUC | WFDF 2019 Pan American Ultimate Championships | Florida, USA | 72 | 1,584 | 13 | M,W,X, MX |
| July 2020 Sat 11th - Sat 18th | WUGC | WFDF 2020 World Ultimate & Guts Championships | Leeuwarden, NED | 104 | 2,288 | 52 | M,W,X |
| July 2020 Sat 18th - Sat 25th | WJUC | WFDF 2020 World Junior Ultimate Championships | Malmö, SWE | 45 | 990 | 30 | M U20, W U20 |
| Sept 2020 Sat 5th -Sat 12th | WMUC | WFDF 2020 World Masters Ultimate Championships | Gold Coast, AUS | 50 | 1,100 | 19 | MM,MW,MX, GMM |

- Bylaws' revision Task Force in 2017 to better and fully reflect Olympic Movement and Olympic Agenda 2020 requirements
- Bylaws adopted in 2018 with additional revisions on representation matters and gender equality in decision making bodies and governance of FD sports on a national level by MNAs.
- Developed and released new Strategic Plan for 2019-2024
- Advisory Council maintained.
- Currently have 7 women on Board of Directors of 18 (39%).
- Athletes representation strengthened – elections 2018.
- Sustainability Officer appointed / assessment conducted at WCBU.
- New policies on transgender (done) and concussion / protection of athletes (WiP) with Athletes safeguarding policies.
- Developed and adopted GDPR policy and remain in compliance
- Disc licensing policy updated and financial policies adopted
- Gender equality: Women in Sport Commission refurbished with first gender equality workshop held at WUCC in 2018; achieved full gender equality at WUCC with team numbers; AOUCG 2019 workshop held



GAISF Governance Survey



- Ranked #3 of 54 in GAISF governance survey among ARISF/AIMS IFs
- Sport accepted for GAISF World Urban Games (Freestyle).
- dot.sport project joined



How your IF compares with all 54 IFs



Strengths

- The WFDF's performance would be competitive with a quite a few Olympic IFs
- Generally consistent all-round
- A good range of information is published, including financial reports and Congress documents

TV Broadcast/Social Media figures



Recent Viewership Data for Flying Disc Sports (Ultimate and Disc Golf)

- More than 130 million views of flying disc videos in 2018 across all disciplines across all
- platforms: social media (FB, Twitter, YouTube, Instagram) and broadcast television.

YouTube viewership of WFDF Videos

- 2018 21,589,625 minutes, with an average engagement of 14:46

Twitter impressions around World Championship events (Ultimate only)

- June 2016 510.6K (World Ultimate and Guts Championships, London)
- June 2017 100.3K (World Championships of Beach Ultimate, Royan, France)
- July 2018 694.2K (World Championships of Club Ultimate, Ohio, USA)

Television

- 2017 150,000 HH (Mixed Finals, USA Ultimate Nationals, ESPN2)

AUDL (American Ultimate Disc League: www.theaudl.com)

- 2018 20M views

21.59
million

In 2018, viewers watched **21,589,625** minutes of WFDF videos on YouTube. Average watch time was 14:46.

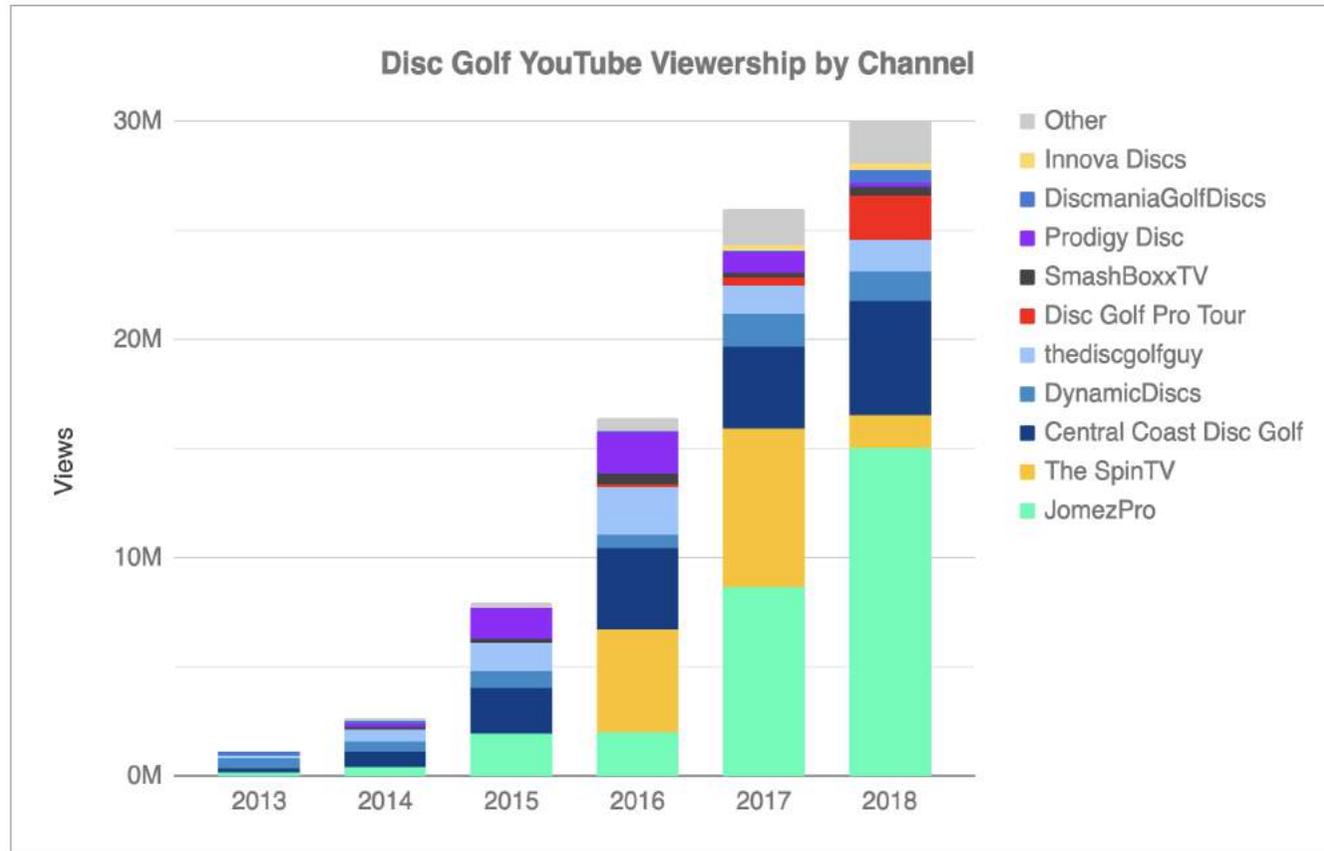
+ 5,000
+ 1,300
+ 5,100

Across all platforms (top to bottom, Facebook, Twitter, Instagram), WFDF social media grew its audience.

TV Broadcast/Social Media figures (Cont.)



Disc Golf viewership



Eleven (11) Worldwide WFDF Events in 2019 and 2020

Distribution outlets to include

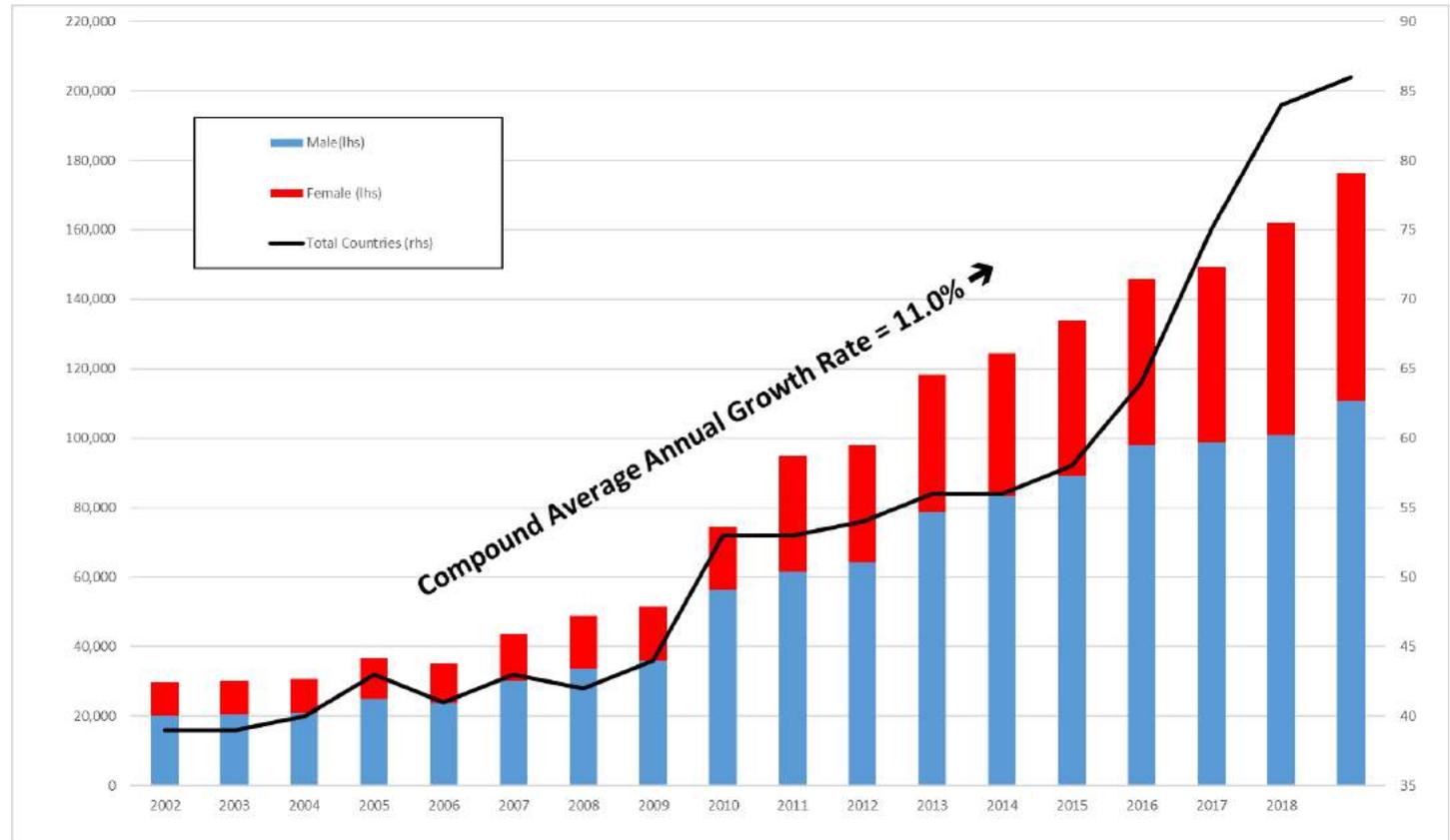
- www.OlympicChannel.com
 - www.theworldgames.org/channel
 - www.youtube.com/WFDFChannel
 - www.facebook.com/worldflyingdisc
 - Twitter: @WorldFlyingDisc
 - Instagram: worldflyingdisc
 - www.Ultiworld.com
 - www.Fanseat.com
- Eleven major WFDF events in worldwide in 2019 and 2020 with Finals streaming on (OlympicChannel.com); USA Ultimate has full slate of annual events on ESPNU and online
 - In the USA, over 800 College teams compete yearly; youth segments in Middle and High Schools are growing the fastest
 - More than 1,500,000 online viewers during the 2 major events in 2016 & 2017 (World Ultimate Championships and World Beach Ultimate Championships)
 - The 2017 USA Ultimate Nationals telecast delivered 150,000 HH (62,000 in the target demo) of the Mixed Finals on ESPN2 (Source: Nielsen)

- Attended OC workshop in Madrid in October 2017 and met with OC Leaders at SAC 2018 in Bangkok.
- Intensified cooperation - Broadcast at WUCC 2018.
- Use of other OC services under discussion.



WFDF Annual Census of Member Countries and their Elite Player Membership: 2002-2019

| Year | Male (lhs) | Female (lhs) | Total Countries | Summary M+F | % Female |
|------------------------------|------------|--------------|-----------------|-------------------|----------|
| 2002 | 20,169 | 9,616 | 39 | 29,785 | 32.3% |
| 2003 | 20,577 | 9,703 | 39 | 30,280 | 32.0% |
| 2004 | 20,984 | 9,790 | 40 | 30,774 | 31.8% |
| 2005 | 24,911 | 12,004 | 43 | 36,915 | 32.5% |
| 2006 | 23,825 | 11,291 | 41 | 35,116 | 32.2% |
| 2007 | 30,291 | 13,427 | 43 | 43,718 | 30.7% |
| 2008 | 33,824 | 15,048 | 42 | 48,872 | 30.8% |
| 2009 | 35,750 | 15,868 | 44 | 51,618 | 30.7% |
| 2010 | 56,295 | 18,135 | 53 | 74,430 | 24.4% |
| 2011 | 61,482 | 33,584 | 53 | 95,066 | 35.3% |
| 2012 | 64,409 | 33,729 | 54 | 98,138 | 34.4% |
| 2013 | 78,755 | 39,584 | 56 | 118,339 | 33.4% |
| 2014 | 83,468 | 41,020 | 56 | 124,488 | 33.0% |
| 2015 | 88,992 | 44,792 | 58 | 133,784 | 33.5% |
| 2016 | 97,998 | 47,948 | 64 | 145,946 | 32.9% |
| 2017 | 98,745 | 50,603 | 75 | 149,348 | 33.9% |
| 2018 | 100,901 | 61,288 | 84 | 162,189 | 37.8% |
| 2019 | 110,817 | 65,317 | 86 | 176,134 | 37.1% |
| | | | | | |
| Compound Average Growth Rate | | | 11.0% | from 2002 to 2019 | |
| | | | 8.2% | from 2002 to 2009 | |
| | | | 13.1% | from 2009 to 2019 | |
| | | | 8.0% | from 2011 to 2019 | |



WFDF Sponsors



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Always more to do!

International Federation
recognised by the



INTERNATIONAL
OLYMPIC
COMMITTEE



Contact: nob.rauch@wfdf.org

WFDF CONGRESS 2019: Report by the Executive Director Volker Bernardi

Universality:

Generally, the WFDF membership has seen a tremendous growth since 2018. The number of member national association has increased to 86 with the acceptance of Afghanistan, Palestine, Islamic Republic of Iran, Jordan, Brunei, Bahrain, Sri Lanka, Malta, US Virgin Islands, Kazakhstan, Bulgaria, Malawi (under approval). The next prospects are Cayman Islands for which we will ask for Congress approval soon and Albania. The WFDF flagship events have seen a consistent number of approximately 35-40 countries playing, as was the case in WUCC 2018 and WUGC 2016 already. The positive aspect is that player figures have consistently been growing since 2011.

NOC recognition of NFs increased to 17:

WFDF counts now 17 member national associations which are recognized by their National Olympic Committees (NOCs): Afghanistan, Croatia, Czech Republic, Finland, France, Hong Kong China, Hungary, Japan, Luxemburg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Slovakia, Sweden, Switzerland, Chinese Taipei, United States of America.

Multisport Games and international cooperation:

WFDF has achieved FISU recognition and signed a Memorandum of Understanding which eventually will allow us to host World University Championships. Likewise, we keep now a signed MoU with the International School Sport Federation (ISF). The 1st World School Sport Championships 2019 were in Le Mans (FRA). WFDF has got Flying Disc added to the World Masters Games (WMG) in Kansai 2021. In Freestyle we were accepted for the GAISF World Urban Games 2019 in Budapest (HUN). We continue to represent a flagship event of TWG at the IWGA World Games and achieved an increase from 6 to 8 teams in 2021 in Birmigham (USA). WFDF was accepted by TAFISA to their World Sport for All Games 2020 in Lisbon (POR). On international cooperation we have established a TAFISA working path on Sport for all and active Society. We had an IOC - WFDF Cooperation on Sustainability case study at the IF Forum 2017 and signed a MoU with IFA as role model for other IFs. WFDF attended the IOC - IUCN and UNFCCC workshops and joined the IOC workgroup, additionally we keep a close cooperation with the IPC on Paraspports - classification/rules.

Anti-Doping:

WFDF submitted the WADA Code compliance questionnaire in 2017 and received an Corrective Action Report (CAR) in 2018 to establish a Corrective Action Plan (CAP) which was executed in 2018. The 2018 Test Distribution Plan operations were kept flawless. We operate improved MADC and TUEC teams and procedures. Education is still our main target to reduce testing. We experienced modifications in 2019 through new rules laid upon us by WADA. We target a cooperation with the International Testing Agency (ITA) to provide some services.

WFDF cooperation with members:

WFDF has brought in an Administrative Coordinator and an Event Coordinator and added them to the staff. New members coming from near and middle East with different cultural background and conditions are more and more considered with Africa being another example. We underline that we operate a thorough and diligent WFDF procedure for admission of new members. The future will bring a need for cooperation, e.g. in Anti-Doping matters. We have seen big IT Upgrades in 2019: new web site, updates of registrations systems, rules accreditations, score reporting, etc. This means an ever increasing demand and needs additional resources.

Status of WFDF Commissions and new WFDF officers:

The number of WFDF Commissions was increased to meet demands from international partners and the Flying Disc community: we have now an IT Committee and a University and School Sport Commission. Many Commissions have undergone a major revamp within the membership. We have also added a number of WFDF Officers and Delegates to our volunteers: Sustainability Officer, Athletes' Safeguarding Officer, Data Protection Officer (DPO) and are looking for an Integrity Officer and Anti-Doping Ambassadors.

World Flying Disc Federation 2019 Annual Census



World Flying Disc Federation - 2019 Census



| Member Status | | ECONOMIC OVERVIEW | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------------|------------------|
| Country | WFDF Member Association Status | Turnover (US\$) | # Paid Staff | Charge Dues? | Players' Fees? | # Board members | Women on Board | # Board meetings p.a. | Publish Minutes? |
| Afghanistan | Regular | \$0 | 0 | No | Yes | 12 | 4 | 4 | Yes |
| Argentina | Regular | \$1,650 | 0 | Yes | No | 10 | 3 | 8 | Yes |
| Armenia | Regular | \$5,000 | 4 | No | No | 8 | 4 | 12 | Yes |
| Australia | Regular | \$300,000 | 3 | No | Yes | 8 | 7 | 12 | No |
| Austria | Regular | \$0 | 0.25 | Yes | Yes | 6 | 0 | 20 | Yes |
| Belgium | Regular | \$25,000 | 0 | Yes | Yes | 6 | 2 | 5 | Yes |
| Bolivia | Regular | \$843 | 0 | No | Yes | 5 | 1 | 6 | No |
| Brazil | Regular | \$2,000 | 0 | No | Yes | 5 | 2 | 9 | Yes |
| Brunei | Regular | \$0 | 0 | No | No | 7 | 4 | 0 | No |
| Canada | Regular | \$702,767 | 5 | Yes | Yes | 8 | 3 | 11 | No |
| Chinese Taipei | Regular | \$40,000 | 1 | Yes | Yes | 21 | 7 | 6 | Yes |
| Colombia | Regular | \$48 | 0.5 | Yes | Yes | 4 | 1 | 8 | No |
| Czech Republic | Regular | \$35,000 | 0.5 | Yes | Yes | 3 | 1 | 5 | Yes |
| Denmark | Regular | \$47,000 | 0.5 | Yes | Yes | 6 | 1 | 8 | Yes |
| Dominican Republic | Regular | \$3,796 | 0 | Yes | Yes | 7 | 4 | 5 | Yes |
| Egypt | Regular | \$1,350 | 0 | Yes | Yes | 4 | 0 | 6 | No |
| Estonia | Regular | \$0 | 0 | Yes | No | 5 | 2 | 2 | Yes |
| Finland | Regular | \$130,000 | 0.5 + 0.25 | Yes | Yes | 6 | 4 | 5 | No |
| France | Regular | \$380,000 | 3 | Yes | No | 20 | 8 | 4 | Yes |
| Georgia | Regular | \$3,745 | 4 | Yes | No | 4 | 1 | 4 | Yes |
| Germany | Regular | \$67,000 | 1.25 | Yes | Yes | 5 | 0 | 12 | No |
| Great Britain | Regular | \$500,000 | 5.4 | Yes | Yes | 13 | 4 | 8 | No |
| Guam | Regular | \$5,000 | 0 | No | Yes | 3 | 1 | 1 | No |
| Hong Kong | Regular | \$50,000 | 0 | Yes | Yes | 11 | 2 | 6 | Yes |
| Hungary | Regular | \$12,000 | 2 | Yes | Yes | 8 | 1 | 12 | Yes |
| India | Regular | \$57,500 | 2 | Yes | Yes | 4 | 2 | 48 | Yes |
| Ireland | Regular | \$48,000 | 0 | Yes | Yes | 10 | | 6 | No |
| Israel | Regular | \$160,000 | 2 | Yes | Yes | 6 | 2 | 8 | No |
| Italy | Regular | \$11,156 | 0 | Yes | Yes | 11 | 2 | 6 | No |
| Japan | Regular | \$1,500,000 | 3.4 | Yes | Yes | 14 | 2 | 2 | Yes |
| Latvia | Regular | \$33,000 | 0 | Yes | Yes | 5 | 2 | 5 | Yes |
| Lithuania | Regular | \$9,000 | 0 | Yes | Yes | 9 | 3 | 2 | Yes |
| Luxembourg | Regular | \$500 | 0 | Yes | No | 3 | 1 | 6 | Yes |
| Malaysia | Regular | \$7,370 | 0 | Yes | Yes | 6 | 1 | 6 | No |
| Mexico | Regular | \$21,000 | 5 | No | Yes | 16 | 4 | 6 | Yes |
| Netherlands | Regular | \$97,500 | 0 | Yes | Yes | 4 | 2 | 2 | No |
| New Zealand | Regular | \$27,800 | 0.5 | No | Yes | 6 | 4 | 6 | Yes |
| Norway | Regular | \$56,000 | 1 | No | Yes | 5 | 3 | 5 | Yes |
| Panama | Regular | \$15,000 | 0 | No | Yes | 7 | 3 | 9 | No |
| People's Republic of China | Regular | \$1,500 | 0 | Yes | No | 8 | 2 | 12 | No |
| Philippines | Regular | \$500 | 0 | Yes | Yes | 5 | 2 | 3 | No |
| Poland | Regular | \$4,740 | 0 | No | Yes | 4 | 0 | 2 | Yes |
| Portugal | Regular | \$13,000 | 0 | Yes | Yes | 5 | 0 | 4 | No |
| Qatar | Regular | \$500 | 0 | No | Yes | 3 | 2 | 0 | No |
| Republic of Korea | Regular | \$20,000 | 0 | Yes | Yes | 4 | 2 | 10 | Yes |
| Russia | Regular | \$3,000 | 1 | No | No | 5 | 0 | 4 | Yes |
| Singapore | Regular | \$40,000 | 0 | Yes | Yes | 7 | 2 | 4 | No |
| Slovakia | Regular | \$41,600 | 0 | Yes | Yes | 3 | 0 | 5 | Yes |
| Slovenia | Regular | \$5,083 | 0 | Yes | Yes | 3 | 1 | 10 | No |
| South Africa | Regular | \$4,450 | 0.5 | Yes | Yes | 5 | 1 | 6 | Yes |
| Spain | Regular | \$24,965 | 0 | Yes | Yes | 3 | 2 | 17 | No |
| Sweden | Regular | \$300,000 | 1 | Yes | Yes | 5 | 1 | 12 | Yes |
| Switzerland | Regular | \$80,000 | 0.1 | Yes | Yes | 5 | 2 | 1 | |
| Turkey | Regular | \$900 | 0 | Yes | No | 5 | 1 | 4 | No |
| Uganda | Regular | \$500 | 0 | Yes | Yes | 9 | 3 | 6 | Yes |
| Ukraine | Regular | \$1,600 | 0 | Yes | No | 5 | 1 | 1 | No |
| UAE | Regular | \$0 | 0 | No | No | 0 | 0 | 0 | No |
| Uruguay | Regular | \$700 | 0 | No | No | 6 | 1 | 6 | No |
| USA Ultimate | Regular | \$4,574,745 | 20.5 | Yes | Yes | 13 | 6 | 4 | Yes |
| FPA - USA | Regular | \$10,900 | 0 | Yes | Yes | 8 | 2 | 12 | No |
| GPA - USA | Regular | \$1,500 | 0 | No | Yes | 7 | 0 | 5 | Yes |
| Venezuela | Regular | \$0 | 0 | No | No | 5 | 2 | 2 | No |
| Subtotal Regular | | \$9,486,208 | 67 | | | 424 | 131 | 426 | |
| Bahrain | Provisional | \$0 | 0 | No | No | 5 | 1 | 1 | No |
| Belarus | Provisional | \$2,000 | 0 | Yes | No | 6 | 1 | 6 | yes |
| Bulgaria | Provisional | \$2,400 | 0 | No | No | 3 | 1 | 1 | No |
| Cambodia | Provisional | \$0 | 0 | Yes | Yes | 5 | 2 | 4 | Yes |
| Chile | Provisional | \$0 | 0 | No | No | 3 | 0 | 12 | Yes |
| Costa Rica | Provisional | \$3,600 | 0 | No | Yes | 5 | 2 | 8 | No |
| Croatia | Provisional | \$1,050 | 0 | Yes | No | 5 | 2 | 2 | Yes |
| D.R.Congo | Provisional | \$300 | 0 | No | No | 7 | 2 | 4 | No |
| Jordan | Provisional | \$15,000 | 0 | No | Yes | 3 | 0 | 4 | Once a year |
| Kazakhstan | Provisional | \$0 | 0 | No | No | 6 | 3 | 12 | Yes |
| Kenya | Provisional | \$0 | 0 | No | Yes | 15 | 5 | 1 | Yes |
| Lebanon | Provisional | \$0 | 0 | No | No | 8 | 2 | 10 | Yes |
| Malta | Provisional | \$500 | 0 | No | No | 5 | 2 | 6 | No |
| Palestine | Provisional | \$3,000 | 0 | No | Yes | 5 | 2 | 12 | Yes |
| Republic of Moldova | Provisional | \$0 | 0 | No | No | 3 | 0 | 1 | No |
| Sri Lanka | Provisional | \$0 | 0 | No | No | 3 | 1 | 0 | No |
| United Republic of Tanzania | Provisional | \$2,000 | 0 | No | Yes | 6 | 2 | 2 | Yes |
| Thailand | Provisional | \$12,000 | 0.5 | Yes | Yes | 14 | 5 | 6 | Yes |
| US Virgin Islands | Provisional | \$3,400 | 0 | No | No | 4 | 2 | 4 | No |
| Subtotal Provisional | | \$45,250 | 1 | | | 111 | 35 | 96 | |
| TOTAL MEMBERS | | \$9,531,458 | 68 | | | 535 | 166 | 522 | |

World Flying Disc Federation - 2019 Census



| Member Status | DEVELOPMENT | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|----------------|-------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| Country | WFDF Member Association Status | Coach Training? | If no, want coach training? | If yes, share materials? | SOTG Training? | Women's programs? | Youth programs? | Sustainability programs? |
| Afghanistan | Regular | - | Yes | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Argentina | Regular | No | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No |
| Armenia | Regular | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | No |
| Australia | Regular | Yes | - | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Austria | Regular | Yes | - | - | No | No | No | No |
| Belgium | Regular | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | No |
| Bolivia | Regular | No | Yes | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Brazil | Regular | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Brunei | Regular | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Canada | Regular | Yes | - | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | No |
| Chinese Taipei | Regular | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Colombia | Regular | No | Yes | Yes | No | No | No | No |
| Czech Republic | Regular | Yes | Yes | No | No | No | Yes | No |
| Denmark | Regular | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | No |
| Dominican Republic | Regular | No | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | Yes |
| Egypt | Regular | No | Yes | Yes | No | Yes | No | Yes |
| Estonia | Regular | No | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No |
| Finland | Regular | No | Yes | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| France | Regular | Yes | - | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Georgia | Regular | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Germany | Regular | Yes | - | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | No |
| Great Britain | Regular | Yes | - | - | No | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Guam | Regular | No | Yes | Yes | No | No | No | Yes |
| Hong Kong | Regular | No | Yes | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Hungary | Regular | Yes | - | Yes | Yes | No | Yes | Yes |
| India | Regular | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | No |
| Ireland | Regular | Yes | - | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Israel | Regular | Yes | - | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | No |
| Italy | Regular | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Japan | Regular | Yes | - | Yes | Yes | No | Yes | Yes |
| Latvia | Regular | No | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | Yes |
| Lithuania | Regular | No | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | Yes |
| Luxembourg | Regular | No | Yes | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Malaysia | Regular | No | Yes | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | No |
| Mexico | Regular | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | Yes | No |
| Netherlands | Regular | Yes | - | - | No | No | Yes | No |
| New Zealand | Regular | Yes | - | Yes | No | No | Yes | Yes |
| Norway | Regular | Yes | - | Yes | No | No | Yes | Yes |
| Panama | Regular | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| People's Republic of China | Regular | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Philippines | Regular | No | Yes | Yes | No | No | No | Yes |
| Poland | Regular | Yes | - | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Portugal | Regular | No | Yes | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Qatar | Regular | No | No | No | No | No | No | No |
| Republic of Korea | Regular | No | Yes | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Russia | Regular | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | Yes | No |
| Singapore | Regular | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Slovakia | Regular | No | Yes | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | No |
| Slovenia | Regular | Yes | - | Yes | No | No | No | No |
| South Africa | Regular | No | Yes | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | No |
| Spain | Regular | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes |
| Sweden | Regular | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Switzerland | Regular | Yes | - | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Turkey | Regular | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | No |
| Uganda | Regular | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Ukraine | Regular | No | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | Yes |
| UAE | Regular | No | No | Yes | No | No | No | No |
| Uruguay | Regular | No | - | - | No | No | - | - |
| USA Ultimate | Regular | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| FPA - USA | Regular | No | Yes | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | No |
| GPA - USA | Regular | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | Yes | No |
| Venezuela | Regular | No | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Bahrain | Provisional | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Belarus | Provisional | No | Yes | Yes | No | No | No | No |
| Bulgaria | Provisional | Yes | - | Yes | No | No | Yes | No |
| Cambodia | Provisional | No | Yes | Yes | No | No | No | No |
| Chile | Provisional | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Costa Rica | Provisional | No | Yes | Yes | No | No | No | No |
| Croatia | Provisional | No | Yes | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| D.R.Congo | Provisional | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | Yes | No |
| Jordan | Provisional | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Kazakhstan | Provisional | Yes | - | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | No |
| Kenya | Provisional | No | No | - | No | No | Yes | No |
| Lebanon | Provisional | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | No |
| Malta | Provisional | No | No | No | Yes | No | Yes | No |
| Palestine | Provisional | No | Yes | - | Yes | Yes | Yes | - |
| Republic of Moldova | Provisional | No | Yes | - | No | Yes | Yes | No |
| Romania | Provisional | No | No | Yes | No | No | No | No |
| Sri Lanka | Provisional | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Thailand | Provisional | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| United Republic of Tanzania | Provisional | No | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No |
| US Virgin Islands | Provisional | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |

World Flying Disc Federation - 2019 Census



| Member Status | RECOGNITION BY OUTSIDE ORGANIZATIONS | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | Country | WFDF Member Association Status | National Government | Government funding | NOC | Paralympic NOC | Regional Organization | Other |
| Regular | Afghanistan | Regular | Yes | | AOC .atc.... | N/A | UAY , GAF , USFA, UN Peace and Sport | Teen Milion Disc , Found For NGOs , |
| Regular | Argentina | Regular | No | | | | Confederación Argentina de Deportes | |
| Regular | Armenia | Regular | Yes | | | | | |
| Regular | Australia | Regular | Yes | \$0 | N/A | N/A | Asia Ultimate (I think) | NIL |
| Regular | Austria | Regular | Yes | | | | BSO - Bundes Sport Organisation | |
| Regular | Belgium | Regular | No | | | Vlaamse SportFederatie | FROS Multisportfederatie | Studentensportfederatie VSSF |
| Regular | Bolivia | Regular | No | | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Regular | Brazil | Regular | No | | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Regular | Brunei | Regular | | | | | | |
| Regular | Canada | Regular | No | | | | | Coaching Association of Canada, True Sport, Sports Matters Group |
| Regular | Chinese Taipei | Regular | Yes | \$13,000 | Chinese Taipei Olympic Committee | | Asia Flying Disc Federation | |
| Regular | Colombia | Regular | No | | N.A | N.A | N.A | N.A |
| Regular | Czech Republic | Regular | Yes | \$13,600 | Czech Olympic Comittee | - | - | - |
| Regular | Denmark | Regular | No | | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Regular | Dominican Republic | Regular | Yes | | N/A | N/A | Ministerio de Deportes | N/A |
| Regular | Egypt | Regular | No | | | | MENA Ultimate Federation | MENA Ultimate Federation |
| Regular | Estonia | Regular | Yes | | EOK | | | |
| Regular | Finland | Regular | Yes | \$30,000 | The Finnish Olympic Committee | | The Finnish Olympic Committee | |
| Regular | France | Regular | Yes | \$0 | French National Olympic and Sports Comittee (CNOSF) | No | No | PDGA/PDGA Europe/EFDF/EUF/EDGF |
| Regular | Georgia | Regular | Yes | \$3,745 | Ministry of Sport and Culture | no | no | |
| Regular | Germany | Regular | No | | | | | NADA |
| Regular | Great Britain | Regular | Yes | \$0 | UK Sport | | | Sport & Recreation Alliance, Youth Sport Trust |
| Regular | Guam | Regular | No | \$0 | N/A | N/A | N/A | WFDF |
| Regular | Hong Kong | Regular | Yes | | Sports Federation & Olympic Committee of Hong Kong, China | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Regular | Hungary | Regular | Yes | \$10,000 | Nemzeti Versenysport Szövetség | | | |
| Regular | India | Regular | No | | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Regular | Ireland | Regular | No | | | | | Federation of Irish Sport |
| Regular | Israel | Regular | Yes | \$45,000 | | | | AYELET federation |
| Regular | Italy | Regular | No | | | | | |
| Regular | Japan | Regular | Yes | \$60,000 | Japanese Olympic Committee | | Japan Sport Association(JSPO) | Japan Anti-Doping Agency (JADA), JAPAN World Games Association (JWGA) , National Recreation Association of Japan (NRAJ), Japan Association for University Athletics and Sport (UNIVAS) |
| Regular | Latvia | Regular | Yes | \$20,000 | - | - | Latvijas Sporta federāciju padome; Latvijas Komandu sporta spēļu asociācija | - |
| Regular | Lithuania | Regular | No | | | | | |
| Regular | Malaysia | Regular | Yes | \$0 | | | | |
| Regular | Mexico | Regular | No | | | | | |
| Regular | Netherlands | Regular | No | | | | | NOC*NSF |
| Regular | New Zealand | Regular | Yes | \$0 | No | NO | No | NA |
| Regular | Norway | Regular | Yes | | The Norwegian Olympic and Paralympic Committee | The Norwegian Olympic and Paralympic Committee | | |
| Regular | Panama | Regular | Yes | | | | | |
| Regular | People's Republic of China | Regular | Yes | | CLSAC (China Leisure Sports Administration Center) | NA | | AFDF |
| Regular | Philippines | Regular | No | | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Regular | Poland | Regular | No | | | | Polish Nonolympic Sports Association | |
| Regular | Portugal | Regular | Yes | | | | | |
| Regular | Qatar | Regular | No | | | | | |
| Regular | Republic of Korea | Regular | No | | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Regular | Russia | Regular | No | | | | | Russian Student Sport Soyuz |
| Regular | Singapore | Regular | No | | Sports Singapore | n/a | AFDF | n/a |
| Regular | Slovakia | Regular | Yes | \$37,200 | Slovensky olympijsky a sportovy vybor | | | |
| Regular | Slovenia | Regular | Yes | \$0 | Olympic Committee of Slovenia, Association of Sports Federations | / | / | / |
| Regular | South Africa | Regular | No | | | | | |
| Regular | Spain | Regular | Yes | \$0 | | | | |
| Regular | Sweden | Regular | Yes | \$250,000 | The Swedish Olympic Committee | - | The Swedish Sports Confederation | - |
| Regular | Switzerland | Regular | Yes | \$4,000 | Swiss Olympic | | | |
| Regular | Turkey | Regular | No | | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Regular | Uganda | Regular | Yes | | Uganda Olympic Committee | | National Council of Sports | WFDF and AAFDF |
| Regular | Ukraine | Regular | Yes | \$1,800 | | | Sports Committee of Ukraine | |
| Regular | UAE | Regular | No | | | | | |
| Regular | Uruguay | Regular | | | | | | |
| Regular | USA Ultimate | Regular | Yes | \$0 | USOPC | | | |
| Regular | FPA - USA | Regular | No | \$0 | N/A | N/A | N/A | WFDF |
| Regular | GPA - USA | Regular | | | | | | |
| Regular | Venezuela | Regular | No | \$0 | no | no | no | no |
| Subtotal Regular Members | | | | \$488,345 | | | | |
| Provisional | Bahrain | Provisional | No | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Provisional | Belarus | Provisional | No | | NOC of the Republic of Belarus | | | |
| Provisional | Bulgaria | Provisional | No | | | | | |
| Provisional | Cambodia | Provisional | No | | none | none | none | none |
| Provisional | Chile | Provisional | Yes | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Provisional | Costa Rica | Provisional | No | | | | | |
| Provisional | Croatia | Provisional | Yes | | Croatian Olympic Committee | | | |
| Provisional | D.R.Congo | Provisional | Yes | | | | | |
| Provisional | Jordan | Provisional | No | | | | Middle East and North Africa Flying Disc Federation | |
| Provisional | Kazakhstan | Provisional | Yes | | | | | |
| Provisional | Kenya | Provisional | No | 0 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Provisional | Lebanon | Provisional | No | | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Provisional | Luxembourg | Provisional | Yes | | Comité Olympique et Sportif Luxembourgeois (COSL) | | | |
| Provisional | Malta | Provisional | No | | | | | |
| Provisional | Palestine | Provisional | No | | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Provisional | Republic of Moldova | Provisional | No | | | | | |
| Provisional | Romania | Provisional | | | | | | |
| Provisional | Sri Lanka | Provisional | No | | | | | |
| Provisional | United Republic of Tanzania | Provisional | Yes | | NA | NA | NA | NATIONAL SPORT COUNCIL OF TANZANIA |
| Provisional | Thailand | Provisional | Yes | 0 | No | No | No | Sport Authority of Thailand |
| Provisional | US Virgin Islands | Provisional | No | | Applying to USVI Olympic federation | | | |
| Subtotal Provisional Members | | | | \$0 | | | | |
| TOTAL MEMBERS | | | | \$488,345 | | | | |

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| Member Status | Country | WFDF Member Association Status | MEDIA COVERAGE OF EVENTS | | |
|---------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|
| | | | Dedicated broadcast television coverage of a game/tournament | Broadcast television coverage with short clips from a game/tournament | Internet coverage |
| Regular | Afghanistan | Regular | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Regular | Argentina | Regular | - | - | Yes |
| Regular | Armenia | Regular | - | - | Yes |
| Regular | Armenia | Regular | - | - | Yes |
| Regular | Australia | Regular | - | - | Yes |
| Regular | Austria | Regular | - | - | Yes |
| Regular | Belgium | Regular | - | - | Yes |
| Regular | Bolivia | Regular | - | Yes | Yes |
| Regular | Brazil | Regular | - | - | Yes |
| Regular | Brunei | Regular | - | - | - |
| Regular | Canada | Regular | - | - | Yes |
| Regular | Chinese Taipei | Regular | - | - | Yes |
| Regular | Colombia | Regular | - | - | Yes |
| Regular | Czech Republic | Regular | - | - | Yes |
| Regular | Denmark | Regular | - | - | Yes |
| Regular | Dominican Republic | Regular | - | - | - |
| Regular | Egypt | Regular | - | Yes | - |
| Regular | Estonia | Regular | - | - | Yes |
| Regular | Finland | Regular | Yes | - | Yes |
| Regular | France | Regular | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Regular | Georgia | Regular | - | Yes | - |
| Regular | Germany | Regular | - | - | Yes |
| Regular | Great Britain | Regular | - | - | Yes |
| Regular | Guam | Regular | - | - | Yes |
| Regular | Hong Kong | Regular | - | - | - |
| Regular | Hungary | Regular | - | - | - |
| Regular | India | Regular | - | - | Yes |
| Regular | Ireland | Regular | - | - | Yes |
| Regular | Israel | Regular | - | - | - |
| Regular | Italy | Regular | - | - | - |
| Regular | Japan | Regular | - | - | Yes |
| Regular | Latvia | Regular | - | - | Yes |
| Regular | Lithuania | Regular | - | - | Yes |
| Regular | Luxembourg | Regular | - | - | - |
| Regular | Malaysia | Regular | - | - | Yes |
| Regular | Mexico | Regular | - | - | Yes |
| Regular | Netherlands | Regular | - | - | - |
| Regular | New Zealand | Regular | - | - | Yes |
| Regular | Norway | Regular | - | - | Yes |
| Regular | Panama | Regular | - | - | - |
| Regular | People's Republic of China | Regular | - | - | Yes |
| Regular | Philippines | Regular | - | - | Yes |
| Regular | Poland | Regular | - | - | Yes |
| Regular | Portugal | Regular | - | - | - |
| Regular | Qatar | Regular | - | - | - |
| Regular | Republic of Korea | Regular | - | - | Yes |
| Regular | Russia | Regular | - | - | Yes |
| Regular | Singapore | Regular | - | - | - |
| Regular | Slovakia | Regular | - | - | - |
| Regular | Slovenia | Regular | - | Yes | Yes |
| Regular | South Africa | Regular | - | - | - |
| Regular | Spain | Regular | - | - | Yes |
| Regular | Sweden | Regular | - | Yes | Yes |
| Regular | Switzerland | Regular | - | - | Yes |
| Regular | Turkey | Regular | - | - | - |
| Regular | Uganda | Regular | - | Yes | - |
| Regular | Ukraine | Regular | - | Yes | Yes |
| Regular | UAE | Regular | - | - | - |
| Regular | Uruguay | Regular | - | - | - |
| Regular | USA Ultimate | Regular | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Regular | FPA - USA | Regular | - | - | Yes |
| Regular | GPA - USA | Regular | - | - | Yes |
| Regular | Venezuela | Regular | - | - | Yes |
| Provisional | Bahrain | Provisional | - | - | - |
| Provisional | Belarus | Provisional | - | - | Yes |
| Provisional | Bulgaria | Provisional | - | - | - |
| Provisional | Cambodia | Provisional | Yes | - | - |
| Provisional | Chile | Provisional | - | - | - |
| Provisional | Costa Rica | Provisional | - | Yes | Yes |
| Provisional | Croatia | Provisional | - | - | Yes |
| Provisional | D.R.Congo | Provisional | - | Yes | - |
| Provisional | Jordan | Provisional | - | - | Yes |
| Provisional | Kazakhstan | Provisional | - | - | Yes |
| Provisional | Kenya | Provisional | - | - | - |
| Provisional | Lebanon | Provisional | - | Yes | - |
| Provisional | Malta | Provisional | - | - | - |
| Provisional | Palestine | Provisional | - | - | Yes |
| Provisional | Republic of Moldova | Provisional | - | - | - |
| Provisional | Romania | Provisional | - | - | - |
| Provisional | Sri Lanka | Provisional | - | Yes | - |
| Provisional | Thailand | Provisional | - | - | Yes |
| Provisional | United Republic of Tanzania | Provisional | - | - | Yes |
| Provisional | US Virgin Islands | Provisional | - | - | - |

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| Member Status | | SPONSORSHIP | | | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Country | WFDF Member Association Status | Sponsor names | Non-disc Sponsors | Sponsor names | Non-tournament events? | If so, list? |
| Afghanistan | Regular | | No | | Yes | Conducting the Conference , Conducting of a Festival of Frisbee for Youths , Conducting of the Cleaning of the Environment, etc.. |
| Argentina | Regular | | No | | No | |
| Armenia | Regular | | No | | No | |
| Armenia | Regular | | No | | No | |
| Australia | Regular | Paladin - Uniforms Discraft - Discs | Yes | Australian Unity - Private Health Insurance Accident & Health International Underwriting - Corporate Travel Insurance | Yes | AFDA National Conference (Sep 2018) https://conference.ultimatefrisbee.org.au/ |
| Austria | Regular | | No | | Yes | Tag des Sports; Freizeit Messe Wien |
| Belgium | Regular | Lookfly | No | | Yes | |
| Bolivia | Regular | | No | | No | N/A |
| Brazil | Regular | | No | | No | NA |
| Brunei | Regular | | | | | |
| Canada | Regular | VC, Discraft, Layout Gloves | No | | Yes | Art Hawkins Great Canadian Ultimate Game, Ultimate Canada Conference, Bring Your Disc to Work Day |
| Chinese Taipei | Regular | ASICS | | KING CAR GROUP | No | |
| Colombia | Regular | | No | | No | |
| Czech Republic | Regular | | No | | No | |
| Denmark | Regular | VC/Lookfly | No | | No | |
| Dominican Republic | Regular | | No | | No | |
| Egypt | Regular | | No | | No | |
| Estonia | Regular | | No | | No | |
| Finland | Regular | | Yes | Omenahotels | No | |
| France | Regular | Force Sportswear LMI&FOX | Yes | Decathlon Pro | Yes | National School Sports Day |
| Georgia | Regular | | Yes | Ltd Sno | Yes | We make "Fun Starts" playing with discs in schools and at the events yearly conferences for DFV National Ultimate Coaches and for the DFV Educational Team |
| Germany | Regular | Eurodisc, Crosslap, Discmania | Yes | S&P Group | Yes | |
| Great Britain | Regular | Discraft | No | | No | |
| Guam | Regular | | Yes | Miller/Coors Jimmy Dee's Beach Bar | No | |
| Hong Kong | Regular | Yikun Discs, X-Com, Greatest Bag, Club Jr. | Yes | San Miguel, Tip Top Water | No | |
| Hungary | Regular | | Yes | Dorko (Hungarian sportclothes company) | Yes | Coaching workshops, Ultimate in Schools - Open conference for PE teachers |
| India | Regular | 91 Ultimate (91ultimate.com) Aria Discs (aria-discs.com) | No | | Yes | UPAI National Conference (May 17-19, 2019) Bangalore, India |
| Ireland | Regular | VC / Lookfly are our national team kit sponsors. | No | | Yes | Some discussion workshops were organised to help direct our national structures, including some women's development workshops. |
| Israel | Regular | | No | | Yes | Ultimate peace Summer Camp |
| Italy | Regular | | | | No | |
| Japan | Regular | | Yes | ITOCHU ENEX CO., LTD., SEKISUI CHEMICAL CO.,LTD. , | Yes | SOTG summit |
| Latvia | Regular | | No | | Yes | European youth ultimate culture camp |
| Lithuania | Regular | | Yes | JSC ARIMEX | No | |
| Luxembourg | Regular | | No | | No | |
| Malaysia | Regular | Trio Design and Marketing | No | | Yes | Beginner's Clinic in conjunction with National Sports Day |
| Mexico | Regular | Universe Point (cleats) End Zone (apparel) | No | | No | |
| Netherlands | Regular | Team TOC | No | | No | |
| New Zealand | Regular | DH Ultimate | Yes | STA Travel | Yes | New Zealand Ultimate Conference |
| Norway | Regular | | No | | No | |
| Panama | Regular | | No | | No | |
| People's Rep of China | Regular | | No | | No | |
| Philippines | Regular | Boon | No | | No | NA |
| Poland | Regular | VR Ultimate | No | | No | |
| Portugal | Regular | | No | | No | |
| Qatar | Regular | | No | | No | |
| Republic of Korea | Regular | Club Junior | No | | No | |
| Russia | Regular | LuckyGrass Sportswear Aerocker | No | | No | |
| Singapore | Regular | | No | | No | |
| Slovakia | Regular | | Yes | Nice Reply, Vcelco | No | |
| Slovenia | Regular | | No | | No | |
| South Africa | Regular | | No | | No | |
| Spain | Regular | FlipWear (https://www.flipwear.es/es/) | Yes | SportsWrap (https://sportswrap.es/) | Yes | Ultimate Peace Train-the-Trainer Sport-is-Party |
| Sweden | Regular | | No | | Yes | GURLS training camp |
| Switzerland | Regular | | No | | No | |
| Turkey | Regular | JordanRed - National Team Jerseys | No | | No | |
| Uganda | Regular | | No | | No | |
| Ukraine | Regular | | Yes | Morshinska, Ciklum | Yes | Approximately 20 master-classes and festivals for school teachers and kids in different cities of Ukraine |
| UAE | Regular | | No | | No | |
| Uruguay | Regular | | No | | | |
| USA Ultimate | Regular | Discraft, VC Ultimate, Spin, Friction Gloves, Kikko Socks, Five Ultimate, Breakmark | Yes | Wyndham Hotels, LIG Solutions, | Yes | USA Ultimate Affiliate & State-Based Organizers Convention, National Team Coaching Symposium, Competition Working Group Meeting, GUM Strategic Planning Meeting, GUM Ball (at the US Open Club Championships) |
| FPA - USA | Regular | Discraft, Discovering The World, Xdisc | No | | Yes | indirectly via numerous vendor support for special events including Gorilla in Munich, various school programs including Rovereto, IT, freestylers (most recent). The Spread The Jam youtube video program. These are all supported via the FPA Spread The Jam initiatives, providing support when folks apply. The FPA provides training and demos by local jammers, flyers, videos etc. |
| GPA - USA | Regular | | No | | Yes | Send discs to interested players, demos, etc. |
| Venezuela | Regular | none | No | none | Yes | ERIC PROGRAM - WFDF DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM - BULA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM |
| Bahrain | Provisional | | | | | |
| Belarus | Provisional | | No | | No | |
| Bulgaria | Provisional | | No | | No | |
| Cambodia | Provisional | | No | | Yes | Participation at Sports Days/Events at Schools Participation in Events dedication to the promotion of sports and healthier lifestyles. |
| Chile | Provisional | | No | | No | |
| Costa Rica | Provisional | | No | | No | |
| Croatia | Provisional | Savage sponsors the Volcanic Tournament (every year Memorial Day weekend) | No | | No | |
| D.R.Congo | Provisional | | No | | No | |
| Jordan | Provisional | | No | | No | |
| Kazakhstan | Provisional | | No | | No | |
| Kenya | Provisional | | No | | No | |
| Lebanon | Provisional | | No | | No | |
| Malta | Provisional | | No | | No | |
| Palestine | Provisional | International Sport Organization | No | | No | |
| Republic of Moldova | Provisional | | No | | Yes | hikes, friendly matches with regional teams, summer camps. |
| Romania | Provisional | | No | | No | |
| Sri Lanka | Provisional | | | | | |
| Tanzania | Provisional | | No | | No | |
| United Republic of Tanzania | Provisional | | No | | No | |
| US Virgin Islands | Provisional | Singha Corporation, Grandsport, Lion Thailand, Xcomsport | Yes | Singha Corporation | Yes | School Demo, Senior Club Demo, 5 boarder provinces harmony (sport for peace) disability demo |

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| Member Status | | COMMUNICATIONS | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------|---------------------|----------|---------------------|-----------------------|-----------|-------|----------|---------|-----------------------------------|
| Country | WFDF Member Association Status | Email | Direct mail by post | Web site | Newsletter/magazine | Face to face meetings | Telephone | Skype | Facebook | Twitter | Other |
| Afghanistan | Regular | Email | Direct mail by post | | | Face to face meetings | Telephone | | Facebook | | Viber Telegram , Whatsapp , IMO |
| Argentina | Regular | Email | Direct mail by post | Web site | | Face to face meetings | | Skype | Facebook | | |
| Armenia | Regular | | | | | Face to face meetings | Telephone | | Facebook | | |
| Australia | Regular | | | | | Face to face meetings | Telephone | | Facebook | | |
| Austria | Regular | Email | | Web site | Newsletter/magazine | | | | Facebook | Twitter | Instagram Snapchat |
| Belgium | Regular | Email | | Web site | | Face to face meetings | | | Facebook | | |
| Bolivia | Regular | Email | | Web site | | Face to face meetings | | Skype | Facebook | | Instagram |
| Brazil | Regular | | | | | Face to face meetings | Telephone | Skype | | | Whatsapp |
| Brunei | Regular | Email | | Web site | | Face to face meetings | | | Facebook | | |
| Canada | Regular | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chinese Taipei | Regular | Email | | Web site | | | | | | | WeChat, Weibo, QQ |
| Colombia | Regular | Email | | Web site | | Face to face meetings | | | Facebook | | |
| Czech Republic | Regular | Email | | | | | | | Facebook | | |
| Denmark | Regular | Email | | | | Face to face meetings | | Skype | Facebook | | Slack |
| Dominican Republic | Regular | Email | | Web site | | Face to face meetings | Telephone | | Facebook | | |
| Egypt | Regular | Email | | | | | | | | | whatsapp |
| Estonia | Regular | Email | | Web site | | | | | Facebook | Twitter | Instagram, Whatsapp |
| Finland | Regular | Email | | Web site | | | | | Facebook | | |
| France | Regular | Email | | Web site | | Face to face meetings | | Skype | Facebook | | |
| Georgia | Regular | Email | Direct mail by post | Web site | Newsletter/magazine | Face to face meetings | Telephone | Skype | Facebook | Twitter | Instagram + Software |
| Germany | Regular | Email | | Web site | | Face to face meetings | Telephone | Skype | Facebook | | |
| Great Britain | Regular | Email | | | | Face to face meetings | Telephone | | Facebook | | Whatsapp group messages |
| Guam | Regular | Email | Direct mail by post | Web site | Newsletter/magazine | Face to face meetings | Telephone | Skype | Facebook | Twitter | |
| Hong Kong | Regular | Email | | | | Face to face meetings | Telephone | | Facebook | | |
| Hungary | Regular | Email | | Web site | Newsletter/magazine | | | | Facebook | | |
| India | Regular | Email | | Web site | | Face to face meetings | | | Facebook | | |
| Ireland | Regular | Email | | Web site | | Face to face meetings | | | Facebook | | |
| Israel | Regular | Email | | Web site | | | | | Facebook | | Whatsapp |
| Italy | Regular | Email | | Web site | Newsletter/magazine | Face to face meetings | | | Facebook | Twitter | instagram, youtube |
| Japan | Regular | | Direct mail by post | | | | | | Facebook | | |
| Latvia | Regular | Email | | Web site | Newsletter/magazine | Face to face meetings | | | Facebook | Twitter | |
| Lithuania | Regular | Email | | | | Face to face meetings | Telephone | | Facebook | | |
| Luxembourg | Provisional | Email | | Web site | | Face to face meetings | | | Facebook | | whatsapp |
| Malaysia | Regular | Email | | | | Face to face meetings | Telephone | | Facebook | | trelo |
| Mexico | Regular | Email | | Web site | | Face to face meetings | | | Facebook | | Instagram |
| Netherlands | Regular | Email | | Web site | Newsletter/magazine | Face to face meetings | Telephone | Skype | Facebook | Twitter | |
| New Zealand | Regular | Email | | Web site | | Face to face meetings | | | Facebook | Twitter | Whatsapp |
| Norway | Regular | Email | | Web site | | | | | Facebook | | |
| Panama | Regular | Email | Direct mail by post | Web site | Newsletter/magazine | Face to face meetings | Telephone | | Facebook | | Instagram |
| People's Republic of China | Regular | Email | | Web site | Newsletter/magazine | Face to face meetings | Telephone | | Facebook | Twitter | Instagram, webinars |
| Philippines | Regular | Email | | Web site | | Face to face meetings | | | Facebook | | WhatsApp and Instagram |
| Poland | Regular | Email | | | Newsletter/magazine | | | | Facebook | | |
| Portugal | Regular | Email | | Web site | | Face to face meetings | Telephone | | Facebook | | |
| Qatar | Regular | Email | | Web site | | Face to face meetings | | | Facebook | | |
| Republic of Korea | Regular | | | | | | | | Facebook | | |
| Russia | Regular | Email | | Web site | Newsletter/magazine | | | | Facebook | | Instagram |
| Singapore | Regular | Email | Direct mail by post | Web site | | | | | Facebook | | |
| Slovakia | Regular | Email | | Web site | | Face to face meetings | | | Facebook | Twitter | Instagram |
| Slovenia | Regular | Email | | Web site | | Face to face meetings | Telephone | Skype | Facebook | | |
| South Africa | Regular | Email | | | | Face to face meetings | Telephone | | | | |
| Spain | Regular | Email | | | | Face to face meetings | Telephone | | | | WhatsApp group |
| Sweden | Regular | Email | | | | | | | Facebook | | |
| Switzerland | Regular | Email | | Web site | | | | | Facebook | | Instagram |
| Turkey | Regular | Email | | Web site | | | | | | | Union meetings (2 times per year) |
| Uganda | Regular | Email | | Web site | | | | | Facebook | | |
| Ukraine | Regular | Email | | Web site | | Face to face meetings | Telephone | Skype | Facebook | Twitter | |
| UAE | Regular | Email | | | | Face to face meetings | | | Facebook | | Messenger |
| Uruguay | Regular | | | | | | | | | | |
| USA Ultimate | Regular | Email | | | | | Telephone | | Facebook | | |
| FPA - USA | Regular | Email | | Web site | Newsletter/magazine | Face to face meetings | Telephone | | Facebook | Twitter | Instagram, Youtube |
| GPA - USA | Regular | Email | | Web site | | Face to face meetings | | | Facebook | | |
| Venezuela | Regular | | | Web site | | | | | Facebook | | |
| Bahrain | Provisional | | | | | | | | | | |
| Belarus | Provisional | | | | | | | | | | Whatsapp |
| Bulgaria | Provisional | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cambodia | Provisional | | | Web site | | Face to face meetings | | | Facebook | | |
| Chile | Provisional | Email | | | | | Telephone | | Facebook | | |
| Costa Rica | Provisional | Email | | | | Face to face meetings | | | Facebook | | |
| Croatia | Provisional | Email | | | | | | | Facebook | | INSTAGRAM |
| D.R.Congo | Provisional | Email | | | | Face to face meetings | | | Facebook | | Whatsapp groups |
| Jordan | Provisional | Email | Direct mail by post | Web site | | Face to face meetings | | | Facebook | | |
| Kazakhstan | Provisional | | | | | Face to face meetings | Telephone | | | | |
| Kenya | Provisional | Email | | | | | | | Facebook | | |
| Lebanon | Provisional | Email | | | | Face to face meetings | | | | | What's App Messenger |
| Malta | Provisional | Email | | | | | | | | | Whatsapp |
| Palestine | Provisional | Email | | Web site | | Face to face meetings | Telephone | | Facebook | | WhatsApp |
| Republic of Moldova | Provisional | Email | | Web site | | Face to face meetings | Telephone | Skype | Facebook | | |
| Romania | Provisional | Email | | | Newsletter/magazine | | | | Facebook | | |
| Sri Lanka | Provisional | | | | | Face to face meetings | Telephone | | Facebook | | |
| Thailand | Provisional | | | | | | | | | | whatsapp |
| United Republic of Tanzania | Provisional | | | | | | | | | | |
| US Virgin Islands | Provisional | Email | | | | Face to face meetings | Telephone | | Facebook | | |

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| Member Status | ANTI - DOPING | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | Country | WFDF Member Association Status | NADA compliant? | NADA Name? | Testing In-Competition? | Testing Out-of-Competition? | Registered Testing Pool? | Whereabouts Data? | # Tests and Where? |
| Afghanistan | Regular | No | | | No | No | No | No | |
| Argentina | Regular | No | | | No | No | No | No | |
| Armenia | Regular | No | | | | | | | |
| Armenia | Regular | No | | | No | No | | | |
| Australia | Regular | Yes | Sport Australia (Formerly Australian Sports Commission) | | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Only athletes in the WFDF Test pool have been tested OR at WFDF events (No local events) |
| Austria | Regular | Yes | NADA Austria | | Yes | No | | | 0 |
| Belgium | Regular | Yes | | | No | No | No | No | |
| Bolivia | Regular | No | N/A | | No | No | No | No | N/A |
| Brazil | Regular | No | NA | | No | No | No | No | NA |
| Brunei | Regular | | | | | | | | |
| Canada | Regular | No | | | No | No | | | |
| Chinese Taipei | Regular | Yes | Chinese Taipei Anti-Doping Commission | | Yes | No | No | No | 4 |
| Colombia | Regular | No | | | No | No | No | No | |
| Czech Republic | Regular | No | | | No | No | No | No | |
| Denmark | Regular | No | | | No | No | | | |
| Dominican Republic | Regular | No | | | No | No | | | |
| Egypt | Regular | No | | | No | No | No | No | |
| Estonia | Regular | No | | | No | No | No | No | |
| Finland | Regular | Yes | FINCIS (Finnish Center for Integrity in Sports) | | Yes | No | | | There was no test this year. |
| France | Regular | No | Included in the national government recognition - AFLD | | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | |
| Georgia | Regular | No | | | No | No | No | No | |
| Germany | Regular | Yes | NADA | | Yes | No | No | No | 4, final weekend of adult outdoor Ultimate |
| Great Britain | Regular | Yes | UKAD | | No | No | No | No | |
| Guam | Regular | No | | | No | No | No | No | |
| Hong Kong | Regular | No | N/A | | No | No | | | N/A |
| Hungary | Regular | Yes | HUNADO - Hungarian Anti-doping Federation | | Yes | Yes | No | Yes | There wasn't any testing in live. |
| India | Regular | No | N/A | | No | No | No | No | N/A |
| Ireland | Regular | No | | | No | No | | | |
| Israel | Regular | No | | | No | No | | | |
| Italy | Regular | No | | | | | | | |
| Japan | Regular | Yes | Japan Anti-Doping Agency (JADA) | | Yes | No | No | No | 8 people in All Japan Ultimate Championships (July) |
| Latvia | Regular | No | | | No | No | No | No | |
| Lithuania | Regular | No | | | No | No | No | No | |
| Luxembourg | Provisional | No | | | No | No | No | No | |
| Malaysia | Regular | No | | | No | No | No | No | |
| Mexico | Regular | No | | | No | No | No | No | |
| Netherlands | Regular | Yes | ISR | | No | No | | | |
| New Zealand | Regular | Yes | Drug Free Sport New Zealand | | No | No | No | No | 0 |
| Norway | Regular | Yes | Anti-Doping Norway | | Yes | No | | | 5 tests in Our National Disc Golf Championship tournament |
| Panama | Regular | No | | | No | No | No | No | |
| People's Republic of China | Regular | No | | | No | No | No | No | |
| Philippines | Regular | No | NA | | No | No | No | No | Na |
| Poland | Regular | No | | | No | No | No | No | |
| Portugal | Regular | No | | | No | No | No | No | |
| Qatar | Regular | No | | | No | No | No | No | |
| Republic of Korea | Regular | No | N/A | | No | No | No | No | N/A |
| Russia | Regular | No | | | No | No | No | No | |
| Singapore | Regular | No | | | No | No | No | No | |
| Slovakia | Regular | No | | | No | No | No | No | |
| Slovenia | Regular | Yes | Olympic Committee of Slovenia, Association of Sports Federations | | Yes | No | | | 0 |
| South Africa | Regular | No | | | No | No | No | No | |
| Spain | Regular | No | | | No | No | | | |
| Sweden | Regular | Yes | The Swedish Sports Confederation | | Yes | Yes | No | No | 0 |
| Switzerland | Regular | Yes | Swiss Olympic - Antidoping Schweiz | | No | No | | | |
| Turkey | Regular | No | | | No | No | No | No | |
| Uganda | Regular | No | | | No | No | | | |
| Ukraine | Regular | No | | | No | No | No | No | |
| UAE | Regular | No | | | No | No | No | No | |
| Uruguay | Regular | | | | | | | | |
| USA Ultimate | Regular | Yes | United States Anti-Doping Association | | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | 3 times, wucc |
| FPA - USA | Regular | No | | | No | No | | | |
| GPA - USA | Regular | No | | | No | No | | | |
| Venezuela | Regular | No | NONE | | No | No | No | No | NONE |
| Bahrain | Provisional | | | | | | | | |
| Belarus | Provisional | No | | | | | | | |
| Bulgaria | Provisional | No | | | No | No | | | |
| Cambodia | Provisional | No | | | No | No | No | No | |
| Chile | Provisional | No | | | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | |
| Costa Rica | Provisional | No | | | | No | No | No | |
| Croatia | Provisional | No | | | No | No | No | No | |
| D.R.Congo | Provisional | Yes | | | No | No | No | No | |
| Jordan | Provisional | No | | | No | No | | | |
| Kazakhstan | Provisional | No | | | No | No | | | |
| Kenya | Provisional | | | | | | | | |
| Lebanon | Provisional | No | | | No | No | No | No | |
| Malta | Provisional | No | | | No | No | No | No | |
| Palestine | Provisional | No | not yet, working on | | Yes | No | No | No | |
| Republic of Moldova | Provisional | No | | | No | No | | | |
| Romania | Provisional | No | | | No | No | No | No | |
| Sri Lanka | Provisional | | | | | | | | |
| Thailand | Provisional | No | NA | | No | No | No | No | NA |
| United Republic of Tanzania | Provisional | No | | | No | No | | | |
| US Virgin Islands | Provisional | Yes | Sport Authority of Thailand | | Yes | No | No | No | N/A |

World Flying Disc Federation - 2019 Census

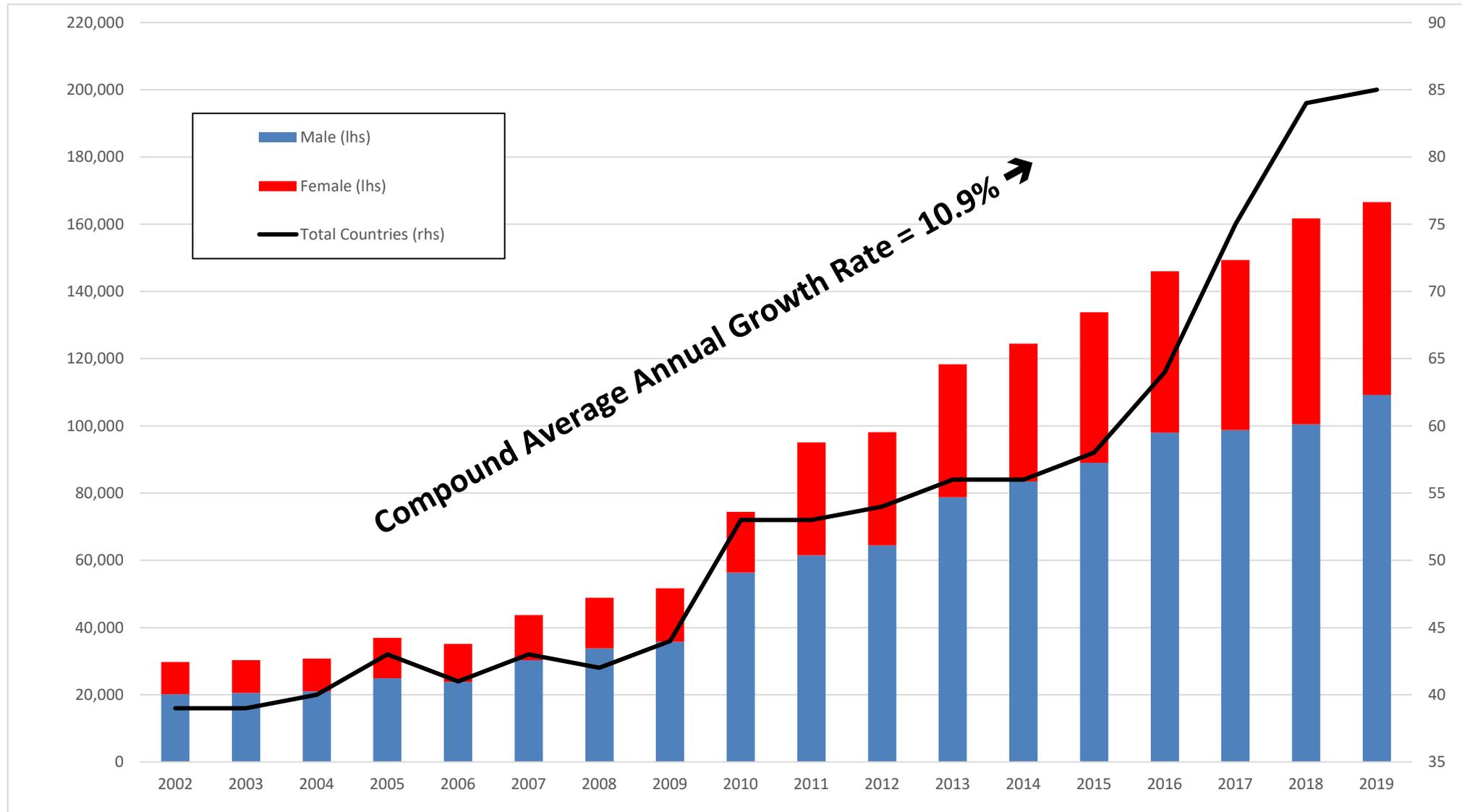


| Member Status | | ULTIMATE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------|---------------|-----------------|--------------------|------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Country | WFDF Member Association Status | Total Teams | Total Players | Nationals Month | Women at Nationals | Men at Nationals | Open Teams in Nationals Series | Women's Teams in Nationals Series | Mixed Teams in Nationals Series | Open Masters Teams in Nationals Series | Women's Masters Teams in Nationals Series | Teams in University Nationals Series | Indoor Ultimate Championship Teams | Boys in the Juniors' Nationals Series | Girls in the Juniors' Nationals Series | Boys' Teams in the Juniors' Nationals Series | Girls' Teams in the Juniors' Nationals Series | Number of Junior Women's Championship Players | Number of Para/Disabled Players | Estimated # - all tournaments in 2018 |
| Afghanistan | Regular | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Argentina | Regular | 14 | 250 | 11 | 54 | 69 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 |
| Armenia | Regular | 60 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Australia | Regular | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Austria | Regular | 50 | 2,100 | 9 | 263 | 462 | 8 | 5 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 32 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 50 |
| Belgium | Regular | 45 | 2,500 | 4 | 160 | 800 | 62 | 14 | 24 | 8 | 0 | 8 | 100 | 120 | 20 | 26 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 38 |
| Bolivia | Regular | 11 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| Brazil | Regular | 10 | 230 | 11 | 50 | 100 | 6 | 4 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Brunei | Regular | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Canada | Regular | 7,200 | 230,000 | 8 | 1,200 | 1,300 | 25 | 18 | 20 | 7 | 6 | 52 | 32 | 600 | 400 | 39 | 29 | 400 | 0 | 100 |
| People's Republic of China | Regular | 15 | 354 | 5 | 354 | 265 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| Chinese Taipei | Regular | 40 | 800 | 10 | 144 | 96 | 12 | 10 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 32 | 0 | 400 | 200 | 18 | 10 | 200 | 0 | 8 |
| Colombia | Regular | 95 | 3,500 | 10 | 349 | 648 | 23 | 9 | 19 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 243 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 50 |
| Czech Republic | Regular | 20 | 620 | 9 | 600 | 20 | 13 | 11 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 68 | 72 | 56 | 8 | 7 | 56 | 0 | 11 |
| Denmark | Regular | 28 | 662 | 9 | 60 | 168 | 14 | 6 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 31 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| Dominican Republic | Regular | 9 | 196 | 8 | 61 | 103 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| Egypt | Regular | 10 | 10 | 5 | 25 | 57 | 7 | 2 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Estonia | Regular | 7 | 90 | 10 | 10 | 45 | 6 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| Finland | Regular | 60 | 800 | 9 | 180 | 240 | 10 | 6 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 47 | 50 | 30 | 7 | 0 | 30 | 0 | 40 |
| France | Regular | 1,100 | 20,000 | 6 | 623 | 2,039 | 115 | 30 | 34 | 11 | 0 | 24 | 341 | 793 | 341 | 186 | 12 | 120 | 10 | 220 |
| Georgia | Regular | 20 | 221 | 5 | 47 | 56 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 56 | 47 | 0 | 6 | 47 | 0 | 2 |
| Germany | Regular | 160 | 10,000 | 9 | 625 | 1,350 | 54 | 25 | 67 | 5 | 2 | 32 | 182 | 256 | 128 | 48 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 260 |
| Great Britain | Regular | 400 | 6,000 | 8 | | | 22 | 9 | 9 | 5 | 0 | 173 | 474 | 300 | 150 | 57 | 20 | 160 | 0 | 100 |
| Guam | Regular | 45 | 45 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| Hong Kong | Regular | 5 | 615 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 200 | 100 | 20 | 8 | 200 | 0 | 0 |
| Hungary | Regular | 25 | 1,200 | 10 | 320 | 440 | 7 | 4 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 18 | 250 | 170 | 15 | 10 | 170 | 0 | 30 |
| India | Regular | 92 | 2,165 | 12 | 665 | 1,046 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 35 |
| Ireland | Regular | 0 | 1,000 | | 129 | 316 | 17 | 5 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 81 | 31 | 280 | 70 | 21 | 8 | 70 | 0 | 30 |
| Israel | Regular | 26 | 474 | 4 | 25 | 112 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Italy | Regular | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Japan | Regular | 250 | 10,000 | 7 | 656 | 1,476 | 86 | 47 | 25 | 11 | 0 | 152 | 0 | 1,138 | 674 | 71 | 57 | 674 | 0 | 20,000 |
| Latvia | Regular | 14 | 293 | 8 | 114 | 143 | 3 | 3 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 18 | 33 | 27 | 4 | 4 | 27 | 0 | 13 |
| Lithuania | Regular | 10 | 120 | 9 | 30 | 90 | 18 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 10 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Luxembourg | Regular | 3 | 107 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 |
| Mexico | Regular | 50 | 1,500 | 10 | 133 | 286 | 19 | 11 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Netherlands | Regular | 120 | 3,000 | 5 | 325 | 650 | 43 | 9 | 34 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 57 | 100 | 80 | 20 | 10 | 80 | 0 | 12 |
| New Zealand | Regular | 70 | 3,000 | 4 | 234 | 162 | 13 | 9 | 24 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 40 |
| Norway | Regular | 10 | 200 | 4 | 35 | 65 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| Panama | Regular | 14 | 400 | 10 | 48 | 60 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| Philippines | Regular | 200 | 4,000 | 4 | 120 | 180 | 10 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Poland | Regular | 50 | 2,000 | 9 | 284 | 434 | 6 | 3 | 23 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 28 | 60 | 40 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 50 |
| Portugal | Regular | 8 | 200 | 11 | 60 | 117 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Qatar | Regular | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Republic of Korea | Regular | 8 | 150 | 3 | 54 | 91 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| Russia | Regular | 24 | 440 | 9 | 109 | 331 | 12 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 50 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 40 |
| Singapore | Regular | 15 | 1,500 | 5 | 600 | 900 | 15 | 9 | 24 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| Slovakia | Regular | 9 | 473 | 9 | 50 | 150 | 9 | 4 | 6 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 20 | 35 | 35 | 5 | 5 | 35 | 0 | 20 |
| Slovenia | Regular | 12 | 100 | 9 | 30 | 40 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| South Africa | Regular | 25 | 553 | 5 | 108 | 162 | 12 | 6 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Spain | Regular | 33 | 700 | 4 | 70 | 182 | 23 | 5 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 18 |
| Sweden | Regular | 20 | 540 | 9 | 50 | 81 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 160 | 40 | 19 | 4 | 40 | 0 | 25 |
| Switzerland | Regular | 34 | 880 | 6 | 260 | 470 | 20 | 12 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 100 | 50 | 12 | 6 | 50 | 1 | 16 |
| Turkey | Regular | 22 | 280 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| Uganda | Regular | 4 | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ukraine | Regular | 16 | 225 | 9 | 86 | 139 | 10 | 6 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| UAE | Regular | 150 | 150 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Uruguay | Regular | 50 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| USA Ultimate | Regular | 2,873 | 54,530 | 10 | 4,793 | 8,658 | 203 | 105 | 285 | 78 | 25 | 870 | 0 | 1,133 | 625 | 46 | 26 | 493 | 0 | 624 |
| FPA - USA | Regular | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| GPA - USA | Regular | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Venezuela | Regular | 10 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | 13,652 | 369,194 | 331 | 14,193 | 24,599 | 917 | 417 | 937 | 125 | 37 | 1,551 | 1,549 | 6,383 | 3,293 | 679 | 229 | 2,852 | 26 | 21,966 |
| Bulgaria | Provisional | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Cambodia | Provisional | 2 | 50 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Chile | Provisional | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Costa Rica | Provisional | 15 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Croatia | Provisional | 4 | 50 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| D.R.Congo | Provisional | 3 | 40 | 8 | 7 | 30 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Jordan | Provisional | 7 | 50 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Kazakhstan | Provisional | 3 | 120 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 |
| Kenya | Provisional | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lebanon | Provisional | 5 | 100 | 12 | 35 | 60 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Malta | Provisional | 1 | 31 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Palestine | Provisional | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Republic of Moldova | Provisional | 5 | 150 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Romania | Provisional | 62 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sri Lanka | Provisional | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Thailand | Provisional | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| United Republic of Tanzania | Provisional | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| US Virgin Islands | Provisional | 10 | 165 | 11 | 65 | 100 | 8 | 3 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| | | 122 | 769 | 31 | 107 | 190 | 11 | 3 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| | | 13,774 | 369,963 | 362 | 14,300 | 24,789 | 928 | 420 | 948 | 125 | 37 | 1,559 | 1,556 | 6,383 | 3,293 | 679 | 229 | 2,852 | 26 | 21,975 |

World Flying Disc Federation - 2019 Census



WFDF Annual Census of Member Countries and their Elite Player Membership: 2002-2019



World Flying Disc Federation

2019 Disc Sports Community Survey



1.What is the primary disc sport in which you are involved or the one in which you have participated at the highest competitive level?

| Answer Options | Response Percent | Response Count |
|-------------------------------------------|------------------|----------------|
| Disc Golf | 2.9% | 56 |
| Field Events (Overall) | 0.2% | 4 |
| Freestyle | 2.3% | 45 |
| Guts | 0.3% | 5 |
| Ultimate (more than one type) | 49.3% | 958 |
| Ultimate (primarily on grass) | 39.8% | 773 |
| Ultimate (primarily Beach) | 1.5% | 29 |
| Ultimate (primarily Indoor) | 1.0% | 20 |
| I am active in several or all disc sports | 2.0% | 38 |
| Other (please specify) | 0.8% | 15 |
| <i>answered question</i> | | 1943 |
| <i>skipped question</i> | | 0 |

2. What disc sports have you been involved in actively (check all that apply)?

| Answer Options | Response Percent | Response Count |
|--------------------------|------------------|----------------|
| Disc Golf | 27.8% | 541 |
| Field Events (Overall) | 6.4% | 125 |
| Freestyle | 6.0% | 117 |
| Guts | 5.2% | 100 |
| Ultimate (on grass) | 93.2% | 1811 |
| Ultimate (Beach) | 63.2% | 1227 |
| Ultimate (Indoor) | 66.2% | 1286 |
| Other (please specify) | 4.4% | 85 |
| <i>answered question</i> | | 1943 |
| <i>skipped question</i> | | 0 |

3. What is the highest level of competition in which you have competed?

| Answer Options | Response Percent | Response Count |
|------------------------------------------------|------------------|----------------|
| WFDF World Championship/World Games event | 35.4% | 687 |
| WFDF Continental Championship event | 10.5% | 204 |
| Other World Championship (not WFDF-sanctioned) | 2.8% | 55 |
| National Championship Club Event | 31.5% | 611 |
| National Championship University/ School Event | 4.7% | 91 |
| Regional Championship event | 7.2% | 140 |
| Local Tournaments | 6.2% | 121 |
| Organized Local Leagues | 0.8% | 15 |
| Recreation/Pickup/School | 1.0% | 19 |
| Other (please specify) | | 38 |
| <i>answered question</i> | | 1943 |
| <i>skipped question</i> | | 0 |

4. In what division of play are you currently involved in your primary competitive events (as a player/coach/administrator)?

| Answer Options | Response Percent | Response Count |
|---------------------------------|------------------|----------------|
| Men's | 30.5% | 593 |
| Women's | 10.6% | 205 |
| Mixed | 41.3% | 802 |
| Juniors | 3.7% | 72 |
| Masters | 4.2% | 81 |
| Grandmasters | 3.4% | 65 |
| Retired athlete | 2.3% | 45 |
| General administrator | 1.7% | 32 |
| Not applicable | 2.5% | 48 |
| <i>answered question</i> | | 1943 |
| <i>skipped question</i> | | 0 |

5. Are you a member of any disc sports organizations?

| Answer Options | Response Percent | Response Count |
|-------------------------------------------|------------------|----------------|
| National Disc Sports Association | 80.4% | 1195 |
| Regional disc sports association | 26.6% | 395 |
| Professional Disc Golf Association (PDGA) | 6.4% | 95 |
| Freestyle Players Association | 4.1% | 61 |
| Other | 7.4% | 110 |
| <i>answered question</i> | | 1486 |
| <i>skipped question</i> | | 457 |

6. In your primary competitive event, what is your role?

| Answer Options | Response Percent | Response Count |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|----------------|
| Athlete (team captain) | 11.1% | 215 |
| Athlete (spirit captain) | 5.6% | 108 |
| Athlete | 55.8% | 1084 |
| Athlete and coach/manager/administrator | 17.2% | 334 |
| Coach or manager (had been an elite athlete) | 2.6% | 51 |
| Coach or manager (had previously played disc sports) | 1.2% | 23 |
| Coach or manager (had not played disc sports) | 0.1% | 1 |
| Administrator or event organizer (had been an elite athlete) | 1.6% | 31 |
| Administrator or event organizer (had previously played disc sports) | 1.3% | 25 |
| Administrator or event organizer (had not played disc sports) | 0.2% | 4 |
| Retired from active participation | 3.5% | 67 |
| <i>answered question</i> | | 1943 |
| <i>skipped question</i> | | 0 |

7. At what age did you first begin playing organized disc sports (beyond just casual throw/catch)?

| Answer Options | Response Percent | Response Count |
|--------------------------|------------------|----------------|
| Age 10 or younger | 0.9% | 17 |
| Age 11-13 | 5.7% | 110 |
| Age 14-16 | 13.4% | 260 |
| Age 17-19 | 27.6% | 536 |
| Age 20-23 | 27.0% | 524 |
| Age 24-27 | 14.4% | 279 |
| Age 28-32 | 6.2% | 121 |
| Age 33 or older | 4.9% | 96 |
| <i>answered question</i> | | 1943 |
| <i>skipped question</i> | | 0 |

8. Recently, how many times per year on average do you travel outside of your local city in connection with disc

| Answer Options | Response Percent | Response Count |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|----------------|
| I do not travel outside my community | 5.8% | 113 |
| 1x - 3x a year | 22.7% | 441 |
| 4x - 6x a year | 23.5% | 456 |
| 7x - 9x a year | 16.2% | 315 |
| 10x-12x a year | 12.5% | 242 |
| More than 12x a year | 19.4% | 376 |
| <i>answered question</i> | | 1943 |
| <i>skipped question</i> | | 0 |

9. How much money (in US\$) do you typically spend per year on disc sport activities (travel, lodging, equipment, etc.)?

| Answer Options | Response Percent | Response Count |
|--------------------------|------------------|----------------|
| US\$0 to US\$500 | 25.9% | 497 |
| US\$501 to US\$1,000 | 28.2% | 541 |
| US\$1,001 to US\$2,000 | 25.1% | 481 |
| US\$2001 to US\$5,000 | 15.7% | 301 |
| Over US\$5,000 | 5.2% | 100 |
| <i>answered question</i> | | 1920 |
| <i>skipped question</i> | | 23 |

10. How do you identify yourself for the purpose of disc sports competition?

| Answer Options | Response Percent | Response Count |
|--------------------------|------------------|----------------|
| Female | 26.0% | 487 |
| Male | 73.7% | 1380 |
| Other | 0.3% | 5 |
| <i>answered question</i> | | 1872 |
| <i>skipped question</i> | | 71 |

11. What is your age?

| Answer Options | Response Percent | Response Count |
|--------------------------|------------------|----------------|
| Age 10 or younger | 0.0% | 0 |
| Age 11-13 | 0.1% | 2 |
| Age 14-16 | 2.5% | 46 |
| Age 17-19 | 7.4% | 139 |
| Age 20-23 | 15.7% | 294 |
| Age 24-27 | 18.3% | 343 |
| Age 28-32 | 22.8% | 427 |
| Age 33-39 | 16.3% | 305 |
| Age 40-49 | 9.1% | 170 |
| Age 50-59 | 5.1% | 96 |
| Age 60 or above | 2.7% | 50 |
| answered question | | 1872 |
| skipped question | | 71 |

12. In what country do you currently reside (or consider your primary residence)?

| Answer Options | Response Percentage | Response Count | Answer Options | Response Percentage | Response Count |
|--------------------------|---------------------|----------------|---------------------------|---------------------|----------------|
| DE - Germany | 20.16% | 378 | LT - Lithuania | 0.37% | 7 |
| US - United States | 10.72% | 202 | MY - Malaysia | 0.37% | 7 |
| GB - United Kingdom | 9.10% | 171 | AR - Argentina | 0.32% | 6 |
| AT - Austria | 4.47% | 84 | CN - China | 0.32% | 6 |
| CA - Canada | 3.83% | 71 | HK - Hong Kong | 0.32% | 6 |
| CO - Colombia | 3.67% | 68 | VE - Venezuela | 0.32% | 6 |
| AU - Australia | 3.14% | 59 | BR - Brazil | 0.27% | 5 |
| PL - Poland | 3.13% | 59 | PA - Panama | 0.32% | 5 |
| SG - Singapore | 2.97% | 56 | PT - Portugal | 0.32% | 5 |
| RU - Russia | 2.81% | 53 | TR - Turkey | 0.27% | 5 |
| FI - Finland | 2.50% | 46 | EG - Egypt | 0.21% | 4 |
| DK - Denmark | 2.18% | 41 | TH - Thailand | 0.21% | 4 |
| BE - Belgium | 2.02% | 38 | BG - Bulgaria | 0.16% | 3 |
| IN - India | 2.02% | 38 | BY - Belarus | 0.16% | 3 |
| MX - Mexico | 1.96% | 36 | FX - France, Metropolitan | 0.16% | 3 |
| FR - France | 1.86% | 35 | LV - Latvia | 0.16% | 3 |
| IT - Italy | 1.75% | 33 | UA - Ukraine | 0.16% | 3 |
| NZ - New Zealand | 1.65% | 31 | AE - United Arab Emirates | 0.11% | 2 |
| SE - Sweden | 1.49% | 28 | LU - Luxembourg | 0.11% | 2 |
| IE - Ireland | 1.22% | 23 | SI - Slovenia | 0.11% | 2 |
| CH - Switzerland | 1.06% | 20 | UY - Uruguay | 0.11% | 2 |
| CL - Chile | 1.01% | 19 | AF - Afghanistan | 0.05% | 1 |
| NL - Netherlands | 0.96% | 18 | AG - Antigua and Barbuda | 0.05% | 1 |
| CZ - Czech Republic | 0.90% | 17 | AI - Anguilla | 0.05% | 1 |
| NO - Norway | 0.90% | 17 | AL - Albania | 0.05% | 1 |
| ES - Spain | 0.80% | 15 | AM - Armenia | 0.05% | 1 |
| DO - Dominican Republic | 0.74% | 14 | BI - Burundi | 0.05% | 1 |
| IL - Israel | 0.74% | 14 | EC - Ecuador | 0.05% | 1 |
| SK - Slovakia | 0.74% | 14 | EE - Estonia | 0.05% | 1 |
| PH - Philippines | 0.69% | 13 | GU - Guam | 0.05% | 1 |
| JP - Japan | 0.64% | 12 | RW - Rwanda | 0.05% | 1 |
| ZA - South Africa | 0.48% | 9 | UG - Uganda | 0.05% | 1 |
| BO - Bolivia | 0.43% | 8 | UM - US Minor Islands | 0.05% | 1 |
| KR - Korea, South | 0.48% | 8 | VN - Vietnam | 0.05% | 1 |
| RO - Romania | 0.42% | 8 | | | |
| HU - Hungary | 0.37% | 7 | | | |
| answered question | | | | | 1884 |
| skipped question | | | | | 71 |

13. Which of the following best describes your current relationship status?

| Answer Options | Response Percent | Response Count |
|-------------------------------------------------|------------------|----------------|
| Married | 22.2% | 415 |
| Widowed | 0.3% | 6 |
| Divorced/Separated | 2.2% | 42 |
| In a domestic partnership or civil union | 15.4% | 289 |
| Single, but cohabiting with a significant other | 14.5% | 272 |
| Single, never married | 45.3% | 848 |
| <i>answered question</i> | | 1872 |
| <i>skipped question</i> | | 71 |

14. Which of the following best describes your current occupation?

| Answer Options | Response Percent | Response Count |
|----------------------------------------------------|------------------|----------------|
| Currently a student | 29.7% | 556 |
| Business/Financial/Management | 8.2% | 154 |
| Computers/Science/Engineering | 22.2% | 416 |
| Professional (medical/law/architecture, etc) | 9.4% | 176 |
| Community and Social Service | 3.4% | 64 |
| Education/Training/Library | 7.8% | 146 |
| Arts/Design/Entertainment/Media | 3.9% | 72 |
| Sports/Sports Event Planning/Sports Administration | 3.7% | 69 |
| Retail/Service Businesses | 1.8% | 34 |
| Sales | 1.9% | 36 |
| Office and Administrative Support | 2.1% | 40 |
| Farming/Fishing/Forestry | 0.7% | 13 |
| Construction/Production/Transportation/Materials | 1.9% | 35 |
| Running a household | 0.2% | 4 |
| Unemployed or not seeking employment | 3.0% | 57 |
| <i>answered question</i> | | 1872 |
| <i>skipped question</i> | | 71 |

15. What is your approximate average household income (in US dollars equivalent)?

| Answer Options | Response Percent | Response Count |
|--------------------------|------------------|----------------|
| I am a student | 27.2% | 510 |
| \$0-\$24,999 | 18.8% | 352 |
| \$25,000-\$49,999 | 18.6% | 348 |
| \$50,000-\$74,999 | 14.3% | 268 |
| \$75,000-\$99,999 | 8.6% | 160 |
| \$100,000-\$149,999 | 7.7% | 144 |
| \$150,000-\$199,999 | 2.4% | 45 |
| \$200,000 and up | 2.4% | 45 |
| <i>answered question</i> | | 1872 |
| <i>skipped question</i> | | 71 |

16. In which type of housing do you currently live?

| Answer Options | Response Percent | Response Count |
|---------------------------|------------------|----------------|
| I live with my parents | 21.6% | 405 |
| I live in student housing | 7.5% | 141 |
| I rent an apartment/house | 45.1% | 844 |
| I own an apartment/house | 25.8% | 482 |
| Other (please specify) | | 46 |
| answered question | | 1872 |
| skipped question | | 71 |

17. What is the highest degree or level of education you have completed?

| Answer Options | Response Percent | Response Count |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|----------------|
| Still a student | 14.7% | 276 |
| Less than high school | 0,85% | 16 |
| High school graduate or equivalency | 7.8% | 146 |
| Some college, no degree | 8.9% | 167 |
| Associate's degree | 2.1% | 40 |
| Bachelor's degree | 26.0% | 487 |
| Graduate or professional degree | 33.5% | 627 |
| Ph.D. / advanced degree | 6.0% | 113 |
| answered question | | 1872 |
| skipped question | | 71 |

18. WFDF Report Card. Please grade WFDF on its performance according to the following scale: give a 1 for excellent, 2 for good, 3 for fair, 4 for poor, 5 for horrible, or N/A for "don't know."

| Answer Options | 1 - excellent | 2 - good | 3 - fair | 4 - poor | 5 - horrible | N/A | Rating Average | Response Count |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|----------|----------|----------|--------------|------|----------------|----------------|
| a. World Ultimate and Guts Championships (eg London 2016) | 186 | 398 | 99 | 14 | 4 | 935 | 1.93 | 1636 |
| b. World Team Disc Golf Championships (eg Colchester 2017) | 24 | 75 | 37 | 4 | 4 | 1492 | 2.23 | 1636 |
| c. World Juniors Ultimate championships (eg Waterloo 2018) | 99 | 223 | 53 | 5 | 1 | 1255 | 1.91 | 1636 |
| d. World Overall Championships (eg Basingstoke 2017) | 40 | 99 | 55 | 8 | 6 | 1428 | 2.24 | 1636 |
| e. World Under-24/-23 Ultimate Championships (eg Perth 2018) | 176 | 287 | 63 | 7 | 2 | 1101 | 1.83 | 1636 |
| f. World Championships of Beach Ultimate (eg Royan 2017) | 203 | 288 | 61 | 7 | 3 | 1074 | 1.79 | 1636 |
| g. World Ultimate Club Championships (eg Cincinnati 2018)) | 250 | 386 | 74 | 8 | 6 | 912 | 1.80 | 1636 |
| h. Continental Championships (eg European, PanAm, All.African, Asian - Oceanic) | 88 | 299 | 124 | 43 | 7 | 1075 | 2.25 | 1636 |
| i. Overall Communication | 100 | 592 | 498 | 96 | 9 | 341 | 2.48 | 1636 |
| j. Web site | 78 | 479 | 544 | 198 | 30 | 307 | 2.72 | 1636 |
| k. Live streaming/broadcast of disc sports events | 218 | 618 | 421 | 162 | 17 | 200 | 2.40 | 1636 |
| l. Facebook page/social media | 100 | 535 | 488 | 114 | 9 | 390 | 2.52 | 1636 |
| m. Marketing of flying disc sports | 53 | 361 | 588 | 243 | 24 | 367 | 2.86 | 1636 |
| n. Growth of flying disc sports | 128 | 601 | 475 | 123 | 22 | 287 | 2.49 | 1636 |
| o. Support of Member Associations | 58 | 284 | 398 | 125 | 19 | 752 | 2.73 | 1636 |
| p. Development of disc sports in new countries | 83 | 346 | 299 | 126 | 20 | 762 | 2.60 | 1636 |
| q. Development of disc sports in Member countries | 48 | 364 | 399 | 213 | 21 | 591 | 2.80 | 1636 |
| r. Enhanced understanding of Spirit of the Game | 182 | 364 | 381 | 100 | 26 | 268 | 2.45 | 1636 |
| s. Promotion of gender equality | 260 | 679 | 335 | 71 | 20 | 302 | 2.20 | 1636 |
| t. Advancement within the Olympic movement (World Games, GAISF, IOC, etc.) | 172 | 547 | 374 | 98 | 24 | 421 | 2.39 | 1636 |
| u. Anti - Doping Education | 150 | 430 | 378 | 154 | 39 | 485 | 2.57 | 1636 |
| v. Management of business activities | 51 | 248 | 320 | 65 | 12 | 940 | 2.63 | 1636 |
| answered question | | | | | | | | 1636 |
| skipped question | | | | | | | | 307 |

19. WFDF Priorities. Although we realize such rankings are subjective and difficult, please provide the priority rank you believe WFDF should give to the following activities (1 is most important, 3 is least important).

| Answer Options | 1-Most important | 2-Neutral | 3-Least important | Rating Average | Response Count |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|-----------|-------------------|----------------|----------------|
| a. World Championships | 768 | 138 | 11 | 1.17 | 1625 |
| b. Regional/Continental Championships | 273 | 246 | 16 | 1.52 | 1615 |
| c. World Games | 421 | 287 | 24 | 1.46 | 1608 |
| d. Communications | 432 | 297 | 8 | 1.42 | 1604 |
| e. Web site | 194 | 373 | 19 | 1.70 | 1603 |
| f. Live-streaming/broadcast of disc sports events | 586 | 158 | 12 | 1.24 | 1624 |
| g. Facebook page/social media | 190 | 396 | 58 | 1.80 | 1614 |
| h. Marketing of flying disc sports | 351 | 320 | 28 | 1.54 | 1618 |
| i. Growth of flying disc sports | 654 | 180 | 11 | 1.24 | 1622 |
| j. Support of Member Associations | 294 | 386 | 14 | 1.60 | 1616 |
| k. Development of disc sports in new countries | 429 | 272 | 14 | 1.42 | 1619 |
| l. Development of disc sports in Member countries | 316 | 308 | 24 | 1.55 | 1613 |
| m. Enhanced understanding of Spirit of the Game | 604 | 235 | 20 | 1.32 | 1621 |
| n. Promotion of gender equality | 502 | 263 | 64 | 1.47 | 1616 |
| o. Advancement within the Olympic Movement (World Games, Sport Accord, IOC) | 577 | 239 | 83 | 1.45 | 1621 |
| p. Anti-Doping Education | 218 | 439 | 118 | 1.87 | 1617 |
| q. Management of business activities | 111 | 611 | 80 | 1.96 | 1610 |
| <i>answered question</i> | | | | | 1636 |
| <i>skipped question</i> | | | | | 307 |

20. WFDF and other organizing bodies have greatly expanded the live-streaming and broadcast of disc sports events in the last 3-5 years. With which comments do you agree (check as many as apply)

| Answer Options | Response Percent | Response Count |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|----------------|
| I like to watch as much as I can in real time | 68.6% | 1112 |
| I like to watch as much as I can on a delayed basis | 49.9% | 809 |
| I rarely know when there are live broadcasts | 32.0% | 519 |
| I don't know how to access archived video | 16.9% | 274 |
| I don't really care to watch disc sports as I would rather be playing | 8.4% | 136 |
| I don't really watch disc sports as it is not that interesting | 1.2% | 20 |
| I would like to see more disc sports video | 45.7% | 740 |
| <i>answered question</i> | | 1620 |
| <i>skipped question</i> | | 323 |

21. Olympic and International Sports Movement Involvement. Currently, WFDF is associated with the "Olympic Movement" -- broadly defined -- through its membership in SportAccord (formerly known as GAISF) and the International World Games Association (IWGA), and as a signatory to the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) Code. To be included in the program of the Olympic Games, an Olympic sport must be widely practiced by men in at least seventy-five countries and on four continents, and by women in at least forty countries and on three continents. The final line-up of sports is decided by the IOC seven years before any given Olympic Games, requiring a majority vote of vote by all IOC members, most of whom are federations of sports currently in the Games. Also, an important distinction of which to be aware is that a sport and its International Federation may be "recognized" by the IOC (with a minimum of 50 countries) but still not be admitted into the Olympic Games program. Moreover, there is recognition at the national level by National Olympic Committees (which usually first requires international recognition). In all cases, compliance with WADA's anti-doping standards is a prerequisite. WFDF received provision International Olympic Committee recognition on 31 May 2013 and permanent recognition on 2 August 2015, but acceptance in the Olympic program may take a generation. International and National Olympic Committee recognition would likely have significant benefits for WFDF and its Member associations, although it will require time and resources to maintain. With this background, how important a priority for WFDF should the pursuit of participation in the Olympic games be?

| Answer Options | Response Percent | Response Count |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|----------------|
| a. Olympic games participation should be the highest priority for WFDF. | 22.3% | 333 |
| b. Olympic games participation should be an extremely high priority for WFDF. | 31.1% | 464 |
| c. Olympic games participation should be pursued by WFDF but not to the exclusion of other priorities. | 36.2% | 541 |
| d. Olympic games participation should not be a high priority but WFDF should keep open the possibility in the future. | 7.4% | 110 |
| e. Olympic games participation should not be pursued by WFDF. | 3.0% | 45 |
| <i>answered question</i> | | 1493 |
| <i>skipped question</i> | | 450 |

22. As stated above, compliance with the WADA code is required if WFDF is to continue to participate in the Olympic Movement at any level. What this means is that flying disc athletes may be subject to anti-doping testing when they participate in a WFDF event (typically, the targets will be the elite athletes from the top teams). WFDF is currently considered compliant with the WADA anti-doping code, and we started testing in 2011, with no issues to date. What do you think about WFDF's participation in anti-doping activities?

| Answer Options | Response Percent | Response Count |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|----------------|
| a. If flying disc sports are to be taken seriously, I realize we need to fully embrace anti-doping. | 60.4% | 901 |
| b. I recognize that anti-doping programs need to be maintained in flying disc sports, but hope that the impact can be minimized. | 30.5% | 456 |
| c. I am uncomfortable with the idea of a WFDF anti-doping programs, but are willing to let WFDF continue with the program and see how it impacts athletes and our association. | 7.8% | 116 |
| d. I am opposed to anti-doping programs in WFDF events in any form. | 1.3% | 20 |
| <i>answered question</i> | | 1493 |
| <i>skipped question</i> | | 450 |

23. It is possible that, in the future, anti-doping programs may be required for all Member Associations of WFDF on a national basis (and there may be costs that get passed on to players). What do you think about anti-doping programs at a national level?

| Answer Options | Response Percent | Response Count |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|----------------|
| a. I understand that my Association already has an anti-doping program and that is fine with me. | 26.8% | 400 |
| b. I understand that my Association is already considering the introduction of an anti-doping program as it is required for us in order to gain/maintain recognition by our nationals sports association which can lead to certain benefits/resources, and that is fine with me. | 23.4% | 350 |
| c. I have never considered the issue. | 35.2% | 525 |
| d. I am uncomfortable with the introduction of an anti-doping program for my Association, but I am willing to consider the issue and see how it impacts me and my Association. | 10.8% | 161 |
| e. I am opposed to anti-doping programs being introduced into my National Association in any form. | 3.8% | 57 |
| <i>answered question</i> | | 1493 |
| <i>skipped question</i> | | 450 |

24. Have you or anyone you have personally known ever taken performance enhancing drugs or PEDs (substances such as steroids, human growth hormone, amphetamines, etc. - but not cannabis or caffeine) in training or competitions for disc sports? As mentioned at the beginning of the survey, we only report aggregate answers so please be honest.

| Answer Options | Response Percent | Response Count |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|----------------|
| Yes, with regular and regimented usage. | 2.4% | 36 |
| Yes, have experimented with them. | 1.0% | 15 |
| No | 90.8% | 1355 |
| I have no direct knowledge but have heard of some athletes using PEDs. | 5.8% | 87d |
| <i>answered question</i> | | 1493 |
| <i>skipped question</i> | | 450 |

25. Have you or anyone you have known personally ever bet on a disc sports competition or been involved in match fixing? As mentioned at the beginning of the survey, all answers are anonymous so please be honest.

| Answer Options | Response Percent | Response Count |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|----------------|
| a. Yes, on a regular basis | 1.7% | 25 |
| b. Yes, but only rarely or on occasion | 2.6% | 38 |
| c. No | 92.9% | 1379 |
| d. I do not have direct knowledge but have heard of some betting or match-fixing in disc sports. | 2.8% | 42 |
| answered question | | 1484 |
| skipped question | | 459 |

26. For Disc Golf, WFDF introduced a world championship national team competition (World Team Disc Golf championship, WTDGC) back in 2016 as a new format for play. This has been established to complement existing tournament formats focused on individual play, and to establish a track record for country by country competition in keeping with the Olympic Movement model. With which of the following comments do you most agree?

| Answer Options | Response Percent | Adjusted Percent | Response Count |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|
| a. I think that the World Championship national team competition format is a good idea and would like to see more opportunities for similarly formatted competitions. | 14.9% | 51.8% | 219 |
| b. I think that the World Championship national team competition format is a good idea but feel that the WTDGC is sufficient for now. | 8.3% | 28.8% | 122 |
| c. I am not sure it is necessary to feature national team based Disc golf competition. | 4.9% | 17.0% | 72 |
| d. I think that the World Championship national team format is a bad idea. | 0.7% | 2.4% | 10 |
| d. I don't know enough about the WTDGC to have an opinion. | 30.2% | - | 445 |
| e. Not applicable to me. | 41.1% | - | 605 |
| answered question | | 423 | 1473 |
| skipped question | | | 470 |

27. For Ultimate, do you think that some form of Continental championship should be introduced as a qualifying round and/or for establishing seeding for WUGC in the future?

| Answer Options | Response Percent | Adjusted Percent | Response Count |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|
| a. Uncategorically yes. | 20.3% | 23.1% | 303 |
| b. We would be willing to see a well-designed program introduced in the future but our region is not ready for that yet. | 25.0% | 28.5% | 373 |
| c. Although we recognize space limitations, we think it is best to still let all nations compete in the WUGC. | 38.6% | 44.0% | 576 |
| d. We think Continental Qualifiers is a bad idea. | 3.9% | 4.4% | 58 |
| e. Not applicable. | 12.3% | - | 183 |
| answered question | | 1310 | 1493 |
| skipped question | | | 450 |

28. For Ultimate, do you think that some form of National Championship should be conducted by a National association before that country/Member would qualify to send teams to the WUGC or WUCC?

| Answer Options | Response Percent | Response Count |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|----------------|
| a. Yes, a national association must host a national championship with no fewer than 3-4 club teams in a respective division before it should be eligible to participate. | 25.6% | 382 |
| b. A national association must either run a national championship event with at least 3-4 club teams in a division (see choice a) OR must attend a regional (Continental) championship in order to be eligible to participate in the WUGC or WUCC. | 37.5% | 560 |
| c. All Regular Members of WFDF should be entitled to send at least one team to World Championship events without any qualification | 24.8% | 370 |
| d. Not applicable. | 12.1% | 181 |
| answered question | | 1493 |
| skipped question | | 450 |

29. For Ultimate players, have you ever played in a game with Game Advisors, Observers, or referees? In case you aren't sure, WFDF introduced Game Advisors at world championships a few years ago to provide support and advice to players on the field regarding calls and for monitoring the time in between points or for discussions on disputed calls; all calls remain the responsibility of the players on the field. Observers were introduced 35 years ago in North America and play a more active role in governance of on-field play; while players still make most of their own calls, Observers make active line and time calls and rulings on contested fouls if needed. Referees were introduced by the North American semi-professional leagues and are officials who actively make all calls on the field.

| Answer Options | Response Percent | Response Count |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|----------------|
| I have not played in games with either Game Advisors, Observers, or referees. | 45.6% | 681 |
| I have played in games with Game Advisors but not Observers or referees. | 19.9% | 297 |
| I have played in games with Observers but not Game Advisors or referees. | 9.2% | 138 |
| I have played in games with referees but not Game Advisors or Observers. | 0.4% | 6 |
| I have played in games with Game Advisors and Observers but not referees. | 11.1% | 165 |
| I have played in games with Observers and referees but not Game Advisors. | 1.3% | 19 |
| I have played in games using Game Advisors, Observers, and referees. | 2.1% | 32 |
| Not applicable. | 10.4% | 155 |
| answered question | | 1493 |
| skipped question | | 450 |

30. For Ultimate players, under which governance mechanism do you believe that top level competition (eg World Championships, National Championships, etc) should be played?

| Answer Options | Response Percent | Response Count |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|----------------|
| a. Pure self-officiating by players, with no third-party officials. | 17.7% | 262 |
| b. Self-officiating supported by WFDF-style Game Advisors (no active calls, non-binding advice on calls) | 50.5% | 746 |
| c. Self-officiating supported by North American-style Observers (active line and time calls, rulings on contested fouls if needed) | 20.5% | 303 |
| d. Referees making all calls, with the option for a player to overrule in favor of his opponent. | 2.8% | 41 |
| e. Referees making all calls, with no player input. | 0.8% | 12 |
| f. Not applicable/no opinion. | 7.7% | 114 |
| answered question | | 1478 |
| skipped question | | 465 |

31. Regarding "spirit of the game," please rate whether you agree or disagree with the following statements as they relate to the "self-refereeing" aspect of Ultimate.

| Answer Options | 1 - Strongly agree | 2 - Mildly agree | 3 - Neutral | 4 - Mildly disagree | 5 - Strongly disagree | N/A | Rating Average | Response Count |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|------------------|-------------|---------------------|-----------------------|-----|----------------|----------------|
| a. Ultimate is not "Ultimate" without self-refereeing, it is a different sport. | 832 | 356 | 90 | 98 | 75 | 42 | 1.78 | 1493 |
| b. Referees are positive for the sport because they speed up the action. | 108 | 281 | 268 | 360 | 424 | 52 | 3.49 | 1493 |
| c. Being self-officiated is a great branding opportunity for Ultimate. | 912 | 335 | 131 | 40 | 24 | 51 | 1.56 | 1493 |
| d. Ultimate will never be credible in the world of sport unless there are referees. | 78 | 222 | 218 | 338 | 589 | 48 | 3.79 | 1493 |
| e. I have a clear understanding of what Spirit of the Game is. | 1140 | 280 | 32 | 7 | 6 | 28 | 1.27 | 1493 |
| f. The use of Game Advisors or Observers to assist players preserves the best aspects of spirit of the game. | 338 | 531 | 315 | 184 | 70 | 55 | 2.39 | 1493 |
| g. Self-officiating only works as long as there is no significant benefit (eg financial/fame) to winning | 166 | 377 | 316 | 364 | 199 | 71 | 3.04 | 1493 |
| h. Introduction of referees will result in more cheating and "win at all cost" behavior. | 425 | 491 | 243 | 173 | 96 | 65 | 2.32 | 1493 |
| i. The use of referees would likely trickle down to other levels of competition if it were used at the highest levels. | 293 | 593 | 306 | 138 | 36 | 127 | 2.29 | 1493 |
| j. More youth programs are likely to adopt Ultimate if there were referees | 35 | 108 | 250 | 416 | 579 | 105 | 4.01 | 1493 |
| k. Ultimate in its best form emphasizes Spirit of the Game as a key element, including at the highest level. | 1058 | 277 | 85 | 16 | 11 | 46 | 1.37 | 1493 |
| l. The current WFDF Spirit of the Game scoring system is in need of significant change. | 118 | 280 | 515 | 288 | 119 | 173 | 3.01 | 1493 |
| answered question | | | | | | | | 1493 |
| skipped question | | | | | | | | 450 |

32. WFDF introduced Game Advisors in 2014, who provide guidance to players on the field but do not determine calls; they only provide guidance to players in cases of disputes, assist in moving the game along, and add a perspective when players disagree on a call.

| Answer Options | Response Percent | Response Count |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|----------------|
| a. I have not played with Referees, Observers, or Game Advisors and do not think WFDF should continue to experiment with Game Advisors. | 13.0% | 194 |
| b. I have not played with Referees, Observers, or Game Advisors but I do think WFDF should continue to experiment with Game Advisors. | 37.2% | 555 |
| c. I have played with Referees, Observers, or Game Advisors and think that Referees are preferable. | 1.4% | 21 |
| d. I have played with Referees, Observers, or Game Advisors and think that Observers are preferable. | 11.0% | 164 |
| e. I have played with Referees, Observers, or Game Advisors and think that Game Advisors are preferable. | 21.0% | 314 |
| f. I have not played with Game Advisors, but have played with Observers or referees, but think Game Advisors may be preferable. | 2.6% | 38 |
| No opinion/not applicable. | 13.9% | 207 |
| answered question | | 1493 |
| skipped question | | 450 |

33. For Ultimate Players, if Ultimate were to continue to be played with Game Advisors at WFDF World Championships, which of the following roles should be undertaken (check as many as applicable):

| Answer Options | Response Percent | Response Count |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|----------------|
| Providing advice on Time limits | 77.2% | 1153 |
| Enforcing time limit penalties, whether the players call it or not | 23.8% | 356 |
| Providing advice on Offside calls | 63.2% | 944 |
| Enforcing offside penalties, whether the players call it or not | 16.2% | 242 |
| Providing advice on in/out calls | 71.6% | 1069 |
| Making active in/out line calls | 26.4% | 394 |
| Providing advice on foul calls | 66.5% | 993 |
| Making the final determination on foul calls, when asked | 27.2% | 406 |
| answered question | | 1493 |
| skipped question | | 450 |

| | |
|---------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Risk area 1: | Sustaining or improving the quality and consistency in the delivery of all our events |
| Risk description: | World Championship events sanctioned by WFDF are one of the keys to its success. However, WFDF relies on a local organizing committee to deliver a world class event. |
| Controls: | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Bid review process (which usually also outlines experience of the key organizers) 2. Affiliation of local organizing committee with a Member Association 3. Contract laying out expectations and terms 4. Oversight of the Disc Sport Committee and the WFDF Event Manager |
| Consequences: | Very serious |
| Likelihood: | Moderate risk |
| Comments: | Since inception in 1985, WFDF has been very successful in its delivery of events. With increasingly larger events, it may become more difficult to find appropriate venues or appropriately skilled organizers. We have had two situations, WUCC 2014 and WCBU 2017 where the TOC was unable to fulfill its obligations to WFDF in a timely fashion post-event. |

| | |
|---------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Risk area 2: | Ensuring safety and safety for participants, coaches, officials, spectators and volunteers |
| Risk description: | For WFDF, the primary aspect of safety that it can control relates to the quality of fields and their placement. Second, it also involves security issues as terrorists target large sports events. Third, with more youth development, we need to vet and coaches. |
| Controls: | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Contract laying our expectations and terms and site review by WFDF officials upfront. 2. Ensuring that TOCs work with local law enforcement agencies well-in advance of an event to develop a security plan and then communicate that to all staff. 3. National associations need to set procedures to vet and train coaches for youth. |
| Consequences: | Very serious |
| Likelihood: | High risk |
| Comments: | One of the issues that has arisen at major events in 2008 and 2010 relates to field spacing and having sufficient room between fields and from field boundaries and obstacles (concrete walls at Prague, respect of the 3-meter rule at Vancouver). Separately, with increasing terror threats with large sporting events a target, the development of a security plan and coordination with local law enforcement authorities by TOCs well in advance of events is imperative. |

| | |
|---------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Risk area 3: | WFDF's ability to recruit/attract sufficient volunteers |
| Risk description: | WFDF, like all sports organizations, is highly dependent on volunteers to administer and organize the sport, and expectations for performance are growing. At the WFDF level, there are no "natural" affiliations, so WFDF is dependent largely on administrators who also have responsibilities at the member association level. Turnover due to burnout is a constant threat, compounded by the difficulties of dealing with a heavy workload at key positions such as disc sport committee chairs and the ExComm level. |
| Controls: | This is a risk faced by all not-for-profit organizations and it requires active management and the development of a deep bench to ensure that the volunteer network remains enthusiastic. |
| Consequences: | Devastating |
| Likelihood: | Moderate |
| Comments: | This is an ongoing challenge particularly due to WFDF's limited resources. While our full-time paid Executive Director and Event Manager have taken on increasing responsibilities in administration and event oversight to reduce the workload and provide sufficient support to ensure that our volunteers' network can be effective and efficient, they are now overstretched and expectations continue to rise. |

| | |
|---------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Risk area 4: | Maintaining and increasing membership and participation |
| Risk description: | WFDF has a responsibility to assist current Member associations in maintaining and growing their constituent membership, as well as to assist in the development of potential new Members. |
| Controls: | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Requirements for institutionalization of a local governing body before granting Membership 2. Development efforts in areas where there is little flying disc penetration 3. Publicity and communication |
| Consequences: | Serious |
| Likelihood: | Moderate risk |
| Comments: | Interest in flying disc sports continues to grow and a desire to participate in World Championship events sanctioned by WFDF continues to be the main recruiting catalyst. WFDF can promote continuity in local organizations by requiring institutionalization of the Association in its membership application process. There are a few legacy issues where there have been challenges to legitimacy of existing disc organizations and our members need to understand the importance of a having a well-managed national association. |

| | |
|---------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Risk area 5: | Sustaining and improving financial viability |
| Risk description: | A. Within our quadrennial Ultimate event cycle, WFDF is highly dependent on participant fees from WUGC and WUCC, such that any disruption could impair WFDF’s financial viability. B. With most of the money from participation fees being collected by the local organizing committees, there is a risk that monies could be misappropriated. |
| Controls: | A1. Maintaining a large cash reserve A2. Requiring multi-year forecasts in addition to annual budgets in the financial plan A3. Finding ways to smooth out the event cycle A4. Developing other sources of revenues such as sponsorship B1. Bid review process (which usually also outlines experience of the key organizers) B2. Affiliation of local organizing committee with a Member Association B3. Contract laying out financial terms with periodic distributions C. Taking over certain money and registration functions going forward |
| Consequences: | A. Serious B. Devastating C. Devastating |
| Likelihood: | A. Actual situation B. Low probability C. Middle probability |
| Comments: | WFDF is a business and must be run professionally to remain viable. |

| | |
|---------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Risk area 6: | Protecting or improving public image and reputation with stakeholders, regulators, potential sponsors, and media |
| Risk description: | As a federation of Member Associations, WFDF must be perceived as adding value or it will lose the support of its members. With respect to external stakeholders and the public WFDF is the international governing body and must continually promote growth of flying disc sport. |
| Controls: | 1. Consistent governance and maintenance of high standards for events 2. Constant and appropriate communications |
| Consequences: | Serious |
| Likelihood: | Moderate |
| Comments: | This is an ongoing challenge due to WFDF’s limited resources. There has been limited success in the area of sponsors and media. IOC recognition may provide WFDF and its Members with some additional credibility in the sport world, but media and sponsorship is changing as well.. |

| | |
|---------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Risk area 7: | Maintaining Spirit of the Game (SOTG) as an essential component of flying disc sports |
| Risk description: | We have a growing conflict within the sport of Ultimate in that semi-professional leagues have begun operations and have introduced a form of referees. Further, there are many aspects of SOTG with varied interpretations, within and across regional boundaries and competitive strata. |
| Controls: | 1. Maintaining the focus by acknowledging it in Spirit rankings and awards 2. Further incorporating messages in all marketing, education, and training material/programs. |
| Consequences: | Serious, it would change the essence of our sport |
| Likelihood: | Moderately high and increasing |
| Comments: | Spirit of the Game remains central to our primary disc discipline, Ultimate, and having no referees differentiates WFDF from most other IFs in a very positive way. |

| | |
|---------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Risk area 8: | Applying good corporate governance principles including compliance with regulatory requirements |
| Risk description: | As an IF recognized by the IOC and as a signatory to the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) code, WFDF needs to maintain compliance with the key elements required. We also need to ensure that we hold the federation to a high governance standard by complying with the Bylaws and respecting our Members. |
| Controls: | 1. Vigilant oversight of the anti-doping program and development of an educational program. 2. Knowledge of and adherence to the standards set out in the Bylaws and the Olympic Charter. |
| Consequences: | Serious |
| Likelihood: | Moderate |
| Comments: | Now that we are in compliance with the WADA anti-doping requirements, we must ensure that our athletes are provided with sufficient educational opportunities so that there are no infractions. We must also maintain transparent and professional governance procedures. |

Submitted on June 6, 2019 by Robert “Nob” Rauch, President, and Volker Bernardi, Executive Director

WFDF Congress 2019

"Discussion topic: How should WFDF define its role regarding Disc Golf? How can WFDF best work with EDGF and PDGA?"

WFDF Disc Golf development

Since 2016 the WFDF Disc Golf Committee has taken on a significantly dynamic role within the overall structure of the organisation. Previously it had a passive role in broadly supporting the work of the Professional Disc Golf Association (PDGA) and committee members were, broadly, PDGA employees and volunteers.

The introduction of the World Team Disc Golf Championships (WTDGC) in 2016 has given WFDF a focus that has enabled extensive progress to be made in relation to WFDF members who have Disc Golf Associations. Previously there was no benefit to be seen to being a member of WFDF, especially if the National Federation or Association did not include Disc Golf in its remit. Since 2016 a growing number of countries have developed new organisational structures in which the benefits of being a member of WFDF are clear. This is especially the case in Central and Eastern Europe where funding streams for Disc Golf have been established on the back of WFDF being an International sports Federation recognised by the international Olympic Committee (IOC).

This is fundamentally different to the role of PDGA. The emphasis on the difference in membership of PDGA and WFDF, where PDGA have (at this time) members who are individual and pay an annual membership fee and WFDF has members who are, predominantly at present, national states who may have a varying number of disc sport athletes, is one that has been recognised. This has especially been the case since the appointment of Joe Chargualaf as Director of PDGA in 2017.

Historically WFDF membership has grown slowly but there has been a significant increase in new members during the early part of the 21st Century which continues to expand. The broad organisational structure of WFDF has enabled National Flying Disc Associations to be established and represent distinct disc sports and disciplines including Disc Golf (DG), Overall events, Ultimate, Guts or Freestyle. This has allowed access to their National Sporting bodies through WFDF recognition by IOC and GAISF and other major multi-sport organisations worldwide. Though Ultimate has been the major discipline to benefit from the creation of WFDF, the other disciplines are now benefitting from that historic beginning.

Development of Team Disc Golf Championships

It is the long-term aim of the DG Committee to introduce Team Disc Golf Championships at National, International and Continental level. Member countries such as France and Great Britain have already established club level Team Championships to reflect the structure of WTDGC. It is envisaged that WTDGC will grow significantly in future years that qualification events will need to be held. These are best done on a Regional and Continental level. The implications are that WTDGC will need to be held every four years with Continental events held in the years prior to that event.

Olympics and World Games

The Disc Golf Committee continues to make input into the opportunities offered by Olympic Games and World Games as well as other Multi Sport Event (MSE) organisations. We are realistic about the chances of this happening, but we have made our position clear. In a world where numbers are important Disc Golf (DG) can offer a competition platform that has 8 countries competing with only 2 athletes each - significantly lower than Ultimate - offering host nations the chance of including DG in their programme without compromising other sports or events. Though we have not been

successful for Birmingham (AL, USA) in 2021 we will continue to push for re-inclusion at future IWGA events.

For PDGA, participating in the Olympic Games or other MSE's is not a priority at the moment. They have a 5-year development plan and it is not a part of that. This reflects their membership base and especially their American-centric view of the development of the sport. However, they do recognise that WFDF is the means of entry to this level of elite sport and will continue to work and support what we do in this area.

If access to IOC events or IWGA in future years were to be achieved for DG athletes then the perception at PDGA and amongst DG players that WFDF is an Ultimate centric organisation (which is predominantly true) would be challenged and that change of perception would also enable a wider support of WFDF amongst all disc athletes.

International Organisations

WFDF currently has 85 member national associations whereas PDGA has individual members from 41 countries. Some of those countries have only a handful of players at this time. WFDF has access to both athletes and organisations that are able to help DG develop in the coming years. A focus on promoting DG in those countries where there are no PDGA members would be to the advantage of both organisations and another opportunity to show how we can cooperate effectively to the advantage of all.

WFDF Board, DG Committee and the PDGA Board fully support all efforts to enable any and all DG Associations world-wide gain access and have support to enable them to be recognised, gain funding and access to organisational structures within their own country. PDGA recognises the importance of WFDF being engaged in the world wide sporting organisations in which they are recognised or a member as the International Federation representing disc sports (IOC, IPC, FISU, GAISF, ARISF, IWGA, IMGA, TAFISA etc.).

WFDF is representative of all disc sports within the current structures in each country, region and continent. PDGA sees WFDF as enablers and promoters allowing access for all disc athletes to compete at the highest level as well as engaging with WFDF members to develop all disc sports through their national associations. The ability of WFDF to be a conduit for member nations to access this level of support for Disc Golf Associations is the main benefit for both WFDF and PDGA. Recognition of all aspects of disc sports will enable DG in particular overcome the current perception that they are only individual PDGA members who just happen to live in the same country.

The development of the new organisational structure for DG within Europe is being followed closely by both PDGA and WFDF. It represents a model of how other continents may also organise and develop under the WFDF umbrella and provides a potential blueprint for both growth and for competitive event structures that are well established in other WFDF disciplines.

The following is a brief glossary of the current situation:

National DG Associations - made up of PDGA and non PDGA members - and are appropriately constituted. They will then become part of a:

National Flying Disc Association - made up of all Disc Sports Associations, including Ultimate, Overall, Freestyle, Guts as well as DG. These Flying Disc associations (FDA) do not necessarily have any influence over individual disc sport associations, though the specific way in which FDA's are organised will be up to each country. For example, there may be a 'virtual' FDA with a nominated 'officer' who redistributes materials and communication to the constituent parts of the FDA. This will allow any DGA to be autonomous but within its organisational structure. Importantly it will

also enable WFDF members to fulfil the proposal of 'one member per country' currently encouraged by IOC. National FDA's would become the nominated member of WFDF in their country. Issues involving specific disc sport associations would be decided by that association and they would retain all autonomy necessary to make their own organisational decisions.

Each FDA would then be able to access their own National Olympic Committee and/or their National Sports funding and organisational body (say Sport England) because they would be recognised as being members of WFDF.

Continental Flying Disc Federations may be established to enable a larger group of Disc Sport athletes to be represented - in all disciplines. This currently includes European Disc Golf Federation which is affiliated to EFDF. In Europe the European Flying Disc Federation (EFDF) has existed for many years but has been inactive and ineffective mainly due to the role of WFDF. It is envisaged that a reconstituted EFDF would enhance the opportunity of developing all disc sports across the continent, but especially DG. The same could be argued for all the Continental Regions recognised by WFDF in coming years.

WFDF - would be the conduit for all FDA's and Continental FDF's and therefore all DG Associations to enable access through WFDF membership of IOC, IPC, FISU, GAISF, ARISF, IWGA, IMGA, TAFISA etc. That conduit would then allow PDGA to support National DGA's, as well as individual members, gain access to those organisations that would help fund, support, maintain and develop DG.

Whether or not PDGA may develop a National DGA membership for each country or stick to its current policy of individual membership is a topic that continues to be discussed within each DGA and across members of EDGF and PDGA Europe. However, PDGA would value a system where they could support a National DGA in its efforts to gain recognition and support. It would also make communication between the different disc disciplines more equitable and easier for national funding bodies to recognise. It is certainly true that the combined numbers of all disc sport athletes in each country could only be a benefit to all. This would be especially true of countries with small DG population but, say, a larger Ultimate population. This would currently be true of, say, Spain, Italy, Great Britain, Switzerland, New Zealand, Brazil and Australia.

Division of Responsibility and Governance

The influence that WFDF has in representing all disc sports and providing and promoting a unified approach to disc sports is important to WFDF members as well as PDGA. However, the specific functions of PDGA - Rules, Ratings, Competition and event management - are not open to interference or any form of governance from WFDF. PDGA are willing and hopeful that WFDF would and could open doors so that individual WFDF country members can benefit from being part of the wider agenda for the development of DG.

This is entirely reasonable. WFDF does not have the interest, influence or capacity to challenge PDGA on any of these issues. They are the accepted experts and specialists in these fields and I am sure that none of the members of WFDF DG Committee would want to challenge this position.

We agreed that it is not helpful to have any public disagreement about governance of the sport. In my thinking PDGA have responsibility for running the sport that is Disc Golf while WFDF has the responsibility to represent all disc sport athletes at an International level. There will continue to be debate around this issue but it should not detract from what we both actually do and achieve.

Benefits of PDGA to WFDF and National and Continental DG Organisations

While there are clear benefits to the PDGA having a close association with WFDF there are also benefits to WFDF and its members.

WFDF benefits from work with PDGA in the eyes of local, regional and national government organisations - this includes running competitions, their large individual member base, access to sponsors, marketing expertise and an increasingly sophisticated process for determining major events.

There is no benefit to be gained from a perception that the two organisations are different or have a different agenda. We both want DG to be successful - we just go about it in a different way.

PDGA have also offered to make significant input into events that are sanctioned by WFDF. This would include World Team Disc Golf Championships as well as future MSE such as World Games. They have the skills and resources to help decide on venues as well as support events with material and practical expertise. From my point of view I would want WFDF to have the final say in any technical aspects of either of these events but there is no doubting that PDGA input would add to both the quality and success of these events. Working collaboratively with a local TD as well as WFDF Events Manager and DG Chair would add a significantly positive dimension to our small DG portfolio at this time.

DG Development

A proposal from the DG Committee to join forces with PDGA to start a specific project that would enable DG to expand into countries that had little or no history of DG has been made. The proposal was that each organisation would put in a fixed amount of cash; we would encourage all our sponsors and agreed partners to contribute and invite bids from WFDF members to receive support in establishing DG in their country. WFDF and PDGA would combine members of their own development committees and establish criteria and allocate, monitor and evaluate programmes.

Finally

- It is essential to the development of all organisations that WFDF, PDGA and Continental DG Federations are seen to be collaborating where appropriate. This gives strength to all organisations.
- It is important that we all have our own clear roles and agenda and should be seen to be supporting each other.
- That there are benefits to all organisations in which we would gain from the unique position of each other.
- That we should continue our dialogue with all members and fellow Disc Golfers and build further for the future.

Charlie Mead
WFDF Chair Disc Golf Committee
July 2019

WORLD FLYING DISC FEDERATION
Financial Statements &
Supplementary Schedule
For the Year Ended December 31, 2018 and 2017

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Board of Directors
World Flying Disc Federation
Colorado Springs, Colorado

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of World Flying Disc Federation (a not-for-profit organization), which comprise the statements of financial position as of December 31, 2018 and 2017, and the related statements of activities and changes in net assets, functional expenses, and cash flows for the years then ended and the related notes to the financial statements.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of World Flying Disc Federation as of December 31, 2018 and 2017, and the changes in their net assets and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Emphasis of Matter

As described in Note A to the financial statements, in 2018, World Flying Disc Federation adopted Accounting Standards Update (ASU) 2016-14, *Not-For-Profit Entities (Topic 958): Presentation of Financial Statements of Not-For-Profit Entities*. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

Adjustments to Prior Period Financial Statements

In our report dated May 9, 2018, we qualified our opinion because the entity was unable to obtain the final accounting reconciliation for an event that occurred in June, 2017, from the tournament organizer. We were unable to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence about the amount to recognize for the event. Consequently, we were unable to determine whether event related revenues and expenses needed material adjustments. However, information received during the year ended December 31, 2018, allowed the entity to ascertain the appropriate revenue and expenses for 2017 relating to that event. Accordingly, our present opinion on the 2017 financial statements, as presented herein, is different from that expressed in our previous report.

Colorado Springs, Colorado
May 31, 2019

WORLD FLYING DISC FEDERATION
Statement of Financial Position
December 31, 2018 and 2017

| | <u>ASSETS</u> | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|
| | <u>2018</u> | <u>2017</u> |
| CURRENT ASSETS: | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents | \$ 418,968 | \$ 254,593 |
| Accounts receivable | 146,701 | 31,683 |
| Prepaid expenses | <u> </u> | <u>2,307</u> |
| TOTAL ASSETS | <u>\$ 565,669</u> | <u>\$ 288,583</u> |

| <u>LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS</u> | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| CURRENT LIABILITIES: | | |
| Accounts payable | \$ <u>76,258</u> | \$ <u>49,694</u> |
| Total current liabilities | 76,258 | 49,694 |
| NET ASSETS: | | |
| Without donor restrictions | 470,231 | 235,319 |
| With donor restrictions | <u>19,180</u> | <u>3,570</u> |
| Total net assets | <u>489,411</u> | <u>238,889</u> |
| TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS | <u>\$ 565,669</u> | <u>\$ 288,583</u> |

See Notes to Financial Statements

WORLD FLYING DISC FEDERATION
Statement of Activities and Changes in Net Assets
For the Year Ended December 31, 2018
(With Comparative Totals for 2017)

| | Without Donor Restrictions | With Donor Restrictions | 2018 Totals | 2017 Totals |
|-------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| REVENUE AND SUPPORT: | | | | |
| Events | \$ 389,124 | \$ | \$ 389,124 | \$ 102,066 |
| Donations | 125,060 | | 125,060 | 13 |
| Merchandise sales | 89,559 | 32,000 | 121,559 | 32,667 |
| Membership dues | 83,787 | | 83,787 | 81,811 |
| Grants | 32,000 | | 32,000 | 31,250 |
| Sponsorships | 25,139 | | 25,139 | 17,900 |
| Value in-kind | 13,709 | | 13,709 | 2,287 |
| Interest & dividends | 55 | | 55 | 45 |
| Satisfied program restrictions | <u>12,820</u> | <u>(12,820)</u> | <u></u> | <u></u> |
| Total revenue and support | 771,253 | 19,180 | 790,433 | 268,039 |
| EXPENSES: | | | | |
| Program expenses: | | | | |
| Sports development & WFDF events | 491,949 | | 491,949 | 278,342 |
| Supporting services: | | | | |
| General, administrative, & fundraising | <u>47,962</u> | <u></u> | <u>47,962</u> | <u>46,113</u> |
| Total expenses | <u>539,911</u> | <u></u> | <u>539,911</u> | <u>324,455</u> |
| CHANGE IN NET ASSETS | 231,342 | 19,180 | 250,522 | (56,416) |
| NET ASSETS, beginning of year | <u>238,889</u> | <u></u> | <u>238,889</u> | <u>295,305</u> |
| NET ASSETS, end of year | <u>\$ 470,231</u> | <u>\$ 19,180</u> | <u>\$ 489,411</u> | <u>\$ 238,889</u> |

See Notes to Financial Statements

WORLD FLYING DISC FEDERATION
Statement of Activities and Changes in Net Assets
For the Year Ended December 31, 2017

| | <u>Without Donor Restrictions</u> | <u>With Donor Restrictions</u> | <u>2017 Totals</u> |
|-------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------|
| REVENUE AND SUPPORT: | | | |
| Events | \$ 102,066 | \$ | \$ 102,066 |
| Membership dues | 81,811 | | 81,811 |
| Merchandise sales | 32,667 | | 32,667 |
| Grants | 31,250 | | 31,250 |
| Sponsorships | 17,900 | | 17,900 |
| Value in-kind | 2,287 | | 2,287 |
| Interest & dividends | 45 | | 45 |
| Donations | 13 | | 13 |
| Satisfied program restrictions | <u>3,570</u> | <u>(3,570)</u> | |
| Total revenue and support | 271,609 | (3,570) | 268,039 |
| EXPENSES: | | | |
| Program expenses: | | | |
| Sports development & WFDF events | 278,342 | | 278,342 |
| Supporting services: | | | |
| General, administrative, & fundraising | <u>46,113</u> | | <u>46,113</u> |
| Total expenses | <u>324,455</u> | | <u>324,455</u> |
| CHANGE IN NET ASSETS | (52,846) | (3,570) | (56,416) |
| NET ASSETS, beginning of year | <u>291,735</u> | <u>3,570</u> | <u>295,305</u> |
| NET ASSETS, end of year | <u>\$ 238,889</u> | <u>\$</u> | <u>\$ 238,889</u> |

See Notes to Financial Statements

WORLD FLYING DISC FEDERATION
 Statement of Functional Expenses
 For the Year Ended December 31, 2018

| | <u>Program Services</u> | <u>Supporting Services</u> | |
|------------------------|----------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|-------------------|
| | Sports Development & WFDF events | General, Administrative, & Fundraising | Total Expenses |
| Bank charges | \$ | \$ 4,650 | \$ 4,650 |
| Contract labor | 106,450 | 12,319 | 118,769 |
| Drug testing | 12,820 | | 12,820 |
| Dues & subscriptions | 8,933 | | 8,933 |
| Equipment & clothing | 18,299 | | 18,299 |
| Insurance | | 135 | 135 |
| Event management | 89,403 | | 89,403 |
| Marketing | 4,469 | | 4,469 |
| Medals | 5,149 | | 5,149 |
| Office expense | | 1,811 | 1,811 |
| Production & promotion | 147,034 | | 147,034 |
| Professional fees | | 15,802 | 15,802 |
| Telephone | | 5,608 | 5,608 |
| Travel | 99,392 | 7,637 | 107,029 |
| Total expenses | <u>\$ 491,949</u> | <u>\$ 47,962</u> | <u>\$ 539,911</u> |

See Notes to Financial Statements

WORLD FLYING DISC FEDERATION
 Statement of Functional Expenses
 For the Year Ended December 31, 2017

| | <u>Program Services</u> | <u>Supporting Services</u> | |
|------------------------|----------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|-------------------|
| | Sports Development & WFDF events | General, Administrative, & Fundraising | Total Expenses |
| Bank charges | \$ | \$ 4,269 | \$ 4,269 |
| Contract labor | 94,350 | 14,716 | 109,066 |
| Drug testing | 15,011 | | 15,011 |
| Dues & subscriptions | 7,468 | | 7,468 |
| Equipment & clothing | 6,897 | 1,150 | 8,047 |
| Insurance | | 5,250 | 5,250 |
| Event management | 63,131 | | 63,131 |
| Marketing | 5,750 | | 5,750 |
| Medals | 11,097 | | 11,097 |
| Office expense | | 756 | 756 |
| Production & promotion | 20,064 | | 20,064 |
| Professional fees | | 10,035 | 10,035 |
| Telephone | | 2,250 | 2,250 |
| Travel | 54,574 | 7,687 | 62,261 |
| Total expenses | <u>\$ 278,342</u> | <u>\$ 46,113</u> | <u>\$ 324,455</u> |

See Notes to Financial Statements

WORLD FLYING DISC FEDERATION
Statement of Cash Flows
For the Years Ended December 31, 2018 and 2017

| | <u>2018</u> | <u>2017</u> |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES: | | |
| Change in net assets | \$ 250,522 | \$ (56,416) |
| Adjustments to reconcile change in net assets to net cash provided (used) by operating activities: | | |
| (Increase) decrease in operating assets: | | |
| Accounts receivable | (115,018) | 45,302 |
| Prepaid expenses | 2,307 | (1,807) |
| Increase (decrease) in operating liabilities: | | |
| Accounts payable | <u>26,564</u> | <u>(497)</u> |
| Total adjustments | <u>(86,147)</u> | <u>42,998</u> |
| Net cash provided (used) by operating activities | <u>164,375</u> | <u>(13,418)</u> |
| NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH | 164,375 | (13,418) |
| CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, beginning of year | <u>254,593</u> | <u>268,011</u> |
| CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, end of year | <u>\$ 418,968</u> | <u>\$ 254,593</u> |

See Notes to Financial Statements

WORLD FLYING DISC FEDERATION
Notes to Financial Statements
For the Year Ended December 31, 2018

A. ORGANIZATION AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Organization

The World Flying Disc Federation (the Federation) serves as the international governing body of all flying disc sports, with responsibility for sanctioning world championship and other international flying disc events, establishing uniform rules, and setting standards for and recording of world records; it acts to promote and protect the "spirit of the game" of flying disc sports play; to encourage flying disc sports play throughout the world and foster the establishment of new national flying disc sports associations, advising them on all flying disc sports activities and general management; to promote and raise public awareness of and lobby for official recognition of flying disc play as sport; and to provide an international forum for discussion of all aspects of flying disc sports play. The Federation is made up of the National Associations (Members) that govern their respective disc sports. As of December 31, 2018, the Federation had 86 member associations representing 84 countries. These members guide the administration of the Federation through Board of Directors and an Executive Director. The Federation is a member of the General Association of International Sports Federations and the International World Games Association, and is a signatory to the World Anti-Doping Association's (WADA) Code. It is incorporated in the State of Colorado, USA. The Federation received permanent recognition by the International Olympic Committee in 2015.

Accounting Standards Update

On August 18, 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-14, Not-for-Profit Entities (Topic 958) - *Presentation of Financial Statements of Not-for-Profit Entities*. The update addresses the complexity and understandability of net asset classification, deficiencies in information about liquidity and availability of resources, and the lack of consistency in the type of information provided about expenses and investment return. The Federation has adjusted the presentation of its financial statements, accordingly, applying the changes retrospectively to the comparative period presented guidance for ASU 2016-14. The new standards change the following aspects of the Federation's financial statements:

Notes to Financial Statements

A. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - Continued

- Net assets with donor restrictions: net assets subject to stipulations imposed by donors, and grantors. Some donor restrictions are temporary in nature, such as those that will be met by the passage of time or other events specified by the donor. Other donor restrictions are perpetual in nature, whereby the donor has stipulated the funds be maintained in perpetuity. Donor-imposed restrictions are released when a restriction expires, that is, when the stipulated time has elapsed, when the stipulated purpose for which the resource was restricted has been fulfilled, or both.

Use of Estimates in Preparation of Financial Statements

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent liabilities, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of the Federation's checking and money market accounts.

Supplemental Cash Flow Information

Cash flows from operating activities do not contain any amounts paid for interest or income taxes.

Accounts Receivable

Accounts receivable are stated at the amount management expects to collect from balances outstanding at year-end. Based on management's assessment of the credit history with customers having outstanding balances and current relationships with them, it has concluded that realization losses on balances outstanding at year-end will be immaterial. Therefore, no allowance for doubtful accounts is considered necessary.

Notes to Financial Statements

A. ORGANIZATION AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES -
ContinuedContributions

Contributions received are recorded as restricted support, depending on the existence and nature of any donor restrictions. Support that is not restricted by the donor is reported as an increase in net assets without donor restrictions. All other donor restricted support is reported as an increase in net assets with restrictions, depending on the nature of the restriction. When a restriction expires (that is when a stipulated time restriction ends or purpose restriction is accomplished), net assets with donor restrictions are reclassified to net assets without donor restrictions and reported in the Statement of Activities as net assets released from restrictions. Restricted contributions whose restrictions are met in the same reporting period are recorded as changes to net assets without donor restrictions.

Contributed Services

The Federation records various types of in-kind contributions. Contributed services are recognized if the services received create or enhance non-financial assets or require specialized skills, are provided by individuals possessing those skills, and would typically need to be purchased if not provided by donation. Contributions of tangible assets are recognized at fair value when received. The amounts reflected in the accompanying financial statements as in-kind contributions are offset by like amounts included in expenses.

In addition, several volunteers have donated significant amounts of their time to the Federation's program and support services. These in-kind contributions are not reflected in the financial statements since these services do not meet the criteria for recognition.

Revenue Recognition

Membership dues are recognized ratably over the term of the membership period.

Notes to Financial Statements

A. ORGANIZATION AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - Continued

Income Tax

The Federation is exempt from federal income taxes under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code. Accordingly, no provision for income taxes has been reflected in the Federation's financial statements.

The Federation's Form 990, Return of Organization Exempt from Income Tax, is subject to examination by various taxing authorities, generally for three years after the date it was filed. Management of the Federation believes that it does not have any uncertain tax positions that are material to the financial statements.

Date of Management's Review

In preparing the financial statements, the Federation has evaluated events and transactions for potential recognition or disclosure through May 31, 2019, the date that the financial statements were available to be issued

Functional Allocation of Expenses

The costs of providing various programs and other activities have been summarized on a functional basis in the statement of activities and the statement of functional expenses. Accordingly, certain costs have been allocated among the programs and supporting services benefited based on internal records and estimates made by the Federation's management.

B. AVAILABLE RESOURCES AND LIQUIDITY

The Federation regularly monitors liquidity required to meet its operating needs and other contractual commitments while striving to maximize the investment of its available funds. The Federation has two sources of liquidity at its disposal, a checking account with a balance to cover operating expenses and also a business market savings account for funds in excess of daily cash requirements.

The Federation manages resources through extensive budget forecasting over a 5-year period to anticipate its ongoing activities of international events, grants, teaching clinics

Notes to Financial Statements

B. AVAILABLE RESOURCES AND LIQUIDITY - Continued

and operations. The Federation regularly monitors actual to budgeted revenues and expenses to anticipate sufficient revenue to cover expenditures.

C. CONCENTRATION OF CREDIT RISK

The Federation maintains its cash balances in one financial institution. The balances at the financial institution are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) up to \$250,000. In the unlikely event of a bank failure, the Federation could suffer loss to the extent that cash balances exceed the insured amounts. Management does not believe any deposits are at risk from this concentration.

D. NET ASSETS WITH DONOR RESTRICTIONS

Net assets with donor restrictions at December 31, 2018 and 2017, consist of assets restricted for the following program:

| | <u>2018</u> | <u>2017</u> |
|---------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| Anti-doping program | \$ <u>19,720</u> | \$ <u> </u> |

Net assets are released from donor restrictions by incurring expenses that satisfy the restricted purpose. During the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, restricted net assets were released from restrictions for the following program:

| | <u>2018</u> | <u>2017</u> |
|---------------------------------------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| Anti-doping program | \$ <u>12,280</u> | \$ <u>3,570</u> |
| Total net assets released from donor restrictions | \$ <u>12,280</u> | \$ <u>3,570</u> |

World Flying Disc Federation
Profit & Loss Actual vs. Budget
January through May 2019

| | Actual | Actual | 2019 |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| SUMMARY | Jan-May 2018 | Jan-May 2019 | YTD Budget |
| INCOME | | | |
| 4000 · Dues | 72,444.15 | 48,606.35 | 88,754.00 |
| 4300 · Sponsorship | 13,750.00 | 28,250.00 | 61,500.00 |
| 4500 · Grants | | | 32,000.00 |
| 4600 · Donations | 20,025.94 | 1,523.23 | 0.00 |
| 4700 · Merchandise / Disc Sales | 19,285.20 | | 25,000.00 |
| 4710 · Event Management Income | 22,011.30 | | 4,704.00 |
| 4720 · Sanctioning Event Player Fees | 18,260.00 | 86,413.50 | 67,200.00 |
| 4740 · Ticket Sales | | | 500.00 |
| 4760 · Event Equipment Reimbursement | 1,764.21 | 12,642.74 | 0.00 |
| 4770 · Insurance Reimbursement | | 3,879.50 | 2,500.00 |
| 4800 · Interest Income | 18.64 | 34.55 | 100.00 |
| TOTAL INCOME | 167,559.44 | 181,349.87 | 282,258.00 |
| EXPENSE | | | |
| 6100 · Event Management Expenses | | | 8,064.00 |
| 6140 · Travel (air.hotel.food.etc) | 15,608.53 | 2,181.00 | 6,720.00 |
| 6150 · Medals | 4,630.35 | 8,812.64 | 7,650.00 |
| 6160 · Equipment & Clothing | 1,041.77 | 747.50 | 1,000.00 |
| 6165 · Merchandise | | | 2,000.00 |
| 6170 · Marketing / Public Relations | 127.80 | 3,751.50 | 15,000.00 |
| 6200 · Congress Expense | 576.60 | 19,901.71 | 9,500.00 |
| 6300 · Event Drug Testing | | | 15,000.00 |
| 6400 · WFDF Official Memberships | 22,583.50 | 11,033.99 | 28,300.00 |
| 6500 · Special Projects & Development | 32,377.82 | 540.35 | 50,000.00 |
| 6800 · Administrative | 56,730.91 | 65,163.61 | 219,490.00 |
| TOTAL EXPENSE | 133,677.28 | 112,132.30 | 362,724.00 |
| NET INCOME (LOSS) | 33,882.16 | 69,217.57 | -80,466.00 |
| | 33,882.16 | 69,217.57 | -80,466.00 |

| World Flying Disc Federation | | | |
|---------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Profit & Loss Actual vs. Budget (Detail) | | | |
| January through May 2019 | | | |
| | | Actual | Actual |
| | | Jan - May 2018 | Jan - May 2019 |
| | | | 2019 |
| | | | YTD Budget |
| INCOME | | | |
| 4000 - Dues | | | |
| 4010 - Regular Member Dues | | | |
| | 4011 - Current Regular Member Dues | 72,444.15 | 48,306.35 |
| | 4012 - Non-current Regular Member Dues | | 300.00 |
| | Total 4000 - Dues | 72,444.15 | 48,606.35 |
| | | | 88,754.00 |
| 4300 - Sponsorship | | | |
| 4310 - General Sponsorship | | | |
| | 4311 - Disc Sponsorship | 8,750.00 | 12,500.00 |
| | 4312 - Apparel Sponsorship | 5,000.00 | 13,750.00 |
| | 4330 - Disc Licensing Fees | | 2,000.00 |
| 4390 - Value-In-Kind Sponsorship | | | |
| | 4390.01 - Disc | | 10,000.00 |
| | 4390.02 - Apparel | | 6,500.00 |
| | Total 4300 - Sponsorship | 13,750.00 | 28,250.00 |
| | | | 61,500.00 |
| 4500 - Grants | | | |
| 4516 - IOC | | | |
| | Total 4500 - Grants | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| | | | 32,000.00 |
| 4600 - Donations | | | |
| 4615 - General | | | |
| | 4620 - Special Projects | 25.94 | 23.23 |
| | | 20,000.00 | 1,500.00 |
| | Total 4600 - Donations | 20,025.94 | 1,523.23 |
| 4700 - Merchandise / Disc Sales | | | |
| 4701 - World Events | | | |
| | 4701.04 - WU23 / WU24 | 19,285.20 | 0.00 |
| | Total 4701 - World Events | 19,285.20 | 0.00 |
| | Total 4700 - Merchandise / Disc Sales | 19,285.20 | 0.00 |
| | | | 25,000.00 |
| 4710 - Event Management Income | | | |
| 4711 - World Events | | | |
| | 4711.04 - WU23 / WU24 | 22,011.30 | |
| | Total 4711 - World Events | 22,011.30 | |
| | Total 4710 - Event Management Income | 22,011.30 | |
| | | | 4,704.00 |
| 4720 - Sanctioning Event Player Fees | | | |
| 4721 - World Events | | | |
| | 4721.04 - WU23 / WU24 | 18,260.00 | 27,600.00 |
| | 4721.06 - Disc Golf | | 22,449.00 |
| | Total 4721 - World Events | 18,260.00 | 50,049.00 |
| 4722 - Regional | | | |
| | 4722.01 - AOUC | | 7,744.50 |
| | 4722.05 - EBUC | | 19,710.00 |
| | 4722.06 - AOBUC | | 8,910.00 |
| | Total 4722 - Regional | | 36,364.50 |
| | Total 4720 - Sanctioning Event Player Fees | 18,260.00 | 86,413.50 |
| | | | 67,200.00 |
| 4740 - Ticket Sales | | | |
| | | | 500.00 |
| 4760 - Event Equipment Reimbursement | | | |
| 4761 - World Events | | | |
| | 4761.04 - WU23 / WU24 | 764.21 | 1,746.60 |
| | 4761.07 - Individual Events | 1,000.00 | 1,000.00 |
| | Total 4761 - World Events | 1,764.21 | 2,746.60 |
| 4762 - Regional | | | |
| | 4762.01 - AOUC | | 4,962.60 |
| | 4762.05 - EBUC | | 3,675.98 |
| | 4762.06 - AOBUC | | 1,257.56 |
| | Total 4762 - Regional | | 9,896.14 |
| | Total 4760 - Event Equipment Reimbursement | 1,764.21 | 12,642.74 |
| 4770 - Insurance Reimbursement | | | |
| 4772 - Regional | | | |
| | 4772.05 - EBUC | | 2,299.50 |
| | 4772.06 - AOBUC | | 1,580.00 |
| | Total 4772 - Regional | | 3,879.50 |
| | Total 4770 - Insurance Reimbursement | 0.00 | 3,879.50 |
| | | | 2,500.00 |
| 4800 - Interest Income | | | |
| 4820 - Money Market Acct interest | | | |
| | | 18.64 | 34.55 |
| | Total 4800 - Interest Income | 18.64 | 34.55 |
| | | | 100.00 |
| | TOTAL INCOME | 167,559.44 | 181,349.87 |
| | | | 282,258.00 |
| EXPENSE | | | |
| 6100 - Event Management Expenses | | | |
| | | | 8,064.00 |
| 6140 - Travel (air,hotel,food,etc) | | | |
| 6141 - World Events | | | |
| | 6141.02 - WJUC | 1,683.24 | |

| | | Actual | Actual | 2019 |
|--|--------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| | | Jan - May 2018 | Jan - May 2019 | YTD Budget |
| | 6141.03 - WUCC / WMUCC | 6,992.04 | | |
| | 6141.04 - WU23 / WU24 | 6,933.25 | 1,090.50 | |
| | Total 6141 - World Events | 15,608.53 | 1,090.50 | |
| | 6142 - Regional | | | |
| | 6142.01 - AOUC | | 1,090.50 | |
| | Total 6142 - Regional | | 1,090.50 | |
| | Total 6140 - Travel (air.hotel.food.etc) | 15,608.53 | 2,181.00 | 6,720.00 |
| | 6150 - Medals | | | |
| | 6151 - World Events | | | |
| | 6151.02 - WJUC | 1,008.59 | | |
| | 6151.03 - WUCC / WMUCC | 3,621.76 | | |
| | 6151.04 - WU23 / WU24 | 0.00 | 1,746.60 | |
| | Total 6151 - World Events | 4,630.35 | 1,746.60 | |
| | 6152 - Regional | | | |
| | 6152.01 - AOUC | | 2,073.00 | |
| | 6152.04 - Africa | | 807.00 | |
| | 6152.05 - EBUC | | 2,928.48 | |
| | 6152.06 - AOBUC | | 1,257.56 | |
| | Total 6152 - Regional | | 7,066.04 | |
| | Total 6150 - Medals | 4,630.35 | 8,812.64 | 7,650.00 |
| | 6160 - Equipment & Clothing | | | |
| | 6161 - World Events | | | |
| | 6161.04 - WU23 / WU24 | 1,041.77 | 0.00 | |
| | Total 6161 - World Events | 1,041.77 | 0.00 | |
| | 6162 - Regional | | | |
| | 6162.05 - EBUC | | 747.50 | |
| | Total 6162 - Regional | | 747.50 | |
| | Total 6160 - Equipment & Clothing | 1,041.77 | 747.50 | 1,000.00 |
| | 6165 - Merchandise | | | 2,000.00 |
| | 6170 - Marketing / Public Relations | | | |
| | 6170.01 - WFDF | 127.80 | 1,751.50 | |
| | 6170.02 - IOC / Olympics | 0.00 | 2,000.00 | |
| | Total 6170 - Marketing / Public Relations | 127.80 | 3,751.50 | 15,000.00 |
| | 6200 - Congress Expense | | | |
| | 6210 - Equipment/Supplies | | | 500.00 |
| | 6220 - Travel (air.hotel.food.etc) | 576.60 | 19,901.71 | 8,000.00 |
| | 6230 - Venue | | | 1,000.00 |
| | Total 6200 - Congress Expense | 576.60 | 19,901.71 | 9,500.00 |
| | 6300 - Event Drug Testing | | | 15,000.00 |
| | 6400 - WFDF Official Memberships | | | |
| | 6410 - Dues (GAISF, IWGA, etc) | 8,041.34 | 6,754.01 | 12,600.00 |
| | 6440 - Travel (auto.hotel.food.etc) | 13,851.03 | 3,491.99 | 10,200.00 |
| | 6470 - WADA/Anti-Doping Program | 691.13 | 787.99 | 5,500.00 |
| | Total 6400 - WFDF Official Memberships | 22,583.50 | 11,033.99 | 28,300.00 |
| | 6500 - Special Projects & Development | | | |
| | 6540 - General Development | | | 25,000.00 |
| | 6541 - Development Grants Program | | | 5,000.00 |
| | 6542 - Development Grants - Beach | | | 5,000.00 |
| | 6543 - Disc Missionary program | | | 500.00 |
| | 6544 - Spirit of the Game | | | 3,000.00 |
| | 6545 - Coaching Clinics | | | 4,000.00 |
| | 6546 - Game Advisor Training | 1,699.77 | 540.35 | 7,500.00 |
| | 6550 - Live / Video Production | 30,678.05 | | 0.00 |
| | Total 6500 - Special Projects & Development | 32,377.82 | 540.35 | 50,000.00 |
| | 6800 - Administrative | | | |
| | 6812 - Administrative Contractors | | | |
| | 6812.01 - Volker Bernardi | 25,000.00 | 27,500.00 | 66,000.00 |
| | 6812.02 - Karina Maree Woldt | 21,875.00 | 25,000.00 | 60,000.00 |
| | 6812.03 - Andre Kruse | | | 1,500.00 |
| | 6812.04 - Daniel Roddick | 237.50 | 143.75 | 800.00 |
| | 6812.05 - Patrick Fourcampre-Maye | | 1,875.00 | 15,000.00 |
| | 6812.06 - Igor Jankovic | | | 13,000.00 |
| | 6812 - Administrative Contractors - Other | | | 7,000.00 |
| | Total 6812 - Administrative Contractors | 47,112.50 | 54,518.75 | 163,300.00 |
| | 6820 - Office Expense | 794.26 | 44.00 | 1,000.00 |
| | 6830 - Telephone / Internet | | | |
| | 6830.01 - Telephone | 620.48 | | 500.00 |
| | 6830.02 - Internet Hosting | | 360.71 | 500.00 |
| | 6830.03 - Internet Consultant | | | 12,000.00 |
| | 6830.04 - Software Infrastructure/Package | | | 19,000.00 |
| | Total 6830 - Telephone / Internet | 620.48 | 360.71 | 32,000.00 |

| | | | Actual | Actual | 2019 |
|--|--|---------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | | | Jan - May 2018 | Jan - May 2019 | YTD Budget |
| | | 6840 - Professional Fees | | | |
| | | 6842 - Bookkeeping Services | 3,237.50 | 3,395.00 | 8,000.00 |
| | | 6843 - Legal Services | | | 500.00 |
| | | 6844 - Audit / Tax Preparation | | | 5,000.00 |
| | | Total 6840 - Professional Fees | 3,237.50 | 3,395.00 | 13,500.00 |
| | | 6850 - Insurance | 2,500.00 | 4,810.00 | 5,610.00 |
| | | 6860 - Bank Fees | | | |
| | | 6861 - Bank charges | 69.22 | 63.24 | |
| | | 6862 - PayPal fees | 361.06 | 329.68 | |
| | | 6863 - Wire fees | 2,035.89 | 1,642.23 | |
| | | Total 6860 - Bank Fees | 2,466.17 | 2,035.15 | 4,080.00 |
| | | Total 6800 - Administrative | 56,730.91 | 65,163.61 | 219,490.00 |
| | | TOTAL EXPENSE | 133,677.28 | 112,132.30 | 362,724.00 |
| | | NET INCOME (-LOSS) | 33,882.16 | 69,217.57 | -80,466.00 |

World Flying Disc Federation
Balance Sheet
As of May 31, 2019

| | May 31, 2019 | May 31, 2018 | \$ Change | Notes |
|----------------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|
| ASSETS | | | | |
| Current Assets | | | | |
| Checking/Savings | | | | |
| 1035 · Wells Fargo Checking | 142,153.67 | 227,480.02 | -85,326.35 | |
| 1020 · Wells Fargo Money Market | 350,291.55 | 150,220.26 | 200,071.29 | |
| 1040 · PayPal | 14,083.95 | 8,435.50 | 5,648.45 | |
| Total Checking/Savings | 506,529.17 | 386,135.78 | 120,393.39 | |
| Accounts Receivable | | | | |
| 1100 · Accounts Receivable | 54,736.40 | 28,119.18 | 26,617.22 | |
| Total Accounts Receivable | 54,736.40 | 28,119.18 | 26,617.22 | |
| Total Current Assets | 561,265.57 | 414,254.96 | 147,010.61 | |
| TOTAL ASSETS | 561,265.57 | 414,254.96 | 147,010.61 | |
| LIABILITIES & NET ASSETS | | | | |
| Liabilities | | | | |
| Current Liabilities | | | | |
| 2000 · Accounts Payable | 2,636.25 | 8,909.95 | -6,273.70 | |
| 2300 · Deferred Revenue | 0.00 | 105,000.00 | -105,000.00 | |
| Total Current Liabilities | 2,636.25 | 113,909.95 | -111,273.70 | |
| Total Liabilities | 2,636.25 | 113,909.95 | -111,273.70 | |
| Net Assets | | | | |
| 3900 · Net Assets without Donor Restrictions | 470,231.75 | 266,462.85 | 203,768.90 | |
| 3910 · Net Assets with Donor Restrictions | 19,180.00 | 0.00 | 19,180.00 | Unused anti-doping funding |
| Net Income | 69,217.57 | 33,882.16 | 35,335.41 | |
| Total Net Assets | 558,629.32 | 300,345.01 | 258,284.31 | |
| TOTAL LIABILITIES & NET ASSETS | 561,265.57 | 414,254.96 | 147,010.61 | |

WFDF: 2019 Monthly Budget (Mid-Year 2019 Revision)

(figures in US\$)

| | 2019 Proposed | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec |
|----------------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------------|------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| INCOME | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4000 Dues | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4011 Current Regular Member Dues | \$ 88,754 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 29,585 | \$ - | \$ 29,585 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 29,585 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - |
| 4300 Sponsorship | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4310 General Sponsorship | \$ 42,500 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 10,625 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 10,625 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 10,625 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 10,625 |
| 4390 Value-In-Kind Sponsorship | \$ 19,000 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 9,500 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 9,500 | \$ - | \$ - |
| 4500 Grants | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4516 IOC | \$ 32,000 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 32,000 | \$ - | \$ - |
| 4700 Merchandise / Disc Sales | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4711 Event Management Income | \$ 4,704 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 2,352 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 2,352 |
| 4720 Sanctioned Event Player Fees | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4720 Sanctioned Event Player Fees | \$ 67,200 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 22,400 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 22,400 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 22,400 | \$ - |
| 4740 Ticket Sales | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4740 Ticket Sales | \$ 500 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 500 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - |
| 4770 Insurance Reimbursement | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4770 Insurance Reimbursement | \$ 2,500 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 833 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 833 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 833 | \$ - | \$ - |
| 4800 Interest / Investment income | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4800 Interest / Investment income | \$ 100 | \$ 8 | \$ 8 | \$ 8 | \$ 8 | \$ 8 | \$ 8 | \$ 8 | \$ 8 | \$ 8 | \$ 8 | \$ 8 | \$ 8 |
| TOTAL INCOME | \$ 282,258 | \$ 8 | \$ 8 | \$ 10,633 | \$ 52,826 | \$ 9,508 | \$ 55,070 | \$ 842 | \$ 22,408 | \$ 40,718 | \$ 42,342 | \$ 22,408 | \$ 25,485 |
| EXPENSES | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6100 Event Management Expenses | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6100 Event Management Expenses | \$ 8,064 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 2,016 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 2,016 | \$ 2,016 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 2,016 | \$ - |
| 6140 Travel (auto/hotel/food/etc) | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6140 Travel (auto/hotel/food/etc) | \$ 6,720 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 2,240 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 2,240 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 2,240 | \$ - |
| 6150 Medals | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6150 Medals | \$ 7,650 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 2,550 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 2,550 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 2,550 | \$ - |
| 6160 Equipment & Clothing | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6160 Equipment & Clothing | \$ 1,000 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 500 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 500 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - |
| 6165 Merchandise (Discs) | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6165 Merchandise (Discs) | \$ 2,000 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 667 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 667 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 667 | \$ - |
| 6170 Marketing / Public Relations | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6170 Marketing / Public Relations | \$ 3,000 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 1,000 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 1,000 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 1,000 | \$ - |
| 6200 Congress Expenses | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6200 Congress Expenses | \$ 9,500 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 6,000 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 3,500 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - |
| 6300 Event Drug Testing | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6300 Event Drug Testing | \$ 15,000 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 7,500 | \$ 7,500 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - |
| 6400 WFDF Official Memberships | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6410 Dues (GAISF, IWGA, etc) | \$ 12,600 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 12,600 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - |
| 6440 Travel (air/hotel/food/etc) | \$ 10,200 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 2,550 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 2,550 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 2,550 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 2,550 |
| 6470 WADA/Anti-Doping Program | \$ 5,500 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 2,750 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 2,750 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - |
| 6500 Special Projects and Development | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6500 Special Projects and Development | \$ 50,000 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 16,667 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 16,667 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 16,667 | \$ - |
| 6550 Live Video and Production | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6550 Live Video and Production | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - |
| 6800 Administrative | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6800 Administrative | \$ 163,300 | \$ 10,500 | \$ 10,500 | \$ 10,500 | \$ 10,500 | \$ 14,250 | \$ 14,250 | \$ 14,250 | \$ 14,250 | \$ 14,250 | \$ 14,250 | \$ 14,250 | \$ 21,550 |
| 6820 Office Expenses | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6820 Office Expenses | \$ 1,000 | \$ 83 | \$ 83 | \$ 83 | \$ 83 | \$ 83 | \$ 83 | \$ 83 | \$ 83 | \$ 83 | \$ 83 | \$ 83 | \$ 83 |
| 6830 Communications & Internet | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6830 Communications & Internet | \$ 1,000 | \$ 83 | \$ 83 | \$ 83 | \$ 83 | \$ 83 | \$ 83 | \$ 83 | \$ 83 | \$ 83 | \$ 83 | \$ 83 | \$ 83 |
| 6840 Professional Fees | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6840 Professional Fees | \$ 12,000 | \$ 542 | \$ 542 | \$ 542 | \$ 542 | \$ 542 | \$ 6,042 | \$ 542 | \$ 542 | \$ 542 | \$ 542 | \$ 542 | \$ 542 |
| 6850 Insurance | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6850 Insurance | \$ 5,610 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 2,805 | \$ 0 | \$ - | \$ 2,805 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - |
| 6860 Bank Fees | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6860 Bank Fees | \$ 4,080 | \$ 340 | \$ 340 | \$ 340 | \$ 340 | \$ 340 | \$ 340 | \$ 340 | \$ 340 | \$ 340 | \$ 340 | \$ 340 | \$ 340 |
| TOTAL EXPENSES | \$ 318,224 | \$ 11,548 | \$ 11,548 | \$ 29,503 | \$ 45,438 | \$ 15,798 | \$ 26,153 | \$ 34,771 | \$ 41,481 | \$ 21,098 | \$ 15,298 | \$ 40,438 | \$ 25,148 |
| NET REVENUES | \$ (35,966) | \$ (11,540) | \$ (11,540) | \$ (18,870) | \$ 7,389 | \$ (6,290) | \$ 28,917 | \$ (33,929) | \$ (19,073) | \$ 19,620 | \$ 27,043 | \$ (18,029) | \$ 34 337 |

WFDF: 2020 Monthly Budget

(figures in US\$)

| | 2020 Proposed Budget | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec |
|----------------------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|--------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| INCOME | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4000 Dues | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4011 Current Regular Member Dues | \$ 89,229 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 29,743 | \$ - | \$ 29,743 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 29,743 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - |
| 4300 Sponsorship | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4310 General Sponsorship | \$ 46,000 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 11,500 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 11,500 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 11,500 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 11,500 |
| 4390 Value-In-Kind Sponsorship | \$ 17,750 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 8,875 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 8,875 | \$ - | \$ - |
| 4500 Grants | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4516 IOC | \$ 32,000 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 32,000 | \$ - | \$ - |
| 4700 Merchandise / Disc Sales | \$ 30,000 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 15,000 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 15,000 |
| 4711 Event Management Income | \$ 9,555 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 4,778 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 4,778 |
| 4720 Sanctioned Event Player Fees | \$ 136,500 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 45,500 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 45,500 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 45,500 | \$ - |
| 4740 Ticket Sales | \$ 500 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 500 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - |
| 4770 Insurance Reimbursement | \$ 2,500 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 833 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 833 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 833 | \$ - | \$ - |
| 4800 Interest / Investment income | \$ 100 | \$ 8 | \$ 8 | \$ 8 | \$ 8 | \$ 8 | \$ 8 | \$ 8 | \$ 8 | \$ 8 | \$ 8 | \$ 8 | \$ 8 |
| TOTAL INCOME | \$ 364,134 | \$ 8 | \$ 8 | \$ 11,508 | \$ 76,085 | \$ 8,883 | \$ 61,029 | \$ 842 | \$ 45,508 | \$ 41,751 | \$ 41,717 | \$ 45,508 | \$ 31,286 |
| EXPENSES | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6100 Event Management Expenses | \$ 16,380 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 4,095 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 4,095 | \$ 4,095 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 4,095 | \$ - |
| 6140 Travel (auto/hotel/food/etc) | \$ 13,650 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 4,550 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 4,550 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 4,550 | \$ - |
| 6150 Medals | \$ 7,650 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 2,550 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 2,550 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 2,550 | \$ - |
| 6160 Equipment & Clothing | \$ 3,000 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 1,500 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 1,500 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - |
| 6165 Merchandise (Discs) | \$ 2,000 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 667 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 667 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 667 | \$ - |
| 6170 Marketing / Public Relations | \$ 15,000 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 5,000 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 5,000 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 5,000 | \$ - |
| 6200 Congress Expenses | \$ 17,500 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 8,750 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 8,750 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - |
| 6300 Event Drug Testing | \$ 15,000 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 7,500 | \$ 7,500 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - |
| 6400 WFDF Official Memberships | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - |
| 6410 Dues (GAISF, IWGA, etc) | \$ 13,230 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 13,230 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - |
| 6440 Travel (air/hotel/food/etc) | \$ 15,000 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 3,750 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 3,750 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 3,750 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 3,750 |
| 6470 WADA/Anti-Doping Program | \$ 6,000 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 3,000 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 3,000 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - |
| 6500 Special Projects and Development | \$ 50,000 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 16,667 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 16,667 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 16,667 | \$ - |
| 6550 Live Video and Production | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - |
| 6800 Administrative | \$ 167,383 | \$ 13,949 | \$ 13,949 | \$ 13,949 | \$ 13,949 | \$ 13,949 | \$ 13,949 | \$ 13,949 | \$ 13,949 | \$ 13,949 | \$ 13,949 | \$ 13,949 | \$ 13,944 |
| 6820 Office Expenses | \$ 1,000 | \$ 83 | \$ 83 | \$ 83 | \$ 83 | \$ 83 | \$ 83 | \$ 83 | \$ 83 | \$ 83 | \$ 83 | \$ 83 | \$ 83 |
| 6830 Communications & Internet | \$ 13,250 | \$ 1,104 | \$ 1,104 | \$ 1,104 | \$ 1,104 | \$ 1,104 | \$ 1,104 | \$ 1,104 | \$ 1,104 | \$ 1,104 | \$ 1,104 | \$ 1,104 | \$ 1,104 |
| 6840 Professional Fees | \$ 13,660 | \$ 1,138 | \$ 1,138 | \$ 1,138 | \$ 1,138 | \$ 1,138 | \$ 1,138 | \$ 1,138 | \$ 1,138 | \$ 1,138 | \$ 1,138 | \$ 1,138 | \$ 1,142 |
| 6850 Insurance | \$ 5,722 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 2,861 | \$ 0 | \$ - | \$ 2,861 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - |
| 6860 Bank Fees | \$ 4,162 | \$ 347 | \$ 347 | \$ 347 | \$ 347 | \$ 347 | \$ 347 | \$ 347 | \$ 347 | \$ 347 | \$ 347 | \$ 347 | \$ 347 |
| TOTAL EXPENSES | \$ 379,587 | \$ 16,621 | \$ 16,621 | \$ 36,462 | \$ 61,900 | \$ 18,121 | \$ 23,232 | \$ 49,733 | \$ 44,883 | \$ 24,871 | \$ 16,621 | \$ 50,150 | \$ 20,370 |
| NET REVENUES | \$ (15,452) | \$ (16,613) | \$ (16,613) | \$ (24,954) | \$ 14,185 | \$ (9,238) | \$ 37,797 | \$ (48,891) | \$ 625 | \$ 16,880 | \$ 25,095 | \$ (4,641) | \$ 10,916 |

WFDF Financial Projections 2020 - 2024

(figures in US\$)

| | 2019 Budget | 2020 Proposed Budget | 2021 Projected | 2022 Projected | 2023 Projected | 2024 Projected | Comments |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|----------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| INCOME | | | | | | | |
| 4000 Dues | | | | | | | |
| 4010 Regular Member Dues | | | | | | | |
| 4011 Current Regular Member Dues | \$ 88,454 | \$ 89,229 | \$ 90,021 | \$ 90,825 | \$ 95,317 | \$ 96,168 | updated with actuals from Volker on 19 April. Will continue to refine, but is ~85% accurate |
| 4012 Non-current Regular Member Dues | | | | | | | |
| 4013 New Member Conversion | | | | | | | |
| 4050 Overpayments | | | | | | | |
| 4300 Sponsorship | | | | | | | |
| 4310 General Sponsorship | \$ 42,500 | \$ 46,000 | \$ 42,750 | \$ 45,775 | \$ 45,775 | \$ 45,775 | adjusted the "general" bucket down to offset discs and apparel and leave for any additional sponsors |
| 4310.01 Disc Sponsorship | \$ 25,000 | \$ 27,500 | \$ 30,250 | \$ 33,275 | \$ 33,275 | \$ 33,275 | reflects latest Discraft contract ; assumes 2023 follows 2022 |
| 4310.02 Apparel Sponsorship (VC, Universe Point, Friction Gloves, Greatest Bags) | \$ 17,500 | \$ 18,500 | \$ 12,500 | \$ 12,500 | \$ 12,500 | \$ 12,500 | reflects latest VC contract (4 year), Universe Point (2 year), Friction Gloves (2 year), Greatest Bags (2 yr |
| 4390 Value-In-Kind Sponsorship | \$ 19,000 | \$ 17,750 | \$ 19,500 | \$ 20,250 | \$ 20,250 | \$ 20,250 | |
| 4390.01 VIK Sponsorship - Discs | \$ 10,000 | \$ 11,250 | \$ 12,500 | \$ 13,750 | \$ 13,750 | \$ 13,750 | value each disc at \$2.50 |
| 4390.02 VIK Sponsorship - Apparel | \$ 6,500 | \$ 4,000 | \$ 4,500 | \$ 4,000 | \$ 4,000 | \$ 4,000 | based on 2019-2022 VC contract |
| 439x Disc Licensing Fees | \$ 2,500 | \$ 2,500 | \$ 2,500 | \$ 2,500 | \$ 2,500 | \$ 2,500 | based on new licensing terms |
| 4500 Grants | | | | | | | |
| 4515 General | | | | | | | |
| 4516 IOC | \$ 32,000 | \$ 32,000 | \$ 32,000 | \$ 32,000 | \$ 32,000 | \$ 32,000 | IOC recognition grant |
| 4517 ARISF | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | ARISF grant |
| 4518 USA Ultimate | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | one-time use for WUGC video |
| 4700 Merchandise / Disc Sales | \$ 25,000 | \$ 30,000 | \$ 40,000 | \$ 45,000 | \$ 30,000 | \$ 30,000 | based on latest VC contract (previous was 20% of the sanctioning income) |
| 4711 Event Management Income | \$ 4,669 | \$ 9,555 | \$ 6,790 | \$ 13,644 | \$ 4,725 | \$ 13,650 | project 7% of sanctioning fees for event mgmt income (profit sharing) |
| 4720 Sanctioned Event Player Fees | \$ 66,700 | \$ 136,500 | \$ 97,000 | \$ 194,920 | \$ 67,500 | \$ 136,500 | see detailed worksheet, includes both World and Regional events |
| 4740 Ticket Sales | \$ 500 | \$ 500 | \$ 250 | \$ 500 | \$ 500 | \$ 1,000 | Ticket sales for World events (none for Regional events) |
| 4760 Event Equipment Reimbursement | | | | | | | |
| 4770 Insurance Reimbursement | \$ 2,500 | \$ 2,500 | \$ 2,500 | \$ 2,500 | \$ 2,500 | \$ 2,500 | insurance cost divided out to yearly events and is an offset of expense (6850) |
| 4800 Interest / Investment income | | | | | | | |
| 4810 Checking Acct interest | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | |
| 4820 Money Market Acct interest | \$ 100 | \$ 100 | \$ 100 | \$ 100 | \$ 100 | \$ 150 | |
| TOTAL INCOME | \$ 281,423 | \$ 364,134 | \$ 331,661 | \$ 450,039 | \$ 303,192 | \$ 382,518 | adjusted to add \$141,227 for WUCC 2018 (preliminary) |

WFDF Financial Projections 2020 - 2024

| <i>(figures in US\$)</i> | 2019 Budget | 2020 Proposed Budget | 2021 Projected | 2022 Projected | 2023 Projected | 2024 Projected | Comments |
|------------------------------------------------|-------------|----------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| EXPENSES | | | | | | | |
| 6100 Event Management Expenses | \$ 8,004 | \$ 16,380 | \$ 11,640 | \$ 23,390 | \$ 8,100 | \$ 16,380 | 12% of sanctioned event income; SOTG and event specific expenses included in this category. Have als |
| 6140 Travel (auto/hotel/food/etc) | \$ 6,670 | \$ 13,650 | \$ 9,700 | \$ 19,492 | \$ 6,750 | \$ 13,650 | WFDF BOD and staff travel to events ; rated at 10% of sanctioning income (raised for addition of Pat an |
| 6150 Medals | \$ 7,650 | \$ 7,650 | \$ 7,650 | \$ 5,400 | \$ 7,650 | \$ 9,000 | event medals ; based on prior year spending |
| 6160 Equipment & Clothing | \$ 1,000 | \$ 3,000 | \$ 1,000 | \$ 3,000 | \$ 3,000 | \$ 4,000 | event equipment and clothing for BOD and staff |
| 6165 Merchandise (Discs) | \$ 2,000 | \$ 2,000 | \$ 2,000 | \$ 2,000 | \$ 2,000 | \$ 3,000 | event discs (expense side) |
| 6170 Marketing / Public Relations | \$ 15,000 | \$ 15,000 | \$ 15,000 | \$ 15,000 | \$ 15,000 | \$ 15,000 | overall marketing budget, increase from \$3k, \$5k, \$5k to \$15k per annum |
| 6200 Congress Expenses | | | | | | | |
| 6120 Equipment/Supplies | \$ 500 | \$ 500 | \$ 500 | \$ 500 | \$ 500 | \$ 750 | misc Congress equipment, etc. |
| 6220 Travel (air/hotel/food/etc) | \$ 8,000 | \$ 16,000 | \$ 8,000 | \$ 16,000 | \$ 8,000 | \$ 20,000 | travel for ExComm to Congress, as well as FTF BOD meeting (1x/2 years on even years), added increas |
| 6230 Venue | \$ 1,000 | \$ 1,000 | \$ 1,000 | \$ 1,000 | \$ 1,000 | \$ 1,500 | Congress venue expenses |
| 6300 Event Drug Testing | \$ 15,000 | \$ 15,000 | \$ 15,000 | \$ 15,000 | \$ 15,000 | \$ 17,500 | WADA required testing |
| 6400 WFDF Official Memberships | | | | | | | |
| 6410 Dues (GAISF,IWGA, etc) | \$ 12,600 | \$ 13,230 | \$ 13,892 | \$ 14,587 | \$ 15,316 | \$ 16,082 | International governing body dues ; proejcted at 5% increase per year |
| 6440 Travel (air/hotel/food/etc) | \$ 10,200 | \$ 15,000 | \$ 11,000 | \$ 15,000 | \$ 15,000 | \$ 15,000 | Travel to SportAccord and other international memberships ; 2018, 20, and 22 include Olympic travel |
| 6470 WADA/Anti-Doping Program | \$ 5,500 | \$ 6,000 | \$ 6,000 | \$ 6,500 | \$ 6,500 | \$ 7,000 | WADA educational program |
| 6500 Special Projects and Development | \$ 50,000 | \$ 50,000 | \$ 50,000 | \$ 50,000 | \$ 50,000 | \$ 50,000 | jumped up to increase overall alignment with IOC recommendations. \$5k/year through 2019 for Beach U |
| 6510 Special Projects | | | | | | | |
| 6540 General Development | \$ 25,000 | \$ 25,000 | \$ 25,000 | \$ 25,000 | \$ 25,000 | \$ 25,000 | |
| 6541 Development Grants Program | \$ 5,000 | \$ 10,000 | \$ 10,000 | \$ 10,000 | \$ 10,000 | \$ 10,000 | |
| 6542 Development Grants - Beach | \$ 5,000 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | |
| 6543 Disc Missionary program | \$ 500 | \$ 500 | \$ 500 | \$ 500 | \$ 500 | \$ 500 | |
| 6544 Spirit of the Game | \$ 3,000 | \$ 3,000 | \$ 3,000 | \$ 3,000 | \$ 3,000 | \$ 3,000 | |
| 6545 Coaching Clinics | \$ 4,000 | \$ 4,000 | \$ 4,000 | \$ 4,000 | \$ 4,000 | \$ 4,000 | |
| 6546 Game Advisor Training | \$ 7,500 | \$ 7,500 | \$ 7,500 | \$ 7,500 | \$ 7,500 | \$ 7,500 | set aside \$7.5k/year for game advisor training (within our \$24k) |
| 6547 Ultimate Documentary | | | | | | | hold over category |
| 6550 Live / Video Production | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | Remaining from 2016 |
| 6800 Administrative | \$ 163,300 | \$ 167,383 | \$ 171,568 | \$ 175,857 | \$ 180,253 | \$ 184,759 | Contractor salaries - adjusted for 2019 updates, 2.5% annual increase, plus bonuses |
| 6812 Individual Contractors | | | | | | | |
| 6812.01 Volker Bernardi | \$ 66,000 | \$ 67,650 | \$ 69,341 | \$ 71,075 | \$ 72,852 | \$ 74,673 | |
| 6812.02 Karina Marie Woldt | \$ 60,000 | \$ 61,500 | \$ 63,038 | \$ 64,613 | \$ 66,229 | \$ 67,884 | |
| 6812.03 IT Administration (from : Andre Kruse) | \$ 1,500 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | zero'd out Andre after 2019 - contingency for cross over/additional work |
| 6812.04 Daniel Roddick | \$ 800 | \$ 820 | \$ 841 | \$ 862 | \$ 883 | \$ 905 | |
| 6812.05 Patrick Fourcambre-Maye | \$ 15,000 | \$ 22,500 | \$ 23,063 | \$ 23,639 | \$ 24,230 | \$ 24,836 | |
| 6812.06 Igor Janković | \$ 13,000 | \$ 22,500 | \$ 23,063 | \$ 23,639 | \$ 24,230 | \$ 24,836 | updated for actual start dates for Pat and Igor |
| 6820 Office Expenses | \$ 1,000 | \$ 1,000 | \$ 1,000 | \$ 1,000 | \$ 1,000 | \$ 1,000 | collapsed these accounts |
| 6830 Communications & Internet | | | | | | | |
| 6830.01 Telephone | \$ 500 | \$ 500 | \$ 500 | \$ 500 | \$ 500 | \$ 750 | |
| 6830.02 Internet Hosting | \$ 500 | \$ 750 | \$ 750 | \$ 750 | \$ 750 | \$ 1,000 | |
| 6830.03 Internet Consultant | \$ 12,000 | \$ 12,000 | \$ 12,000 | \$ 12,000 | \$ 12,000 | \$ 12,000 | new consultant for internet work |
| 6830.04 Software Infrastructure/Packages | \$ 19,000 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 5,000 | one time expense for upgraded internet software |
| 6840 Professional Fees | | | | | | | |
| 6842 Bookkeeping Services | \$ 8,000 | \$ 8,160 | \$ 8,323 | \$ 8,489 | \$ 8,659 | \$ 8,832 | 2% per annum increase ; increased due to event loading and assistance for Karina |
| 6843 Legal Services | \$ 500 | \$ 500 | \$ 500 | \$ 500 | \$ 500 | \$ 500 | |

WFDF Financial Projections 2020 - 2024

| <i>(figures in US\$)</i> | 2019 Budget | 2020 Proposed Budget | 2021 Projected | 2022 Projected | 2023 Projected | 2024 Projected | Comments |
|------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 6844 Audit / Tax Preparation | \$ 5,000 | \$ 5,000 | \$ 5,000 | \$ 5,000 | \$ 5,000 | \$ 5,000 | audit plus form 990 filing |
| 6850 Insurance | \$ 5,610 | \$ 5,722 | \$ 5,837 | \$ 5,953 | \$ 6,072 | \$ 6,194 | event insurance (\$2500) plus D&O insurance (\$2100), 2% increase per year, plus small buffer |
| 6860 Bank Fees | \$ 4,080 | \$ 4,162 | \$ 4,245 | \$ 4,330 | \$ 4,416 | \$ 4,505 | WellsFargo and PayPal fees |
| 6900 Suspense Account | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL EXPENSES | \$ 362,614 | \$ 379,587 | \$ 362,104 | \$ 401,248 | \$ 372,967 | \$ 418,401 | |
| Net Revenue | \$ (81,191) | \$ (15,452) | \$ (30,443) | \$ 48,791 | \$ (69,775) | \$ (35,883) | |
| Net Cash on Hand | \$ 397,034 | \$ 381,582 | \$ 351,139 | \$ 399,930 | \$ 330,155 | \$ 294,271 | |

WFDF: Event Sanctioning Fee Projections

| | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | | |
|---------------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|-------|--|--------------------------------|
| Ultimate World Events | | | | | | | | | | | | Fee Structure (per player) |
| World Games | 100 | | | | 100 | | | | 100 | | | World Games \$ 200 |
| WUGC | | | | 2,200 | | | | 2,200 | | | | WUCC/WUGC/ WMUC/WMUCC \$ 40 |
| WMUC (World Master's) | | | | 550 | | | | 550 | | | | WU-24 \$ 25 |
| WUCC | | 2,160 | | | | 2,790 | | | | 2,160 | | World Overall \$ 20 |
| WMUCC - Master's | | 1,104 | | | | 1,583 | | | | 1,104 | | WJUC \$ 25 |
| WJUC | | 750 | | 900 | | 800 | | 900 | | 800 | | Beach \$ 15 |
| WU-24 | 880 | | 1,100 | | 1,000 | | 1,100 | | 1,122 | | | Regional \$ 15 |
| WBUC (World Beach) | 1,720 | | | | 1,300 | | | | 1,050 | | | Team Disc Golf* \$ 50 |
| World Beach Games | | | 0 | | | | 0 | | | | | * Team Fee |
| Ultimate Regional Events | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Africa | 240 | | 200 | | 150 | | 155 | | 160 | | | |
| Asia/Oceania | 1,000 | | 880 | | 880 | | 880 | | 880 | | | |
| Asia/Oceania Beach | | | 360 | | | | 360 | | | | | |
| Pan America | 1,520 | | 880 | | 1,100 | | 880 | | 1,100 | | | |
| Europe (Grass) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| European Beach | | | 360 | | | | 360 | | | | | |
| Guts World Events | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| WUGC | | | | 100 | | | | 100 | | | | |
| Guts Regional Events | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Africa | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Asia/Oceania | 50 | | 0 | | 0 | | 0 | | 0 | | | |
| Pan America | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Europe | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Disc Golf World Events | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Team Disc Golf (teams) | 15 | | 0 | | 16 | | 16 | | 16 | | | |
| Individual World Events | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| World Overalls | 150 | | 100 | | 100 | | 100 | | 100 | | | |
| Total Event Income | \$110,100 | \$149,310 | \$66,700 | \$136,500 | \$97,000 | \$194,920 | \$67,500 | \$136,500 | \$96,300 | | | |



May 3, 2019

World Flying Disc Federation
Attn: Deborah Gray
5825 Delmonico Drive, Suite 350
Colorado Springs, CO 80919

Dear World Flying Disc Federation:

Effective May 7, 2019, Lane McMillen will be leaving Waugh & Goodwin, LLP and will be starting his own accounting firm. His new contact information will be:

Lane S.W. McMillen
McMillen & Company, PLLC
P.O. Box 51281
Colorado Springs, CO 80949-1281
lmcmillen@mcmillencpa.com
Phone: 719-922-0064

Jill Goodwin will continue to practice as Waugh & Goodwin, LLP, and will continue to maintain offices at 1365 Garden of the Gods Rd, Ste 150, Colorado Springs, CO 80907. The firm's phone number will remain the same, 719-590-9777.

As you have worked with Lane in the past, we are enclosing an authorization form which will allow us to transfer your files to McMillen & Company, PLLC. Under our professional standards, Waugh & Goodwin, LLP needs to have this signed form returned to us before we can transfer copies of your files. We are enclosing a self-addressed stamped envelope for your convenience.

During the transition period, Lane will continue to handle your ongoing accounting work without any interruption of service. You can reach him during the transition at the above phone number or email address, or you can call the offices of Waugh & Goodwin, LLP and we will transfer your call to him.

We have appreciated the opportunity to serve your accounting needs in the past and are confident that you will experience the same level of service in the future. Should you have any questions related to these matters, please contact us for further information.

Sincerely,

WAUGH & GOODWIN, LLP

Jill J. Goodwin

Jill J. Goodwin, CPA

MCMILLEN & COMPANY, PLLC

Lane S.W. McMillen

Lane S.W. McMillen, CPA

Attachment 1

Consent for File Transfer

I(we) give my(our) consent to allow Lane S.W. McMillen, individually, and/or McMillen & Company, PLLC, a Colorado Limited Liability Company controlled by Lane McMillen, (collectively referred to as McMillen) access to any documentation and work products for past or pending accounting and/or tax work performed by Waugh & Goodwin, LLP, for use in potential future accounting and/or tax work performed by McMillen on my(our) account. I(we) also give my(our) consent to respond fully to any inquiries made by McMillen regarding my(our) records for use in potential future accounting and/or tax work performed by McMillen on my(our)account. I(we) understand and agree that our consent is given solely to give McMillen adequate information to complete potential future accounting and/or tax work on my(our) account.

Client or Officer signature:



Additional Client signature for joint accounts:

Title (if applicable):

President

Title (if applicable):

Date:

june 7, 2019

Date:

EIN/SSN:

SSN:

Contact Information for Questions:

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Lane has been a member of the Colorado Springs community for approximately 15 years, and he plans to continue raising his family, with his wife, in this community, God willing. As such, he seeks opportunities to enhance the charitable nature of the Colorado Springs community through various methods of service and contribution. Lane is a Certified Public Accountant and managing member of McMillen & Company, PLLC, a full-service local accounting firm providing audit, tax, and consulting services in the Colorado Springs community (application expected to process 06-12-19). He locally earned his Bachelor of Science in finance and his Masters of Business Administration with emphasis in accounting from UCCS. Lane is a member of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants and the Colorado Society of Certified Public Accountants.

Lane S.W. McMillen, C.P.A., Managing Member

- B.S. Finance - University of Colorado, Colorado Springs.
- M.B.A with emphasis in Accounting - University of Colorado, Colorado Springs.
- Twelve-years public accounting and related field experience, including attestation and related services for numerous non-profit entities.
- Former business consultant for the Colorado Springs Small Business Development Center.
- Member of Colorado Society of CPA's and American Institute of Certified Public Accountants.
- Instructor for accounting workshops.

WFDF EVENT REPORT – Congress 2019
Prepared by Karina Woldt
WFDF Managing Director Events and Operations

Introduction

I am pleased to report to you on WFDF event logistics and operations with an overview of WFDF event activity from the period July 2018 through July 2019.

Ensuring event successes through evolving WFDF standards and manuals while teaching and advising our Tournament Organising Committee(s) (TOC) is the highest priority. Managing risk and focusing on sustainable methods to host WFDF Flying Disc tournaments while optimising the limited staff resources WFDF has is not without challenges, but it is however, expected from our stakeholders, sponsors, member National Federations (NFs) and participants and the WFDF Events Team (Team) strives to exceed expectations at every level.

The quality of WFDF events this past season has raised the standard with three excellent World championships in 2018 which were very organised and well received. Special thanks to the organisers of Cincinnati WUCC, Winnipeg WMUCC and Waterloo WJUC.

Hosting eight events in 2019, has been our busiest WFDF event season with the most events in a calendar year for WFDF so far. The WFDF Team worked hard to guide and support the organising committees, while doing our best to create consistent event tools and advice. We always say that the odd years with many smaller events is more labour intensive and harder than the world championship years.

As the number of events increases and the sizes of events grow, the WFDF Team enters a zone of higher risk, larger challenges and bigger workload pushing all limits. The appointment of the Event Coordinator Patrick Fourcambre-Maye is timely and a welcome increase in staff resources. Welcome on-board Pat!



Key activities and achievements 2018/2019

As WFDF Managing Director of Events and Operations, I continue to support the President, the Executive Committee and the Disc Sport Committee Chairs, with strategic event planning and general event oversight. This work is done alongside WFDF Events Co-ordinator Patrick Fourcambre-Maye who joined the team in May of this year as part time (20hrs p/w).

Over the past season I have attended the following WFDF events and meetings:

- WFDF Congress, Cincinnati USA – July 2018
- WUCC Cincinnati, USA – July 2018
- WMUCC Winnipeg, CAN – August 2018
- WJUC Waterloo, CAN- August 2018
- WFDF Face to Face Board Meeting, New York USA – January 2019
- Technical Site Visit -WU24 Heidelberg, GER – March 2019
- Technical Site Visit – WJUC Malmö, SWE – April 2019
- Technical Site Visit – WUGC Leeuwarden, NED – April 2019
- WTDGC Altaguse, EST – August 2019

Patrick attended the following events:

- EBUC, Portimão, POR – May 2019
- AOBUC, Shirahama, JPN – June 2019
- WU24, Heidelberg, GER – July 2019

Increasing the standard of event delivery

Earlier I mentioned that WFDF events are entering a zone of high risk.

Our main purpose Team is to: highlight all risks associated with the growth; scope the different regulatory mandates from global locations; ensure security meets current needs of all international events.

The main activities of the events team to manage risk and increase delivery standard are:

- Advise TOCs on standards for facilities, tournament venues and the organisation of events;
- Visit and inspect major event venues and where not possible, arrange a committee member or National Federation representative to conduct a technical site visit;
- Improve and maintain the standard of tournament organisation at all major WFDF world and continental events in co-operation with other WFDF representatives;
- Provide advice and guidance at every event stage from concept to delivery of event;
- Monitor and coordinate changes to the *WFDF Events Calendar* in conjunction with advice from the Committee Chairs; and
- Prepare and update regularly event documents and manuals with specific attention to global change and event operations and *Risk Management Plans*

Events Summary 2018/2019/2020

Events continue to show a high growth trend.

Increase of WFDF National Federation (NF) memberships, the high demand from teams wanting to play at WFDF major events and the increased number of bids and divisions our existing NF's are wanting to play, are all contributing factors in this significant change.

WUGC 2020 has allocated bids to 50 nations. This is pushing the venue to capacity and leaving WFDF a challenge to find larger venues to host WUCC 2022, with an anticipated higher-than-ever global interest to send teams.

| WFDF Events 2018/ 2019/ 2020 | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------------------|-------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------|---------|-----------|-----------------------------|
| Date | Event | Event Title | Location | Teams | Players | Countries | DIV |
| Jan 2018 Sat 7th - Sat 13th | WU24 | WFDF 2018 World Under-24 Ultimate Championships | Perth, AUS | 41 | 900 | 21 | MU24, WU24, XU24 |
| July 2018 Sat 14th - Sat 21st | WUCC | WFDF 2018 World Ultimate Club Championships | Cincinnati, USA | 128 | 2900 | 36 | M, W, X |
| July/August 2018 Sat 29th Jul - Sat 4th Aug | WMUCC | WFDF 2018 World Masters Ultimate Club Championships | Winnipeg, CAN | 72 | 1700 | 13 | MM, MW, MX, GMM |
| Aug 2018 Sat 19th - Sat 25th | WJUC | WFDF 2018 World Junior Ultimate Championships | Watloo, CAN | 31 | 669 | 18 | M U20, W U20 |
| May 2019 Mon 6th- Sat 11th | EBUC | WFDF 2019 European Beach Ultimate Championships in association with BULA | Praia da Rocha, Portimão, POR | 88 | 1300 | 21 | M,W,X, MM, MW,MX, GMM, GGMM |
| June 2019 Thur 13th - Sun 16th | AOBUC | WFDF 2019 Asia Oceanic Beach Ultimate Championships in association with BULA | Shirahama, Wakayama, JPN | 40 | 594 | 10 | M,W,X |
| June 2019 Fri 14th - Mon 17th | AAUC | WFDF 2019 All Africa Ultimate Championships | Johannesburg, RSA | 9 | 150 | 5 | X |
| July 2019 Mon 8th - Sat 13th | WOC | WFDF 2019 World Overall Championships | Richond, Virginia USA | - | 100 | 5 | Individual |
| July 2019 Sat 13th - Sat 20th | WU24 | WFDF 2019 World Under24 Ultimate Championships | Heidelberg, GER | 51 | 1100 | 29 | M,W,X |
| July 2019 Tue 23rd - Sat 27th | AOUGC | WFDF 2019 Asia Oceanic Ultimate & Guts Championships | Shanghai, CHN | 25 + 5 | 537 | 12 | M,W,X, Guts |
| Aug 2019 Wed 21st - Sat 24th | WTDGC | WFDF 2019 World Team Disc Golf Championships | Alutaguse, EST | 17 | 150 | 17 | World team - 6 players |
| November 2019 Sun 3rd - Fri 8th | PAUC | WFDF 2019 Pan American Ultimate Championships | Florida, USA | 72 | ~1584 | 13 | M,W,X, MX |
| July 2020 Sat 11th - Sat 18th | WUGC | WFDF 2020 World Ultimate & Guts Championships | Leeuwarden, NED | ~104 | ~2288 | ~52 | M,W,X |
| July 2020 Sat 18th - Sat 25th | WJUC | WFDF 2020 World Junior Ultimate Championships | Malmö, SWE | ~45 | 990 | ~30 | M U20, W U20 |
| Sept 2020 Sat 5th - Sat 12th Sept | WMUC | WFDF 2020 World Masters Ultimate Championships | Gold Coast, AUS | ~50 | ~1100 | ~19 | MM,MW,MX, GMM |



Largest challenges for WFDF events

Fail to Prepare – Prepare to Fail!

Even with the best event plans and experienced TOCs, some event challenges presented are non-predictable and hard to manage. The biggest risk for WFDF events which are outdoors is the weather and risk of storms. The unpredictability and out of season weather patterns make it harder than ever to find week long events with favourable weather conditions. Teams, players and NFs must therefore understand that changes to schedules due to weather are done with the best intentions in mind to crown champions.

While English is the official language of WFDF, it is more than common for some TOCs to struggle to find key event staff that are fluent and confident in speaking English. For some recent events, this has meant that the Team have dealt with a Tournament Director (TD) who poorly relayed messages to key staff.

This approach is no longer acceptable for WFDF as the risk of the TD not sharing duties, tasks and information with the key people is high and can lead to potential missed duties.

I recommend that in appointing upcoming event hosts, as a priority, the TOC must ensure TDs have enough key staff who can speak fluent English.

Hosting events is expensive and WFDF strives to find a fair compromise between costs to participants and costs to hosts. We must strongly encourage all NF's to look and plan around a four year events schedule and to set targets for events they want to participate in. They must also understand that events will be moved globally and that for some, this means forward planning for longer and more expensive international flights.

Growth is good – however finding venues to fit the needed capacity is getting harder. WFDF encourages our members and event participants to keep us updated with possible venues for all WFDF events large or small.

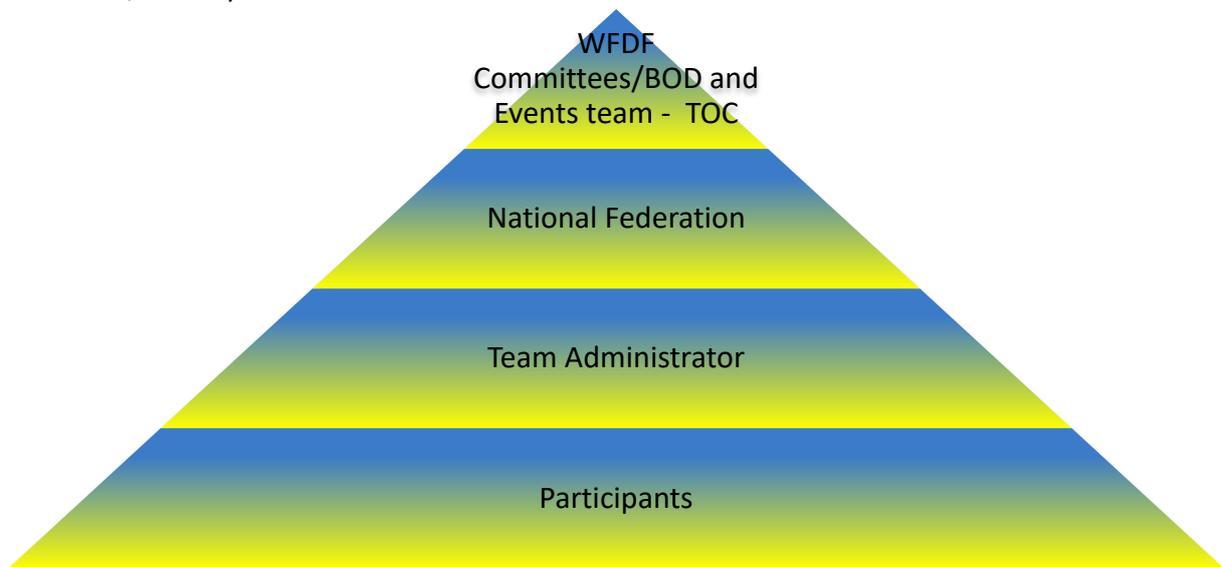
The communication link

A reminder for members about the preferred communication link from NF to WFDF events and TOCs. WFDF understands the importance of ensuring that everyone has the opportunity to have input and provide feedback on the many decisions and directions that events need to take. Our different stakeholders (TOCs/ NFs/ Participants and Sponsors) all look at things from different perspectives and it is a challenge to juggle the needs and wants of everyone at the same time.

Key event decisions must continue to be made not by one individual, but rather by a number of key groups giving the best advice and expertise to make our events successful, safe and as much fun as possible for all involved.

Some decisions made are complicated and not necessarily suiting all stakeholders. They can at times be difficult to explain. However, we assure all, that our priority is always to balance the future of the sport with the current experience for the participants.

A top down approach is one of the best ways to manage filtration of information to the sometimes thousands of participants taking part in an event. This is an effective way to gather feedback so that everyone is heard. There will be times when we must adopt a communication link (see below) to ensure we can act quickly and efficiently with each level feeds information up and down on behalf of their team/ country.



At times it is impossible and counter-productive to operate with a forum where every participant deals direct with WFDF or the TOC. The larger or more controversial the decision needed, naturally the stronger the opinions and impact felt at the participant level. WFDF requests each NF to ensure they are aware that at times they will be asked to gather information and to speak on behalf of their country, teams or players participating at an event. **This must also be made clear to all as some decisions will be made with NFs without responding direct to teams or individuals.** Formal WFDF communication channels must be respected - negative social media posts and chat forums do not aid decision making and are not the best place to state a case.

The person nominated as Team Administrator will make decisions and act on behalf of the team. **They must be carefully selected and ensure they pay attention to all administration details.**

Focus for 2020

WFDF expects a busy season in 2020 with WUGC NED, WJUC SWE and WMUC AUS looking to push each venue to capacity. TOCs have set-off to a flying start with planning and we hope to see new injections from their early focus on seeking sponsorships. To elevate the standards of event delivery, the Team has placed special focus on:

- Increased lead times on team registrations – enabling TOC to scope the event much earlier than before;
- More involvement in the awareness of sustainability for all events;
- Revision of the current WFDF event documents and templates;
- More consistent guidelines and support templates for TOCs
- Increased interaction with Key Tournament Staff (not just Tournament Director) from 12 months prior through to event delivery;
- Hosting workshops (face-to-face) for incoming 2021/2020 major event TOCs and online workshops for knowledge sharing for the continental events;
- Seeking, selecting and appointing the most appropriate hosts for the 2021/2022 events cycle.

Call to bid – 2021 and 2022 events

Focus on finding hosts for the 2021 and 2022 has current priority.

National Federations/ Countries thinking about hosting an event or wanting to know more about the bid process, should reach out to WFDF Managing Director of Events Karina Woldt (karina.woldt@wdf.org) so we can assist with more information and a link to the *Expression of Interest Form*.

| Events to host - Call to bid 2019 | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|------|------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|-------------------|----------|
| Event | Year | Event Title | Call to Bid | Review | Announce |
| WU24 | 2021 | WFDF 2021 World Under-24 Ultimate Championships | Aug-19 | Aug/ Sept/ Oct | Nov-19 |
| WBUC | 2021 | WFDF 2021 World Beach Ultimate Championships | Aug-19 | Aug/ Sept/ Oct | Nov-19 |
| PAUC | 2021 | WFDF 2021 Pan American Ultimate Championships | Aug-19 | Aug/ Sept/ Oct | Nov-19 |
| AOUGC | 2021 | WFDF 2021 Asia Oceanic Ultimate & Guts Championships | Aug-19 | Aug/ Sept/ Oct | Nov-19 |
| WTDGC | 2021 | WFDF 2021 World Team Disc Golf Championships | Already called to bid for 2021 and 2023 | Aug | Aug-19 |
| WOC | 2021 | WFDF 2021 World Overall Championships | Aug-19 | Aug/ Sept/ Oct | Nov-19 |
| AAUC | 2021 | WFDF 2021 All Africa Ultimate Championships | Aug-19 | Aug/ Sept/ Oct | Nov-19 |
| WUCC | 2022 | WFDF 2022 World Ultimate Club Championships | Aug-19 | Sept/ Oct/ Nov | Jan-20 |
| WJUC | 2022 | WFDF 2022 World Junior Ultimate Championships | Aug-19 | Sept/ Oct/ Nov | Jan-20 |
| WMUCC | 2022 | WFDF 2022 World Master Ultimate Club Championships | Aug-19 | Sept/ Oct/ Nov | Jan-20 |

Conclusion

Over the past three years, there has been a continuous call for additional resources to support the work of the WFDF Events Team. Encouraged by the WFDF board and Executive Committee, the appointment of a new staff member means a considerable amount of extra work is produced than was in the past. A stronger workforce enables us to become more “hands-on”, more engaged and have a stronger involvement at event level. It will take some time playing catch up to revise and progress the *WFDF Event Tool Kit* - however the past short 3 months with extra hands has certainly brought support, ideas and more time to be effective in the change.

The Team very much appreciates the excellent cooperation between WFDF and our member National Federations. Your support in meeting event deadlines and following bid and registration instructions over the past 12 months enabled us to work efficiently and constructively. *Teamwork enables WFDF to make the best planning decisions and guide our TOCs in their preparations. Thank You!*

We will continue to engage our members through constructive dialogue at the top level, while seeking the best way to meet your event expectations with the possibilities presented by our event hosts. Please continue with the open and honest dialogue for all event related tasks and matters.

Many thanks to the near ten thousand Flying Disc participants at WFDF Continental and World events this past season. Your passion and professionalism for Flying Disc showcases the sport at the top level and your commitment to uphold the values of *Spirit of the Game* make WFDF events stand-alone from all other sports. Players, coaches and non-playing team support should continue to feedback to their National Federations, where they can then pass the feedback, questions and information onto WFDF.

Thankyou to our Tournament Organising Committees for hosting WFDF events - we simply couldn't support the increasing event calendar without the countless hours of support and work put in. In addition, a very big thankyou to the wonderful volunteers that make up the WFDF family. Their constant dedication, talent, passion and leadership for Flying Disc keeps the discs flying.

To the WFDF Committee Chairs - your swift responses to late night texts, sense of humour when we need a laugh and patience as we make mistakes enables us to grow and learn the technical aspects of managing the diverse sports. I thankyou for your tremendous commitment to Flying Disc. Both Patrick and I feel very fortunate to be working with you all to support our sport!

Let's look forward to a brilliant 2019 and coming 2020 events cycle.



Karina Woldt
WFDF Managing Director Events & Operations
Karina.woldt@wdf.org

---End of report---

WFDF Disc Golf Committee

Report for WFDF Congress - Estonia 2019

This has been a very active year for the Disc Golf Committee as it has begun the work of addressing the needs of members within the wider context of all flying disc sports as well as specifically for Disc Golf. The main issues are all addressed below but a common theme throughout has been the increased dialogue and clarification between WFDF and PDGA on our respective roles and responsibilities towards both sets of members. There has also been an increase in co-operation between WFDF and the European Disc Golf Federation and European Flying Disc Federation as EDGF has forged ahead with a new organisation that aligns its members with WFDF through membership of EFDF.

Disc Golf Committee Membership

Charlie Mead was re-elected as Chair of the Disc Golf Committee to serve a further two years and to be the Disc Golf representative on the WFDF Board.

At the beginning of this two-year cycle the Chair of the Disc Golf Committee asked all members of the Committee if they were prepared to continue as active volunteers. Three members have chosen to retire and we say a huge thank you to Leanne Fulton, Hiroshi Yokota and Rein Rottmeister for their input into the work of the committee over the past two years.

Fortunately we have others who are prepared to replace them and Bruno Gravato from Portugal has already agreed to join the committee for the next two years. The full committee is now made up of the following volunteers:

Adriano Medola - Brazil

Bernd Wender - Austria

Bruno Gravato - Portugal

Carlos Rio - Spain

Charlie Mead - Great Britain (Chair)

Florence Dumont - France

Leonard Muise - USA

Sara Nicholson - USA

We are particularly interested in continuing to recruit Disc Golf players and administrators from Oceania and especially if they are women. We need representation from all continental areas and aspiring to a 50/50 gender membership is an ongoing target.

European Disc Golf Summit

Though this was included in my report of September 2018 it is worth restating as considerable progress has been made since then.

The European Disc Golf Championships in Croatia attracted 200 players representing 27 countries. This was the largest number of countries ever to meet at the same event in the history of Disc Golf. Representatives from nearly all these countries also met to discuss the future organisation of Disc Golf in Europe.

Previously most countries have either been NF members of WFDF, associate country members of PDGA or individual Disc Golf Associations (DGA) with no affiliation to either WFDF or PDGA. The purpose of the meeting was to establish a European Disc Golf Federation (EDGF) which would allow all members to have direct links to, firstly the European Flying Disc Federation and then to WFDF.

This move has been instigated by many of the Eastern and Central European countries and supported by many others who value their links to WFDF while recognising the complexity of the current lack of structure within European Disc Golf. The decision by IOC and subsequently from WFDF to have one member per country has been the main impetus for cohesion. The expansion of EDGF to include all European countries is very close and avoids the WFDF v PDGA v DGA confusion.

What has happened is that PDGA Europe and EDGF have agreed to combine their committees and Boards and affiliate all EDGF members to EFDF and so to WFDF. This will make the creation of one member per country representing all disc sports far easier to achieve but there are still obstacles to overcome. Those countries that choose to remain outside this system will find themselves isolated and unable to compete at European or WFDF level by 2023 if they have not affiliated themselves to their NF or by some means to the EDGF. I use 2023 as the cut off date as I believe that is the year in which the five year transition period to a single member organisation expires.

Factors under consideration by EDGF are:

1. A register of all disc golf players in each member country. Not all players are members of PDGA. Some countries insist on PDGA membership others advise against. This has created an imbalance at the two European Disc Golf Championships (EDGC) where the number of players chosen to represent each country has previously been based on current PDGA membership. This has been adjusted recently but there is still considerable inequality across Europe in the representation of players at EDGC.
2. Fees. Countries who have a large player base are concerned that they will be hit hard by the WFDF player/membership fee. Where there is also a large Ultimate player base this may be ameliorated but EDGF will be approaching WFDF to consider a phased approach to fees in the immediate future. Some countries have suggested a waving of fees until 2023 as a gesture of goodwill and an appreciation of working towards the IOC standard of one member.

3. EDGF and PDGA Europe will continue to raise funds and budget for events through a Tour structure but this will look different to past PDGA Pro and Tour events. They will look for a unified approach to sponsorship and marketing and use EDGF as a launchpad for future development.
4. EDGC will be re-structured along the lines of PDGA World Championships. There will be separate events on a bi-annual basis (in alternate years to WFDF WTDGC) for Open Players (Men, Women and Juniors) and for age related divisions (MPO 40, FPO 40 etc). These may or may not be held at the same time and at the same venue. What it will immediately do is allow more players from each country to attend in all divisions (400 instead of 200) and double the capacity for promotion and exposure of the sport.
5. A discussion has been initiated in which the creation of an EDGF Doubles event is proposed. This will be across all divisions and will be a separate tournament and not part of EDGC as previously.

I have been elected into the EDGF structure as the Great Britain representative. This will enable me to engage in discussions which directly impact on WFDF members as well as those DGA's who remain outside the current membership structure.

Main factors for WFDF to consider.

Support for the aims of EDGF in attempting to bring 31 countries together as a unified group to enable all to access WFDF membership directly - either through their NF or through membership of EFDF.

A consideration of any future WFDF fee structure once an audit of all Disc Golf players in each country has been made.

Continued support for the combined EDGF and PDGA Committee structure in building future sustainability into the European DG scene.

WFDF sanctioning of national and International Team Disc Golf Events should also be a consideration. This has already started to happen in France and Slovakia and I believe will expand throughout Europe rapidly in the next few years.

WFDF 2019 WTDGC

For all detailed information please access:

www.wtdgc2019.com

The following countries have registered to participate in the WFDF 2019 World Team Disc Golf Championships to be held in Estonia, August 21-24

WFDF and PDGA World Ranking of Participating Countries

1. USA
2. Canada
3. Finland

4. New Zealand
5. Estonia
6. Czech Republic
7. Germany
8. Great Britain
9. France
10. Slovakia
11. Australia
12. Austria
13. Croatia
14. Latvia
15. Spain
16. Russia
17. Lithuania

The Format and Schedule have been published and all Fees have been paid. We hope that as many WFDF Members as possible can join us for the Finals on Saturday 24th August - the day before Congress is held.

WFDF 2021 and 2023 WTDGC

The Bid Proposal documents for 2021 and 2023 WTDGC were issued in May 2019 with a decision on both venues being announced in Estonia in 2019. Many countries are frustrated by the short lead in time given by PDGA for World Championships as they plan up to four years ahead. Interest has already been expressed for both these years from a number of countries and I believe it would be seen as both expedient and professional to be this far ahead of the game!

[WFDF 2021 and 2023 World Team Disc Golf Championships \("WTDGC"\)](#).

WFDF Disc Golf World Rankings.

The second edition of the World Rankings was published on December 16th. Many thanks to Bruno Gravato for all his detective work in putting together the data needed to calculate the rankings. The new Rankings and criteria can be found in the attached documents to this report.

A revision of any or all criteria for generating a World Rankings list will also be reviewed every six-months based on feedback from WFDF members, PDGA, and PDGA Europe Board of

Directors and officers. A total of 47 countries are now included in the ranking process, an increase of seven from the January 2018 list.

The WFDF 2019 World Team Disc Golf Championships will be held in Alutaguse, Ida-Virumaa, Estonia from 21 to 24 August 2019. The four day event will be hosted by the Estonian Disc Golf Association and Alutaguse Eagle Disc Golf Club and it is expected to draw teams from the top 24 countries in the world.

The entire world rankings can be found here:

<http://wdf.org/news-media/news/press/2-official-communication/913-wfdf-releases-2019-disc-golf-world-rankings>

The highlights are that 47 countries are now part of the Ranking process; an increase of 7 from the January 2018 list. The top 10 teams remain the same but Finland has nudged NewZealand out of third place. The biggest drop in the top 10 was from Great Britain who went from 7th to 10th.

The implications of the rankings for member countries is that their positions can be improved considerably by making sure that they recruit more women and juniors as well as more players across the board. Nine countries do not have any PDGA rated female players at all and 22 have no juniors.

Discussions with PDGA on how to address these issues have included the suggestion that should members not have any PDGA Pro players then we should use the ratings for their Amateur players in order to make the Rankings more inclusive. I am inclined to accept this point but we will discuss it at Committee level first and then come back to the Board for a final decision.

Issue for the DG Committee and WFDF Board to address for 2019-21.

WFDF Web Site

Whilst we are aware that the WFDF Website is still undergoing a re-structure and re-design there are a number of issues that should be addressed.

A number of influential organisers from European Disc Golf Federation and PDGA have mentioned the lack of information available on the WFDF website for the Disc Golf Committee. We need to publish all new DG Com members and what we do. There are also a number of anomalies such as a web link to 2014 EDGC results which lead to a defunct website. So, an update and review by the DG Committee is needed to see what else we can do.

We also need to keep all WFDF related Disc Golf events and archives up to date.

Representation on all WFDF Committees

We would like to see representation of Disc Golf (actually all disc sports) on all relevant WFDF Committees with a named member of the DG Committee responsible for that area. Since the Face to Face Board Meeting in January 2019 we have made some progress and am particularly glad to see active Disc Golf representation on the Spirit and Gender Commission. Further active representation would also be welcome on the Development Committee and Athlete's Commission.

WTDGC

We will be working hard on the expansion of the WTDGC to national and International level for both clubs and national teams from 1:1 matches to Continental tournaments. We would use the same format as WTDGC and sanction events for recognition but also as a means of getting more ranking points to use in the World DG Ranking.

Charlie Mead
Chair WFDF Disc Golf Committee - July 2019

WFDF Freestyle Committee Report for 2019 Congress
Submitted by Skippy Givens
7/4/2019

The WFDF Freestyle Committee members are:

- Paul Kenny (USA)
- Lori Daniels (USA)
- Bill Wright (USA)
- Daniel O'Neill (USA)

The following are pending approval by the WFDF Board of Directors for inclusion on this committee:

- Manu Cesari (ITA)
- Emma Kahle (USA)

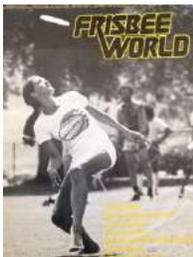
Highlights from 2018/2019

The 2018 Class of the Freestyle Disc Hall of Fame was announced during the summer of 2018. An induction ceremony will take place during the FPA World Championships in Seattle on Saturday October 12th.

The Inductees are as follows:



Cynthia Birch (USA)



Michele Pezzoli (USA)



Bill Wright (USA)



Rick Castiglia (USA)



Doug Branigan (USA)



Bethany Sanchez (USA)



Jan Ekman (SWE)



Valentino de Chaira (ITA)



Kevin "Skippy Jammer" Givens (USA)



John Jewell (USA)



Larry Imperiale (USA)



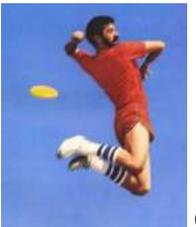
Donnie Rhodes (USA)



Suzanne Strait (USA)



Steve Hubbard (USA)



Gerry "Circus" Lynas (USA)

Tournaments/Events

FPA World Championships

The 2018 Freestyle Players Association World Championships (FPAW19) was held in Trnava DeSlovakia as part of the Trnava Frisbee Games on August 1st-4th. The event featured Freestyle Disc, Disc Golf, Ultimate and Dog Frisbee. This has now become an annual event with this year's dates being on August 23-25 2019. The champions from that event were:

- Women's Pairs: Lisa Hunrichs (USA) and Emma Kahle (USA)
- Open Pairs: Ryan Young (USA) James Wiseman (USA)
- Mixed Pairs: Lisa Hunrichs (USA) Matt Gauthier (USA)
- Co-Op: Dave Schiller (USA), Pavel Baranyk (CZE), Ryan Young (USA)

Note, that this was the 22nd Major Title for Dave Schiller, the highest total of all time. This was also the 22nd Major Title for Lisa Hunrichs, tying her with Stacy McCarthy (nee Anderson) for the most all time.

Other events of note that occurred during 2018/2019 have been:

- 25th Copa Citta di Milano which was held in the field next to the 'Frisbee Church' in Milan ITA on September 21-23 2018. The event was also a celebration of the induction of the 'Godfather of Italian Frisbee, Valentino de Chiara.
- Beach Stylers event in San Diego, CA on October 6, 7 2018
- Jam Britannia in London ENG on November 10, 11 2018
- Frisbeer Cup in Prague, CZE on March 1, 2, 3
- HolyJam in Israel on March 8, 9, 10
- Paganello in Rimini ITA on April 20, 21, 22
- Jammers in Jacksonville, FLA USA on May 17, 18, 19
- German Freestyle Disc Championships in Frieburg, GER on May 31, June 1, 2
- Italian Freestyle Disc Championships in Rovereto, ITA on June 7, 8, 9

The 1st Annual City vs City Freestyle Disc Competition

- Jan 12, 2019: SEMI-FINAL 1 – New York vs Medellin (2:00 PM Eastern St. Time, US)
- Jan 26, 2019: SEMI-FINAL 2 – Berlin vs Bologna
- Feb 9, 2019: FINALS – *Winners Battle for the crown*

The Competition

Overview

Each city will put forth 5 champions to represent their honor. Players will compete in a head-to-head / battle style format as individuals and as groups to earn points for their city.

Three (3) judges watching via an online video conference, will assess the play, and determine during each battle which team or player won that round. This year's 2019 judges

are all members of the [Freestyle Flying Disc Hall of Fame](#) and may use any criteria they see fit based on their Hall of Faming expertise. The player's job is to go out and "shred to impress" the judges.

The Technology

All locations will be connected via a web based video conference. Each location can see every other location in the conference. The locations: City 1, City 2, The Frisbeeguru Tech Room (the hosts). Music will be played by the Frisbeeguru Tech Room, through the video conference. Judges will join in a separate conference where they will see exactly what the live stream audience sees. From there, judges can confer and render a vote.

The Contest

The contest consist of a Co-Op team battle, a Pairs team battle, and five 1v1 battles. Each battle is worth 1 point, for a total possible 7 points. The judges watch each team/player and choose a winner. There is only one chance to play each battle, so players have to their A games. There is also a bit of strategy involved. Each battle has a choice: pick first or play first.

The competition will run like this....

1. The event begins with a disc toss. The winning city will get to decide: pick first or play first. Example: City B wins the toss and chooses to pick first. Now, City B will identify their Co-Op team and Pairs team. Next, City A will identify their Co-op and Pairs teams and may opt to adjust their teams based on the composition of City B's teams.
2. Co-Op begins. Since City A picked second, their Co-op team will play first with each team playing 3 minutes. At the end, the judges will render a vote for a the team they feel played the best. The team with the most votes wins 1 point.
3. Next up is pairs. The losing Co-Op team may choose to play first or second. There is no "pick" in this round because both teams were decided previously. The Pairs teams will play for 2 minutes. At the end, judges will render a vote for the team they feel played the best. The team with the most votes wins 1 point.
4. Finally, teams will play in a 1v1 battle format. The losing team the previous round (Pairs or the last Battle of 1v1) will choose; pick first or play first. For example: If City A chooses to play first, City B will pick their player who will play second. Then, City A will choose who they wish to put up against City B's choice. Now, City A plays first, and City B plays second. Each player receives 1 throw and does their best trick. At the end, the three judges will render a vote for the player they feel played the best. That player's team wins 1 point. This cycle continues until all 5 players from each team have played, with each battle being worth 1 point.
5. At this end, the team with the most points is the winner.

Results:

New York defeated Medellin 5-2

Berlin defeated Bologna 4-3

FINALS: Berlin defeated New York 4-3

https://www.youtube.com/watch?time_continue=7&v=0vmxYsLi6Ls
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=i4hCFr1xYSc>
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ty3G101-KNO>

Development

Flying Disc Freestyle demonstrations and workshops on display at first African Beach Games

A group of ambassadors this month traveled to the island of Sal, Cape Verde, to introduce hundreds to Flying Disc Freestyle through demos and workshops, as part of the inaugural African Beach Games, which took place from 14-23 June 2019.

“We could not have been more pleased with the efforts of the six athletes who comprised the Freestyle official demonstration team. This is the singular largest exhibition of Freestyle Flying Disc since the 1970’s and was a perfect promotion opportunity before we see our discipline move on to the first edition of the World Urban Games in September in Budapest,” stated Kevin “Skippy” Givens, WFDF Freestyle Committee Chairperson.

The team of six ambassadors from six different countries also made two school visits and hosted a workshop for children organized together with the Sports For Life youth development NGO while on the island. The ambassador team highlighted the values of Spirit of the Game, the low cost of flying disc sports in general, and the uniqueness of Freestyle disc workshops and the sport.

“We are extremely grateful that the Organizing Committee gave us this opportunity to be a part of the event as an official demonstration sport and particularly to SAL 2019 and NOC Cape Verde President Filomena Fortes and Director of Sports & Venues Gabriel Behr for their strong support,” commented WFDF President Robert “Nob” Rauch. “Our special thanks go to the six freestyle frisbee athletes who represented WFDF so splendidly and left a great impression on the island.”

The first African Beach Games attracted about 1,000 athletes and 500 officials from 54 African countries. Participants competed in beach soccer, beach volleyball, basketball 3x3, kiteboard, beach tennis, beach handball, coastal rowing, karate kata, freestyle football, athletics, and open water swimming.

“All in all, it was an honor for us to be able to be the first ‘spread the jam’ team to make it to the African continent. We saw how much potential there is there. Unlike many other sports, freestyle flying disc is an inexpensive sport that is accessible even for youth who may be coming from difficult backgrounds,” expressed the members of the “jambassadors team,” which included Benedicte Audet (CAN), Mehrdad Hosseinian (GER), Ayal Benin (ISR), Andrea Festi (ITA), Michał Maciotek (POL), and Daniel O’Neill, (USA).

“Our attempt to ‘spread the jam’ by playing around the city, event site and island and involving the local youth was very successful, with people from all parts of the island recognizing us every day and asking to play with us.”

<https://www.explore-cape-verde.com/african-beach-games-sal-june-2019/>

Photos from the African Beach Games:















World Urban Games

WFDF has been invited to stage a Freestyle competition at the inaugural World Urban Games in Budapest, HUN on 13, 14, 15 September.

The sports program is aimed at the younger population, with many sports to be adapted to fit with the young, modern and urban culture of this new sporting competition. There will be no Olympic disciplines.

There will be up to 700 athletes in 7 urban sports. Sports to be included on the program include include 3×3 Basketball, BMX Freestyle, Sports Climbing Bouldering, Break Dancing, Freestyle Flying Disc, [Parkour](#), Skateboard (Street and Park), Roller Freestyle. In addition to these sport, there will be a showcase of at least another four sports.

The qualification method for deciding the teams is as follows:

Freestyle Flying Disc is heavily populated in Central Europe and in North America. Outside of those two locations it is slowly being developed. Due to this disparity we have taken great care in how to select participants for the 2019 World Urban Games. Also, the quality of Freestyle play in Central Europe and North America is very high while the quality in the developing regions are less so. And the development of Women players in those developing areas is still an on-going process. In order to strike a balance and to field quality teams for the competition we have used the following selection process.

1. Diversify as many countries as possible. There is a limit of 2 teams from the USA, Germany and Italy. 6 other countries have mixed division teams. Those teams come from: Canada, Colombia, Israel, Sweden, United Kingdom and Poland.
2. Use the FPA Rankings to determine the top women and men players.
<http://www.freestyledisc.org/rankings/>
Athletes who did not respond to the invitation or indicated that they were not interested in attending were de-selected and the next ranking player from that country was selected.
3. Teams with recent success were given priorities. Extra attention was given to winning teams of recent Major Freestyle events.
4. Emphasis on Youth. Many of the top players are over 40 years of age. In order to remain consistent with the goals of GAISF to appeal to a younger audience the selection of younger players is a priority.

These are the results of the qualification process ranked by seed:

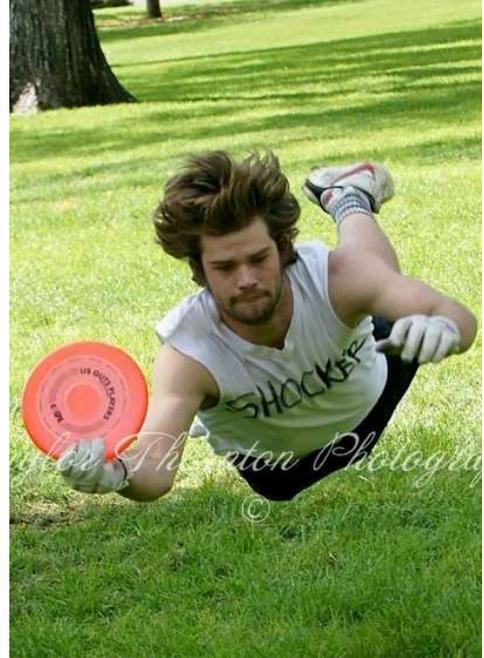
1. Juliana Kover/Ryan Young (USA)
2. Emma Kahle/Daniel O'Neill (USA)
3. Bianca Strunz/Freddy Finer (GER)
4. Ilka Simon/Waldemar Wagner (GER)
5. Maxine Mittempergher/Edo Turri (ITA)
6. Andrea Rimatori/Anna Bragagnolo (ITA)
7. Joakim Arveskar/Vendela Arveskar (SWE)
8. Bar Bendek/Yuval Reikoren (ISR)
9. Benedicte Audet/Brett Schramek (CAN)
10. Marysia Ryszarda Krajewska/Kuba Radwanska (POL)
11. Sophie Rickers/Gordon Brown (UK)
12. Paola Andrea Garcia Palaez/Pablo Azul (COL)

Guts Committee Report
1/10/2019

Introduction

Guts Frisbee™ is a high-speed sport in which players try to throw the disc so fast, or with so much movement, that members of the opposing team—lined up fingertip to fingertip 14 meters (15 yards, 11 inches) away— cannot catch it cleanly with one hand. Teams take turns throwing and catching. With speeds hitting over 80 mph, players can have less than one third of a second to react.

The disc must be thrown from behind the throwing team’s line and arrive at the catching team’s line right-side-up and within reach. It can be caught on first impact or after being deflected among teammates. If the disc touches the ground or is touched simultaneously by more than one body part (trapped), the throwing team scores a point. If the disc is caught, no point is scored. If the disc is thrown high, low, or wide—or arrives vertical or upside-down—the receiving team scores a point.



The player who catches the disc—or was hit first by it if the disc isn’t caught—throws it back. On the first throw of the game, or following a bad throw or foot fault, the team with the disc can choose their best player to make the next throw. Games are played to 21 points with a 2-point margin needed for victory.

Over the past 60 years, the intense, “original extreme sport” action of Guts Frisbee™ has fueled its spread around the world, with countries like Japan, Finland, Canada, England, Germany, Norway, and the United States all hosting major international tournaments. If you can throw the disc accurately and hard, have great hands, quick reaction time, and fearless diving ability, Guts could be the most exciting game you’ll ever play!

USA Guts Website – www.gutsfrisbee.com

60th IFT Video - https://www.youtube.com/watch?time_continue=93&v=k9x4lXrCsqw

Participation Demographics

United States

The US has about 125 - 140 active male Guts players. Active would mean folks actually playing in tournaments sponsored by USA Guts. There are additional players who play more casually. There is really only 1 woman who plays in tournaments with any frequency.

The US has been at about the same number of active players for the last 10 years or so. The big improvement however is the average age of our players, which has dropped quite a bit. Typically, the majority of players are early 30's or younger. The older contingent of over players over 50 is declining due to retirement from tournaments. However, those folks are being replaced with younger players at tournaments and older players continue to play in more casual settings. Over time this will provide more stability and a better base from which to grow.

Japan

- 145 – 165 active male players
- 50 – 60 active female players
- 2 tournaments each year, 1 indoor and 1 outdoor
- 2018 indoor tournament included a team from the US and players from Chinese Taipei

Chinese Taipei

Chinese Taipei is an interesting case study. They are multi-time WDFD WUGC Guts Champions but they have not participated in international tournaments since their last appearance in 2002. There is activity within the country and some informal tournaments. There are also players who travel to tournaments in both the US and Japan. But their international efforts have stalled and I will address some of those issues in the face to face meeting.

- 20 – 30 active players
- Local/informal tournaments

Australia

- 7 – 15 active players
- 2018: First ever Guts Frisbee tournament in Australia

Germany

- 10 – 15 active players

Great Britain

- 5 – 10 active players

Other

We have out reach and ongoing contact with interested parties in the following countries:

- Afghanistan
- Armenia
- Columbia
- Croatia
- Egypt
- France
- Jordan

- Portugal
- Uruguay

Active Outreach Initiatives

Free Discs and Literature

USA Guts regularly provides discs to folks that are interested in Guts Frisbee. These are people in the US but also people around the world. In the past year we have sent discs to the following countries:

- Afghanistan
- Armenia
- Columbia
- Croatia
- Egypt
- France
- Jordan
- Portugal
- United States (15 - 20 individuals)
- Uruguay

Coaching Clinics

USA Guts and JFDA have both participated in onsite coaching clinics in Columbia, Jamaica and other countries.

Looking Forward

AOUGCC

There is a total of 5 Guts teams participating including 2 from the United States. The US inclusion came about because of low participation. The Guts Committee suggested there were US teams interesting in traveling to play Guts international. So, it was decided to include the US teams and hold two tournaments with medals being awarded in each tournament. The Asia Oceanic Guts Open Championship will be comprised of all 5 teams. The Asia Oceanic Ultimate and Guts Club Championships will be held on Friday and will be comprised to the 2 teams from Japan and the 1 team from Chinese Taipei.

We plan to engage with Ultimate players and guests from non-participating countries to help them understand Guts and play a bit to get the feel of the game.

WUGC 2020

The Guts Committee is working hard to assure this is the largest field of competitors in the Guts division in quite some time. At this point each country is allowed 2 Guts teams. Our goal is to grow in size so that 1 team per country becomes the norm. We have bids from the following countries at this point:

Afghanistan (1)
Australia (1)
Chinese Taipei (1)
Egypt (1)
France (1)
Germany (2)
Great Britain (1)
Japan (1)
United States (2)

We are working with the countries above to encourage 2 teams. We are also working with The Peoples Republic of China, Columbia, Iran, Russia, The Netherlands, and Canada to help them attend as well.



WFDF Overall Committee Report
Submitted by Robert McLeod

The WFDF Overall Committee members are:

- Juliana Korver (USA)
- Peter Henriksson (SWE)
- Conrad Damon (USA)
- Jeff Shelton (USA)
- Tita Ugalde (USA)

We need to add some new members to have more international representation and more women as well, which is what we'll be doing over the next few months.

Tournaments

2019 World Overall Flying Disc Championships *July 8-13, Richmond, Virginia*

Last week, the 2019 WFDF World Overall Flying Disc Championships were held in Richmond, Virginia, USA. With more than 100 athletes from 4 countries, players competed in 7 disciplines to decide the Overall champion.

The events were: Distance, Self Caught Flight, Accuracy, Discathon, Disc Golf, Double Disc Court. The 7 disciplines were held at a total of 5 different venues which made logistics difficult, but the TOC did an absolutely impeccable job coordinating the venues, volunteers, facilities, playing schedule, awards, opening and closing ceremonies, and player events.

Jack Cooksey and his entire team deserve their own gold medal for the quality of the event. The weather made competing difficult at times due to the high temperatures and humidity, but the TOC ensured that players had shelter and water at all times in order to ensure player safety.

Along with the support of WFDF and Tim Rockwood, and sponsorship dollars from Pocket Disc and XDisc, we hired Jake Bell to film and produce daily highlight videos. The goal of hiring Jake was two-fold – not only for the daily highlight videos, but also to have footage of all the disciplines so in the next 6 months we'd be able to create high quality videos for each discipline using the footage from Jake and a script created by the Overall committee.

The highlight videos (along with the daily show recapping the action, and the livestreamed Freestyle finals) are available on Facebook and Youtube. This Youtube playlist contains all of the videos from WOC 2019: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-rtmwm5uX6s&list=PLsPmgUCeVgQHbtB8e7hL6b7WMYyK9R-IC>.

Results from the WOC 2019 are online at: <http://overalldisc.com/tournament.html?id=38>.

Work in Progress

Ageless Game (www.agelessgame.com)

The website has been live for a few years but there's still a lot more work to be done. There are still frisbee games that need descriptions and videos created explaining the games. We've talked about creating an app for Ageless Game. Creating a game book (with the help of Jeff Shelton's illustrative skills).

Throwing Certification (www.throwto.me)

We've talked about bringing back the IFA throwing certification and updating to modernize the process and engaging people who don't currently play an organized disc sport or who aren't connected to a frisbee community. The website has been live for a few years but there is still work to be done in order to get the throwing certification process finalized and get people to engage with the website and the idea of testing and formalizing their skills.

Overall Tournament Manual

Due to the size of Overall competitions (50-150 participants) and the logistical needs (1-4 venues), it can be overwhelming and daunting for someone to organize and run an Overall. We are in the process of creating a tournament manual that will serve as a guidebook for someone interested in hosting and running an Overall competition.

Multiple Formats

We've discussed creating packages for multiple formats involving the flying disc disciplines. For example, a Golfer Overall would include Disc Golf, Distance, and Accuracy. An Ultimate Overall would include Ultimate, Discathon, and Self Caught Flight. There's a ton of potential to create and promote multiple formats outside of the 7 event, 6 day world championship format. Jan Muller in Germany currently runs single day Overall tournaments with 15-25 players and 5-7 events compressed into one day.

Disc Sport videos

Based on the raw footage that we'll be getting from Jake Bell, who was hired by WFDF to create daily highlight videos at WOC 2019, we're going to create a 2-3 minute video for each discipline, outlining what each is all about. We're either going to do this in house, or bring in Jake to create these for us (depending on budget).

2019 WFDF Congress Report WFDF Ultimate Committee

July 7, 2019

WFDF Ultimate Committee:

Brian Gisel <bgisel.wfdf@gmail.com> - CHAIR - Canada
Will Deaver <will@hq.usultimate.org> - Deputy CHAIR - USA
Si Hill <si.hill@ukultimate.com> - GBR
Shiellah Quintos <shiellah@yahoo.com> - CAN
Nicole Bulos <nicolebulos@gmail.com> - DOM
Rueben Berg <rueben.berg@wdf.org> - AUS

2018-2019 Activities

Championship Appendix Revision (Version 3.0 - 2019)

Meeting in person for the first time at WUCC 2018, the Ultimate Committee held daily meetings to review and revise the Championship Appendix ahead of the January 2019 release of the document. Significant changes included:

- WFDF Gender Ratio Rule A will be used for all WFDF World Club tournaments (Mixed Division) from 2019 onwards (A7.1.1)
- Addition of rules around a WFDF Medical disqualification of a player (B1.7)
- Reduction of the minimum team size for a given division at Regional events to four from six (B2.3.2)
- Clarification of rules around messages worn by players as part of a uniform requirements (C12)
- Clarification of the “Small Ultimate Community” designation based on gender and age categories (D1.2.1)
- Removal of “Ultimate Community Member” from rosters starting in 2020 (D1.8)
- Revision of rules around bids to WUGC/WU24/WJUC/WMUC to allow for a limitation of teams due to logistical restraints. NOTE: These rules are being used to limit the size of WUGC 2020 for the first time. E4.2
- Addition of World Ultimate Ranking calculations in appendix (E9)

WFDF Event Bid Process Revision

As the Event department of WFDF continues to grow, the Ultimate Committee has looked to increase the preliminary involvement of the Director of Events in the event bid process.

Considering the close working relationship the Director of Events has with TOCs, and the vast knowledge gained by attendance at multiple events, it was determined that staff rather than committee members should take a more active role in bid evaluation and selection - with committee review.

Game Advisor Working Group Oversight

The WFDF Ultimate Committee continued its oversight of the Game Advisor Working Group. The main goal of the GAWG continues to be one of recruitment in areas of the world who will be hosting WFDF events or where there is a demand from local organizations. Since summer 2018 GA clinics have been run in the following areas:

- Bogata, COL - 8 Participants, Trainer: Sheillah Quintos
- Medellin, COL - 8 Participants (Line Assistants), Trainer: Sheillah Quintos
- Nurenberg, GER - 7 Participants, Trainer: Liam Grant
- Evry, FRA - 5 Participants, Trainer: Sheillah Quintos
- Malmo, SWE - July 2019
- Shanghai, CHN - September 2019

GAWG also approved the standard of 2 GAs per game (down from 4). This move reduces the number of GAs needed for any single event, and importantly reduces the visibility of GAs during games for spectators and broadcast audience. GAWG wanted to avoid confusion over self-officiation.

Looking to the future the next phase in the GA program is to work with National Federations who are interested in implementing GAs at their National tournaments on a regular basis. This already occurs in Australia and there is consideration for Colombia and China. To facilitate this WFDF will need to find local GA trainers and leaders who can promote the program in their countries.

2018-2019 Events

The following events have taken place since the last Congress. WFDF continues to offer high level events for players around the globe. The demand for the sport at the highest level continues to grow, sometimes beyond our capacity.

Following the “Sold Out” situation from 2017 WCBU, the Ultimate Committee has worked to put processes in place to make it possible to limit the size of some events. With the growth in the number of WFDF countries, it is now impossible to guarantee spots in our major events for all members. Qualification to World events will be a major focus for both WFDF and NFs for the next several cycles.

- **2018 WMUCC Winnipeg CAN - TTD Brian Gisel (CAN), Head GA Shiellah Quintos (CAN)**

- **2018 WJUC Waterloo CAN - TTD David Raflo (USA), Head GA NA**
- **2019 AAUC Johannesburg RSA - TTD NONE, Head GA NONE**
- **2019 WU24 Heidelberg GER - TTD Brian Gisel (CAN), Head GA Liam Grant (GBR)**
- **2019 AOUGC Shanghai CHN - TTD Anna Haynes (AUS), Head GA Linda Kudo (CAN)**



BEACH ULTIMATE COMMITTEE WFDF CONGRESS 2019

Beach Ultimate Committee Members:

Will Christopherson - Australia

Raoni Machado - Brazil

Paul Bernier - Italy

Jose Pires - France

Alex Motavu – Uganda

Corinne Tupling – Portugal

David Raflo – USA

Karen Cabrera – Philippines (Chair)

2019 Beach Ultimate Rules and Championship Appendix

We had some changes in the Rules and Championship Appendix. The following changes are:

5v5 2019 BEACH ULTIMATE RULES: CHANGES FOR 2019

1. Increased Brick Mark
 - The brick mark has changed to 15 meters (increase from the previous 10 meters).
2. Colored Disc Preference
 - There is now a preference to colored discs (ie – yellow, pink), although any disc may still be used if both captains agree.
3. No Specific Time-Limit to Put the Disc Into Play
 - Unlike grass Ultimate, there is NO specific time-limit an offense has to put a disc into play. The rest of 8.5 still remains – the offense still must put the disc into play without delay.
4. Under the Tape is IN
 - On the tape is still “out”.
 - The sand under the tape is “in”.
 - As long as you’re not *on* the tape, touching it is OK (such as tape resting on your foot).
 - The sand past the tape is still out – so even if you are under the tape, touching the out of bound sand is still out of bounds.
 - If you accidentally move the tape while doing something else, such as dragging your feet to stay in bounds, that is OK.
 - You may not move the tape on purpose (unless play is dead and the boundaries need to get fixed for some reason.)
5. Sand in the Face - Injury or Foul
 - If a player gets sand in their face in a way that significantly impacts their play:

- > They may call an “Injury”.
- > If it was caused by an opponent, they may call a Foul.

5v5 Championship Appendix: Changes for 2019

1. Gender Ratio Rule:

Gender Ratio Rule A will be used for the following WFDF Championships:

A1.1.1. Ratio Rule A will be used for World Beach Ultimate Championships, Continental Beach Ultimate Championships (eg. Asia-Oceanic Championships, European Championships), World Beach Games (along with other changes as mandated by WFDF and/or IWGA event hosts).

2. Player Eligibility - Age:

Age limit for the Mixed Divisions will be as follows.

D1.1. Mixed Masters – A male player participating in this division must be thirty-three (33) and a female player must be thirty (30) years old or older during the calendar year in which the tournament concludes.

D1.2. Mixed Grand Masters – A male player participating in this division must be forty (40) and a female player must be thirty-seven (37) years old or older during the calendar year in which the tournament concludes.

WFDF BEACH ULTIMATE GRANT:

In 2018, WFDF Beach Ultimate Grant was open for application. The total budget was \$5,000USD and each approved project will receive a maximum of \$1,500USD. Individuals, groups and National Federations were encouraged to apply and propose projects that will help fortify local and/or national Beach Ultimate programs. We received 12 proposals and was able to give grants to 7 programs.

The approved proposals are:

1. *“EMPOWERING UNDERPRIVILEGED TEENAGERS BY TEACHING VALUES EDUCATION THROUGH “ULTIMATE AT DOOMING KUPPAM (FISHERMAN SLUM AREA IN CHENNAI)”*
- India (Chennai)
2. *“PALAWENAS” (A PROGRAM TO EMPOWER GIRLS THROUGH ULTIMATE)*
- Philippines (Puerto Princessa, Palawan)
3. *“HABLA CLARO TOUR IN THE BEACHES OF ARAGUA – VENEZUELA”*
- Venezuela (Aragua)
4. *“WOMEN’S BEACH ULTIMATE FRISBEE NATIONAL CIRCUIT”*
- Spain (Canary Island)

5. *"JOIN THE MOVEMENT, BE THE MOVEMENT."*
- Philippines (Negros Flying Disc Association)
6. *"SCHOOL'S BEACH ULTIMATE IN UGANDA."*
- Uganda (Uganda Ultimate Frisbee Association)
7. *"HOW TO TRAIN FOR BEACH ULTIMATE"*
- Spain (David Picon)

This 2019, the WFDF Beach Ultimate Grant will be available once again.

2019 WFDF CONTINENTAL EVENTS:

This year we had two very successful Continental Championships: the European Beach Ultimate Championships which was held in Portimao, Portugal last May 6-11, 2019 and the Asia Oceanic Beach Ultimate Championships which took place in Shirahama, Japan last June 13-16, 2019.

EUROPEAN BEACH ULTIMATE CHAMPIONSHIPS (May 6-11, 2019)

The WFDF European Beach Ultimate Championships, in association with BULA was held in Praia da Rocha Portimao, Portugal. There were 23 participating countries wherein 88 teams participated and we had 1,350 registered players in 8 divisions (Men's, Women's, Mixed, Master Men's, Master Women's, Master Mixed, Grand Master Men, Great Grand Master Men).

At EBUC, the TOC had a teaching field wherein players teach kids how to play frisbee. This is a good idea that hopefully, our future events continue to do. In Portimao, the players from the Currier Island Teams were in charge of doing the clinics. This is also a great way for us to give back to the community and at the same time help in the development and promotion of the sport.

FINAL STANDINGS:

| | MEN'S | WOMEN'S | MIXED |
|---------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| <i>GOLD</i> | GREAT BRITAIN | RUSSIA | RUSSIA |
| <i>SILVER</i> | RUSSIA | SPAIN | GERMANY |
| <i>BRONZE</i> | SPAIN | LATVIA | GREAT BRITAIN |
| <i>SOTG</i> | IRELAND | GREAT BRITAIN | CURRIER ISLAND |

| | MASTERS M | MASTERS W | MASTERS X |
|---------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| <i>GOLD</i> | SWEDEN | SPAIN | GERMANY |
| <i>SILVER</i> | SPAIN | DENMARK | SPAIN |
| <i>BRONZE</i> | FRANCE | SWEDEN | FRANCE |
| <i>SOTG</i> | IRELAND | SPAIN | CURRIER ISLAND |

| | | |
|---------------|------------------|------------------|
| | GMASTER M | GMASTER M |
| <i>GOLD</i> | GREAT BRITAIN | SWEDEN |
| <i>SILVER</i> | SPAIN | NETHERLANDS |
| <i>BRONZE</i> | GERMANY | GERMANY |
| <i>SOTG</i> | BELGIUM | CURRIER ISLAND |

ASIA OCEANIC BEACH ULTIMATE CHAMPIONSHIPS (JUNE 13-16, 2019)

The WFDF Asia Oceanic Beach Ultimate Championships, in association with BULA was held in Shirahama, Japan. There were 10 participating countries with 40 participating teams. There were 700 players in 3 divisions (Men's, Women's, Mixed).

FINAL STANDINGS:

| | MEN'S | WOMEN'S | MIXED |
|--------|--------------|--------------------|----------------|
| GOLD | PHILIPPINES | JAPAN | PHILIPPINES |
| SILVER | JAPAN | HEISEI VEGGRIFFONS | JAPAN |
| BRONZE | AUSTRALIA | PHILIPPINES | INDIA |
| SOTG | SINGAPORE 2 | AUSTRALIA | JAPAN / WASABI |

Something good to take note from both events was that teams in general, played with good Spirit. For AOBUC, Spirit Director and WFDF Spirit Chair, Travis Smith, mentioned that no team got a "0" spirit score in any category. Teams had very high spirit averages and there were very few Spirit timeouts. It was a very Spirited tournament.

WORLD BEACH ULTIMATE CHAMPIONSHIPS (WBUC 2021)

The WFDF World Beach Ultimate Championships 2021 will be open to receive EOI to host soon. The last WCBU 2017 in Royan, France hosted national teams from 39 countries with more than 100 teams. This shows the growth of Beach Ultimate and we are getting more interest from players worldwide.

WORLD BEACH ULTIMATE CLUB CHAMPIONSHIPS (WBUC 2023)

In 2023, the cycle for Continental Beach Championships will be changed to WFDF World Beach Ultimate Club Championships (WBUC). This year, we were only able to do Continental Beach events in Asia and in Europe. There were teams from other continents who were interested to participate but did not have enough numbers in their region to push through. We have been seeing the exponential growth of interest in Beach Ultimate and we are excited to get the club teams to participate.

WFDF 2019 Medical Commission report

CONGRESS, 25 August 2019



Jamie Nuwer
Chair, Medical Commission

Volker Bernardi
WFDF Executive Director

Jörn Verleger
WFDF Anti-Doping Officer

Medical & Anti-Doping Commission

- Medical Research
- Injury Prevention
- Concussion
- Transgender
- Physiotherapie
- Chiropractics/FICS



Anti-Doping projects

- WFDF 2018 Testing Report
- WFDF 2019 Test Distribution Plan
- 2019 Testing Pool nomination
- Education

- Intelligence and Investigation
- ABP/APMU
- WFDF as ADO for MNAs



WFDF Annual Statistical Anti-Doping Report 2018 as per WADC 14.4 as of 15 January 2019

WFDF has finalized its operations of the Anti-Doping Program Plan 2018.

The following document serves as annual statistical Anti-Doping report as per Art. 14.4 of the WADC.

2018 Testing Program and Test Distribution Plan (TDP) - RESULTS

WFDF conducted Out-of-Competition testing (OOCT) and In-Competition testing (ICT) in 2018.

- 1.) Total number of tests conducted was 2 OOCT and 3 ICT.
- 2.) All tests showed negative results and provided no AAFs with a full co-operation of all athletes tested.
- 3.) WFDF had no whereabouts filing failures to report.

submitted by Volker Bernardi, WFDF Executive Director

WFDF 2018 Testing Pool effective as of 1 January 2019

As reported above we need again a pool of 9 athletes related to the main target event for 2019. The athletes will be selected from the following countries:

- | | |
|-------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. USA - 1 male and 1 female athlete: | Alissa Ray Soo / Michale Ing (USA) |
| 2. Canada - 1 male and 1 female athlete: | Laura Han You Johnston Kinoshita / Cole Keffer (CAN) |
| 3. Great Britain - 1 male and 1 female athlete: | Amy Elaine van Zyl / Jake Denis Robert Betson (GBR) |
| 4. Australia - 1 male athlete: | Oskar Francis (AUS) |
| 5. Germany - 1 male athlete: | Stefan Kuhn (GER) |
| 6. Japan - 1 male athlete: | Yusuke Mase (JPN) |

1 male and 1 female athlete from Freestyle to be added.

Intelligence and Investigation - mandatory WADA Code requirement for compliance:

WADA has established that according to Art. 11.2.2 of the International Standard for Testing and Investigation (ISTI) WFDF must implement policies and procedures in a step-by-step process to ensure that anti-doping intelligence captured and received is processed confidentially and appropriately for legitimate anti-doping purposes only.

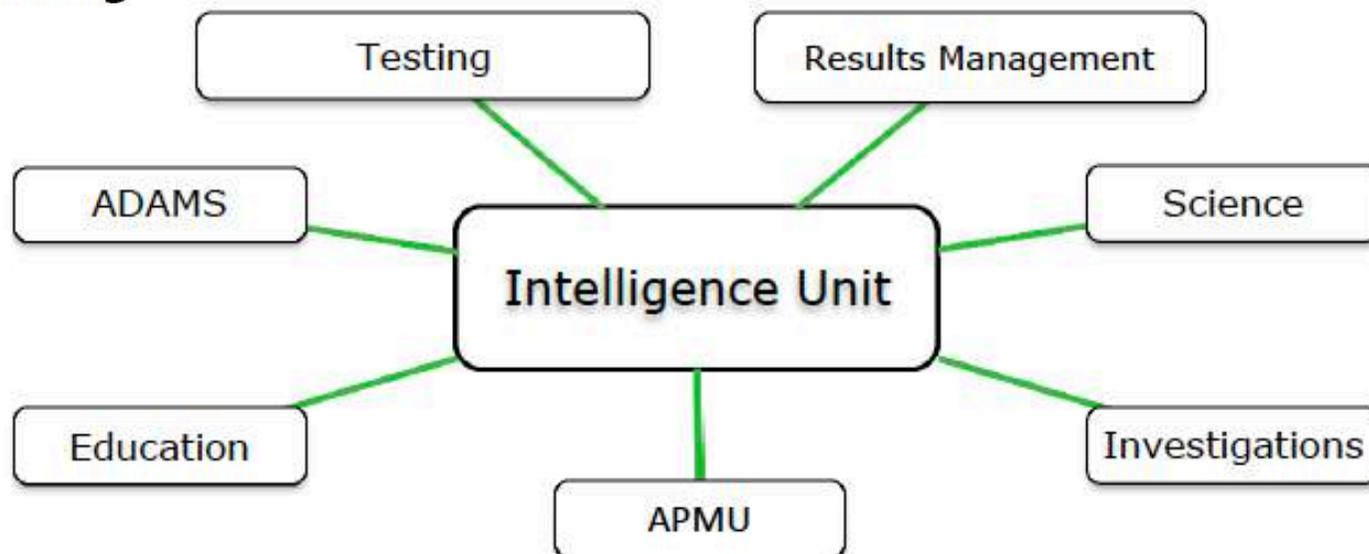
WFDF must establish means to collect and process tactical, operational and strategic intelligence obtained from ADAMS, Athletes and Athlete Support Personnel as well as Chaperones and Doping Control Officers as internal information sources. External sources would be other ADOs, Health Agencies, Sport bodies and Law enforcement agencies. Additional Open Source information must be used. It goes without saying that for assessing the source and information the respective expertise is needed to be reliable and successful.

After lengthy considerations WFDF and its partner IFs have concluded that it is preferred to establish a **Joint IF Intelligence and Investigation Unit (J3IU)** to maximise impact and reduce financial implications to the partner IFs. The project is based on our co-operation with IFA (Fistball). A set of partner IFs has been identified for partnership.

RESULT: WFDF has taken a leadership role of the J3IU with IFA and establish such Unit.

ISTI

**Information Gathering
and Intelligence Sharing
Guidelines**



National Federations/implementation of WADA Code - mandatory WADA Code requirement for compliance:

As per Art. 20.3.2 of the World Anti-Doping Code (WADC) WFDF must make sure that not only all National Federations as a condition for membership have adopted the WFDF Anti-Doping rules but also must implement these rules and conduct code compliant anti-doping programs.

As the majority of the WFDF MNAs are not providing the capacity to maintain such programs the proposal would be to authorise WFDF as Anti-Doping authority for such members without compliant programs to act and operate education, in-competition and out-of-competition testing on a three tier basis:

- MNAs with full Anti-Doping programs to be monitored
- MNAs with partial programs be supported
- MNAs with no programs to be substituted

RESULT: The WFDF Medical & Anti-Doping Committee and Doping Control Panel will draft a model for WFDF to act as ADO for its MNAs.

WFDF 2019 Broadcasting and Marketing Report

Continuing the trend begun with WUGC 2016 in London, WFDF's broadcasting and marketing achievements grew this past year to become more in line with those of other emerging Olympic sports, emphasizing shorter videos on multiple platforms while still live-streaming matches from the top international and regional tournaments. Specifically, we have expanded into China with dual-language live streams and social media outreach with a partner in Beijing and are adding English-language commentary to AOUGC from Shanghai.

We continue to pursue opportunities to produce cutting-edge, short-form content for multi-platform distribution in order to address audience interest. Streaming coverage from WU24 in Heidelberg featured 2 fields throughout the week, more than 50 games, plus daily highlights from both fields. In addition, Finals coverage included 4 cameras plus drone footage, with live audio from Game Advisors, on 6 distribution platforms, including free streams on the Olympic Channel online, International World Games Channel online, and CCTV.com (Chinese Central Television) and Migu.com in the People's Republic of China. Due to a greatly reduced budget, we opted to go with SVOD (subscription video-on-demand) Ultimate outlets Ultiworld (www.ultiworld.com) and Fanseat (www.fanseat.com). However, in our continued effort to produce free and short-form highlights and feature stories, we obligated Ultiworld to show each game in front of its paywall, in addition to distributing daily highlights from both fields on all WFDF online platforms at no cost. As was the case at 2018 WUCC in Cincinnati, the WFDF commentating teams we selected were actually majority-female. Preliminary viewership numbers indicate that WU24 was the most-watched WFDF Ultimate tournament in history: CCTV.com generated 165,000 views for Saturday's Finals; the Ultimate-specific vZan platform had 120,000 views throughout the week; and the KanDu app, the new media platform of Chengdu Broadcast Group, attracted 50,000 views for the Chinese mixed game and the women's final. We are awaiting data from by far our largest Chinese distribution partner, Migu.com. In-depth viewership metrics from our other distribution partners will be compiled shortly.

In late June, Managing Director of Broadcasting and Marketing Tim Rockwood was sent by the Executive Committee to Beijing and Shanghai to finalize distribution plans and make presentations to 5 leading Chinese telecommunications companies regarding future sponsor partnerships. WFDF Treasurer Kate Bergeron joined for a pitch meeting with the head of Alibaba Sports.

Other highlights in 2019 included coverage of the All Africa Ultimate Championships in Johannesburg in June and daily features from the World Overall Flying Disc Championships in Richmond, Virginia in July, all of which are easily accessed on the WFDF YouTube Channel (<https://www.youtube.com/user/WFDFChannel>). We encourage all National Governing Bodies to promote this important outlet to the entire flying disc community and outside. Also, member nations are welcome to use clips of these WFDF-copyrighted events for in-country promotional purposes. For Beach Ultimate, we are happy with the productions of EBUC in Portugal and AOUBC

in Japan. Freestyle Chair Skippy Givens, Overall Chair Rob McLeod, and Director of Communications Jen Thomas and I are working behind the scenes to ensure top-shelf coverage and distribution of Freestyle from the World Urban Games in Budapest, Hungary in September. Production and online distribution plans for PAUC in Sarasota, Florida in November are still in the works and dependent on the final event budget.

Looking forward to WUGC 2020 in Leeuwarden, we are expecting that the Tournament Organizing Committee will allocate significant resources—given their experience with integrating television coverage into sporting events—and enable WFDF to produce and distribute a wide array of content, including a comprehensive pre-event promotional campaign.

MEDIA REPORT — CONGRESS 2019

The first half of 2019 has been primarily focused on brand-building, expanding media partnerships and WFDF event promotion.

We continue to collaborate closely with our established partners — Ultiworld, Fanseat, Olympic Channel, Ulti.TV, Ultiphotos, Nathan Kolakovic — while continuing to work on new ways to broaden our reach.

Notable highlights:

- Thanks to the efforts of Tim Rockwood, we added a new Chinese partner for the World Under-24 Ultimate Championships this month, Beijing Chenyang Sports.
- We have seen more local coverage of our events in the markets where those events are held, including a feature in Style Weekly ahead of WOC, live coverage on Shirahama TV for AOBUC and a news article in The Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung after WU24.

While our website has yet to become a destination for our community, we do continue to see steady social media growth and we maintain a presence on our main platforms — Twitter and Facebook — even during “slow news” months. During our busiest month yet in 2019, we saw 66K impressions on Twitter and had a high of 18K total reach on Facebook.

A major part of our communications efforts focuses on WFDF championship events. Each event so far in 2019 has prioritized media and social media promotion to a different degree, with European Beach Ultimate Championships in Portimao, Portugal setting the bar in May and in the run-up to the event. They had daily videos, results, photos and feature content, which was easy to share on WFDF’s main accounts. They worked collaboratively with the Director of Media on a media strategy in advance of the event and provided links and highlight videos each day.

Other good news to share: WU24 had a strong media presence and Mike Palmer from Ulti.TV provided daily highlights for Facebook. AOBUC streams posted on Facebook and YouTube have been some of WFDF’s most popular and most shared content this year. The daily feature “Frisbee Show” from the World Overall Championships were an entertaining and unique take on coverage of our championship events.

Video content on YouTube and photo posts on Instagram are two areas where we’ve seen growth potential so far in 2019.

Snapshot numbers:

- On YouTube, viewers have watched 6.5 million minutes of content on WFDF’s channel.
- On Instagram, posts from July 15-July 21 (at the peak of WU24 content) reached 51,000 people.

From an organizational perspective, challenges remain in terms of setting up collaborative efforts between WFDF and TOCs in the early parts of the event planning stages, especially in terms of stream set-up and photography sharing. This is an area of focus for the rest of 2019 and looking ahead to major events in 2020.

2019 Social Highlights:

JANUARY: Dominique Fontenette, Seattle Riot and USA national team player, makes it into the top 10 of the World Games Athlete of the Year 2018 competition, which was the result of a concentrated social media outreach campaign from WFDF's accounts.

MARCH: Discraft Ultimate donated dozens of their J-Star discs to youth Ultimate programs across India. A photo gallery shared on social media is one of WFDF's most liked and shared pieces of content of 2019 so far.

APRIL: The announcement of WMUC being held in Gold Coast, Australia reaches 35K+ fans on Facebook and Twitter.

MAY-JULY: EBUC in Portugal, AOBUC in Japan, AAUC in South Africa, WOC in Virginia, WU24 in Germany, and AOUGC in China are promoted on WFDF social media platforms with multiple photo, video and highlight posts per day.

FOLLOW US



www.youtube.com/WFDFChannel



www.facebook.com/WorldFlyingDisc



www.twitter.com/WorldFlyingDisc



www.instagram.com/WorldFlyingDisc

Die-Hard Mets (and Rockets and Bears) Fans Are Going Extinct

Wide access to bite-sized sports videos is creating “fluid fans” willing to shift loyalty.

By Peter R. Orszag, Bloomberg News, July 16, 2019, 6:30 AM EDT, porszag5@bloomberg.net

When our son switched his NBA allegiance from the Houston Rockets to the Golden State Warriors, my wife, a lifelong Rockets fan, was aghast. But a new report¹ suggests this type of disloyalty is about to become commonplace, with enormous implications for the sports market.

The business of sports is no longer a sideshow to the sports themselves. In 2018, the value of the global sports market² reached almost \$500 billion, with more than 100 sports franchises worth \$1 billion³ or more.

With the stakes so high, understanding fan loyalty and behavior is crucial. In his book “Everybody Lies: Big Data, New Data, and What the Internet Can Tell Us About Who We Really Are,” Seth Stephens-Davidowitz explores why he is a die-hard Mets fan and his brother Noah hates baseball. Examining Facebook data on who “likes” baseball teams, he found that the probability of being a male Mets fan depends crucially on your year of birth, with those born in either 1962 or 1978 being the most likely to root for the Mets as adults. The reason, he argues, is that fan behavior solidifies at around age 7 or 8, and the Mets won the World Series in 1969 and 1986. World Series wins also affect 19- and 20-year-olds, but only with about one-eighth the force they exert on an 8-year-old. Stephens-Davidowitz likes the Mets because he was the right age in 1986; his brother was not.

These patterns may soon fade, however, because the core consumer of sports is changing. The new report, from the Sports Innovation Lab, co-founded by former Olympic gold-medal-winning ice hockey player Angela Ruggiero, suggests we are entering an era of the “fluid fan,” whose allegiances and attention shift rapidly. In the U.K. already, almost half of younger fans now support more than one soccer team⁴ — something that would have been hard to imagine decades ago.

Ruggiero suggests that one possible reason for the shift could be lower youth sports participation, which could lead to less attachment to one sport and team. The data on this phenomenon are mixed, though. Over the past few years, according to the Aspen Institute, total youth participation on a sports team in the U.S. is up, but fewer kids are participating regularly⁵. Eight million high school students in the U.S. — almost half of enrolled students — participated in school sports last year. That’s up from less than a third of high school students in the early 1970s. Given the ambiguities in the data, it’s hard to see this factor as the key cause for change among sports fans.

A more important driver is likely the proliferation of entertainment options and the expanding variety of sporting events that are now easily watchable. Major League Soccer, in the U.S., is expanding rapidly, and FIFA, the sport’s international governing body, has voted to increase the number of teams in the World Cup to 48, from 32. New leagues such as the Premier Lacrosse League have been established. Meanwhile, esports are growing rapidly; their revenue is projected to exceed \$1 billion this year⁶.

Content and distribution providers are offering wider and easier access to this explosion of sports. And that’s before we even get to the entertainment options outside of sports. Ruggiero argues that the sports market has been moving from a local broadcast model to, first, a more global network model and, most recently, a distributed model in which content is even more diversified and may be consumed in bite-sized packages. With so many choices, a recent McKinsey article points out, “fans are watching fewer and shorter sessions,” and “sports fans of all ages are clicking away from low-stakes or lopsided games.”⁷

Thus, die-hard fans are being replaced by fluid fans. In other words, Stephens-Davidowitz may have figured out what causes fans like my wife to become die-hard just when those like my son are making that entire phenomenon obsolete.

¹ https://www.sportsilab.com/download/new_age_of_sports

² <https://www.thebusinessresearchcompany.com/report/sports-market>

³ <https://globalsportmatters.com/business/2019/03/07/tv-is-biggest-driver-in-global-sport-league-revenue/>

⁴ <https://talksport.com/football/419143/nearly-half-of-16-24-year-olds-in-the-uk-support-at-least-two-football-teams/>

⁵ https://assets.aspeninstitute.org/content/uploads/2018/10/StateofPlay2018_v4WEB_2-FINAL.pdf?_ga=2.198984623.146480763.1563100877-719486802.1563100877

⁶ <https://fortune.com/2019/02/14/global-esports-market-revenue/>

⁷ <https://www.mckinsey.com/industries/media-and-entertainment/our-insights/we-are-wrong-about-millennial-sports-fans>

A NEW AGE OF SPORTS



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FOREWORD

For decades, the sports industry didn't change much. Business was growing year over year. Times were good. Then, on August 4th 2015, Bob Iger, the President of ESPN's parent company Disney, reported on a conference call that the 24/7 leader in global sports had "seen a modest sub loss." For Iger, it was an attempt to diminish the prevailing narrative across the industry that ESPN, a global sports powerhouse, was in duress. If ESPN couldn't grow with the perceived power of live sports, what did that mean for the rest of the industry?

Over the next two days, Disney's stock fell 10%. The "modest sub loss" Iger referenced had been reported as approximately 3.2M subscribers over the course of 2015. Sometimes a single event like this encapsulates a much bigger industry story that needs to be told. For me, this was the first moment the sports industry seemed truly vulnerable to the disruptive forces changing other industries. This moment, and many others like it, formed the foundation for starting the Sports Innovation Lab.

SPORTS CAN BE EXHILARATING... OR MUNDANE



As a 4-time Olympian, I played more games in the U.S.A. Hockey jersey than any other man or woman, and I always appreciated the millions of fans supporting me and my team along the way. During my playing career, and later as an Executive Board Member of the International Olympic Committee, I experienced firsthand how sports can be exhilarating or mundane. I watched fans stand, dance, and scream nonstop for hours, but I also saw and played in empty arenas.

The people in charge of bringing sports to life were and are my peers in the sports industry. Unfortunately, many make decisions the way a coach picks her player or makes game-time decisions: they use their gut. When you are winning, using your gut is applauded. However, when you start to lose, this tactic can cost you your job. Fortunately, we don't have to follow our gut as often anymore. We are in the age of data and analytics.

When I meet high-performance athletes or speak with top teams, they all use data and technology to get every edge they can over the competition. The benefits of data and technology have converted many skeptical executives across sport, and they are now actively training, hiring, and investing in new skills. The “Moneyball” effect is sweeping across sports on the performance side of the industry.

Yet, I am amazed many executives continue to run the business side of their organizations the way they always have. The cracks are starting to surface. We can no longer be complacent and believe that today's lead will set us ahead tomorrow.

FOR THE SPORTS INDUSTRY, THIS REPORT IS A WAKE UP CALL.

Since starting the Sports Innovation Lab, it's been impossible for me to ignore how quickly the industry I love is changing. It is my company's job to study the market, monitor market signals, and track emerging technologies and products. Our data shows the sports industry is primed for significant disruption—which means some will win and some will lose. At Harvard Business School, I studied many cases where disruptive market forces shuttered established businesses and sometimes eliminated entire industries. We apply this same lens to all our recommendations as the first global research company in this sector.

Sports have and always will enjoy a special place in our hearts and in society. That does not mean sport is immune to the same market forces we see changing other industries like retail, health care, and finance. It may be hard for proud and competitive sports organizations to admit, but we need to change the way we do business.

It's clear from our research: **we are entering a new age of sports.** Are you ready?



Angela Ruggiero

CEO & Co-Founder
Sports Innovation Lab





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VI. WHAT IS A FLUID FAN?

VII. PREPARING FOR FLUID FANS

**VIII. THE FUTURE IS CLOSER
THAN YOU THINK**

INTRODUCTION

ENTERING A NEW AGE OF SPORTS

Sports and technology have an intimate relationship. Throughout the history of modern sport, new technologies have been developed and market-tested to support the production of sports content, at stadiums and arenas, and on our radios and televisions. Venues expanded and broadcast media was developed to support larger audiences at the stadiums and at home. While innovators leveraged the power and breadth of sport to support their technology development, sports too enjoyed the power of new technologies to spread sport across the globe.

The relationship, therefore, has always been reciprocal, as sports provided a platform for the development of new technology, and that very technology supported the growth and expansion of sports. But at the center of all of this innovation was the sports fan. Fans have always been the engine driving the industry. As such, fan audiences have also been hotly contested across sports, as capturing and retaining fans has been seen as the primary way to survive in a continuously growing and evolving industry.

But what if the core consumers, the fans, are changing? This report intends to show that we are in the midst of a paradigm shift in the sports industry, in which our core consumer is changing fundamentally. This change is tied to the rapid evolution of technology, and how cultures are making sense and use of these new modes of interaction. The sports industry will need to consider the ways that the traditional approaches to the business of sports are going to need to change to compete in the emerging marketplace of attention.

Most market research about sports fans focuses on the concept of “expectations”—the idea that as times change, fans expect different experiences. For years now at the Sports Innovation Lab, we’ve analyzed the technology influencing fans’ behavior and changing their expectations. We’ve defined the market based on trends that are shaping what’s coming next. Like all good analysis, we put this research in a historical context, looking at the evolution of the sports industry from the birth of modern sports in the late 19th Century, through to today. We’ve drawn on impactful academic theory from cultural studies and media studies approaches to apply a contemporary critical analysis to the sports industry.

The conclusion we draw gives a name and supporting evidence to something we all “feel” is happening. It’s bigger than a new set of expectations. It’s a changing tide. It’s a wake-up call to the industry. We are entering a new age of sports. **We call this The Age of the Fluid Fan™.**

As the cracks in the foundation of sports widen, the urgency is real for those who make money selling tickets, sponsorship, media rights, and merchandise. The Age of the Fluid Fan™ is coming, and the sports industry will need to prepare.

A SENSE OF SECURITY

The continuous growth of the sports industry over the course of nearly a century has created a sense of security in the industry. On the surface, it seems that sports will grow and capture the attention of audiences for years to come. Bolstered by projections of revenue growth, many throughout the industry believe sports will continue to develop die-hard fans who have a level of engagement that matches their commitment and loyalty. Executives believe that sports fandom, like religion, is generational—passed-down from generation to generation. And they believe sports are the last meaningful live content on the planet, which will keep the industry secure.

SELLING TO DEVOTED FANS

Throughout the history of modern sports, the industry has focused on marketing and promoting to fans on the concept of fixed-identity as a fan. **Once a fan, always a fan.** The prevailing belief has been that fans can be pushed down a funnel from minimal attachment and engagement, to deeper levels of commitment. The industry holds as truth that the deeper this commitment, the more consumers will spend.

Starting in the 1980s, researchers began to take seriously the project of classifying sports fans. In each instance, studies attempted to organize fans across spectra of self-identification, with relation to their level of attachment, commitment, and engagement. Wann and Branscombe (1997) conducted trend-setting research to confirm a relationship between self-identification and engagement that would later be followed by other researchers (Sutton. et. al. 1997, Tapp & Clowes 2000, Samra & Wos 2014).



THE ESTABLISHED MODEL OF SPORTS FANS

In 2014, Samra and Vos produced an analysis of sports fan taxonomies. They were able to organize all the studies into three distinct categories of fan. Their taxonomy represents the prevailing thought about fan organization in sports today. It's the same thinking that has defined the sports industry for almost a century.

LOCAL FANS

Social Fan
Follower
Less Loyal
Situational

DEVOTED FANS

Committed
Passionate
Loyal
Focused

FANATICAL FANS

Die hard
Passionate
Most Loyal
Vested

Adapted from Samra and Vos, 2014.

PASSING FANDOM DOWN FROM GENERATION TO GENERATION

There are executives in the sports industry who believe if they can get a young fan into a stadium or arena, or on the field or ice playing before the age of ten, then that child will be a fan for life. Their belief is that the live sport experience, that togetherness, that team commitment, is something that one generation passes down to the next.

This die-hard, loyal, generational nostalgia drives many of the prevailing strategies across sports and media. The sports industry makes billions in sales of memorabilia and official team merchandise. Our affiliation with sports and sports teams is part of our identity. This identity compels fans to paint their faces, pay lofty ticket prices, and maintain game day rituals.

All of our media, advertising, and marketing reinforces this concept of generational fandom. Ads during sporting events draw on the nostalgia of generations watching sports together. Baby-clothing labels future fans well before the child can even speak. Local rivalries are amplified on talk radio, sports blogs, and news programs. Broadcasters seek to reinforce this imagery with shots of families in the stadium, dressed in full uniform, ready to cheer.

Sutton, W.A., McDonald, M.A., Milne, G.R., & Cimperman, J. 1997. "Creating and fostering fan identification in professional sports". *Sports Marketing Quarterly*, vol. 6, no. 1997, pp. 15-22

Samra, B., & Vos, A.. 2014. "Consumer In Sports: Fan Typology Analysis". *Journal Of Intercultural Management* 6 (4): 263-288.11-12, pp. 45-59

Tapp, A., and Clowes, J. 2000. "From "Carefree Casuals" to "Professional Wanderers" Segmentation Possibilities for Football Supporters", *European Journal of Marketing*, vol. 36, no. 11-12, pp. 45-59

Wann, Daniel, and Branscombe N.R. 1993. "Sports Fans: Measuring Degree Of Identification With Their Team". *International Journal Of Sports Psychology*, no. 24: 1-17.

THE CONFIDENCE OF HAVING THE LAST MEANINGFUL LIVE CONTENT

As the non-sports media industry transitions to on-demand content, the sports industry has rested on the belief that sports content is the last meaningful live content. The big game must be watched live, or else the event might be spoiled. Liveness is especially important for sports betting, where moment to moment action can impact a transaction. Contemporary fan research backs this up, as the overwhelming majority (89%) still say they prefer to watch sports live. This confidence is driving the pursuit of long-term rights deals, even as new technologies reshape the industry.



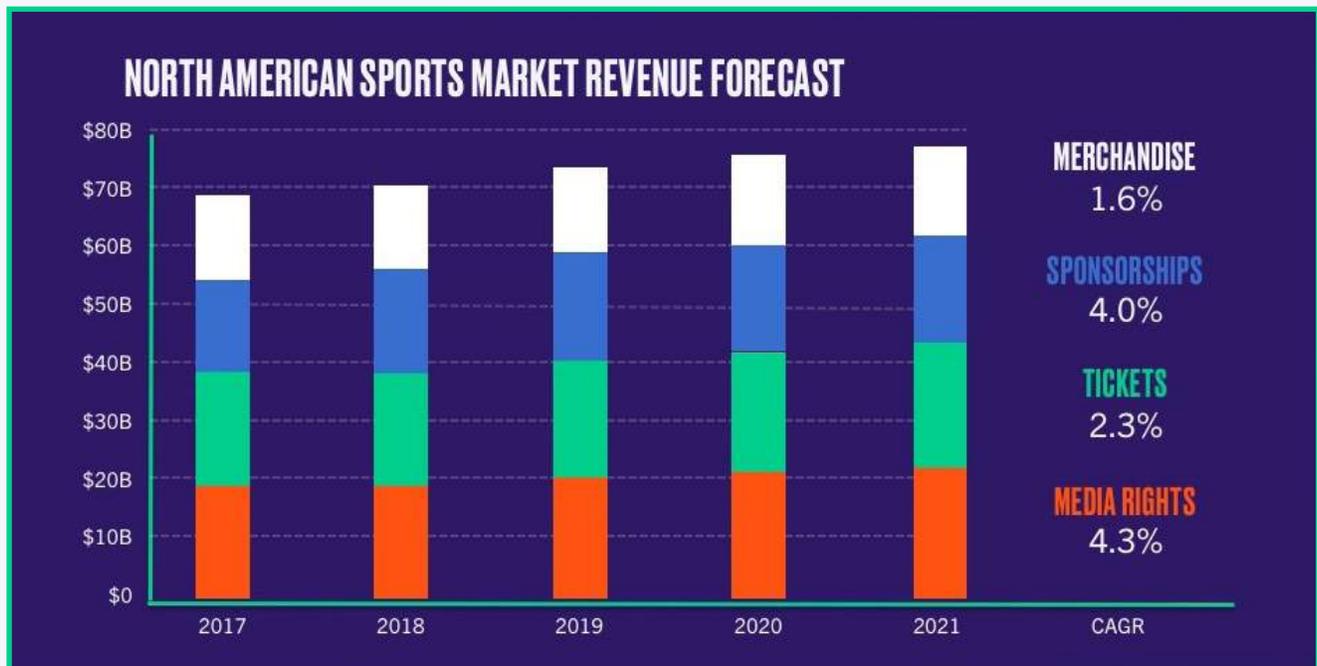
89% OF SPORTS FANS
SAY THEY PREFER TO
WATCH SPORTS LIVE

PwC. 2017. "I Stream You Stream". Consumer Intelligence Series. http://www.rbr.com/wp-content/uploads/PwC-Consumer-Intelligence-Series_I-stream-you-stream.pdf.



STEADY PROJECTED GROWTH IMPLIES A SOLID FOUNDATION

With the proliferation of DVRs and on-demand programming across media, a live-sports event commands a different kind of advertising and sponsorship spend. We can see this value in the way researchers at PwC project annual increases in gate revenues, merchandise sales, media rights, and sponsorship. This is the way the industry has grown for years. It's well-understood and expected to continue to grow.



PwC. 2018. "At The Gates And Beyond". PwC Sports Outlook North America. <https://www.pwc.com/us/en/industries/tmt/library/sports-outlook-north-america.html>

THE WORLD'S MOST VALUABLE SPORTS TEAMS



Badenhausen, Kurt. 2018. "The Dallas Cowboys Lead The World's Most Valuable Sports Teams 2018". Forbes. <https://www.forbes.com/sites/kurtbadenhausen/2018/07/18/the-worlds-most-valuable-sports-teams-2018/>

FOCUSING ON “MORE”

All of these signs encourage optimism across the sports industry, from executives to analysts. Naturally, there is an expectation that the value and reach of sports is almost endless. With all this projected growth, it’s no surprise that the sports industry looks to capitalize with a broad strategy of “more.”

THE EFFICIENCY OF DELIVERING MORE ACCESS

There are now more ways than ever to consume sports. With the Internet, young fans can access sports from anywhere in the world. A child in Australia can watch American basketball. A child in the United States can watch a cricket match in India. An aspiring swimmer or skateboarder can watch competitions and be inspired on digital sports channels.



Photo Credit: Manchester United kit announcement video

For more than 50 years, the sports industry has leveraged technology to expand reach. First, telecommunications satellites worked in conjunction with cable infrastructure to spread broadcast television globally. The rise of the Internet in conjunction with the development of the smartphone and the increased bandwidth of cellular networks have accelerated that globalization trend.

Today, across the world, sports fans can watch global sports events on their phone. We are approaching the peak of the globalization of sports. And the stakes in sports have never been higher. Because of the global spread and scale of audiences, trans-national corporations are making massive investments in sports, through kit sponsorships and integrated technology partnerships.

For example, in 2012 American automobile manufacturer Chevy made a splash with the largest soccer kit sponsorship in history—\$600M over seven years to put their logo on the front of the jersey of English soccer powerhouse Manchester United starting in 2014. The move was ridiculed and derided at the time, called a “fiasco” as Chevy pulled it’s brand out of the European market in 2014, and as Manchester United struggled competitively in the first years of the deal.

Today, The Premier League is showing sustained audience growth in North America by way of OTT, and Manchester United has become one of the most popular and valuable sports franchises in the world.



MORE CONTENT THAN EVER BEFORE

The expansion of high-bandwidth Internet access coupled with high smartphone adoption rates has led to a dispersal of content in the sports industry. There are more sports networks than ever, and digital media rights are getting carved up across platforms. Because of the democratization of production, sports video content is easier and cheaper to produce, which has led to more platforms for distribution from companies that were not previously considered part of the sports media ecosystem. Facebook, Twitter, Weibo, WeChat, and Amazon have all made significant moves to acquire sports media content, bringing together their social media experiences with live sports content. At the same time, traditional broadcasters like ESPN, Sky, NBC, FOX, and others are trying desperately to make their digital video experiences more social.

Technology has led to a media ecosystem where consumers are not just passive audiences, they are also content creators who build and reach their own audiences.

But it's not just about the spread of the same major sports properties. The proliferation of sports media is not coming from just the major stakeholders who can afford the bloated media rights to top sports. Smaller niche sports and new leagues are starting to fight for audience

attention. New leagues and teams like the Premier Lacrosse League, Karate Kombat, the National Women's Hockey League, and the Drone Racing League, are all adding their sports content to the already crowded marketplace. Additionally, long-established smaller leagues—like domestic Association Football (soccer) leagues from around the world—are establishing online audiences with fans who have moved to other countries.

As we will show later in the report, a major part of the new age of sports will be the reorganization of production and distribution of content from a top down structure to a distributed model (p. 18). Technology has led to a media ecosystem where consumers are not just passive audiences, they are also content creators who build and reach their own audiences.



And this is not just a media story, as tickets and gate revenue remain a significant part of the sports business. For example, venues are getting larger, more of them are being built, and leagues and International Federations are adding more competitions to their schedule in the hopes of selling more tickets. The NFL is considering expanding the regular season, and the MLS is in a period of rapid expansion, adding nine teams from 2015-2021. Additionally, in 2017 FIFA voted unanimously to expand the World Cup from 32 to 48 teams, possibly as early as the 2022 competition.

Take all the content being produced by media companies, the move to produce content for social media platforms, all the user-generated content available, and the growth and expansion of live experiences, and there is a glut of sports content available to fans. With the almost infinite amount of content that's available, the logical question becomes, how will sports get discovered by fans in the future, and will there be enough time or attention for it all?

MORE WAYS TO ENGAGE

Today, there are more formats for engaging with sports because of technology. Fans are empowered by technology to play, bet, watch, and engage in new ways.

Video game platforms have also made sport more accessible to millions of consumers. Most sports have invested heavily in their digital sidekicks: FIFA, the NFL, MLB, and the NBA all have very popular multi-player console games that give fans new ways to get to know players and learn the game. Other games like Rocket League merge the concept of race car driving and association football.

Sports betting has long been a significant industry around the world, while the United States lagged because of legal and ethical considerations. However, recent deregulation of sports betting in the United States has accelerated the growth of online sports books and daily fantasy sports.

Athletes have themselves become media companies through platforms like Otro, The Players Tribune, and Undefeated as well as through social media. They generate even more content and create even more opportunities for fans to connect.



There are new formats for enjoying sports. Some fans may choose to pick their own teams and compete in fantasy sports with friends. Some fans may choose to watch new formats like FIBA 3X3, Flag Football, skateboarding, or break-dancing. The way competitions are designed continue to change and fans have more ways than ever to experience sports.

THE 3 PILLARS OF THE SPORTS INDUSTRY



For the history of modern sports, almost 150 years, the industry has been built on three pillars: going to the game at a venue, watching or consuming the sport via media, or playing sports. We call the pillars “Go”, “Watch” and “Play.” The pillars form the foundation of the entire sports industry.

How sports has been monetized has evolved over time, but the approaches spread across all three pillars. For example, advertising models have been applied to the way we experience sports at a stadium (go), on television (watch), or when we buy equipment (play). The four primary revenue streams in sports touch each of these pillars. And because of all the revenue growth in the industry, executives have looked to grow each pillar by adding more to each pillar—more seats for more games, more ways to watch, and more ways to play.

The three pillars have always pushed and pulled at one-another. For example, sports owners have always been concerned that sports media will negatively impact their gate revenue. And conversely, the industry has always assumed that fans who play a sport will care more about professional sports.



SIGNS OF TROUBLE

In spite of all the optimism and growth around the three pillars of sports, upon closer examination, there are cracks that are beginning to widen in the foundation of the sports industry.

CRACKS IN THE FOUNDATION

COMPETING WITH OTHER FORMS OF ENTERTAINMENT

In a meeting in Lausanne, Switzerland at the headquarters of the International Olympic Committee. The President, Thomas Bach, addressed his Digital and Technology Commission (our CEO Angela Ruggiero is on the Commission). He captured perfectly what most in the industry are just starting to articulate:

“We are in a competition with the entertainment industry, with videogames, with other leisure activities.”

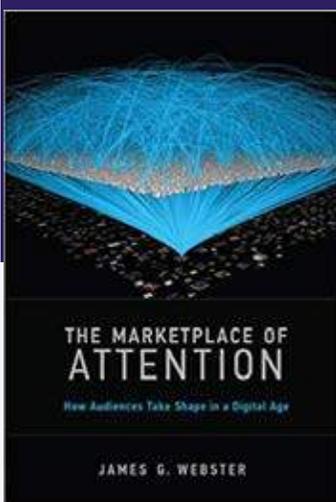
Thomas Bach - President, International Olympic Committee



Photo Credit: Jed Leicester for YIS/IOC

In short, sports must compete in the attention economy.

In 2014, James Webster, published *The Marketplace of Attention*, with the MIT Press. His work, explored how media constructs their audiences when there is an endless supply of content but a limited supply of public attention. His work wasn't focused on the sports industry, but its observations apply directly.



Cover Credit: MIT Press

“...although choices seem endless, public attention is not.”

James Webster - *The Marketplace of Attention* (2014)

All forms of entertainment, feature films, television shows, homemade videos, tweets, blogs, and breaking news provide an apparently inexhaustible, never-ending supply of entertainment and information.

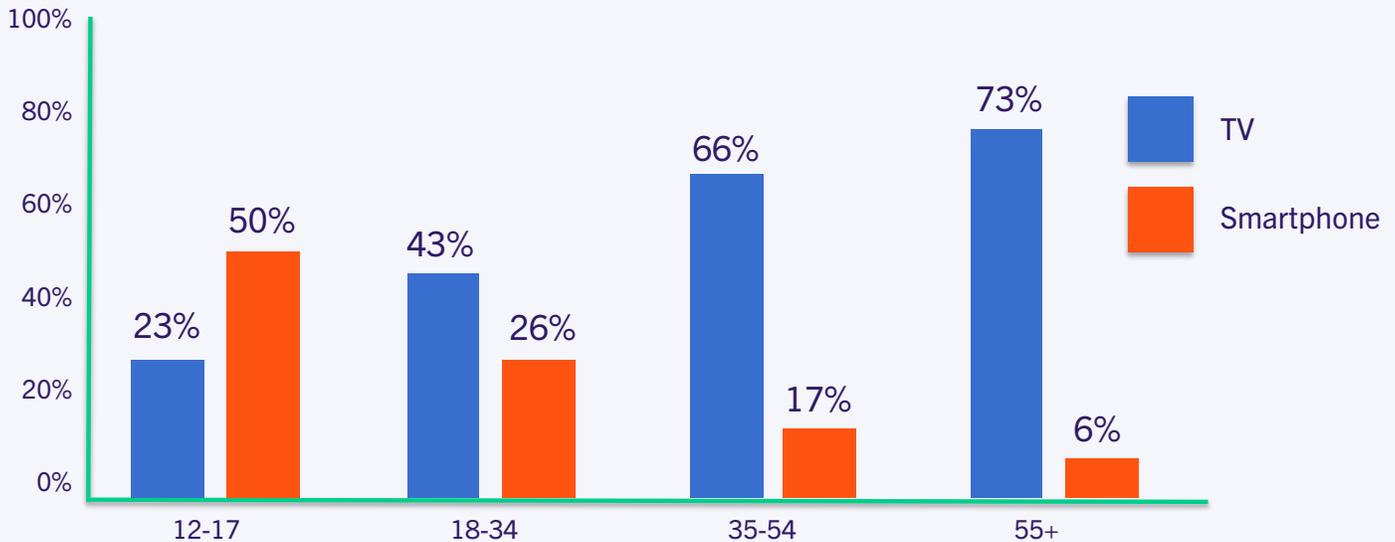
This is exactly the point President Bach was making when he addressed the IOC's Digital and Technology Commission. He was delivering a call to action. The IOC is not competing with just other forms of sports. It is competing for consumer's time, which is a finite commodity.

Webster, James G.. 2014. Marketplace Of Attention - How Audiences Take Shape In A Digital Age. Cambridge: The MIT Press.

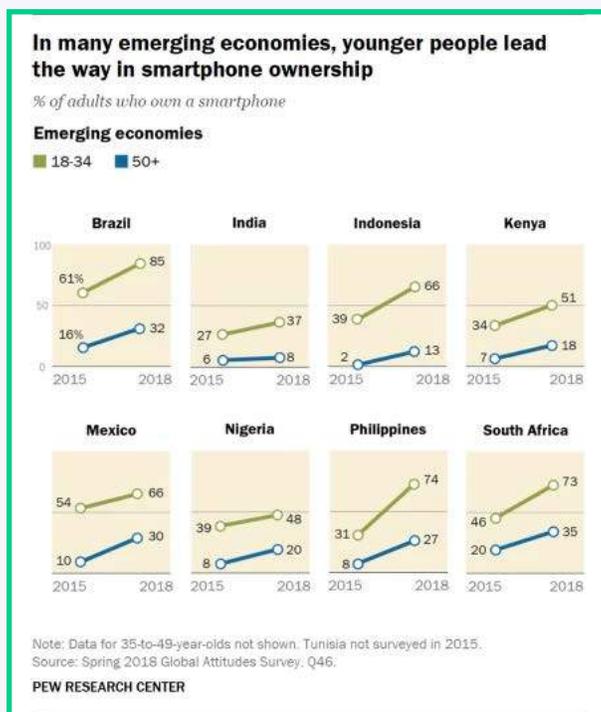
THE ALTERNATIVES ARE ENDLESS, AND IN OUR HANDS

The attention economy is defined by access. Consumers have access to all kinds of entertainment from the whimsical and meaningless to long form and artful. For millions of consumers, this diversion exists in the palm of our hand.

DEVICE AMERICANS PREFER FOR WATCHING "SOMETHING FUN"



Luker on Trends. 2017. "TV Still Most Popular Device For Viewing For All Except Teens". <https://www.lukerontrends.com/single-post/2017/10/01/TV-still-most-popular-device-for-viewing-for-all-except-teens>. n=1924



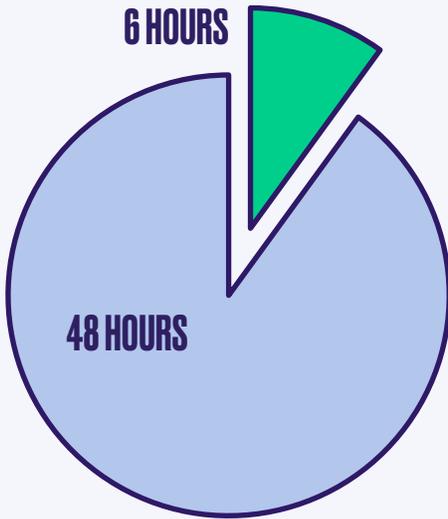
For younger generations of consumers the smartphone has become a primary device for content consumption. While older generations (35+) remain attached to television for consuming content, Millennials, and especially Gen-Z consumers prefer to look to their smartphone for content with which to engage.

The consequence of this migration to smartphones has an even greater significance in developing nations, where smartphone penetration continues to grow and outpace the adoption of other internet-enabled devices like tablets, PCs, or game consoles.

Smart phones give consumers the ability to access any kind of content, but also invite users to quickly switch away from an experience with each new offer or alert. For content producers, and sports media rights holders, this means an audience is no longer captive.

AVID FANS HAVE OTHER THINGS TO DO

This is starting to show even among the most avid sports fans. A recent study showed that even self-described “avid” sports fans spend just 11% of their leisure time focused on their favorite sport (in season!). If the most avid fans among us are looking elsewhere, the industry has a problem.



the most avid sports fans spend an average of only

11% OF THEIR FREE TIME

focused on their favorite sports during the season

Luker on Trends. 2019. "Sports are only a small part of American free time".
<https://www.lukerontrends.com/single-post/2019/01/21/Sports-are-only-a-small-part-of-American-free-time>

MORE MEDIA MAY NOT BE A SIGN OF GROWTH

New forms of sports media may also be contributing to some new challenges. The industry is facing. The industry has oversupplied the market with niche sports channels, sports news programs, blogs, podcasts, and more.

The industry has oversupplied the market with niche sports channels, sports news programs, blogs, podcasts, and more.

In fact, according to Bourg and Gouget (2005) the number of global sports “events” per year tripled from 1977 to 2005. And even as early as 2008, economist Wladimir Andrieff suggested the world may be facing an oversupply of sports content, noting that “the first signs of the stagnation in the ratio of sporting audience have already emerged in the US.” A cursory glance at the growth of sports OTT platforms and the ensuing media rights scramble over the past five years supports this conclusion: supply for sports content has outpaced the demand from sports audiences, unbalancing the market.



A sample of the many sports OTT platforms on the market today that are saturating the market with content

YOUTH PARTICIPATION IN SPORTS IS WANING

It's not just the avid sport fan. Data suggests that youth participation in sport is either flat or declining. Rarely do new studies show participation in competitive sport growing. This creates another challenge for the sports industry as it tries to fill the funnel with new fans. If young people aren't playing the game, they are finding role models in other areas of entertainment and life. This changes the growth prospects for members of SFIA who sell sports equipment, the team equipment and apparel market, and the value of endorsements and sponsorship.

Percentage of US children aged 6-12 who play team sports on a regular basis



Aspen Institute. 2018. "State Of Play: 2018 Trends And Developments". Sports & Society Program. <https://www.aspeninstitute.org/publications/state-of-play-2018-trends-and-developments/>.





A NEW AGE

There are cracks in the foundation of sports. The three pillars that have shaped the industry for generations are converging, and technology is ushering in potential disruption.

What if all this change is doing more than just changing how we buy tickets, track our fitness, or watch the teams we love? What if technology is changing fans so fundamentally, that the entire industry needs to rethink the sports business model?

enter...

THE AGE OF THE FLUID FAN

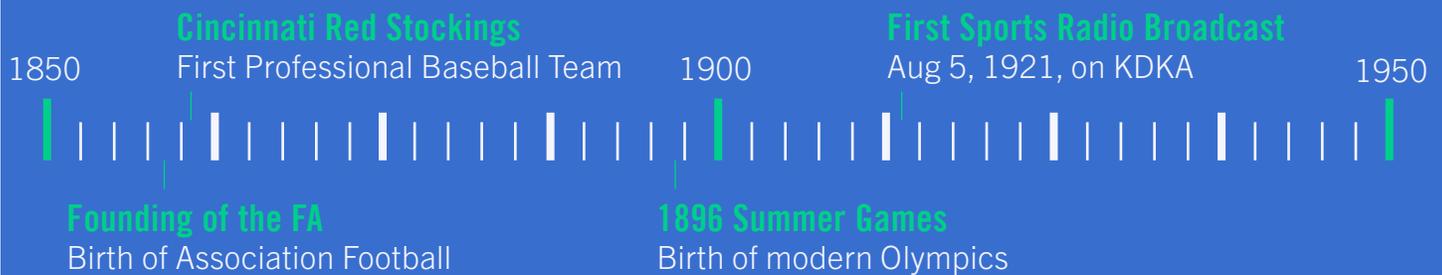
To understand how The Age of the Fluid Fan™ arrived, it is helpful to look back at how the business of sports evolved. The modern sports era really began in the mid-19th Century, as sports organizations began to codify rules for competition, and as teams began to form. Additionally, the professionalization of sport began to take shape a few decades later, as team owners identified the business potential of sports and started paying for players.

We can divide this modern sports era into two distinct periods that precede the upcoming **Age of The Fluid Fan™**. These ages are based on the major cultural trends associated with those time periods. We call the two first ages of modern sports the **Age of The Local Fan**, and the **The Age of Global Fan**.

THE AGE OF THE LOCAL FAN

ca. 1850 - 1955

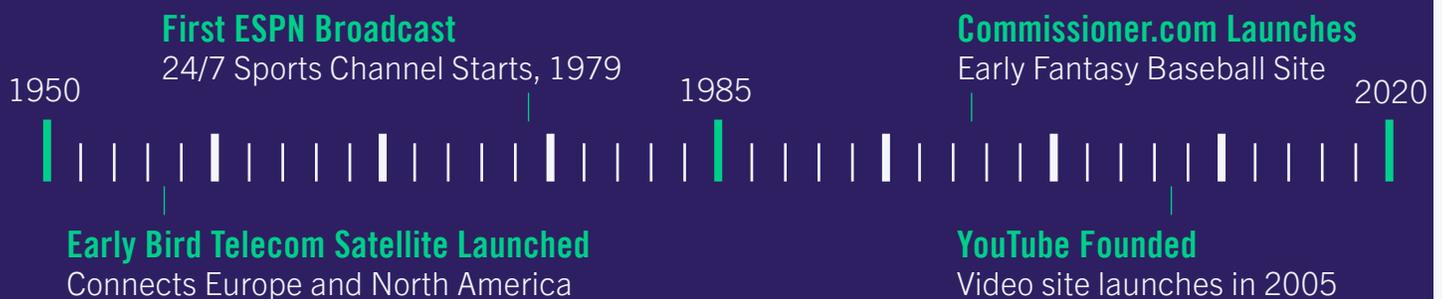
The earliest stage of modern sports, The Age of The Local Fan, saw the rise of professionalization and the formation of sports. This development was inextricably tied to local geography, because of technological limitations associated with travel and with limitations to broadcast media at the time. It is during this time, however, that the four primary revenue pillars in modern sport are developed: gate revenue, merchandise, sponsorship, and media rights.



THE AGE OF THE GLOBAL FAN

ca. 1956 - 2020

We are living at a peak moment in The Age of The Global Fan—a period of time where the focus of the sports industry has been on leveraging technology to expand the reach of sports across the globe. As transcontinental transportation evolved, and broadcast media matured, the sports industry looked to expand beyond its provincial beginnings. With the birth and rapid adoption of the Internet, this trend toward globalization accelerated.



THE PEAK AND LIMIT OF GLOBAL SPORTS

The Age of The Global Fan is defined by the mass distribution of sports. Rights holders for major sports maximize the value of their rights by protecting them. It is the perfect example of the mass communications business model—the distribution of content from one to many, to maximize audience size, and to sell that viewership to sponsors.

Global fans are free to follow their passions and interests no matter where they live because broadcast television and radio provide access. For most fans, moving from one place to another no longer means losing access to the teams they love. Additionally, it means that teams and brands could now access and attract fans from anywhere in the world dramatically increasing their addressable market. To this point, the 2018 FIFA World Cup was broadcast from Russia to 226 countries and territories worldwide, representing approximately 88% of the world. It's evidence that the global reach of sports, and especially mega sports events, are approaching a zenith.

2018 World Cup
was broadcast in

226

countries and territories
worldwide



~88%

Sports Innovation Lab. 2019.

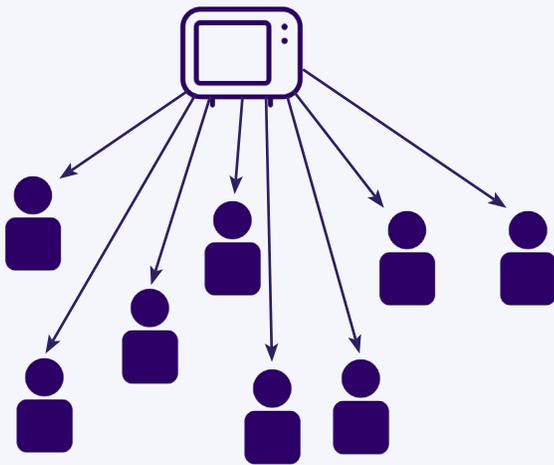


FROM BROADCAST, TO NETWORK, TO DISTRIBUTED

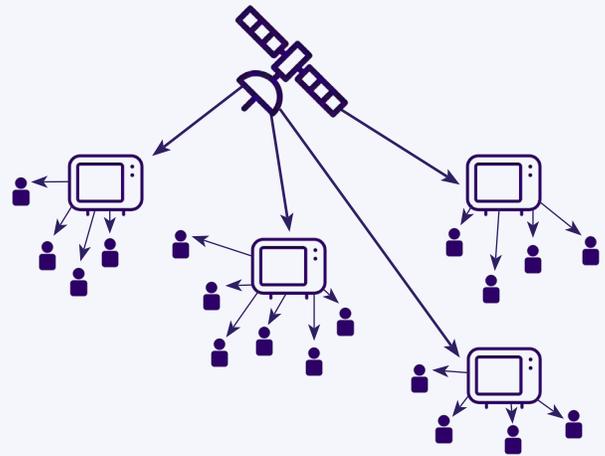
The Internet poured fuel on the global sports opportunity. Consumers became content creators and distributors of media. Piracy of protected sports feeds increased, but fans also increased awareness of sports by sharing highlights and links to athletes and games other consumers would not normally have seen. All of this user generated content comes as a blessing and a curse to sports media. In the global sports era, rights holders fiercely protected and enforced media rights and retransmission to sustain the Network Model's viability.

EVOLUTION OF COMMUNICATIONS MODELS

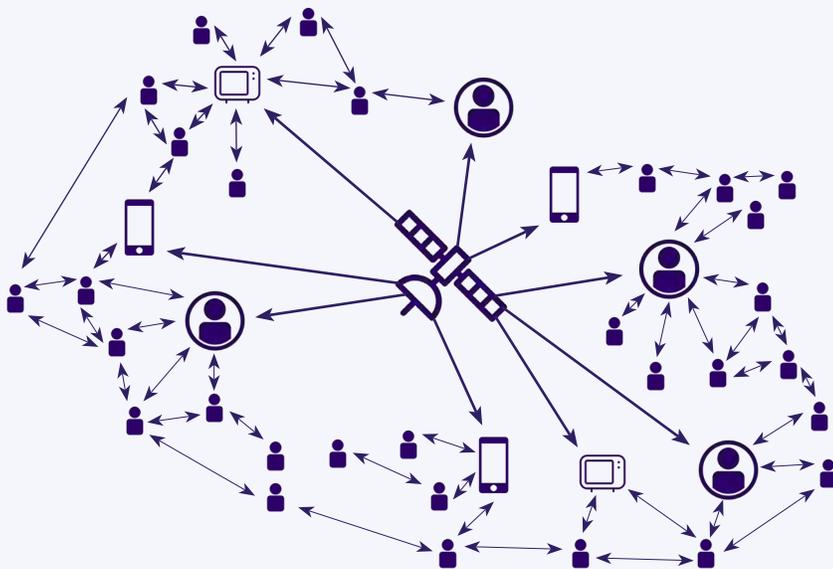
1. The Broadcast Model (Age of The Local Fan)



2. The Network Model (Age of The Global Fan)



3. The Distributed Model (Age of The Fluid Fan™)



The earliest broadcast models (fig 1.) depended on local channels to reach local markets. They developed local sports content that resonated with their geographically constrained audiences. As telecommunications technology evolved, the network model (fig 2.) of communications took shape, as local affiliates blended national and international content with local content. We are still leveraging the network model to expand sports content across the globe while substantiating the high media rights costs. In the Age of Fluid Fans™, a more distributed communications model (fig 3.) that leverages user content-creators and platforms will come to the fore.

UNDERSTANDING TRANSMEDIA AND PRODUSAGE

In other parts of the entertainment industry, transmedia has become an established principle for providing multiple points of access for fans to engage with content (Jenkins 2007). The fundamental principle of transmedia is that fans want to consume different parts of a story or content, in different ways, with multiple forms of media.

A perfect example of transmedia properties is the success of Marvel (a Disney IP since 2009). The Marvel properties stretch across comic books, films, television, Netflix series, videogames, toys, and social media, and the characters, storylines and concepts are coordinated across each instance. Transmedia (literally “across media”) is not a strategy of excess, rather a commitment to access that is distributed, and coordinated.

Transmedia success also depends on the ways that fans want to be creators of content, not just consumers. Increasingly, because of technology, fans are empowered to create sports content to share within their fan communities. For Media Studies scholar Axel Bruns, this concept is called “produsage”—the idea that people want to create with the content they consume—and the sports industry is already seeing signs of a growing energy from a new generation of fans who want to be creators (Bruns 2007). Platforms like YouTube, Twitch, Weibo, Facebook and Reddit have created digital spaces for fans who create to share their own user-generated content.

While the sports industry has never wholly adopted “transmedia” as a strategy, it has slowly begun to put into practice some of the principles. And going forward, the Age of the Fluid Fan™ will come to be defined by the ways in which transmedia and produsage are integrated into the sports ecosystem.



THE NBA AND TRANSMEDIA

The NBA’s embrace of transmedia has built a culture of creators. From fans designing shoes in the popular video game 2K to students recording basketball highlights at high school games on the media platform Overtime, the NBA benefits enormously from its platform.



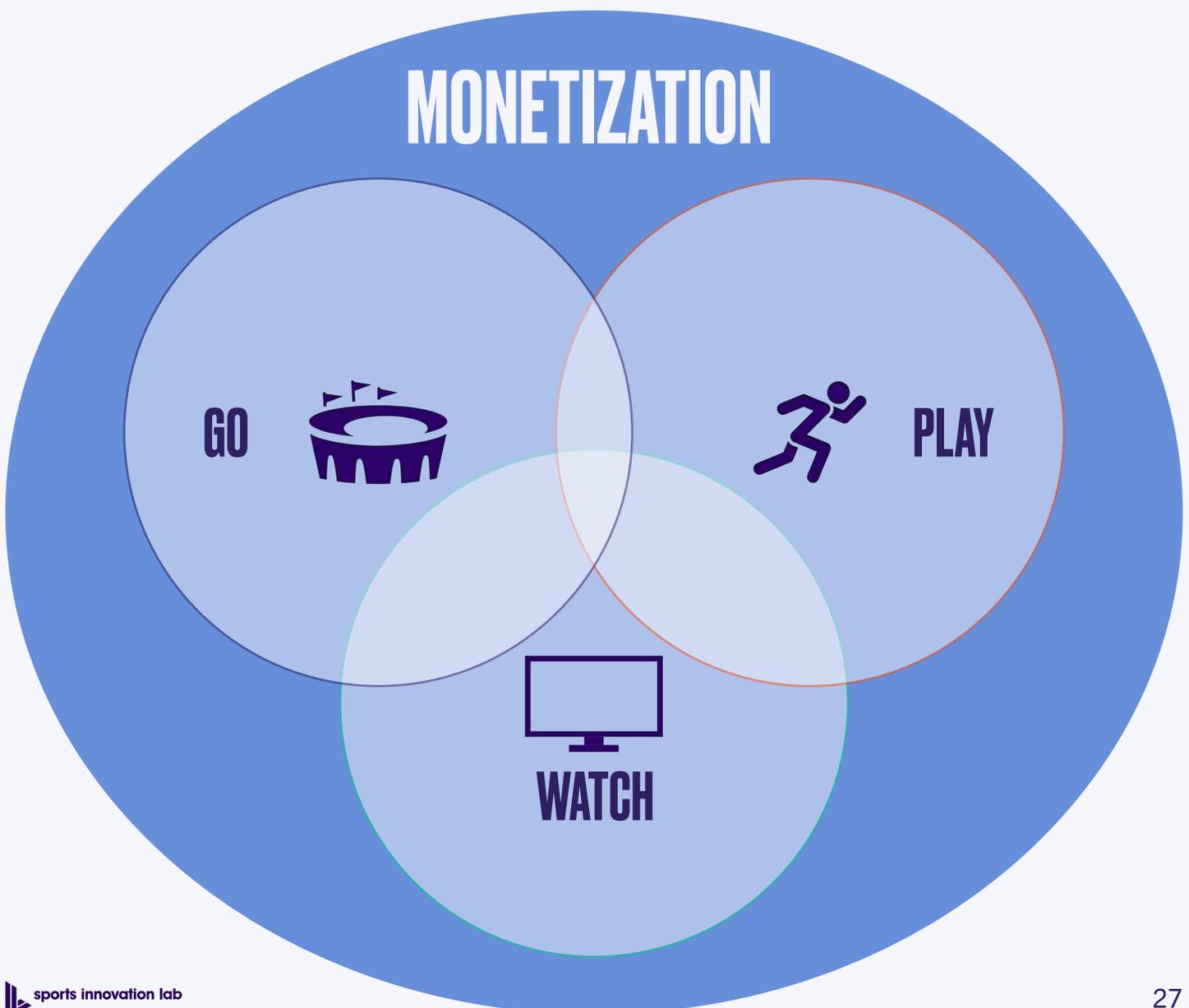
Bruns, Axel. 2007. "Produsage: Towards a Broader Framework for User-Led Content Creation". In Proceedings Creativity & Cognition. Washington, DC.

THE THREE PILLARS, CONVERGING

The three pillars of **Go**, **Watch**, and **Play** form the foundation of the sports industry.

Throughout the history of the sports industry, executives have dwelled on the tensions between these three core pillars. The future of sports will see increased convergence between the three.

Playing will become more like going to an event, going to a venue will be more like watching at home, and watching will be increasingly like being at a stadium. For example, VR technology is striving to create stadium experiences to be enjoyed at home. Similarly, AR companies are working to bring the data visualizations that are a staple of sports broadcasts to the live stadium experience. This convergence will be driven by the innovative technology that pushes each experience toward the others.



THE DAWN OF A NEW AGE

We've entered a moment in the sports industry marked by unprecedented levels of choice. The market is saturated with sports content, and fans have never before been able to access as much live coverage, news, and information as they can today.

This change coincides with warning signals from the industry that the established structures for revenue are at some risk because of the competition for attention, both within sports and from outside. There are clear cracks in the foundation of our industry, and the pillars are converging.

All of this upheaval is occurring at a time when digitally native consumers are coming into maturity as an audience segment. Because of their experience with digital technology, and with smartphones more specifically, their attitudes toward their identity are changing. Subsequently, traditional concepts of what it means to be a "sports fan" are changing.

All these conditions point toward a paradigm shift in sports to a new age wherein traditional boundaries like geography and nationalism will erode. An age where traditional concepts of static identity will change. An age wherein sports fandom will be marked by continuous change.

E N T E R
THE AGE OF
THE FLUID FAN



WHAT IS A FLUID FAN?

PERFORMATIVITY AND FLUID IDENTITY

In 1950s, social scientists gave shape to some important research on the concept of identity that has direct implications to the business of sports (Goffman 1958). Our identities are both the way we think about who we are, and how we present who we are to others. The industry makes its money through the connection with its consumers: it's part of their identity.

- When fans dress up for a game, they're performing identity.
- When fans cheer, sing songs, and wave banners, they are performing their identity.
- When fans settle in on the couch to watch a game, they are performing that identity.
- When fans post about sports on social media they are performing identity.
- And when fans get together at bars and clubs to watch and cheer, they are performing their identity.

Fluid fans love to do all these things, too, but our research shows that technology is shaping a new kind of fluid fandom that means these behaviors and expressions are perhaps less entrenched than they used to be. They are perhaps temporary—less definitive. What's more, younger generations are increasingly comfortable with the idea that their identity is multiplicitous—that they have different versions of their identity that are relevant to different contexts. To that end, there is research to support that technology enables us to express our selves (note the plural) in different ways. Technology, in fact, empowers us to have multiple selves.



DEFINED BY CHANGE

Fluid fandom is fundamentally about change, and continuous movement. Fluidity. Fluid Fans are:

1. OPEN TO CHANGE

Fluid fans are open to trying new sports, switching their allegiances, and seeking out new forms of entertainment. They have demonstrated the unthinkable: they have and will change their favorite sports teams, leagues and players. That could mean the concept of the die-hard fan is going extinct.

2. EMPOWERED TO CHOOSE

Sports fans not only have more forms of sports to choose from, they have more forms of entertainment to choose from as well. All these diversions are at their fingertips and in the palms of their hands. If their favorite player is traded, they take their passion, interest, and attention with them.

3. CONTINUOUSLY EVOLVING

There is no defining the Fluid Fan because their expectations continuously evolve. Every technology innovation, in sport or in an adjacent industry, will change the way fans expect to experience sport. New payment systems, new virtual reality headsets, new forms of transportation mean that sport can't sit still. These fans continue to demand the cost, convenience, and comforts that exist in other areas of their lives to exist in sports.



THE EVOLUTION TO THE AGE OF THE FLUID FAN

AGE OF LOCAL FANS

ca. 1850s - 1950s

| |
|--------------------------|
| Supports Local Team |
| Radio/Newspaper/Local TV |
| Local Social Groups |
| Local Fan Communities |
| Consumer |
| Follows Teams |
| Prioritizes Winning |
| Fixed Identity |

AGE OF GLOBAL FANS

ca. 1950s - Present

| |
|------------------------|
| Supports Global Teams |
| Satellite/Cable/OTT |
| Global Social Groups |
| Global Fan Communities |
| Consumer |
| Follows Teams/Leagues |
| Prioritizes Winning |
| Fixed Identity |

AGE OF THE FLUID FAN™

ca 2020 -

| |
|-------------------------|
| Changes Allegiances |
| Transmedia |
| Dynamic Social Groups |
| Digital Fan Communities |
| Consumer/Creator |
| Follows Players |
| Prioritizes Values |
| Contextual Identity |





THE FLUID FAN MAY CREATE NEW, DIGITAL COMMUNITIES

Reddit is an online forum for conversations on specific topics. The NBA themed “subreddit” has over 1.8M subscribers, sharing homemade highlight reels, and content with one another. It is the new fan clubhouse or bar, where fans come together to socialize and be together, but they do it digitally.

r/NBA HAS 1.8M SUBSCRIBERS

producing more than 491 posts and 15K comments per day

Sports Innovation Lab, 2019



THE FLUID FAN MAY FOLLOW PLAYERS

In an age when fans have more direct access to athletes than ever before, and when sports stars move from team to team, country to country at an increased rate, the fluid fan may find themselves following their favorite players no matter where they play.

@dcunited Twitter account has
150K FOLLOWERS

@waynerooney Twitter account has
17M FOLLOWERS

Sports Innovation Lab, 2019

THE FLUID FAN MAY CHEER FOR THEIR VALUES

Increasingly, younger generations of fans are showing they care more about how a brand demonstrates commitment to social values that matter to them. They are willing to endorse and support brands that align with their beliefs. This is also true for sports fans, for example, the Forest Green Rovers and Seattle Sounders are two association football teams that committed to being carbon neutral.

72% of consumers under the age of 20 say they are willing to pay more to brands that are committed to positive social and environmental impact

Nielsen Global Survey of Corporate Social Responsibility and Sustainability, 2015.

THE FLUID FAN MAY HAVE MULTIPLE SELVES

Younger generations who have grown up in a world with digital technology and the Internet are showing that they see identity as being less fixed, and more dynamic and contextual. Technologies have empowered people to experiment and play with their identity.

“You need to have different versions of yourself...it’s not being fake, there’s different aspects to yourself, everyone is complicated, so I think it’s okay to have different selves that you present.”

Kristopher P., age 22

RPA. 2018. “Identity Shifters”. <https://identityshifters.rpa.com/>

“You should change, and not be stuck with the same identity.”

Gisele M., age 21



THE FLUID FAN MAY BE A CREATOR, NOT JUST A CONSUMER

As our communication model becomes increasingly dispersed, and as new platforms emerge to support user generated content, professional sports may not just be a source of top down content, but will become a platform in and of itself for the generation of a broader more dispersed ecosystem. We’ve seen this happen already to videogames and in esports with the platforms like YouTube, Twitch and Sina Weibo.



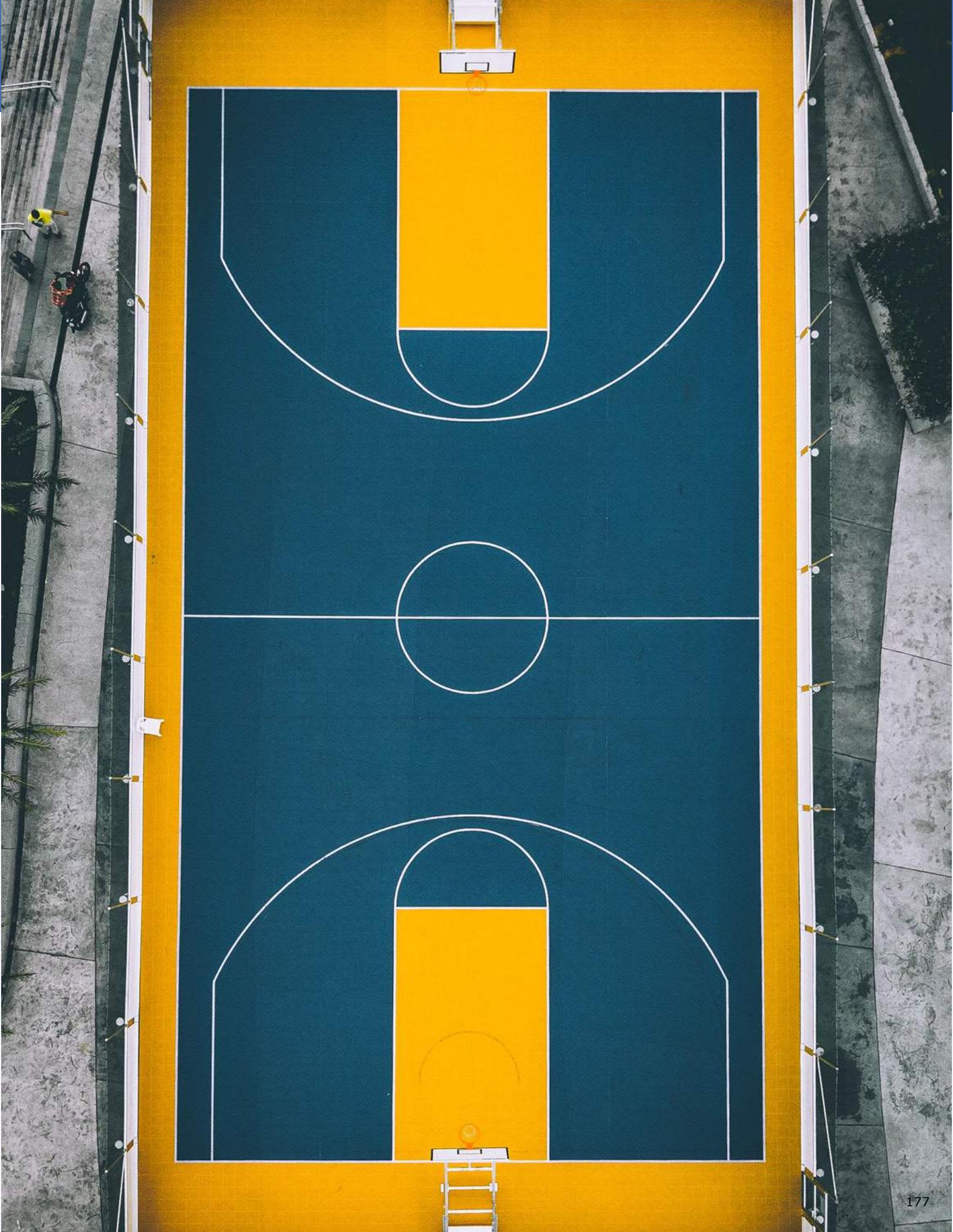
THE FLUID FAN MAY CHANGE ALLEGIANCES

In the Age of The Fluid Fan, where identity is no longer fixed, sports fans may pick and choose who and what they root for, and change their opinion regularly. With sports betting, values, fantasy sports, videogames and the plethora of new ways to engage with sports, there are many new reasons for how and why a fan chooses who to support.

22% of sports fans say they are willing to switch favorite teams

30% already have

Vision Critical. 2017. “Why You Should Listen To Your Fans”. Sports Fan Councils. <https://www.visioncritical.com/blog/7-reasons-sport-teams-should-listen-to-fans>.



PREPARING FOR FLUID FANS

It is daunting for the sports industry to think that its lofty position as the most valuable live media experience could be threatened by fans that have more choice and can continuously change, but many executives acknowledge their future growth is less guaranteed.

NEW RULES: OPERATE DIFFERENTLY

Acceptance and recognition of fluid fan behavior is an important start to shaping your new operating model and strategy. There are three areas all organizations across sport need to master to engage the Fluid Fan:

1. Produce Immersive Media

Producing Immersive Media is easier said than done, but there are three areas we recommend our clients focus on:

Make your sports media accessible. Making your sports media accessible means optimizing media for digital delivery. Format experiences for digital consoles and mobile devices. Ink distribution deals to put your media anywhere your consumer will be and anticipate the way innovation in distribution technology will evolve.

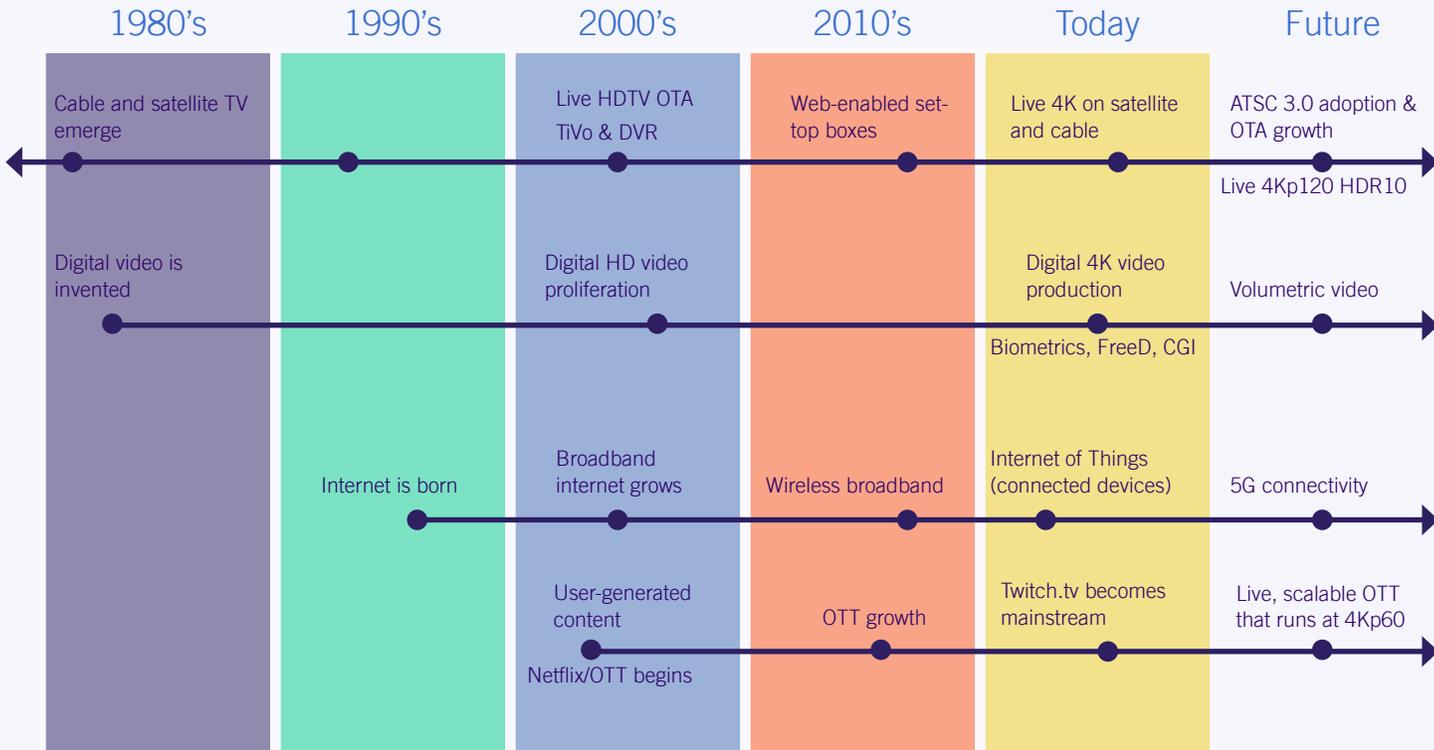




Image: Fox Sports

Make your sports media interactive. Experiment with alt-streams that test interactive features like in-game trivia contests, different camera angles, and optional commentary channels. These kinds of productions weave together partnerships across networking, production tools, data, and user interface design to test what fans want and what the future fan experience should look like.

- ▶ ESPN has started testing alt-streams with interactive content including a Milwaukee Bucks vs LA Lakers game on March 1st that featured Second Spectrum player tracking data and provided different viewing options such as “Coach Mode” or “Player Mode.”
- ▶ Amazon’s broadcasts of Thursday Night Football included new features that let viewers make game and quarter play guesses, and also offered a stats-heavy stream.
- ▶ MLB has begun to stream one game per week exclusively on Facebook, where the games have no commercials, and where hosts actively engage with the online audience through interactive polls.
- ▶ NBC Sports recently debuted a first of its kind sports betting experience for fans watching the Washington Wizards vs. Milwaukee Bucks game. Through a series of question and answer game they dubbed “Predict the Game” on NBC Sports Washington Plus, fans were able to place bets on certain game outcomes.
- ▶ The Sacramento Kings, Xperiel, and MGM collaborated for a unique in venue and broadcast media experience where fans were encouraged to play a game they dubbed “Call the Shot”. Fans chose the outcomes of individual quarters in the game, and individual player performances, and allowed fans to wager with points rather than real money, which they could then redeem for in app prizes.

Make your sports media social. Weave in social features like chat, video chat, and message boards. Give fans content tools to generate highlights, overlay filters, and amplify media through social channels.

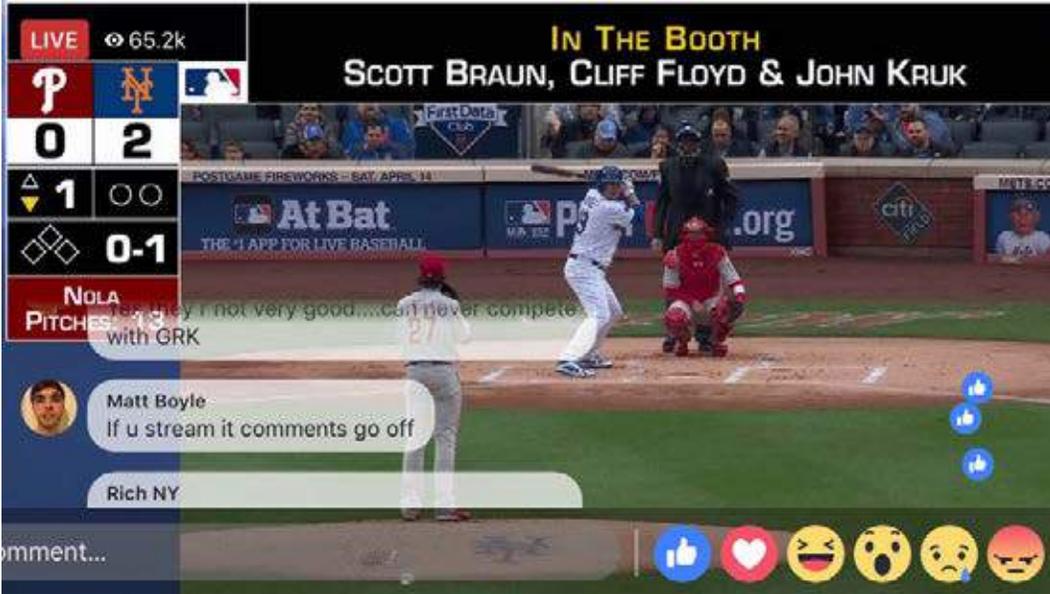
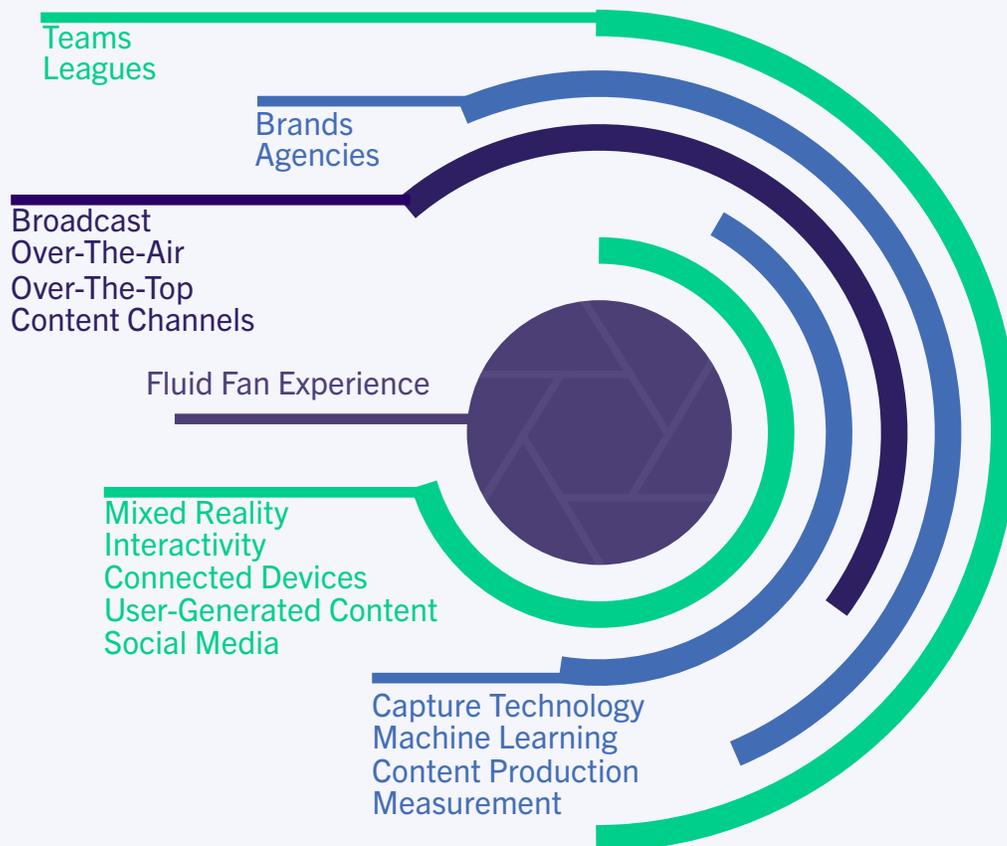


Image: MLB Live, Facebook, Sporttechie.com

The Immersive Media Ecosystem (Fig. 1)



2. Build Smart Venues

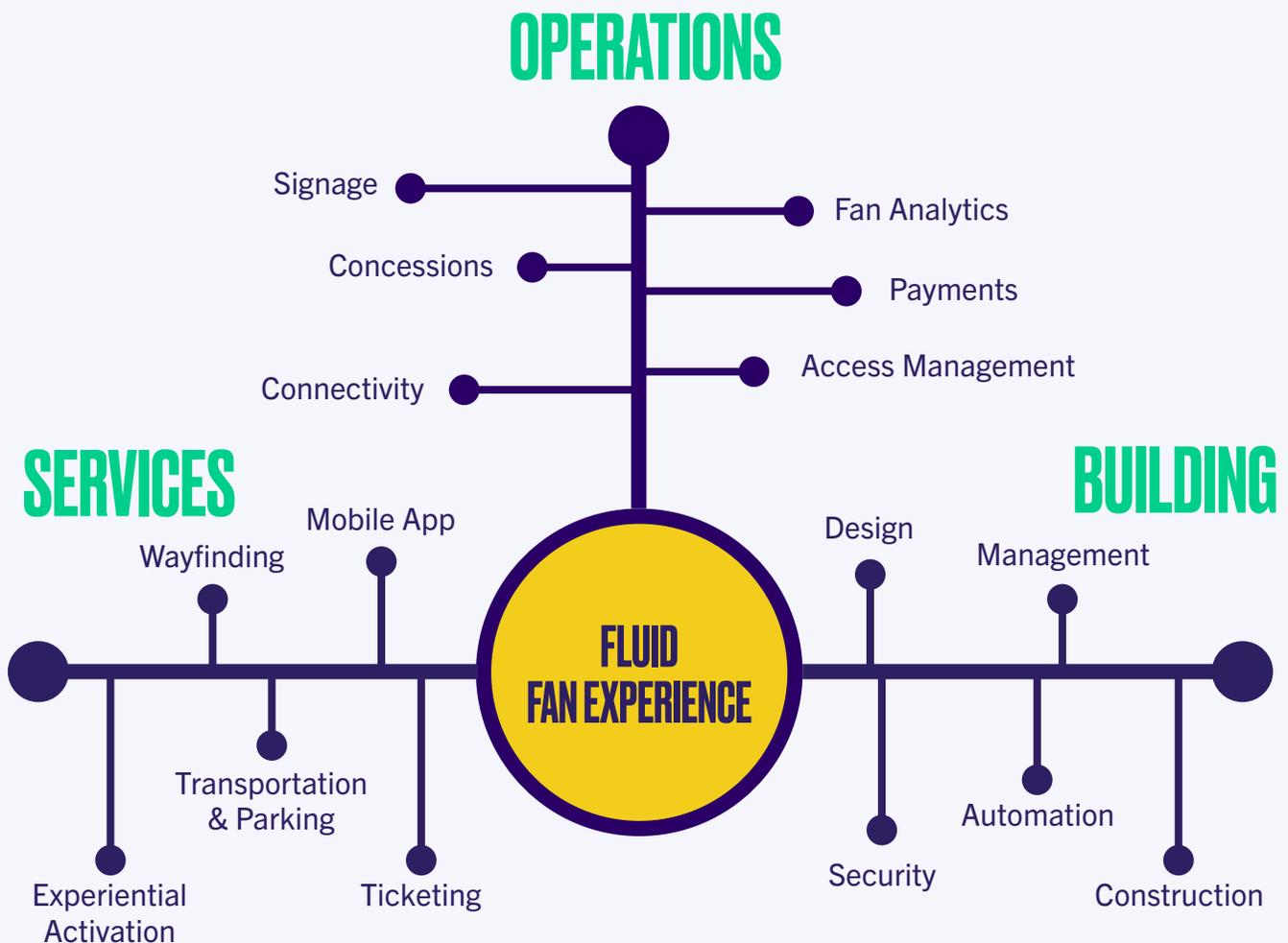
If Fluid Fans are going to spend their time, money, and effort to go to a venue, they want to be a part of something larger than themselves, the power of togetherness. The Smart Venue infuses technology into the fan experience to deliver an experience that is memorable and hassle-free. The industry needs to:

Master connectivity and fan experience. Use investments in networking, digital signage, and social spaces to keep the fluid fan’s attention to sponsorship activations and commercial opportunities.

Think beyond game day. Know that fluid fans are interested in experiences and more entertainment options than just what’s going on on the field. Include mixed-use retail like shopping and experiential entertainment that makes the district a destination.

Build an ecosystem of partners. Understand that agile development is key. Build the technology platforms that allow you to evolve with the fluid fan by swapping out best-of-breed providers across your facility and surrounding area.

The Smart Venue Fan Experience Ecosystem (Fig. 2)



3. Build for the Next-Generation of Monetization

The Next-Generation of Monetization and Sponsorship will find technology playing an integral role in each step of the monetization process (Fig. 3). This new technology will reshape how the industry monetizes sports, and perhaps more importantly, evaluates the success of activations. We encourage our clients to:

The Sports Monetization Process (Fig. 3)

1. OBJECTIVES

What are our corporate objectives?
What are our brand objectives?
What are our regional objectives?

2. STRATEGY

What is our monetization strategy?
Who are we targeting?
How will it help us achieve company objectives?
How do we measure effectiveness?

3. PARTNERSHIP

Who should we partner with?
How much should we spend?
What assets drive the most value?

4. ACTIVATION

What should our creative campaign be?
What formats should we target?
How can we best engage fans?

5. EVALUATION

What assets worked best for us?
Did the activation deliver against our KPIs?
What was our ROI?

Enhance existing sponsorship assets. Sponsorships are still quantified the same way they have been for decades. Impressions are measured. Attendance and foot-traffic is used as a proxy for awareness. Viewership and broadcast ratings are used to justify spend. This can all be done better to measure how fluid fans perceive and interact with brands. Used strategically, computer vision technology and social listening tools can give new value to traditional assets like signage and product placement without undermining traditional measurement methods.

Explore new technology sponsorship categories. Recognize that technology companies and service providers want to be part of the sport experience and deliver new capabilities to fluid fans. Seek sponsors who can power your cloud infrastructure, your athlete performance technology, and your augmented reality scoreboards.





THE FUTURE IS CLOSER THAN YOU THINK

While the sports industry is grappling with the way it uses technology to engage fluid fans, other industries continue to raise the bar for consumer experiences. Each new mobile phone release includes features and services that invite consumers to expand their view of what's possible and innovative.

Leaders do not ignore these signals. They take note and make difficult choices and changes. For example, the Paris 2024 Olympic Committee chose to nominate breakdancing as part of the future Olympic program. The speed of the competition and the urban appeal to younger, fluid fans made it a strong addition. What didn't make the Paris 2024 cut? A game called baseball or softball, where each competition can take up to four hours. When fluid fans have so many other entertainment options a four hour window presents a ton of opportunities for other distractions to emerge.

Recently, the confluence of market forces and innovation was on full display when Epic Games hosted a live music concert on a video game platform. More than 10 million gamers and fans logged into their gaming account and were able to dance along with Marshmello as he directly engaged and manipulated the entire concert venue and experience -- it was after all, virtual.

For all the hype and talk about virtual reality, sitting courtside at an NBA game may not be the end design goal or experience. The video game platform of *NBA 2K* may be a more direct way for the NBA to build fandom globally as players manipulate their uniforms, listen to music, and trade virtual gear.

The future is definitely closer than you think.



JOIN ME

This report isn't just a wake-up call, it's a call to action. I want everyone to take seriously the role we have as leaders in the industry.

The world is a better place when sports thrive.

When sports thrive, they can unify us and promote global peace. We all know the power of the Olympics—as athletes in the Olympic Village we shared meals and stories and made lifelong friendships because we spoke the common language of sport. At the Pyeongchang Olympics, sport brought together North and South Korea under one flag. The warring countries played on the same women's ice hockey team. I spoke to these players in their locker room and I can tell you that they knew what they were doing was much larger than sport. Perhaps even worthy of the Nobel Prize.

When sports thrive, they can break down barriers. After returning from winning a gold medal I spoke to the Boys Scouts or at all-girls' hockey schools. I saw firsthand as boys and girls digested the idea that a woman could be a world-class athlete and more importantly, a role model. As the first woman (non-Goalie) to play professional men's hockey in North America, I wanted to show fans that women could compete with the men. And maybe I helped change (even slightly) the perception of women as a result of my effort. Sport can break down gender barriers in ways we cannot measure. "If you can see it, you can be it."

When sports thrive, they can heal us. Participation in sport kept me healthy and set me up with a lifetime of healthy living habits. Sports keep us active. But sports can do more than just heal our body, they can heal us emotionally as well. After September 11th, the Yankees played a game in New York City and the whole country watched as we rose above hate and continued on. The Boston Marathon brought together my city after a horrific tragedy. We grieved, and we kept running.

So, when you think of the fluid fan, think of the opportunity to use sport for good. With technology, built and deployed the right way, we can help sports thrive. Join me supporting the evolution of the sport industry.

Angela Ruggiero

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ASSOCIATION
OF SUMMER OLYMPIC
INTERNATIONAL FEDERATIONS

FUTURE OF GLOBAL SPORT

2019 ASOIF



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1. Foreword

The Association of Summer Olympic International Federations (ASOIF) has a mission to protect and defend the common interests of its members and has developed the vision to position itself as a provider of added value to its members, the summer Olympic International Federations (IFs), and for the Sports and Olympic Movement in general.

We have always believed that the collective expertise and experience of our members is unmatched. It is for this reason that we established and subsequently enhanced our consultative and advisory groups. We have established seven such groups covering Medical & Sports Science, Olympic & Multi-Sport Games, Commercial, Development & Education, Technology, Legal and Parasport.

In a fast evolving world, sport is increasingly subjected to technological, socio-economic and geo-political developments that all sports governing bodies must anticipate and be prepared to respond to. It is therefore critical for us to challenge our thinking and encourage our members to challenge their own.

ASOIF research conducted in 2015 examined the work of our members in the important field of anti-doping and helped inform the creation of the International Testing Agency (ITA). Subsequently, we established the ASOIF Governance Task Force and our new Governance Support and Monitoring Unit to address issues in this field.

For the above reasons, we commissioned this important piece of thought leadership to aggregate the personal views of key influencers and decision-makers on the themes and trends that will increasingly affect IFs and the model under which sport will be managed going forward. We will use this report to make recommendations to our own IFs and also to inform the work of our various internal groups.

Rather than offering solutions to all the challenges facing the sports sector, this report aims to increase awareness and provide insights for our IFs to allow them to act according to their own individual situations and stages of development. It will provide ASOIF with guidance and a basis for prioritisation, particularly in relation to its work on establishing a solid future role for IFs, as the involvement of both public authorities (governments) and private interests in sport continues to grow.

On behalf of ASOIF and its members I give special thanks to all the contributors to this report who freely gave their time and shared their experience and knowledge during their interviews and to the Steering Committee for their work in guiding the project. Mention must also be made of the ASOIF staff members and consultants who provided supporting research and processed and consolidated the mass of information that was collected in constructing this report.

Francesco Ricci Bitti

President

The report concludes with a blueprint for IFs to adapt and take advantage of the opportunities presented by today's increasingly disrupted and competitive sporting landscape. This consists of ten recommendations for IFs related to the two equally important themes of Governance and Entrepreneurialism:

Governance

- 1) IFs must defend their right to establish the world rankings, world championships and control the qualification pathways for their sport(s) at all major multi-sport events.
- 2) IFs must earn the right to govern their sports globally and autonomously through upholding the highest standards of governance and protecting the integrity of their sports.
- 3) IFs must defend their role as the administrators of the global competition calendar for their sport(s).
- 4) IFs should regularly review their Constitutions/ Statutes to ensure they are compliant with the applicable national, regional, international and sports law.
- 5) IFs should maintain and strengthen their coordination and oversight roles with regard to the global development of their sports.

Entrepreneurialism

- 1) IFs must fully utilise technological advancements in order to gain direct access to understand and grow their global fan base.
- 2) IFs must harness the data they obtain from engaging with their fans/consumers.
- 3) IFs must remain open to developing current and new competition and broadcast formats.
- 4) IFs should adapt to and invest resources in order to change their culture to one that embraces innovation, creativity, experimentation, acceptance of "fast failure" and learning from mistakes.
- 5) Where appropriate, IFs should open themselves up to investment from risk-sharing, collaboration and partnership with both the private and public sectors.



3. Background

a. Key Objectives, Methodology and Contributors

In recent years questions have been raised about the legitimacy and credibility of IFs as custodians of their sports due to their increasing commercialisation, a perceived and sometimes real lack of good governance amid heightened scrutiny from public authorities, particularly in relation to competition law.

This report aims to clarify the role of IFs as the global governing bodies of their sports and raise awareness of the current and potential challenges that threaten to undermine their functional autonomy. It also explores potential opportunities to enhance the effectiveness and relevance of their global strategies and activities in a rapidly transforming sports landscape.

It is primarily based on an aggregation of opinions from key influencers and leaders from a variety of backgrounds related to sport, business and the public authorities whose views were collected during the course of individual interviews commissioned by ASOIF. It is somewhat subjective in nature, albeit substantiated with supporting data where possible, and has been put together by ASOIF's editorial team in order to reflect the predominant views of the contributors.

Note that the contributors were asked to provide their opinions on a broad variety of topics from an individual, as opposed to an organisational, perspective. As such, they did not necessarily provide views that were aligned with the interests of their respective

organisations or roles. The roles stated below are purely informative, and the specific views provided have been kept anonymous.

The report focuses on the consequences for the future development of sport as a result of technological, social, economic, environmental and geo-political changes which began in the 20th century and continue to accelerate and shape the sports industry in the 21st century. Many of the issues that follow have been part of sports sector debates for some time. Former responses to the perceived challenges and opportunities within the sector, with respect to the IFs, have tended to be *ad hoc* and individual. Here we endeavour to consolidate a broad overview of the major trends and influences that the sector is experiencing in one place. In doing so we hope to stimulate debate resulting in concrete initiatives for the future within the Olympic and Sports Movement as a whole.

The individuals who contributed did so either through personal interviews or as members of the project's Steering Committee, or both, and were:

- ▼ Darren Bailey – Chair, European Commission Expert Group on Good Governance
- ▼ David Dellea – Director, Sports Business Advisory, PwC
- ▼ Christophe Dubi – Executive Director of the Olympic Games, International Olympic Committee
- ▼ Yannis Exarchos – CEO, Olympic Broadcasting Services
- ▼ Valérie Fourneyron – Chair, International Testing Agency
- ▼ Anna Hellman – Director, ThinkSport
- ▼ David Hill – Former Chairman, FOX Sports

- ▼ Andy Hunt – CEO, World Sailing
- ▼ Peter Hutton – Director of Global Live Sports Partnerships & Programming, Facebook
- ▼ Ulrich Lacher, Lacher Consulting
- ▼ Emma Lax – Managing Director, We Are Disrupt
- ▼ Thomas Lund – Secretary General, Badminton World Federation
- ▼ Craig McLatchey – Lagardère Sports and Entertainment
- ▼ Simon Morton – COO, UK Sport
- ▼ Christian Müller – Business Development Director, Infront Sports
- ▼ Michael Payne – Founder, Payne Sports Media Strategies
- ▼ Andrew Ryan – Executive Director, ASOIF

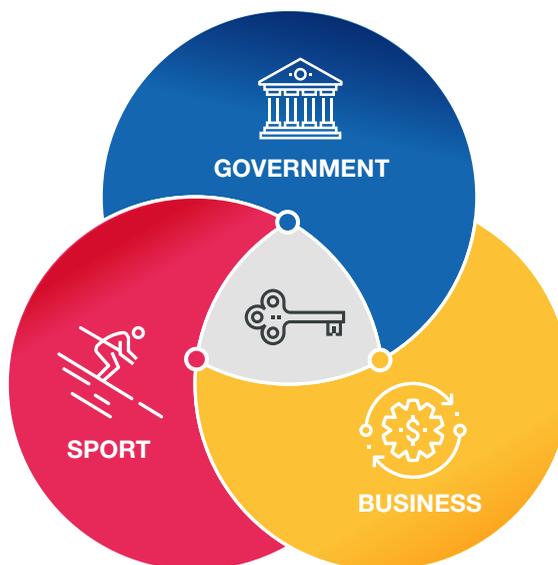
ASOIF staff members and consultants who administrated the project, added supporting research and brought the ensuing content together were:

- ▼ Will Reynolds, for conducting and documenting interviews with most of the contributors on behalf of ASOIF and consolidating the opinions and views expressed;
- ▼ Jidong Wang and Junjie Li from ASOIF’s administration, who coordinated the overall project and researched extensive data to substantiate opinions expressed in this report;
- ▼ The Sports Business Club at the University of St. Gallen whose members contributed through a brainstorming workshop at the Maison du Sport International in Lausanne at a critical stage; and
- ▼ Leteris Coroyannakis from PwC’s Sports Business Advisory team, who contributed with further content ideas and supported ASOIF in its structuring and drafting of the final report.

b. Key Stakeholders and Need for Consensus on Roles and Responsibilities

A broad consensus exists that sports sector decisions are now influenced by a wide range of considerations, including social and technological changes, geopolitical issues and national and regional legislation. This is accentuated by governments increasingly moving to address cross-border challenges and the greater degree of involvement of business interests in the global sports sphere as its value grows. The three key actors in this sphere – IFs/governing bodies of sport, public authorities and business interests – will increasingly operate together in the same space and consequently, at times, compete against each other.

Figure 1: Key stakeholder categories in the sports governance ecosystem



Source: ASOIF

The main challenge is to find a sustainable equilibrium so that the interaction of these three groups optimises outcomes, protecting the interests of society, sport and athletes, while allowing for the continued development and growth of a sector for which fans and society seem to have an insatiable appetite.

IFs are adapting to a new reality influenced by recent governmental and legislative decisions, e.g. the advent of the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) and the International Skating Union (ISU) case which led to a European view on legitimacy of sanctioning athletes and officials taking part in events outside the IF envelope. IFs also face mounting challenges from business entities operating within what had traditionally

been considered as the “IF space”. Overall, such developments have led to the IFs’ future role becoming unclear, uncertain and possibly even under threat. This analysis explores how the aforementioned changes, as well as future trends, will affect IF decision-making particularly with regard to future investment, governance and administration.

The long-term outcome of the project, perhaps ambitiously, aims to culminate in a global conference and declaration to achieve a consensus on the status, function and role of the IFs among inter-governmental organisations, public authorities, commercial entities and the Olympic and Sports Movement stakeholders.



4. Historical Context & Foundations

a. Development of sports over time

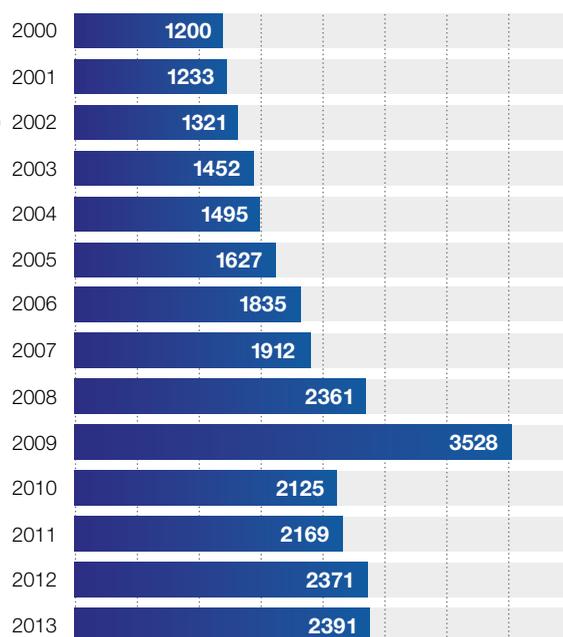
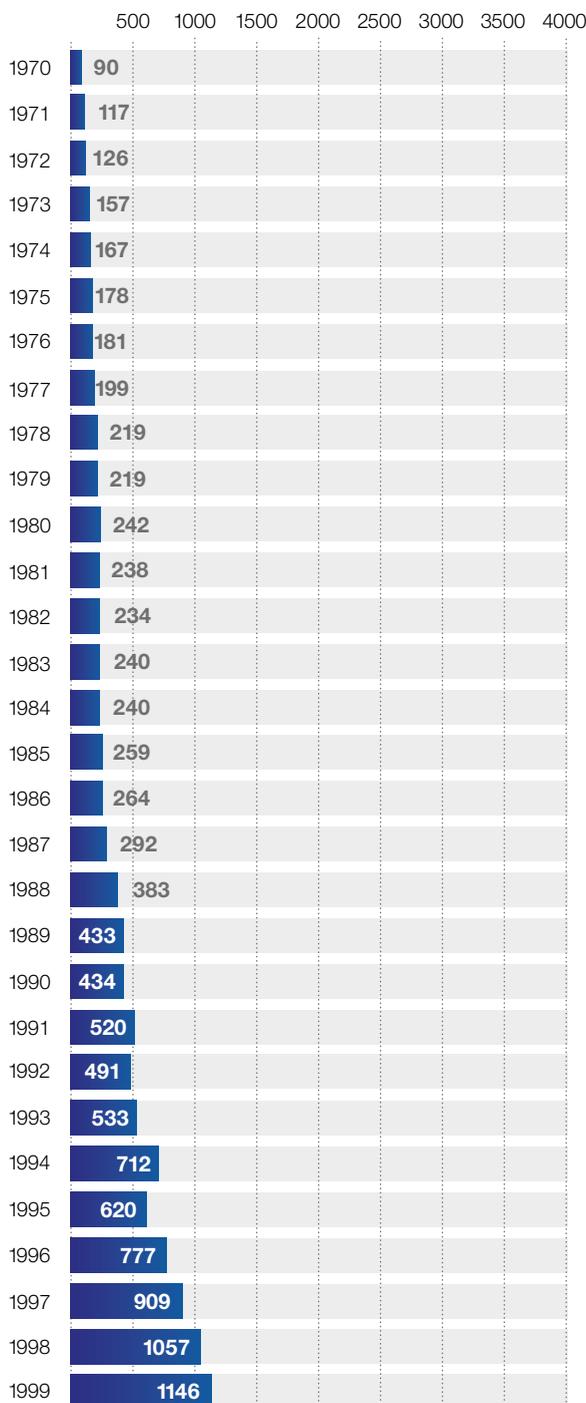
Sports and competitions in various forms have been practiced since the beginning of civilisation and have evolved in sophistication and scope in parallel with societal, scientific and technological advances. Over the past 30+ years, the proliferation of competitions sanctioned or organised by the summer IFs alone has seen an exponential rise in their sanctioned (approved) events from 90 in 1970 to more than 8,400 over the course of the Olympic quadrennial 2013-2016 (source: ASOIF/ATOS IF database prototype). All of these events found host cities across the globe, indicating a parallel increasing demand to stage sporting events of varying sizes from more host cities depending on their scale, requirements

and objectives. This relatively sudden accelerated proliferation of events is also attributed to advances in computerisation and communications technology, most recently through use of the Internet, enabling IFs to manage the administration of far more events. This in turn facilitated efficient and speedy administration across borders and allowed for a greater awareness of these events among participants, spectators and fans.

Ultimately, the limit to the number of events is the 52 weeks in the annual calendar, the availability of the world's best athletes for any particular event, host city demand and other market forces, all of which are related to the relative attractiveness of an individual sport, event or discipline.



Figure 2: Evolution in number of competitions sanctioned/organised by ASOIF 28 member IFs



Source: ASOIF

i. Phase 1: 1880-1959

National Federations (NFs) were established mainly in the late 19th and early 20th centuries in Europe. The primary aim was to harmonise varying sets of rules, including field of play dimensions, heights of nets, goal sizes and scoring systems in order to allow teams from different villages, towns, cities and regions to compete against each other under the same parameters and conditions, to create a so-called “level playing field”.

In each sport, the establishment of the IF followed soon after in response to a demand to compete nation versus nation and otherwise internationally. The main aim was to ensure that individual contests between teams or individuals from different nations, and more generally competitions with international participation (e.g. for tennis at Wimbledon from its inception in 1877), could take place under a common set of rules and be officiated by judges, referees and umpires trained to apply these same rules consistently. Soon after, the IF role expanded to coordinate the international calendar, initially to ensure the most efficient use of expenditure on travel which, until the late 1960s, was mainly undertaken by land and sea, even when inter-continental travel was required.

Figure 3: Year of Olympic IFs establishment and first debut in the modern Olympic Games

| IF | Sport | Establishment Year | First Olympic Games |
|-------------|------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------|
| FIG | Gymnastics | 1881 | 1896 |
| WR | Rugby | 1886 | 1900 |
| FISA | Rowing | 1892 | 1896 |
| ISU | Ice Skating | 1892 | 1908 |
| UCI | Cycling | 1900 | 1896 |
| FIFA | Football | 1904 | 1900 |
| IWF | Weightlifting | 1905 | 1896 |
| WS | Sailing | 1907 | 1900 |
| ISSF | Shooting | 1907 | 1896 |
| FINA | Aquatics | 1908 | 1896 |
| IIHF | Ice Hockey | 1908 | 1924 |
| FIS | Skiing | 1910 | 1924 |
| IAAF | Athletics | 1912 | 1896 |
| FIE | Fencing | 1913 | 1896 |
| ITF | Tennis | 1913 | 1896 |
| FEI | Equestrian | 1921 | 1900 |
| IBSF | Bobsleigh and Skeleton | 1923 | 1924 |
| FIH | Hockey | 1924 | 1908 |
| World Skate | Skateboarding | 1924 | 2020 |
| ITTF | Table Tennis | 1926 | 1988 |
| WA | Archery | 1931 | 1900 |
| FIBA | Basketball | 1932 | 1936 |
| BWF | Badminton | 1934 | 1992 |
| WBSC | Baseball / Softball | 2013 | 1992 (Baseball)/1996 (Softball) |
| AIBA | Boxing | 1920 | 1904 |
| ICF | Canoeing | 1946 | 1936 |
| IHF | Handball | 1946 | 1972 |
| FIVB | Volleyball | 1947 | 1964 |
| UIPM | Modern Pentathlon | 1948 | 1912 |
| IJF | Judo | 1951 | 1964 |
| UWW | Wrestling | 1905 | 1896 |
| FIL | Luge | 1957 | 1964 |
| IGF | Golf | 1958 | 1900 |
| ISA | Surfing | 1964 | 2020 |
| WCF | Curling | 1966 | 1924 |
| WKF | Karate | 1970 | 2020 |
| WT | Taekwondo | 1973 | 2000 |
| ITU | Triathlon | 1989 | 2000 |
| IBU | Biathlon | 1993 | 1960 |
| IFSC | Sport Climbing | 2007 | 2020 |

Source: ASOIF



ii. Phase 2: 1960-2000

The end of the 1960s witnessed an accelerated commercial development of sports competitions driven by business interests and the rapid expansion and growing popularity of live sport on television. This led to the IFs and their NF members, almost by default, assuming the responsibility for coordinating the development of grassroots sport and the essential junior development competitions which “feed” the elite and professional levels, first on a national level and then internationally, as a wider national participation at elite level enhanced values. The value and popularity of athletes and teams competing for their countries against each other is largely undiminished despite the rise of individual and team competitions where athletes represent themselves or their clubs (e.g. FIFA World Cup and Olympic Games, etc.). During this period, the IFs began to develop their own sources of revenue from their competitions in order to fund their administrative responsibilities and to generate funding to invest in development programmes worldwide. The first IF Olympic revenues were shared out by the International Olympic Committee (IOC) following the Barcelona Games in 1992 and amounted to USD 1.5 million per IF, acting as a significant catalyst for IF activity in many cases.

In fact the foresight of the IOC President at that time, in ending the era of amateurism for the Olympic Games, cleared the way for the success the Games have enjoyed in recent decades. Professional athletes were included in the Games but on the condition that no prize money would be paid and that all athletes fell under the jurisdiction of their respective IFs and National Olympic Committees (NOCs) for the period of the Games. This, in turn, strengthened the role of the major IFs by providing them with a formal central coordination role in relation to the top professional athletes at the Games and the related qualifying process. The attractiveness of the Games was thereby secured in a single stroke by the participation of the world’s best athletes in the Olympic sports.

The role of the IFs became more complex starting generally in the 1980s for a variety of reasons, some internal to sport and some external. In this period the primary goal of IFs became to attract audiences to their competitions which was, to some degree, at the expense of others. In the larger more professional

sports, promoters, leagues and clubs entered the field complicating matters further at a time when most IFs were neither resourced financially nor ready to become risk-takers. They began to struggle operationally as their work was underpinned by a volunteer culture unprepared for competition with the commercial world and hampered by an inherent slow reaction culture and lack of skills to address the challenges arising at the time.

These pressures, however, ensured that the European and North American models of sport were bound to begin to converge, often through mutual interest at the



professional level. Some advanced IFs began negotiating with other groups that were also destined to become ruling bodies themselves, at least to some extent, such as the NHL, NBA, MLB, and later ATP and then WTA. The resultant loss of control of “slices” of the professional sports sector, often following anti-trust (monopoly and restrictive practice) issues, was to be a catalyst for major change that is still evolving today and can be seen through a continued “drift” of the American sports model into Europe and now new markets further afield.

The IFs maintained a developmental role which went hand-in-hand with the increased importance of NFs

as governments and public authorities began to fund grassroots sports programmes often on public health grounds. In parallel, they provided funding for elite sport with a view to winning world championship and Olympic medals as an expression of national pride. This was aimed at contributing to a “feel good” factor for society in their countries as well as projecting a positive image internationally. These developments led to a close cooperation between governments (providing funding) and NFs (delivering grass roots and elite development programmes). It also led to governments working closely with IFs on the hosting of major sports competitions and multi-sport games events.



In summary, the initial fundamental pillars of the role of IFs were as follows:

- I. Defining and enforcing their sports' rules and regulations
- II. Coordinating their sports' international calendar in an efficient manner in the interests of their members
- III. Organising, financing and managing the global development of their sports including the many

- junior and development competitions that underpin the professional elite events
- IV. Organising their own IF major championships to earn revenues to support the above known as the solidarity mechanism

These pillars evolved into a broader set of responsibilities as defined by ASOIF's Role of International Federations expert group, which are summarised in the following table:



Figure 4: Description of IFs’ roles and responsibilities

| | |
|----------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Governing/Ruling | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Standardise rules and regulations of competitions • Facilitate and harmonise international competition calendar • Define standards and guidelines for sports equipment and facilities • Classify competitors into categories at global level |
| Organising/Administering competitions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish format and category of international competitions • Engaged in the organisation and delivery of their respective sport at the Olympic Games • Organise and coordinate large regional, continental and world competitions |
| Development/Solidarity | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Represent and promote sporting values and Olympism • Promote the development of their respective sports worldwide • Encourage the promotion of sport for elite, grassroots and young athletes, as well as for fans and spectators • Establish and maintain the global development competition structure (including junior, emerging and veteran) which supports the elite level • Train and accredit international referees, judges and umpires |
| Integrity | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responsible for the integrity of their respective sport competitions at global level • Adopt preventive measures against unfair and unlawful dealings and discrimination • Collaborate with inter-governmental organisations to identify, monitor and intervene in any breach of integrity |
| Governance | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish and continuously revise rules and statutes, policies and procedures to ensure good governance • Close partnership with Olympic Movement stakeholders and inter-governmental organisations to achieve better governance |
| Medical/Science | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Define medical and anti-doping standards and regulations • Promote, protect and safeguard athlete’s health and well-being |
| Commercial delivery | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generate revenues from commercial activities and redistribute the resources to all levels of their respective sport • Balance competing interests, resolve conflicts and act to prevent monopolie |
| Technology | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adapt to state-of-the-art sport technology and integrate it with relevant areas and activities • Support for refereeing, judging, umpiring and judge selection • Control of equipment evolution |
| Media/Communications | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate and oversee media rights distribution and broadcast production of their respective sport • Engage with the stakeholders, athletes and fans through traditional and digital media at global level • Management of digital strategy and relations with esports etc. |

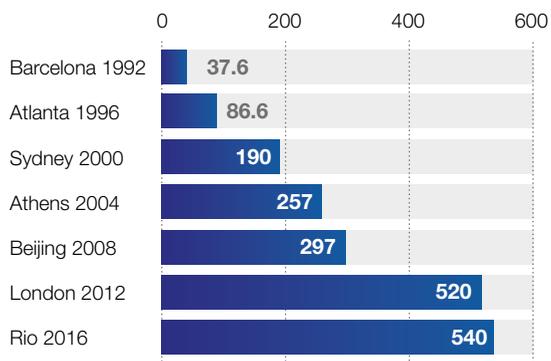
Source: ASOIF Role of International Federations expert group

Legend: Traditional Roles Recent Roles

iii. Phase 3: 2001-2019

As IFs grew in importance, so did the extent to which sport content was being consumed both linearly (through terrestrial TV) and more recently digitally via satellite and cable TV. Equally, access to sport became increasingly democratised across the globe, intensifying and enriching how people consumed and experienced sport. With the advent of mass participation in, and consumption of, sport came exponential commercial growth, particularly for the biggest and most popular sports and competitions where revenues have reached the levels of multinational companies and athlete salaries compete with those of the highest paid entertainment stars. The Olympic Games are no exception, with the IOC commercialising the event to great effect. By mid-2017, it had been able to pay out a total of over USD 540 million in revenue shares to the 28 sports on the Olympic Games programme from the Rio 2016 Games alone. This is over 14 times what it was able to pay out to IFs following the Barcelona games in 1992.

Figure 5: Summer Olympic Games Gross Revenue redistributed by IOC to IFs (in USD million)



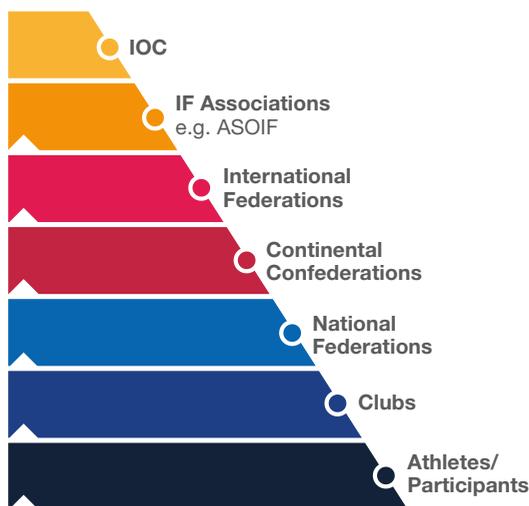
Source: ASOIF

b. Recognised Sports Models: European Vs. American

The European model of sport is long-established and typically follows a pyramidal structure with governing bodies at the apex. Its functions can be grouped into five key areas: educational, promotion of public health, social well-being, cultural and recreational. In Europe, sport typically originates at the club level, with close links to the local area and community. This indicates the social relevance of the European model, whereby sport contributes to forging a common identity and bringing people together. In order to protect the social role of sport, its specificity has been recognised by the European Union (EU) institutions in general. According to this principle, certain elements of European law, such as employment law, should not be directly and fully applied to the sport sector as this may have negative consequences for society. Furthermore, it has been acknowledged that sports governing bodies should be able to maintain a high degree of autonomy in fulfilling their role. This comes with an implicit recognition that any such autonomy from governmental interference must be earned through good governance and upholding the highest standards of integrity in their sports.



Figure 6: Pyramidal structure of European model of sport



Source: ASOIF

Note: Within the Olympic context, it is important to understand the status of NFs, which are first and foremost recognised by – and hence members of – their respective IFs as the sole national governing body within their territory as per the Olympic Charter. Once these NFs have been formally recognised by and become members of their IFs, they may then be accepted as members of their respective NOCs in their territory. That said, the national territories recognised by governments and IFs do not always align with those of the IOC, and vice-versa. For example, the IOC recognises the NOCs of Hong Kong and Chinese Taipei, and in UK, the IOC recognises the NOC of Great Britain where, by contrast, many IFs recognise separate NFs from England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.

The American model of sport differs as it is characterised by a clear separation of amateur and professional sports and this approach has been reflected in a number of other countries such as South Korea. While the professional level is heavily focused on the commercialisation of sports, athletes, brands and other relevant products, the amateur level is geared towards an “extra-curricular” model. That is, one that places a stronger emphasis on education, with sport being an ancillary activity to that. The typical pathway for an athlete in the American model is to rise through the ranks of the amateur levels, play at a top-tier sport programme at the collegiate level, and ultimately move into the professional tier of their sport.

Figure 7: Key differences between European and American sport models

| | European (socio-cultural) | American (commercial) |
|----------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|
| Organisational motive | Sporting competition | Profit and entertainment |
| League structure | Open pyramid; promotion and relegation | Closed, ring-fenced leagues |
| Role of governing bodies | Vertical solidarity; sport for all | Profit maximisation; promote elite athletes as celebrities |
| Cultural identity | National leagues, local teams Opposition to relocation of teams and transnational leagues | Transnational or global leagues composed of franchises |
| International competitions | Important for national identity | Non-existent or minimal identity |
| Governance | Pyramidal structure; cross-border engagement and multiple legal frameworks | League or commission which regulates itself |
| Development | Primary purpose | Secondary purpose |

Sources:
Lincoln Allison (2005), *The Global Politics of Sport*;
ASOIF

5. Global Trends Impacting the Sports Sector

a. Urbanisation, population growth, climate change and resource scarcity

Today, the UN estimates that more than half of the world's population lives in urban areas with a staggering 1.5 million people being added to the global urban population every week. Factoring in global population growth, which is expected to reach 9 billion by 2050, more than two thirds of us will be living in cities by that year.

The potential long-term consequence will have an impact on whether international sport remains the “pinnacle” of sport. Contributors predict that urbanisation will strengthen the role of the city in relation to the state effectively creating city-states once again. Current estimates have cities like Abuja and Kinshasha having populations of 80-90m by the end of the century. In this scenario, sport between nations may have a reduced value/impact at the expense of sport between cities. This of course adds further weight to the idea that the American model of sport will become predominant. It also aligns to the rise of global leagues and franchises which tend to be city-based. One can see fault-lines emerging within countries already.

Closely linked to this is the pressing issue of climate change. Without significant global action, average temperatures are predicted by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) to increase by more than two degrees Celsius by 2100, a threshold at which scientists believe significant and potentially irreversible environmental changes will have occurred. At the same time, the pressure on resources will increase dramatically, with the US National Intelligence Council predicting demand to increase by 35% for food, 40% for water and 50% for energy by 2030.

This overall evolution will lead to unprecedented challenges for cities, which will have to cater for more and more inhabitants in less and less space and with increased climate threats and demand for resources. These mega-trends are already recognised in industries such as banking where they are shaping policy and strategy in investment which focus

on potential growth areas such as infrastructure, agricultural yield, health care, retirement real estate and water scarcity.

Inevitably, the organisers of sporting events will also have to adapt and respond to such challenges. It will be essential for event organisers to foster true partnerships with host cities and private interests with a view to driving meaningful, as opposed to “fleeting” social and other legacy impacts.

b. Shifts in global economic power

Despite turbulence and even recession in certain promising economies that were growing rapidly, the shift in global economic power is proceeding, albeit in a less certain manner. China, India and Indonesia in particular continue to raise their productivity levels towards those of western economies, while having far vaster populations, with the former set to host the FIBA Basketball World Cup this year and the Winter Olympic Games in 2022 making it the first country to host a summer, winter and youth Olympic Games.

For IFs and sports properties in general, the commercial appeal of engaging with these populations through sport is impossible to ignore. This is particularly the case in a digital age, where monetisation through direct-to-consumer distribution and access to fan data holds great promise.

Regardless of the degree to which their sports are already established globally, IFs must accelerate their focus on developing effective strategies towards the regions of the world to which economic power continues to shift. A failure to follow this trend closely, and plan and act accordingly, would be a failure to secure the mid- to long-term development of their respective sports.

c. Demographic, social and technological change

Another development of inherent relevance to the sports sector is that of an ageing population. By 2100, UN data predicts that the global population aged 60 years or

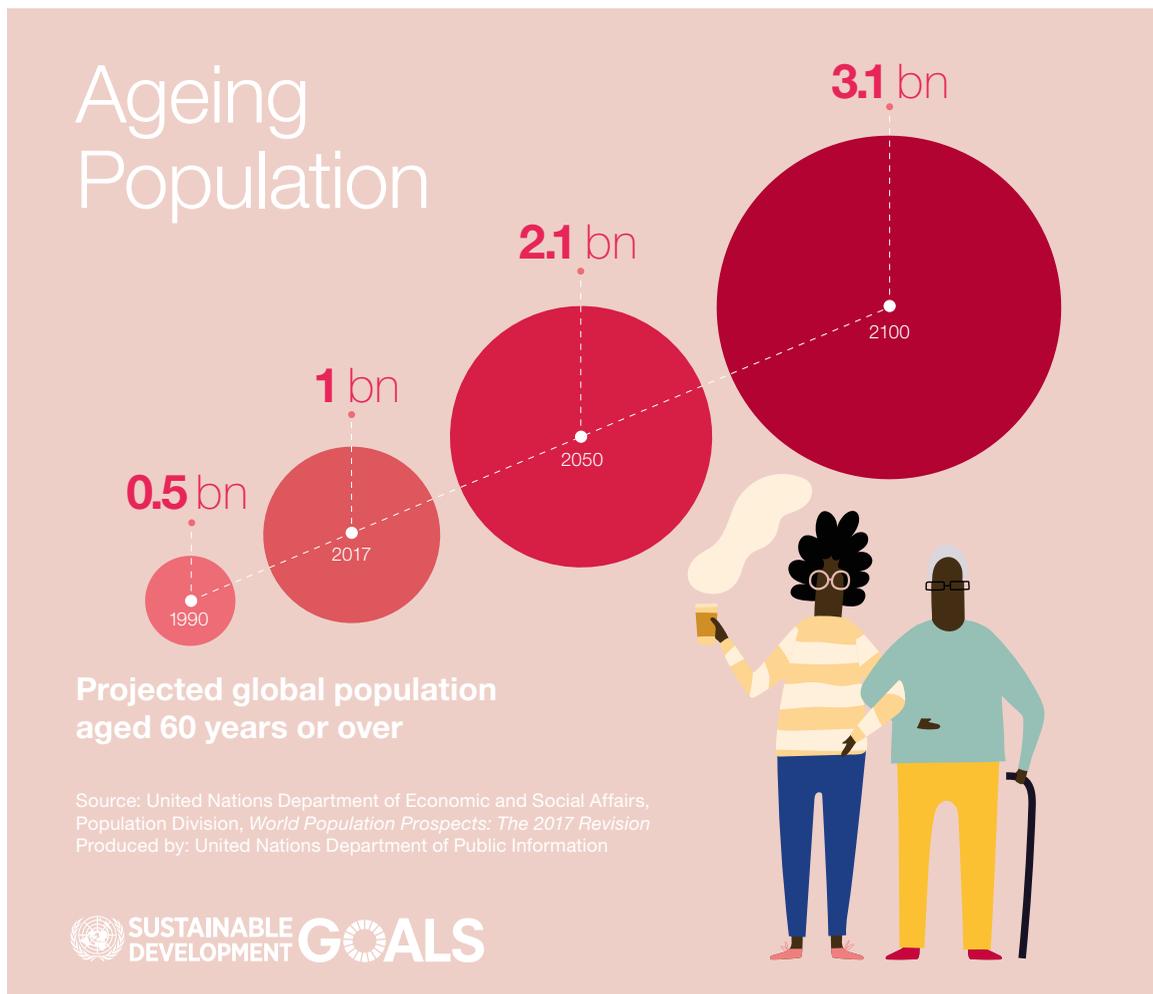


Figure 8: Projected global population aged 60 years or over

more will reach 3.1 billion. While the entertainment world, including sport, scrambles to understand the consumption behaviour of the younger generations, it is currently at risk of neglecting its traditional consumers. Not only will this cohort of older fans be around for longer going forward, they will also have more disposable income to spend on entertainment. It is therefore essential for IFs to develop content and distribution strategies that cater to the entire digital nativity spectrum.

From a social and technological perspective, trends at the younger end of this spectrum need to be better understood if sports properties are to capitalise on the commercial opportunities offered. Inevitably, young people demonstrate different consumption behaviour

than older generations, responding more to peer group influences than traditional marketing approaches and showing great openness to consume through new technology-enabled platforms. Predictions of an immediate global “cashless” society may be premature, but even payment settlement processes will impact sports properties. Younger generations have grown up in a sharing, online economy where they expect to be able to acquire bespoke products and services that cater to their specific needs and all of this at the click of a button. They are often focused on experiences and activities rather than owning material objects. All of these realities are relevant to how and the degree of flexibility with which, a sports product should be packaged going forward.



6. Current Challenges for the World of Sport

a. Snapshot of today's sports sector

Over the last few years, the fast development of new media technologies and changes in consumer behaviour have brought significant change to the world of sport. Overall, the sector has experienced strong growth and is estimated to be worth USD 169.4 billion by market value in 2019 (a 37% increase on the 2012 figure of USD 123.7 billion).

In terms of market size by region, North America remains the largest, followed relatively closely by the EMEA region. A somewhat distant third is the less saturated APAC region but it is expected to close the gap thanks to higher growth rates.

Assessing by revenue streams globally, the most significant and fastest growing source remains sponsorship at USD 66.0 billion, followed by gate and media rights revenues (both at USD 46.8 billion) and then merchandising, which is forecast to grow the slowest, at USD 20.8 billion (source: PwC analysis).

In light of its strong growth and maturing size, the sports sector has become more global, professional and competitive than ever. As a result, stakeholders are having to rethink their value proposition, prepare themselves to integrate or compete with new market players and elaborate a sustainable strategy to remain relevant in the future. This requires a higher degree of entrepreneurialism than was previously the case.

At the same time, future commercial windfalls resulting from these new opportunities will require exemplary governance of sports bodies and the protection of the integrity of the sports they govern, in order to earn and maintain trust. This, in turn, will facilitate good cooperation with public authorities and help defend the sports governing bodies' right to manage their affairs with the appropriate degree of autonomy.

In this section, we summarise some of the most pressing challenges faced by the sports governing bodies and the sector more broadly, covering both commercial and governance perspectives.

b. Changing consumption behaviour

i. Engaging the modern fan

Certain sports face a significant challenge to find innovative ways to engage and grow their fan bases, especially those sports that do not easily translate into an exciting spectacle for spectators. This issue is compounded where the sport in question is also difficult to understand for new audiences.

A number of sports have managed to "step up to the plate" despite an apparent lack of broader spectator appeal, often through a combination of enhanced presentation for live audiences and a better integration of data in the broadcast product. Examples include the use of athlete biometric data by World Archery and International Equestrian Federation (FEI). That said, many IFs have struggled to engage a broad fan base to the extent that they can command their attention on a sustained basis. This is a tall order as fans have developed high expectations in terms of broadcast quality from production, on-screen graphics and the use of statistics, commentary and analysis.

In this era of content overload, where (free) alternative entertainment formats abound and consumers' willingness to pay for content is increasingly limited, IFs need to innovate in order to ensure that their content strategy meets the needs of fans across all platforms and age groups. At its core, this means having a product that tells a story, is entertaining enough to capture and hold fans' attention and imagination, and that the barrier to understanding what is unfolding in front of the spectator is as low as possible in order to deliver growth.

To achieve this, an appropriate balance needs to be struck between tradition (history) and innovation, including competition structures (e.g. the positioning of ITF's Davis Cup), competition formats (e.g. Rugby 7s, FIBA's 3x3 basketball), and scoring system changes to create a greater number of high intensity exciting moments (e.g. ITTF for table tennis). However, different sports have demonstrated highly divergent degrees of willingness to experiment with traditional rules and structures.

Overall, contributors believe the “winners” of tomorrow will be those that innovate and evolve their competition structures and formats, leverage the lifestyle appeal of athletes, ensure a rich and immersive media experience and offer plenty of opportunity for engagement through social media.

“There are misunderstandings around the concept of digital transformation. The big mistake is this: digital transformation is not about embracing digital tools. We all have laptops and smart phones, we use 4G and data services, but this has nothing to do with digital transformation.

Digital transformation, at an organisational level, is about velocity, about early decision making, about empowering people to test things and learning from mistakes.

This is how the major digital technology disruptors of our world operate, and these are principles which are very difficult to digest for the sports administration community. But digital transformation is really understanding the importance of embracing disruption, before being disrupted, through empowering people, especially younger people, to take ownership of things. This goes against the way most of our sports are structured. And I think that sometimes it will be easier to see meaningful and effective change in smaller IFs where there is less cultural resistance.

Nevertheless, I can already see some International Federations, including what we might call traditional and even elitist sports, transforming by embracing the opportunities of technology. I think this example needs to be followed by all Federations. Even the strongest and more traditional sports need to understand the realities very, very well.”

Yiannis Exarchos – CEO, Olympic Broadcasting Services

ii. Digital transformation of media

Our contributors were of the view that “live broadcast”, whether traditional or digital, will continue to play a significant role in most sports’ commercial strategies in the coming years, particularly in new and emerging markets. Live events with enough riding on the end result seem to be the only way to guarantee “eyeballs” and engagement and are key to the sports revenue model as we know it today.

That said, the way fans consume and experience sports is undergoing widespread change. While traditional viewing figures are in decline in most geographies, particularly Europe and North America, this does not mean that fans are consuming less sports content. Rather, they are doing so in different formats and through a broader array of platforms.

Viewers now expect flexible viewing options and are increasingly likely to use over-the-top (OTT)/digital and social channels to keep up-to-date. Indeed, close to 765 million people used an OTT subscription at least once per month in 2018 (source: eMarketer), a market that is now estimated by PwC to be worth USD 45.4 billion.

This has increased the overall competitiveness of the market, making it more challenging for media companies to refinance rights and drive profitability of sports content across the board.

In light of this ongoing platform shift, broadcasters, rights holders, brands and IFs need to create an unprecedented amount of content that is tailored to each of the platforms relevant to their respective fan bases. Mention must also be made of the rise of direct-to-consumer (D2C) solutions, where rights owners will increasingly have a strong commercial interest in establishing their own platforms.

With seven billion people worldwide predicted to have access to high-speed internet by 2020, IFs have a great opportunity to globalise and monetise at vast scale. Furthermore, they will be able to collect valuable data by interacting directly with their audiences. As advertising spend migrates from traditional television to online, IFs that can build direct relationships with a global fan base will be highly sought after by brands, sponsors and other commercial entities.

D2C solutions require significant investment and expertise and need time and experimentation to perfect. Partnering with experienced technology providers and content creators has proven to be a logical way forward for most IFs. An example of a successful such partnership is that of the International Tennis Federation (ITF) and Sportradar, which since 2012 has been the ITF's official data rights partner for the ITF Pro Circuit, Davis Cup and Fed Cup. The company developed the ITF Media Platform, giving the ITF the opportunity to provide live coverage of over 60,000 matches D2C per year. In addition to strengthening the ITF's commercial propositions, Sportradar claims that the collection and processing of the ITF's official data has also helped to support the Federation's internal integrity processes to counter match-fixing.

Beyond D2C, IFs can also use mainstream social networks to expand their fan bases. By reaching new audiences and live-streaming their content for free, IFs can focus on building the communities that are ripe for engagement over the long term and on honing their understanding of the economic models that can emerge around these communities.

Our contributors view the development of a strong free content strategy as becoming more and more important. TV rights budgets are increasingly consolidated among the top rights packages in a market focused on the biggest sports. This is clearly squeezing smaller IFs.

In such a climate, smaller IFs and properties need to consider the alternative channels that are available to them. By way of example, Facebook has signed an agreement with the World Surfing League (WSF) to live-stream all of their events exclusively. The deal includes a combination of money and ad credits that can be used by WSF to target its audience through an effective use of commercial content. This enables it not only to reach new audiences but also to open up new sources of revenue by learning about those audiences – who they are, how they behave online and why – all of which is highly relevant information from a commercial standpoint.

It is this last aspect that is most important for sports to address: the “why” behind their audiences’ consumption behaviour. The contributors to this

research believe sports properties have to be more effective in capturing and understanding data beyond just clicks and page views. Knowing that a fan has taken an action, such as watching or sharing a video, is one thing; understanding the motivations behind that behaviour is quite another. Deepening this understanding will inform what kind of content speaks to fans, allowing sports properties to alter their content strategies for maximum impact.

In summary, innovation does not spring from a defensive mind-set. IFs must be open to a new way of pushing out their content that prioritises learning through experimentation. Crucially, this requires them to accept the possibility of failure as they refine their approach.

iii. Evolution of sponsorship

A number of our contributors underlined the extent to which sport sponsorship models are also undergoing a deep transformation. Most sponsors are no longer satisfied with providing financing to rights-holders merely in exchange for exposure on official perimeter boards or logos on uniforms. They are now looking to engage with specific target audiences in specific territories. This requires close collaboration between sponsors and properties and increasingly strong analytics capabilities in order to understand what makes their consumers really “tick”.

Without a demonstrable case that a return on investment (ROI) can be achieved, many sponsors are just not willing to part with their cash. The onus is therefore on the sports properties to have a compelling offering in order to achieve this.

In recent times, the number of consumption channels and sectors looking to market themselves with the help of sports content has increased dramatically. This is a double-edged sword. On one hand, this has led to an increase in the sponsorship opportunities a sports property can offer, while on the other, and despite overall growth, the sponsorship landscape has become more fragmented, making it difficult for any individual sponsor to stand out in the eyes of consumers.

A key success factor here is the closeness of the partnership sponsors are able to forge with the

properties that they sponsor. In a world where media and sponsorship are converging, success or failure can be determined by the extent to which these partnerships can deliver content that is tailored, and therefore relevant, to their respective (often overlapping) audiences.

Ultimately, a close collaboration is more likely to lead to a more sophisticated interaction with both parties' end consumers, creating win-win scenarios in terms of monetisation. In the attention economy, therefore, everyone must accept that they are in the content game.

In this game, personalisation is everything. Key trends in this space include virtual advertising as well as virtual and augmented reality (VR and AR), increased consumer targeting and an enhanced fan experience, all of which will be extremely valuable parameters going forward. Investments in these areas and the integration of new content will be required to keep up the pace in a fast changing environment.

iv. Esports as a means to engage younger fans

Among the 40 sports disciplines on show at the 2018 Asian Games, one stood out: Esports. For some, this represented a watershed moment in the mainstream acceptance of Esports and mobile gaming as a competitive sporting discipline.

Esports has now reached a tipping point and is fast becoming a significant industry in its own right. This growth has been driven by gaming communities and their use of social media and live streaming, which is growing 15% year-on-year and expected to hit 165 million monthly viewers by 2020. This has contributed to Esports' path towards becoming a global industry experiencing double-digit growth for a number of years, a trajectory that is expected to continue for some time, even as the industry matures. Research firm Newzoo predicts that the Esports economy, which was estimated to have a 2018 value of USD 905.6 million, will grow a further 50% by 2020.

Gaming is now the biggest media vertical and Esports should be taken seriously, if not for its physical demands, then at least for its widespread appeal, requirement of technical skill and fierce competition.

Such is the popularity of Esports in Asia that the best e-gamers are gaining the social status that was traditionally afforded to athletes. The cultural acceptance of Esports in the west is also changing, as demonstrated by the growth of collegiate e-gaming competitions in the US and the increased prominence of events such as ESL Extreme Masters.

Traditional sports have a lot to learn from Esports, particularly in terms of engaging younger fans. According to some of our contributors, in 20 years sports will regret that they did not take more radical action to appeal to the millennial generation and even younger consumers. One of the gravest threats to all sports is that their audiences are ageing and not being refreshed. Indeed, the average age of sports viewers (at least on traditional television) in the US continues to increase.

As for the possibility of Esports as an Olympic sport, it has been a recent topic of discussion.

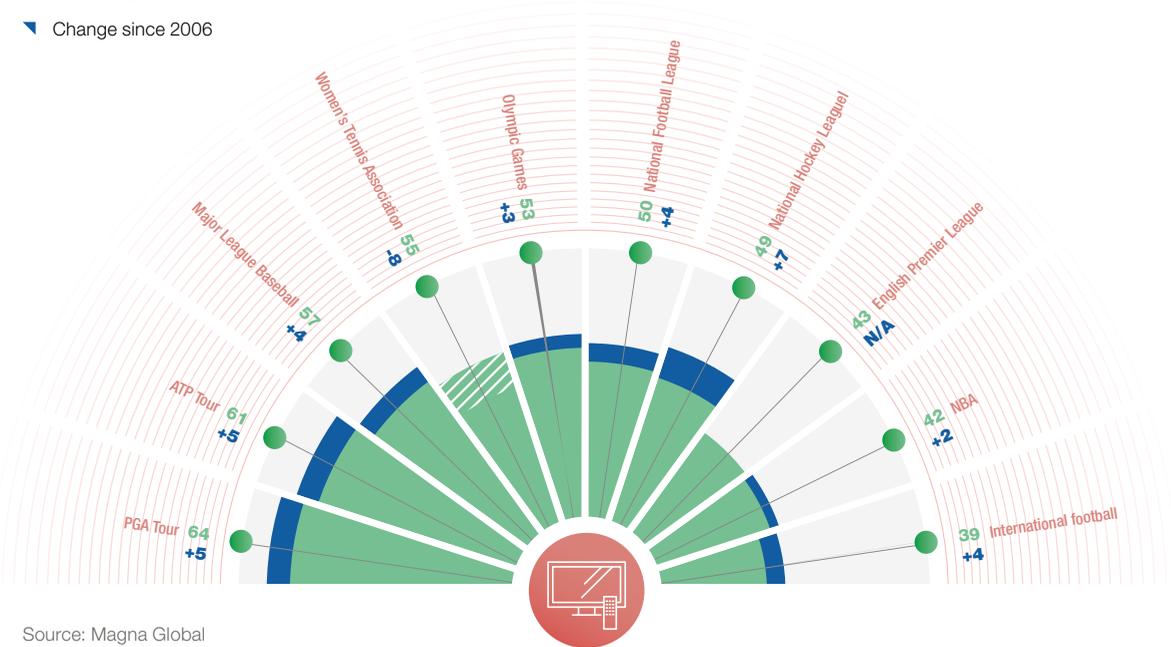
IOC President, Thomas Bach, has made any consideration of the inclusion of Esports in the Olympic programme conditional on not "promoting violence and discrimination" and has highlighted the risk of changing popularity in focusing on any one game.

The debate often tends to veer into a consideration of which party needs the other more: does Esports need Olympic recognition to reach mainstream appeal, or do the Olympic Games need to include Esports in order to engage a younger audience?

In a recent survey of sport industry leaders conducted by PwC, the vast majority of respondents (83.7%) believed Esports should not (yet) be included as part of the Olympic Games. The reasoning behind this view is split between those who think Esports should develop independently (29%), those who do not see Esports as "sport" (28%) and those who think Esports needs a governing body before it can aspire to be an Olympic sport (26.7%).

Figure 9: Evolution in viewership demographics for top sports properties from 2006 to 2016

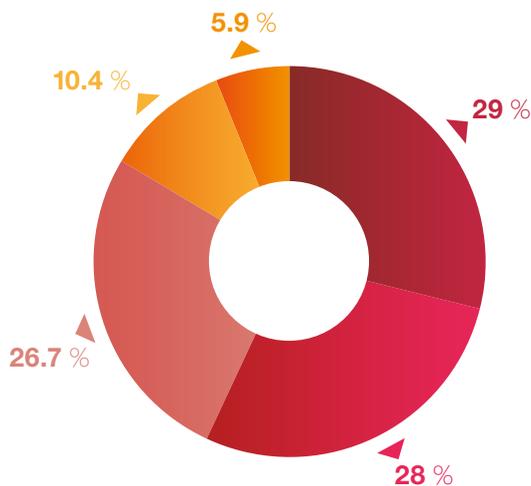
- Median age of TV viewers in 2016
- Change since 2006



Source: Magna Global



Figure 10: Should Esports be included in the Olympic Games?



Percentage of respondents, only one choice possible

- ▼ No, because Esports should develop independently
 ▼ Yes, Esports should be part of the Olympics as soon as possible
- ▼ No, because Esports does not qualify as "sport"
 ▼ Don't know/abstain
- ▼ Not yet, Esports first needs a recognised governing body

Source: PwC Analysis, N = 404

World Sailing has been a pioneering IF in the Esports space holding the first eSailing World Championships throughout 2018 in partnership with Virtual Regatta, a mobile games developer specialising in virtual sailing.

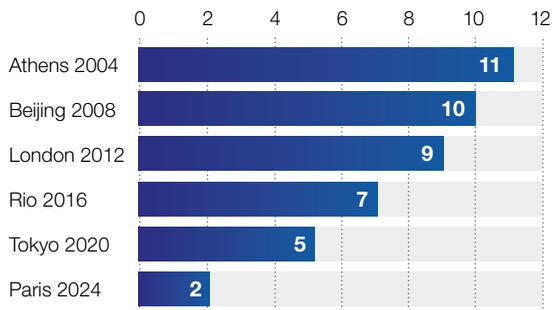
According to Philippe Guigné, Virtual Regatta Founder and CEO, "the eSailing World Championship is probably one of the most ambitious and innovative projects in the world between a Federation and a gaming company. Esports is opening a new audience to our sport as well as allowing sailors to practice their favourite sport everywhere at any time."

Ultimately, sports need to draw more (and ideally younger) people into their funnel, and Esports may be a great entertainment format for a few appropriate sports to do just that.

c. Staging mega-events

The sheer complexity of organising multi-sport mega-events is a challenge in and of itself. In times of increased scrutiny of public spending, the rationale for hosting and funding mega-events must be sufficiently compelling (and well communicated) to garner popular support. The Olympic Games, arguably the most complex of all mega-events, is of course no exception. The Games are large and perceived as costly for the taxpayer and disruptive for the hosts, involving a record 33 IFs for Tokyo 2020 and more than 11,000 athletes. The series of referenda rejecting bids to stage the Winter Olympic Games illustrates the challenges highlighted by a commensurate reduction in the number of bids in recent times.

Figure 11: Number of bids to host the Summer Olympic Games



Source: BBC



While the Games are not seen as in any way under imminent threat of obsolescence, the IOC has been pushed out of its comfort zone. From an ageing viewership and an apparent decline in linear TV ratings in 2016, to doping scandals and a limited number of candidates putting themselves forward as potential hosts, the IOC has had its fair share of challenges in recent times.

There is a clear need for the Olympic Games to resonate with people between Games. The immediacy of modern life is not well-aligned with a massive sporting competition that happens once every four years. There is potential for a transformational partnership between the IOC and IFs that maintains consumer engagement in Olympic sport throughout the cycle.

According to our contributors, the ultimate metrics of success for the Olympic Games are that they remain popular among fans and aspirational for athletes. While the IOC could almost take these two success metrics for granted in the past, this is no longer automatically the case. With alternative entertainment options aplenty and a number of competing single and multi-sport events gaining traction, the IOC knows it must stay “on its toes”. Ensuring that the best athletes compete in the Games will be a major challenge for the IOC as there are increasing pressures on athletes to allocate time from their competition schedules to other events. These top athletes with a global profile from sports like basketball, ice-hockey, tennis, athletics and swimming etc., drive worldwide exposure for the Games as a whole.

At times, Rio 2016 was portrayed in the media as near collapse due to a combination of complexity and mismanagement. This was exacerbated by the global recession impacting the Brazilian economy. It has also raised the question of the extent to which the IOC should directly intervene in the management of the Games. In some areas, such as broadcasting and technology, it has or is looking at becoming more hands on. In others, it is notoriously hands off, and Rio 2016 was a something of a wake-up call as to the risks that this entails.

Beyond scale, operational and appeal challenges, the need for good governance and ethical standards around mega-events is also in the spotlight. The business world is now being held to a higher standard of professional accountability, and the public expects sports to operate to at least as high a standard as the business community, if not higher.

From a sponsorship perspective, the value proposition of the Olympic Games is still as strong as ever. However, sponsors are increasingly under pressure to demonstrate returns on their investments, which requires more leadership from sponsors to make the Olympic Games work for them. It is no longer just a case of placing the Olympic Rings on a product and labelling the brand as an official sponsor of the Games. Sponsors now require much more professional levels of support from the IOC and organising committees in order to develop effective marketing activation programmes.



A future for multi-sport Mega Events

When the 2016 Games were awarded to Rio de Janeiro in 2009, seven years ahead of those Games, economic growth in the BRICS countries was accelerating. Although large parts of the world were already impacted by the financial crisis in the late 2000s, few people anticipated that this would spread to the likes of Brazil. Largely as a consequence of these difficulties, the Olympic Games environment changed dramatically in the preparation and planning years leading up to Rio 2016.

From a global TV and social media perspective, the Games were delivered very successfully, with overall record consumption figures. However, the ensuing corruption scandals and lack of finance available to maintain the sports venues constructed has brought the legacy of the Games into question as for previous editions.

More recently, Hamburg (following a referendum), Rome and Budapest all withdrew from the race to host the 2024 summer Olympics before the IOC hosting decision in September 2017, leaving only

Los Angeles and Paris to compete. The IOC's decision to award two editions of the Games for 2024 and 2028 buys valuable time for a rethink on the future bidding process, Games delivery, reducing Games costs and indeed the scope, scale and format of the Games themselves. The decision to award two Games simultaneously has also been vindicated by the fact that it has created a waiting list of candidates to host the Summer Games in 2032, thus ensuring the IOC's immediate financial health through the success of the next three summer Games.

Nevertheless, the new, perhaps "populist" reality is that even if federal, provincial and local governments are aligned with business and a Games bidding committee for any given candidate city, the local population now seem more reluctant to pay for, and more suspicious of establishment motives for hosting, the Games.

Following the massive global consumption of Rio 2016, the prevailing view seems to be that everybody wants to watch the Games, but nobody wants to organise or pay for them anymore. This has pushed the IOC into elaborating "The New Norm" concept, adding to the earlier introduction of its "Agenda 2020", a set of 118 reforms that re-imagines how the Olympic Games are delivered.

The concept's aim is to reduce the costs of the Games across the board significantly, thereby making them more attractive to potential bidding cities. However, there seems to be a reluctance to accept the success of the measures being implemented until they have been tried and tested at one or two editions of the Games.

The winter Games are facing the same difficulties in terms of costs, but these are compounded by

the environmental challenges presented by winter sports. Indeed, a series of recent reports have painted a bleak picture.

A January 2018 article in *The Economist* pointed out that greenhouse gas emissions are more pronounced in the Alps than average, where a rise of 2°C is common. In addition, the OECD projected back in 2006 that 40% of 666 alpine ski resorts would no longer be able to operate a 100-day ski season if temperatures rose a further 2°C and 70% could disappear if the rise were to be of 4°C. In terms of hosting winter sports, a recent study concluded that only 13 of the 21 former hosts look certain to be able to host winter sports in 2050.

Snow-making and "snow-farming", which were prevalent in Pyeongchang for the 2018 Games and will be again at Beijing 2022, aim to offset these problems and are fine for the majority of skiers who use machine-groomed runs. However, environmentalists highlight water and energy wastage a poor use of scarce resources.

The above indicators point to an uncertain future, both for the summer and winter Games. While the IOC is not alone in facing problems for multi-sport events (e.g. Commonwealth Games Federation re-awarded its 2022 Games after Durban failed to meet early financial commitments), it will have to continue to be proactive in rethinking the Games if it is to remain a viable proposition in the mid- to long-term.

Although making the Games interesting for potential hosts, global fans and viewers, sponsors and broadcasters, ultimately the future of the Games will depend on the strength of the IOC's stakeholders, the IFs and the major NOCs, as well as the participation of the best athletes.

d. Athlete autonomy

Athletes are starting to act more independently and autonomously, both individually and in groups. At the moment, athlete participation in the Games is defined through their NF/IF structures and systems. Already today, however, athletes are commissioning their own performance entourages and demanding their own terms of participation in sports competitions, a development that is likely to have significant knock-on effects. On the political front, emerging athlete groups are campaigning for a greater say in the decision-making processes that impact them. At the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA), this struggle for greater representation has attracted much recent media attention as athletes, principally from Western Europe and North America, have voiced their opinions regarding the situation of Russia and its athletes following the doping scandal at the Sochi 2014 winter Games.

In such an environment, where athletes have more direct access to fans than ever before, it is logical that more of them are starting to ask for a larger piece of the pie. While the recent moves of the likes of Ronaldo to Juventus F.C. and LeBron James to the LA Lakers demonstrate just how economically impactful athletes can be, the power shift in favour of athletes is not limited to the elite few. In general, athletes are becoming more commercially driven. As soon as they have a sufficient group of engaged fans following them, they can begin to influence (and at times dictate) terms to a greater extent.

In a world where OTT is growing so significantly, athletes may own better and richer channels of distribution than some conventional broadcasters. In such a model, athletes play the role of rights owners and even broadcasters, thereby disintermediating a relationship what has been the key source of revenue to sports properties along with sponsorship fees.

In parallel, more one-off, head-to-head events will emerge, both across sports disciplines and within, such as golf's USD 9-million "The Match" between Tiger Woods and Phil Mickelson in November 2018, and the so-called "Money Fight" between Floyd Mayweather Jr. and Connor McGregor in August 2017. These events were shown on pay-per-view via major cable and satellite providers and on subscription platforms.

As the commercial value of athletes grows, so does the influence they wield. In certain instances, this trend may well redefine the economic model underpinning the commercialisation of some sports. Watch this space.

e. Private investment and public sector involvement in sports

Governing bodies have not always fulfilled their roles of effectively governing and administering their sports. For example, some IFs have struggled to drive an appropriate share of revenue and profile to their top athletes, while certain NFs have had difficulties growing grassroots participation. Where IFs and NFs do not assert themselves, business may well sweep in and capitalise on missed opportunities, or the public sector may feel the need to make up for ineffective governance.

In light of this ongoing possibility, an IF has to think like a business. A protectionist approach is not going to cut it and IFs can ill-afford to rest on their laurels while claiming a historical right to govern a sport. This can always be questioned and their entitlement must be earned on an ongoing basis in the face of commercial and political encroachment.

Public authorities, for their part, are well-aware of this tension and are wary of its impact on the future of sports development. These concerns are in turn influencing their decisions about which competitions to bid to host, at times rationalising one-off hosting fees for major events organised by IFs with the expectation that these funds will be reinvested into the sport(s) the IFs govern. At grassroots level there are indications of a trend to engage commercial entities to deliver increased participation as an alternative to funding NFs to fulfil the same objective, a policy which has not been particularly successful in the past.

“*If NFs and IFs don't assert themselves then business will naturally move in. They have to think more like businesses. A protectionist approach is not going to provide a solution. Federations cannot rely on a historical entitlement to regulate sport simply because they have a wider social objective. Their leadership position has to be earned in the face of commercial challenge.***”**

Simon Morton – COO, UK Sport

With the proliferation and growth of privately owned competitions that are either not at all or, at best, loosely affiliated to IFs, governing bodies need to decide on their strategies. Are they going to compete against these promoters or are they going to focus on ensuring that their top athletes are incentivised to stay within their structures? Either way, if an Olympic IF loses control of its Olympic qualification pathway, its competitions become less attractive to athletes, potential host nations and cities. This indicates a need for IFs to be better integrated and more collaborative with their national bodies, particularly in countries where those national bodies are well financed and politically strong.

Public authorities, which often find themselves in a polarised sporting event landscape, also need to make up their minds: take big risks on smaller or newer sports competitions, or play it safe with established top-tier sporting events. Despite the growth in the supply of big sporting events (from 90 in 1970 to 8,400 in the 2013 - 2016 Olympic quadrennial as mentioned previously), the market for them remains immature. This is both on the “buy” and on the “sell” side: there is no settled price structure, and buyers cannot clearly articulate the costs and benefits of hosting, sometimes due to a lack of transparency on such matters from previous hosts.

Related to this issue is the lack of a single recognised methodology for such assessments, although attempts are under way to address this through initiatives such as the Global Sports Impact (GSI) study launched by Sportcal.

There is a trend for public authorities, cities and national governing bodies to conduct feasibility studies to evaluate developing their own sporting events. In many cases, this is in reaction to a number of IF events that are considered to be relatively expensive, pass on too much risk to the local organiser and where there is little domestic control and shared ownership.

There are recent examples of sports events with growth potential organised independently of the IF. If such an event succeeds, an IF could lose control of a major global competition in a matter of years. Much of the competition’s success depends on the creator’s ability to brand, market, monetise and capture the public’s imagination with world-leading stars. A tall order, but not impossible.

In such a scenario, where an IF’s role is limited and technical expertise can be bought on the open market, IFs may well be presented with a “beat them or join them” dilemma.

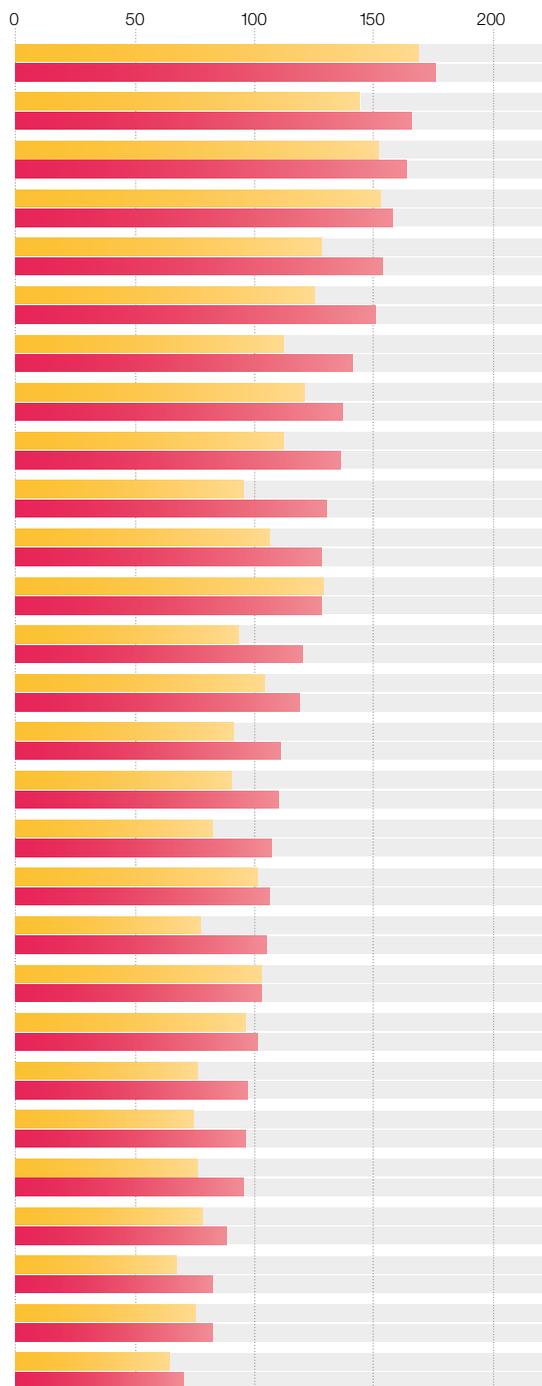
In general, public authorities are concerned that certain Federations, at the national and international level, have proved to be ineffective and unable to take the big decisions that are required for their sports to move forward. As a result, governments are feeling an increased responsibility to step in. They are getting closer to sport by using the levers they control, such as funding, to influence behaviour and affect change. They are accountable to the taxpayer and believe that they must do what they can to improve sport to ensure that public money is spent wisely.

f. Governance

The opportunities resulting from the exponential commercial growth of sports have led to questions being asked which challenge the established role of IFs and sports governing bodies in general, and the extent to which they are seen as fit to govern sports on a global scale. This is especially the case in view of a number of high-profile corruption and doping scandals involving individuals linked to governing bodies of sport.

This led ASOIF to introduce a governance assessment and support tool for its members at the beginning of 2017, which reported initially annually and now biannually on the state of governance within its member IFs. This assessment was based on a detailed assisted self-assessment questionnaire covering 50 governance criteria. The responses were then moderated by an independent expert entity. The ASOIF Governance Assessment was endorsed by the Council of Europe’s Conference of Ministers responsible for Sport at its meeting in November 2016. It has highlighted the importance of good governance to the IFs and has focused minds on the need for constant review and improvement in this area.

Figure 12: ASOIF member IF governance ranking (anonimised)



▾ Moderated 2017 ▾ Moderated 2018
 Source: ASOIF

At the same time, public spending has increasingly come under scrutiny, particularly with regard to sport, while business interests are encroaching on IFs' accepted areas of responsibility, for example in the organisation of sporting events. As such, the pyramidal structure and specificity of sport described in section 4(b) of this report are being challenged.

Public authorities have sought to regulate certain aspects of the sports sector by applying national and regional legislation often designed to address employment or competition law matters more generally and therefore at times of questionable application to sport. Examples of this have been the rejection of FIFA's proposed "6+5" rule, whereby clubs would have had to field at least six players eligible to play for the national team of the country of the club, and the European Commission's recent decision that ISU rules imposing penalties on athletes participating in competitions not sanctioned by the ISU that were deemed to be in breach of EU anti-trust law.

The bottom line is that unless the governing bodies of sport can live up to the challenge of self-regulation and gain recognition and acceptance for their role, the threat of excessive intervention from public authorities will remain.

g. Integrity of Sport

Closely linked to the need to demonstrate the highest levels of governance is the essential role of the IFs in protecting the integrity of their sports. This role includes the fight against doping in their sports, anti-corruption, such as illegal betting and match-fixing, and athlete welfare. Although IFs must play a central and coordinating role here, they often cannot address these matters in isolation. IFs work in a cross-border global environment, national legislation cannot. This highlights the need for a much closer collaboration between the international sports governing bodies and the public and legislative authorities and in cases related to the betting and gaming industry, commercial entities as well.

7. Vision of the Future of Sports: 2019-2040 (“Phase 4”)

a. Vision of the future (fast-forward 20 years)

i. IFs/governing bodies of tomorrow

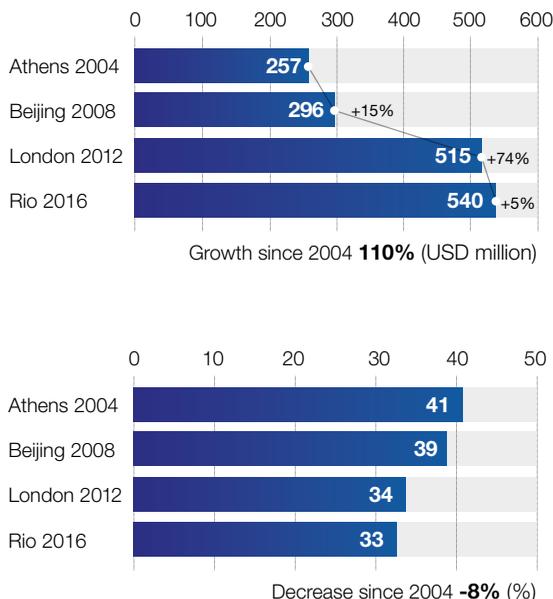
The traditional role of an IF is to govern the rules and regulations of its sport and oversee its global development in the broadest terms (i.e. determining where and when competitions are held and investing any excess revenues from its own events and properties on development of its sport through, for example, the training of athletes, judges and coaches – the so-called ‘solidarity’ mechanism).

In the 20th century, IFs began to establish their own competitions, with the most successful generating significant revenues. However, the rapidly changing social, technological and commercial landscape has enabled private business to surpass IFs in certain instances in terms of their ability to exploit sporting properties commercially. Our contributors predict

that this trend will continue in the next 20 years, with a rapid growth in new sporting formats and leagues created by private entities. IFs will be forced to re-evaluate their role and strategies in favour of partnering and collaborating with the private sector. They will also need to change the way in which they interact with sponsors and governments, from transactional relationships to collaborative partnerships that allow all parties to derive greater benefit.

In terms of the Summer Olympic Games, around half of the IFs may be said to have a significant reliance on IOC revenues, that is more than 25% of their revenues coming from their Games revenue share in any four-year cycle, with more than a third relying on Games revenue share for over 45% of their income. While this reliance is steadily declining overall (from an approximate average dependency of 45% at the time of the Sydney 2000 Games, to around 32% following those of Rio 2016), the bottom third would be ill-advised to let this situation linger.

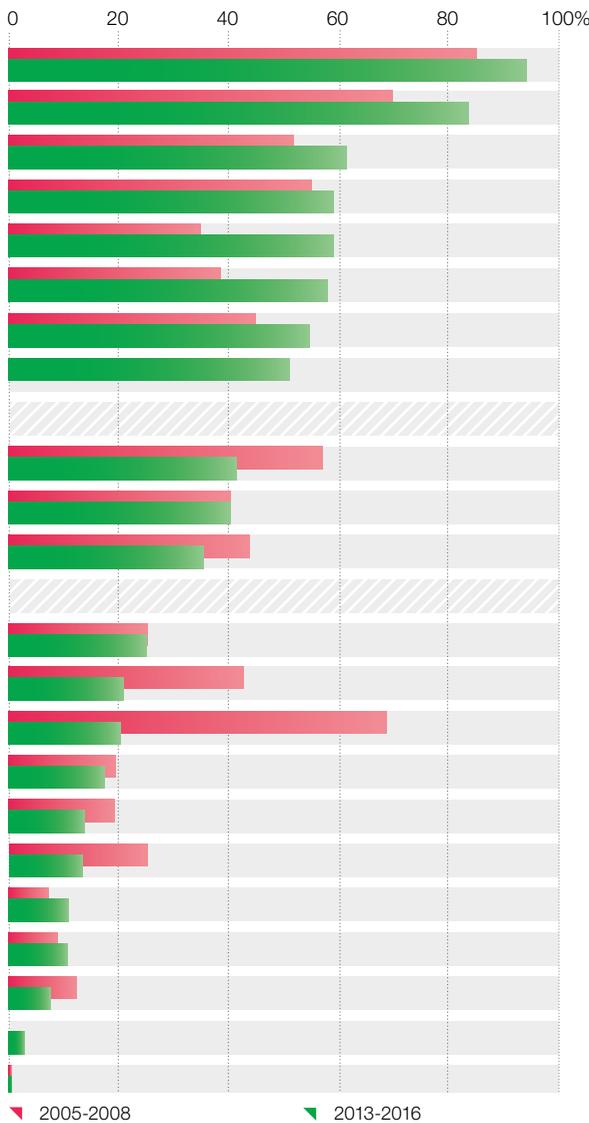
Figure 13: ASOIF IF dependence on Olympic Revenues (collective evolution)



Source: ASOIF



Figure 14: ASOIF members' dependence on Olympic Revenues (anonimised) individual status



Source: ASOIF

Despite their relative lack of financial resources, a number of these IFs are being assertive in defining a clear vision as to where they would like to take their respective sports. Crucially, they are also asking themselves what concrete products and propositions they need to develop in order to adjust their business models and reduce this reliance on Olympic revenues, which may no longer increase as rapidly as in the past.

Some of the key areas raised by our contributors for IF consideration include:

- ▼ The use of data and technology to make their sports a more interesting broadcast product
- ▼ The use of digital channels to drive up interest in their sports (including having an OTT strategy)
- ▼ Taking greater ownership of their core assets in order to shape them in a way that is best aligned with the long-term interest of their sport

Relevant across all of the above areas is the need to embrace digital in earnest. This goes way beyond simply introducing digital tools. It is about digitally transforming the business models and organisational design of IFs. It is about being proactive, accelerating decision-making and empowering people to experiment with ideas and learn from their mistakes. It is about disrupting your own organisation before external forces disrupt it instead.

As one contributor told us, having the right culture in place is crucial in this regard, as “culture eats strategy for breakfast”. Few people disagree that IFs need to change to remain relevant, but implementation tends to be a greater challenge largely due to the success of many IFs to date. While some IFs are already changing, arguably all of them need to follow suit as the world is changing at a faster rate than many of us realise.

IFs cannot wait until their Olympic revenue or its growth is threatened. Olympic status is no longer indicative of popularity, with numerous non-Olympic sports-based offerings gaining traction such as Esports and Parkour. Too many IFs have proven to be reactive, only innovating in response to the threat of Olympic expulsion. For obvious reasons, this can no longer be an effective strategy for sports that need to assert their relevance in modern society.

Overall, IFs have to develop a more proactive, creative and commercially driven mind-set. Thankfully, they are in a unique position to exploit the various opportunities, the direct or indirect benefits of which can be put to good use to further the development of their sports.

ii. Events of tomorrow

As mentioned in sections 3(a) and 5(d), the number of sporting events has grown exponentially in the past 40+ years due to what has been an insatiable global demand for them. That said, this growth has

somewhat slowed over the past few years, making it reasonable to speculate that the global market for sporting events is likely to experience a degree of saturation between now and 2040.

Furthermore, in light of the increased need to demonstrate ROI across all stakeholders, our contributors expect that today's sporting event model will have to change. In broader terms, sporting events will no longer simply entail a transactional relationship between organisers, broadcasters, sponsors, private enterprise and host cities. Rather, true partnerships will need to be formed among stakeholders, which will entail closer collaboration and greater risk sharing.

An early prototype of such an event may have been the combined 2018 European Championships in Berlin and Glasgow, where the European Broadcast Union, backed by 40 of its member broadcasters, teamed up with seven European sports federations (athletics, aquatics, rowing, triathlon, cycling, golf and gymnastics) in order to establish a new event that exceeded expectation in terms of viewing figures.

These combined European Championships were run in full collaboration with the traditional structures of the Sports Movement but at a fraction of the cost of larger multi-sport mega-events.

Overall, contributors predicted that the key to the success of future events is their ability to understand and cater to fans, both on site and remotely through the broadcast product. In both scenarios, consumers have more choice of alternative entertainment formats than ever before. In order to maintain a good share of consumers' collective wallet, and stave off the threat of other (sporting) events stealing the show, IFs will need to keep on innovating in terms of the experience they offer fans and the way they partner to deliver events.

iii. Athletes of tomorrow

As mentioned in section 6(c), athletes with sufficient following are increasingly gaining power in today's disintermediated media landscape. A recurring theme among contributors was the lack of one global body representing their interests, which has so far largely excluded them from global representation and decision-making. As athletes continue to gain influence in the coming 20 years, there will be a need for, and expectation that, such bodies merge. In football, for example, FIFPro is largely global and may become an increasingly relevant broker in the governance of the world's biggest sport. Another recent development

has been the establishment of an independent (funded) athletes' union in Germany. Along with the IOC Athletes Commission and the WADA Athletes Commission, Athletes Germany, as it is called, has been vocal on anti-doping matters and is campaigning for a greater say.

The more powerful, influential athlete of tomorrow will also need greater incentives to commit to compete in established events. These may take a number of forms: prize money, sponsorship bonuses, appearance payments or event ranking points. Events will increasingly compete for elite athletes' participation based on a mix of these elements.

Further down the pyramid, technologies such as the Blockchain may offer possibilities for athletes from a number of perspectives. For example, decentralised and secure crowd funding through the Blockchain will make it possible for a growing number of athletes to receive much needed funding. In the coming 20 years, athletes are likely to be able to "tokenise" their careers, raising funds from people who are willing to invest with the potential of a return should any given career develop positively through the ranks of professional sport. Another interesting use of the Blockchain in sport is the protection of image rights, as piloted by former Formula One champion Fernando Alonso through Wenn Digital's Blockchain-secured platform KodakOne.

iv. Future of media consumption

From 1998 to 2018, sports revenues flowed predominantly from linear television. From 2019 to 2040 the shift towards streaming services will continue through the acquisition of sports rights by technology giants such as Amazon, Facebook, Alibaba, Netflix and Tencent, who will increasingly bundle sports content into their existing subscription services. This bundling will also fuel doubts as to the future profitability of acquiring sports rights as a standalone proposition.

With regard to content distribution mix, having a cross-channel strategy will be crucial given the increasingly fragmented media environment in which sports properties operate. Most IFs outside of the top few would be well advised to limit their reliance on traditional broadcasting deals for the bulk of their non-Olympic revenues. The decline of linear TV viewing figures has resulted in greater broadcaster scrutiny of the rights they purchase. Many are limiting risk by acquiring premium sports rights only, shying away from sports with smaller audiences.

A trend towards “safe bets” has also emerged in the bidding decisions of public authorities, which are increasingly going for major established events at the expense of new competitions.

Our contributors believe that IFs should shift their commercial strategies towards using their own – as well as partnering with other – digital channels to create awareness of their sports, reach new audiences and create a data-driven value proposition for sponsors. With the advent of 5G, which was first used to broadcast a sporting event at Wembley Stadium in November 2018, content consumption is likely to grow exponentially, and sport will be no exception. It must therefore be a commercial priority for IFs to be well-placed to take advantage of this impending boom.

v. Future of sponsorship

The biggest challenge for IFs in the next 10 to 20 years is to attract new people to participate in and consume their sports. In order to do well in this regard, especially among the younger generation, IFs must adapt their strategies to how society is changing and in particular to how young people discover and consume content nowadays.

A good place to look for clues is how successful brands communicate with their audiences. To do so, they often use a new kind of media – so-called influencer media – to which sport lends itself well. In order to reach new audiences, IFs would be well advised to collaborate with such influencers, be they athletes, celebrities, bloggers or vloggers. Engaging with their often massive online following is simply too attractive a proposition to resist.

At the centre of all of this are the fans. Where a sponsor’s interests align with those of an IF in terms of fan demographics, win-win scenarios can ensue. The more successful an IF is at reaching and engaging fans, the more valuable its offering will be as a proposition for sponsors or partners. This invariably will entail securing resources (or teaming up with entities) that have strong analytics capabilities.

Indeed, being successful in this regard will improve an IF’s negotiating position, thereby allowing it to extract more from its sponsorship partnerships, both in terms of data and financial resources. The better an IF understands its value in terms of fan engagement, the better placed it is to associate itself with the right partners.

The alternative is to fall behind other rights holders who are better equipped to tackle the demands of modern marketing and distribution. In a world where marketers are much more sensitive about ROI, IFs will need to compete with “best-in-class” rights holders in terms of knowledge and talent in order to maintain the commercial value of their properties and continue to develop their sports.

b. What role for International Federations?

What should the role of IFs be within this disrupted sports landscape that we will experience over the coming 20 years? From the interviews conducted during this research, we found that the IFs’ strength is that they are widely accepted as the only bodies effectively capable of governing and administering their sports on a global basis crossing national and regional boundaries. Unless new challengers emerge, this is expected to remain the case going forward.

This applies in a number of areas. For starters, IFs are the only bodies able to provide a set of rules for competition that are globally adhered to with correspondingly consistent standards for refereeing, judging and umpiring in international sporting competitions.

IFs are also the best placed bodies to manage the worldwide competition calendar and establish and manage the world rankings for their sports. A key related advantage in this regard remains their ability to decide which competitions count towards Olympic qualification given the continued importance of the Games.

Furthermore, IFs are generally recognised and accepted as having the sole ability to stage the world championships and thus determine the world champions through their competition structures. This applies both for team and individual sports, and is an essential part of the pyramidal structure of global sport.

Protection of the integrity of sport is fundamental to its credibility. As soon as the audience believes the outcome of competitions is pre-determined by match-fixing or by other corrupt means, interest disappears. As the global governing bodies of their sports, IFs must ensure that integrity is maintained by providing a central coordination role across national boundaries in support of national police and legislative bodies.

8. Recommendations for a Well Governed Entrepreneurial IF

The picture that has emerged throughout the course of this research is that IFs must tend to two key strands with equal attention in order to remain relevant: governance and entrepreneurialism. Although in certain areas there are guidelines that directionally indicate established ways of doing things, how exactly an IF lives up to this two-tiered challenge will vary on a case-by-case basis.

Based on the many points raised by our contributors, we have devised the following ten specific recommendations that we deem useful for IFs to consider carefully:

Governance

1. IFs should establish and vigorously defend their right to establish the world ranking and their sole right to organise and manage the pathway for the world championships in their sports, as well as control and manage the qualification systems and competitions in their sport(s) at major multi-sport events including the Olympic Games.
2. IFs must earn, assert and maintain the right to govern their sports worldwide in an autonomous manner through establishing and upholding the highest governance standards. As part of the above, IFs must play a major role in the fight against doping in their sport(s) and protecting its/their integrity, particularly in relation to guaranteeing the impartiality and competence of officiating as well as the fight against match-fixing and other forms of corruption.
3. IFs must defend their role as the administrators of the global competition calendar for their sport(s) and put in place processes and mechanisms to protect



against breaches of anti-trust laws and conflict of interest involving events that they organise themselves as primary rights-holders.

4. IFs should regularly review their constitutions/ statutes to ensure they are compliant with the applicable national and regional law in the country that they are based, in addition to international law and standards, while respecting the relevant principles in the Olympic Charter.
5. IFs should strengthen their coordination roles with regard to the global development of their sports. This includes the development of enhanced solidarity mechanisms to ensure effective redistribution and investment of revenues, and the creation of stronger links between elite and grassroots levels of sport to boost participation.

Entrepreneurialism

1. IFs must utilise technological advancements, either in-house through direct-to-consumer content distribution, or by partnering with technology providers, digital platforms and online influencers, in order to gain direct access to, understand the consumption behaviour of, engage with and grow their global fan base.
2. IFs must harness the data they obtain from engaging with their fans/consumers in order to tailor their content and distribution strategy and to drive other business decisions.
3. IFs must remain open to innovating their competition and broadcast formats in order to ensure their content is attractive to both the modern and traditional fan and

“Two of the three major actors in the growing sports space, governments and sport governing bodies are, as institutions, appropriately considered and relatively slow to act. This means that the evolution of the roles of IFs and NFs will be slower than many might predict. Nevertheless, this evolution will most surely come including as a result of the impacts of the third major actor, business. We, therefore, face a rapid evolution rather than a revolution but there will be winners and losers”.

Craig McLatchey – Lagardère Sports and Entertainment

keeping up with the rapid pace of innovation in sports content distribution.

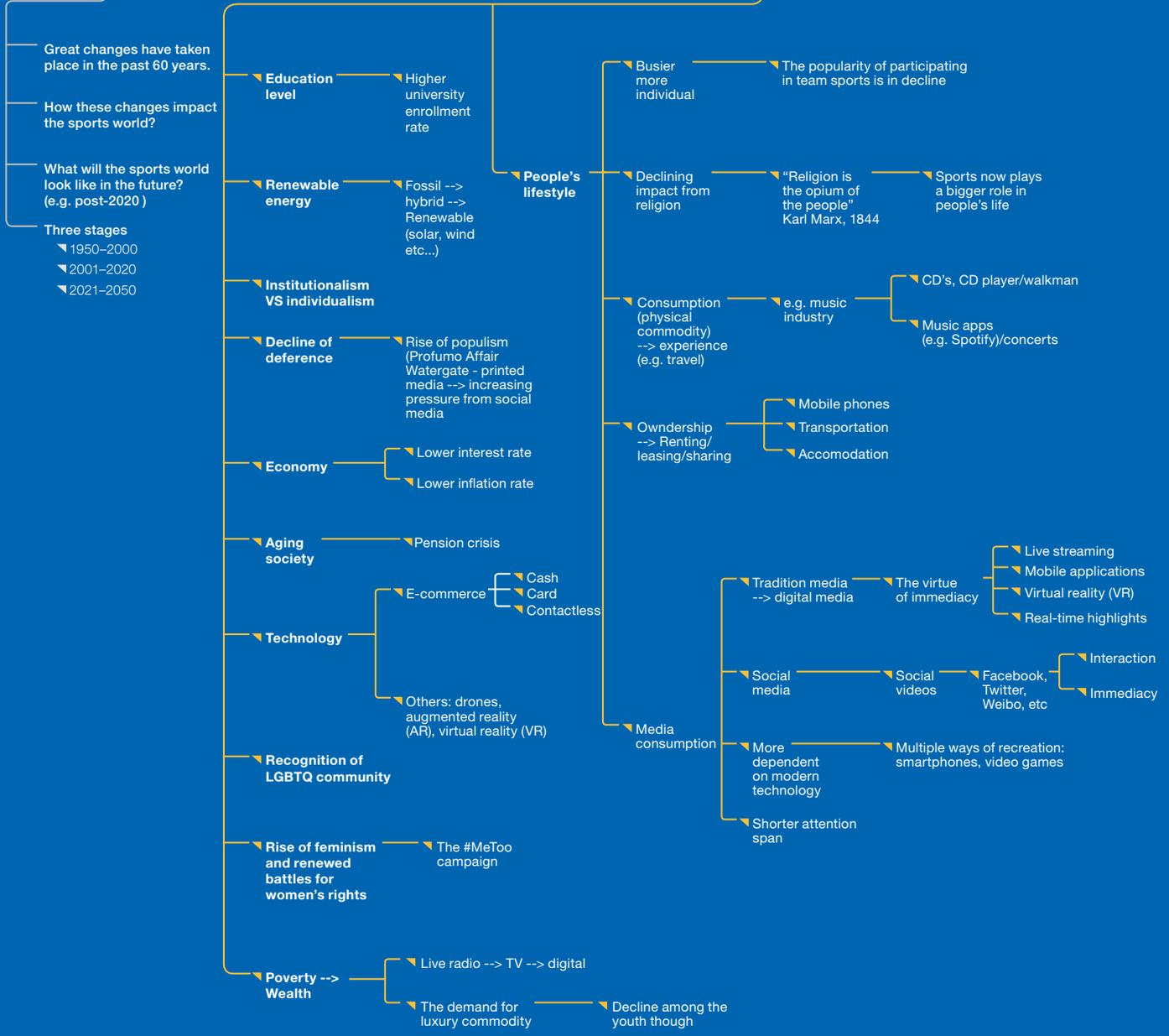
4. To the extent possible, IFs should invest resources in order to adapt their culture to one that embraces innovation, creativity, experimentation, “fast failure” and learning from mistakes. Crucial in this regard will be IFs ability to set forward a vision and mission that attracts the talent that is required to achieve true entrepreneurialism.
5. IFs should open themselves up to investment from risk-sharing, collaboration and partnership with both the private sector and the appropriate levels of government in order to maximise the commercial potential of their assets (competitions) and to optimise the benefits for all interested stakeholders.



Future of Global Sport – Mind Map

INTRODUCTION

CHANGES IN THE SOCIETY

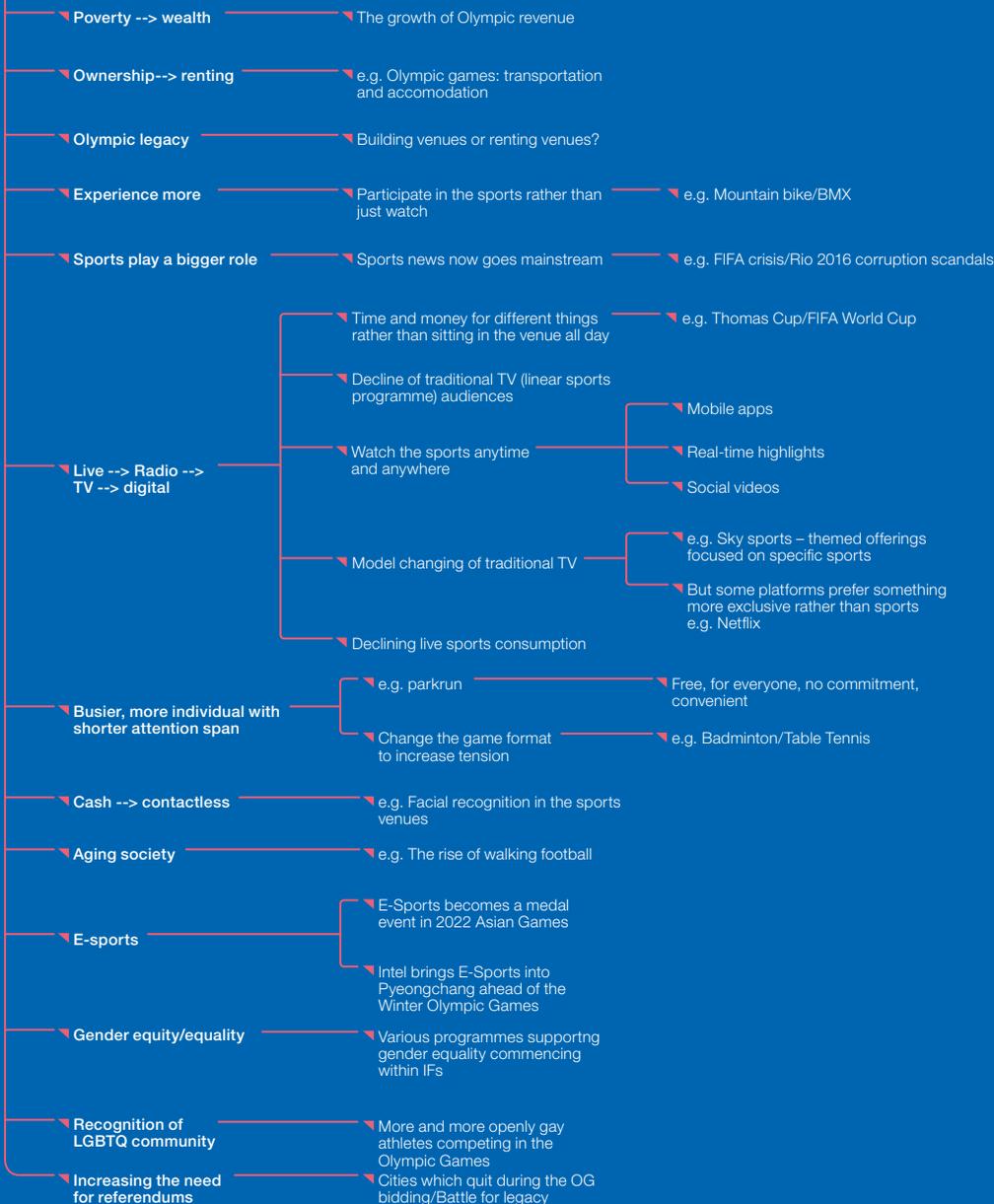


INFLUENCES ON THE SPORTS WORLD

CONCLUSION

RECOMMENDATION ON IFS AND IOC

- ▼ Conclusion for the past
- ▼ Prediction for the future



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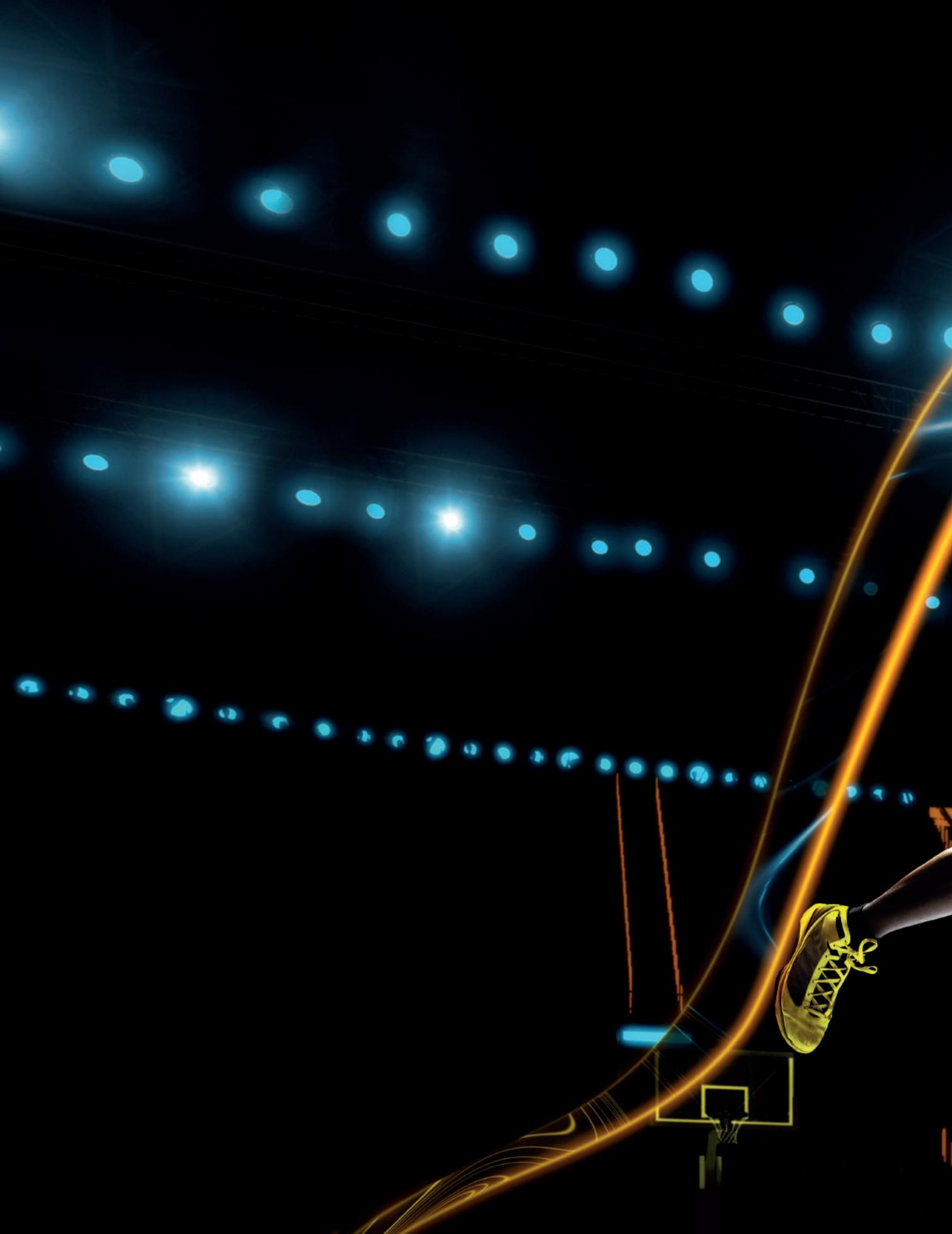
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WFDF Athletes' Commission (AC)

Congress Report 2019

OVERVIEW

The WFDF Athletes' Commission (AC) promotes open communication with, and feedback from, athletes and gives athletes a formal role in the decision making of WFDF.

The Athletes' Commission (AC) was re-formed in July 2018 following the election of 3 members (2 new, 1 returning) and the appointment of a new Chair. The AC now comprises 6 Elected Members, with 3 members in post until 2020 and 3 members in post until 2022.

To assist the process of gaining AC input on WFDF decision making the Board approved in early 2019 the assignment of AC members to WFDF Commissions. Consequently, the elected members of the AC are assigned to WFDF Commissions as follows:

| AC Member | Position | Term | Assigned to |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|-----------|----------------------------------------------------|
| Ali Tincknell (nee Smith) GBR | Chairperson | 2016-2020 | Medical & Anti-Doping Committee |
| Felix Angue (PHI) | Elected member | 2016-2020 | Youth & Sport Commission |
| Vero Riopel (CAN) | Elected member | 2018-2022 | Women in Sport Commission |
| Liam Grant (IRL) | Elected member | 2018-2022 | Entourage Commission |
| Davide Morri (ITA) | Elected member | 2018-2022 | University & School Sport Commission |
| Cat Phillips (AUS) | Replacement member (pending formal election) | 2019-2020 | Sport for All and Development Commission (pending) |

Following the 2018 election, the AC had an unbalanced geographical composition with 50% of Elected members (including the Chair) from Europe and no Elected members from Africa. The AC also had only 2 female members (33% representation).

Since the 2018 election, the AC has proposed and had approved the addition of 5 'Appointed members'. These members of the Commission do not have voting powers but are invited to engage in AC discussions.

| AC Member | Position |
|------------------------------|------------------|
| Eleanor Shadwell (ZIM) | Appointed Member |
| Ryan Purcell (USA) | Appointed Member |
| Salma Serag El Din (EGY) | Appointed Member |
| Roxana Gonzalez Munera (COL) | Appointed Member |
| Yoonee Jeong (KOR) | Appointed Member |

Following the appointment of these members, the AC has at least 2 members from each major region (Pan-American; Asia-Oceanic; Africa; Europe). The AC also now has improved gender representation (45% M; 55% F).

The Athletes' Commission currently conducts quarterly conference calls with interim discussions via Google Group.

ISSUES AND SUMMARY OF RECENT ACTIVITY

- The Athletes' Commission inherently faces a challenge with group communication due to the geographical spread of the members. The availability of members is also particularly challenged during the season, when members frequently compete in major ultimate events. Whilst this reflects the nature of the AC, the presented challenge and its potential to persist should be noted. Variable contribution of members also presents a potential challenge for the Commission.
- The AC has discussed the challenge of reflecting the views of a large and diverse athlete base. As players, the AC members represent the wider group however the Commission acknowledges the need to ensure a wide range of perspectives are considered on key issues. Mechanisms have been discussed to address this, including the use of Facebook groups and surveys. The AC have also raised the need for increased visibility of the Commission to support the direction of athlete feedback and discussion to AC members.
- To AC are pleased by the assignment of Commission members to specific WFDF Commissions. This provides a good opportunity for AC members to input into discussions and decision making. However, some AC members have struggled to achieve integration to date. The AC are also keen to explore opportunities to input the athlete voice into decisions which sit outside of the assigned Commissions.
- The AC have discussed the benefits of further support for athletes with adhering to the WFDF Anti-Doping Rules and WADA Code. Many players have access to minimal or no support with Rule/Code adherence at National level, leading to an WFDF event-specific focus on anti-doping. Whilst the Commission note the strengths of the Real Winner programme as a general tool for education, this generic education programme does not provide WFDF event-specific guidance (e.g. regarding the completion of TUEs). The AC are keen to explore and support mechanisms to enhance the anti-doping education available to athletes.

WFDF Congress Report

July 2019

The Women in Sport Commission includes people from all continents of the world; female leaders in Disc Sports, as well as male and female allies.

<http://wfdf.org/about/organisational-structure/commissions/511-women-in-sport-commission>

WORKSHOPS:

From 2018 - 2019 the commission facilitated workshops at WFDF events to help spread the language and framework for gender equality and equity, as well as guidelines for engaging and supporting female players, coaches and leaders in Disc Sports.

JULY 25 SHANGHAI, CHINA: [AOUGC 2019 Workshop](#)

JULY 2018 OHIO, USA: [WUCC 2018 Workshop](#)

TEAMS: WUCC 2018 had equal number of teams - 40 men's and 40 women's- for the first time, as well more than 50% female production and commentary staff members. [WUCC 50-50 teams & production](#)

GENDER EQUALITY POLICY: We recommend WFDF and member groups review their stage of development in creating gender-inclusive organizations and cultures. We've written a policy on gender equality to assist in this process.

(see attachment)

WFDF - Women in Sport Commission

Policy on Gender Equality in the World Flying Disc Federation DRAFT

BACKGROUND - Why does the WFDF need a Policy for Gender Equality?

- Flying disc sports are proud of having a "history" and a lot of experience with mixed tournaments and teams
- SOTG spirit of the game: Flying Disc sports include fair play more than any other sports
- WFDF starts with a great awareness of the need to develop gender equality and fight discrimination/gender-based violence in sports
- WFDF code of ethics says: *"There shall be **no discrimination** between the participants **on the basis of race, gender, ethnic, origin, religion, philosophical or political opinion, marital status, sexual orientation or other grounds.**"*
& *"**All forms of harassment** of participants, be it physical, professional or sexual, and any physical or mental injuries to participants, **are prohibited.**"*
- The equality of men and women in federations (i.e. In leadership) is a strong instrument to fight sexism and gender-based violence
- Even if disc sports have SOTG, gender-based violence still exists because of the different power levels between men and women
- Research and development in sport have shown that better skilled and educated men and women lead to interesting benefits on personal, organisational and societal levels => gender equality is a condition of social and economic progress
- The goal of gender equality is enshrined in the Olympic Charter, which compels the IOC to "encourage and support the promotion of women in sport at all levels".
- Especially within the Mixed Division, as we need to increase the number of women in disc sports

CONCLUSION:

The Women in Sport Commission of WFDF recommends WFDF and its member organisations review their stage of development in creating gender-inclusive organisational cultures. The WSC acts on the assumption that WFDF has not yet fully implemented instruments to support gender equality. We propose developing a policy on gender equality to assist in this process.

DRAFT POLICY on Gender Equality in WFDF

Gender Equality is the result of the absence of discrimination on the basis of a person's sex with regard to opportunities, allocation of resources or benefits and in access to services.¹ The aim of WFDF is to create a gender-inclusive organisational culture. We want to encourage and support the promotion of gender equality in Flying Disc sports at all levels.

¹ Definition of EU action plan on gender equality in sport 2014-2020; **Gender** identifies the social relations between men and women. It refers to the relationship between men and women, boys and girls, and how this is socially constructed. Gender roles are dynamic and change over time.

To increase gender equality in organisational structures, systems might need to be reviewed.

Gender Equality means that we support the equal representation of all genders at a volunteer and professional level. Gender mainstreaming at all levels means gender equality in leaderships, managers, coaches, athletes etc.

We will establish a safe and secure sports environment where gender-based violence has no place. We will avoid sexist gender stereotypes in sport and create a positive and social educational climate for all.

We want to encourage our member organisations and support them in activities promoting gender balance in all positions.

Equality in Leaderships:

- Promoting equality between women and men in decision-making
- Reach the target of at least 40 % of the under-represented gender in boards and commissions by?
- Implement limitations on terms of office to increase turnover and give opportunities to more people and avoid a select few staying too long in positions.
- Gender-balanced list of candidates for elections and for leadership positions
- Create clear role descriptions and job analysis for board member positions
- Transparency in the recruitment and selection process
- Member organisations should implement leadership and board training and development programmes for under-represented groups

Equality for athletes:

- Equal pay of women and men in sports
- Equal representation of women and men at the highest, most visible levels of disc sport
- Support dual career for all athletes
- Prevention of harassment under athletes. Perhaps a reporting email or helpline within federations?
-

Female and Male Coaches:

- Support the under-represented groups (i.e. women) to become qualified coaches
- Member organisation should develop mechanisms, including mentoring programmes and a network of elite level female coaches both at all levels, to ensure female elite level coaches' access further and specialized coach education and support.

Gender based Violence²

- Fight sexism against women and men (gender based violence)
- Start awareness-raising activities
- Continue to promote changes in attitudes and behaviour through code of ethics
- Protecting and supporting victims: develop and implement mandatory procedures when sexual harassment and abuse occur, including complaint procedures.
- Member organisations should support the development of education and training programmes for different groups on gender sexual harassment and abuse and make training programs to prevent gender sexual harassment and abuse.

Commercial and Marketing

- Show Gender Equality in Media (i.e. pictures of men and women on Facebook, reporting about high level sports of all categories)
- Support an equal visibility of female and male athletes, highlight and improve the image of under-represented gender (i.e. find role models)
- Improve the gender equality in commercial value of events, and improve sponsor relations for under-represented gender
- Use images and language in order to create a message which reflects the desired gender inclusive culture
- 50/50 gender split for commentators for WUCC, overall gender mix will be scrutinized as part of the decision-making process.

Next steps WFDF can do:

- Develop and determine a gender equality plan with main points based on the snap survey
- Implement gender equality in the good governance policies
- Communication about gender equality strategy and ambitions with the member organisations
- Implement a gender-equal recruitment procedures that ensure that there are male and female candidates in recruitment processes
- Aim for diversity management overall by including also questions of working inclusively with all genders, minorities, disabilities etc.

² **Gender-based violence** is defined as violence directed against a person because of that person's gender (including gender identity/expression) or as violence that affects persons of a particular gender disproportionately. In this report this includes sexual violence (including rape, sexual assault, abuse and harassment)

WFDF Youth in Sport Commission – REPORT – Congress 2019

by Ludovic Romano

The WFDF Youth in Sport Commission is undergoing rapid changes within its composition and tasks. The modification of the membership is not finalized yet and we will have more additions very soon.

To underline the different tasks: the **WFDF University and School Sport Commission** will take over the challenges of caring for Flying Disc as part of coordinated international University sport activities eventually leading to holding the first University World Cup and World University Championships thereafter and loom after the further development of our sport as School sport. This need a special coordination as the partners here will be National University Sports Federations (NUSFs) and National School Sport Federations (NSSFs) as university and school are usually subject to cultural ministries in all countries and not to sport ministries. The 1st edition of the ISF World School Sport Championships were held in Le Mans (FRA) on 24-29 June 2019 and Italy is applying for the second edition. As interface the Chair of the WFDF Youth in Sport Commission will represent such Commission in the WFDF University and Scholl Sports Commission.

The **WFDF Youth in Sport Commission** however will care for:

- general matters of Youth Development in Flying Disc Sports,
- to co-ordinate efforts to increase global participation of young people in Flying Disc sports across all disciplines,
- to develop ideas and initiatives to promote and develop Flying Disc sports for young people on all continents,
- advise the WFDF Ultimate Events Sub-Committee on Youth events (WU24, WJUC)
- advise the WFDF Sport for All and Development Commission on Youth related projects,
- serve as advisor to the WFDF Board of Directors on all Youth related topics.

The Commission will further define its tasks during the next conference call which is projected to be held before Congress in August 2019.

The Commission membership is currently composed of:

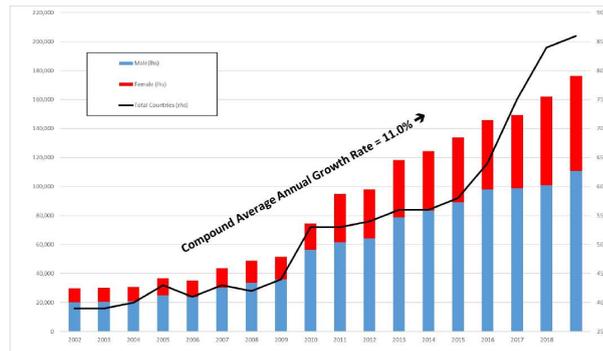
| | | |
|------------------------|-------|--------------------------------------------|
| Ludovic ROMANO | (FRA) | Chair |
| Tiina BOOTH | (USA) | Member |
| Roxana GONZALEZ MUNERA | (COL) | Member |
| Jan HOLZE | (GER) | Member |
| Felix ANGUE | (PHI) | Member/Representative Athletes' Commission |

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WFDF CONGRESS 2019: Development Report by the Executive Director Volker Bernardi

Membership projection and conclusion:

Generally, the WFDF membership has seen a tremendous growth since 2018 and from 53 members at the beginning of 2011 when I took over the position of the WFDF Executive Director to 86 in August 2019. The number of member national association has increased to that figure with the acceptance of Afghanistan, Palestine, Islamic Republic of Iran, Jordan, Brunei, Bahrain, Sri Lanka, Malta, US Virgin Islands, Kazakhstan, Bulgaria, Malawi (under approval as 86th member national association). The interesting fact is the consistent growth re players:



The next prospects are Cayman Islands, for which we will ask for Congress approval soon, and Albania. Together with the short-term prospects Mozambique, Cote d'Ivoire, Jamaica and Serbia the WFDF membership is likely to grow to 92 national member associations and possibly to 95 members by end of 2019. The ambitious aim of President Robert "Nob" Rauch, who targeted 100+ member national associations (MNAs) by end of 2020 and 120+ MNAs by the end of 2024 during the last Face-to-Face Board of Directors meeting in New York in January 2019, does seem optimistic. However, with a current list of an additional 22 countries where there is coordinated play of Flying Disc sports, whether Ultimate or Disc Golf or even Freestyle lately, we believe it may be achievable.

I conclude that WFDF should:

- further strengthen the coordinated development efforts,
- increase manpower within its Sport for All and Development Committee and include non-Ultimate representatives and Parasport representatives and add continental representation to its ranks,
- should foster coordination with the Continental Associations (AAFDF Africa, AFDF Asia, PAFDF America and EFDF Europe),
- increase the amount of development grants funding per year,

WFDF Development grants 2019:

The Development grants procedure 2019 is not closed yet. Applications will be accepted through 10 September 2019 and the WFDF Sport for All and Development Commission will allocate grants by end of September 2019. Please send applications to volker.bernardi@wfdf.org and copy to gabrielesani@gmail.com.

WFDF Sport for All and Development Commission:

Should you be interested to join this key Commission for WFDF Development efforts please address your interest to the emails mentioned above. Likewise, the Continental Associations always look for persons interested to help with development tasks on a regional basis.

WFDF Athlete's Entourage Commission – REPORT – Congress 2019

by Kevin "Skippy" Givens

The WFDF Athlete's Entourage Commission has undergone a complete restructuring recently. Meeting the requirement to include the key groups our sport and also new requests to include formally a representative of the Athletes' Commission and a Freestyle/Disc Golf representative next to a new composition of the Commission will enable them to be more actively involved in important discussions on WFDF which are:

- to advise the WFDF Board of Directors on questions related to the Athletes Entourage
- to develop ideas and initiatives to make sure that the Entourage serves in the best interest of athletes
- to ensure representation of the Entourage within the WFDF governance structures
- to promote WFDF rules and regulations concerning the Entourage within their domains
- to monitor and further develop the WFDF Guidelines for the Conduct of the Athletes' Entourage

As a key-principle, members must be representing athlete's entourage key groups as are:

- Coaches
- Scientists
- Medical care agents (physicians/physiotherapists)
- Media
- NF representative
- Athlete's Commission
- Legal expert
- Disc Golf representative
- Freestyle representative

The composition of the Commissions includes:

| | | |
|-------------------------|-------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| Kevin Givens | (USA) | Chair, WFDF Board member and Freestyle Committee chair |
| Jeff Cruickshank | (CAN) | (coaches), Member |
| Greta Hunt | (AUS) | (youth team expertise), Member |
| Laura Partridge | (GBR) | (physiotherapist), Member |
| Peter Kramer | (HUN) | Member |
| Daniela Loustalot Knapp | (MEX) | (scientist), Member |
| Emily Wisnosky | (USA) | (legal expert), Member |
| Amaury Guerin | (FRA) | (NF representative), Member |
| Liam Grant | (IRL) | (Athletes' Commission representative), Media, Member |

As a practical matter, we see the Commission serving two main roles. 1. to provide an annual report on their perspective of how WFDF is handling issues relating to the Entourage within flying disc competitive events, governance, and all other aspects. 2. to use the Commission as a sounding board for input on issues relating to the Entourage throughout the year as they arise, such as the selection of the tournament hosts for the WFDF sanctioned events.

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Commission REPORT – JULY_2019

José Amoroso
WFDF University and School Sports Commission - Chair

Robert "Nob" Rauch
President - World Flying Disc Federation
Dear NOB,

We are at the beginning but with a desire to grow. Highlights are also challenges. Let's move on!

(a) Deputy Comission – Propose:

Australia – Cat Phillips
Canada – Linda Kudo
Colombia – Roxana Gonzalez Munera
Egypt - Salma Serag El Din
Colombia – Mauricio Moore
Denmark – Matthias Zacarin
France – Cedric Hayere
Finland – Jarna Kalpala
Germany –Ralf Simon
India – Surbhi Kuhwelkar
Italy – Davide Morri
Portugal - José Amoroso
Zimbabwe - Eleanor Shadwell

(b) Highlights / challenges of our Commission

(b1) E- Book for Schools (directed to Physical Education Teachers) With this e-book our goal is to promote frisbeelifestyle; ultimate; freestyle; disc golf; DDC; Guts; Overall; Disc for all; disc dog. This strategy starts in primary school, always thinking in the future.

(b2) Portuguese Manual Ultimate and Disc Sports in Schools – Start projects in Angola, Brasil, Cabo Verde, Guiné Bissau, Guiné Equatorial, Moçambique, São Tomé e Príncipe and Timor -Leste. (Countries with Portuguese language).

(b3) Our participation in the 7th TAFISA – world Sport For ALL GAMES 2020 (Lisbon – PORTUGAL)

- (b4) Start a new Project in Rio, with the participation of Brazilian Players in **PAN-AMERICAN MASTERS GAMES** (Rio 2020)
- (b5) Working with **Local Olympic Committee** to obtain more recognition.
- (b6) Develop local contacts to obtain more recognition in **ISF – International School Sport Federation**
- (b7) Develop local contacts/relationship with **FISU – University Sports**
- (b8) Start studies for disable people. With **ERASMUS +** (Village on Move – GO)
- (b9) Authorization to apply questionnaires to WFDF players (only for scientific purposes) to make us known in the scientific environment.
- (b10) It was great to start the contact for our participation in **SAL 2019** with Cape Verde President Filomena Fortes and Director of Sports & Venues Gabriel Behr.

Attachments

- (b1) Deadline November 2019



- (b2) Waiting for governmental opinion August 2019

New Manual (May 2019)

Design Rui Lobo



José Pedro Amoroso

Professor Adjunto IPELEIRIA - ESECS Escola Superior de Educação e Ciências Sociais de Leiria - Instituto Politécnico de Leiria www.esecs.iplleiria.pt

Presidente da Associação Portuguesa de Ultimate e Desportos de Disco - A.P.U.D.D. www.portugal-ultimate.org/

WFDF University and School Sports Commission - Chair
WFDF Sport for All and Development Commission



TIMOR LESTE

Program of bilateral cooperation between the Ministry of Education of East Timor and Portugal. "East Timor School Learning and Training Center Program" - PCAFE School "CAFE de Baucau".

By Tiago Franco



(b8) Start studies for disable people. With ERASMUS + (Village on Move – GO)

With village on move GO ERASMUS+ disabled people **WFDF**



Com os melhores cumprimentos // Kind regards // Saludos // Cordialement // Mit freundlichen Grüßen // | 致以我们最诚挚的问候

José Amoroso

WFDF Congress 2019

"Discussion topic: Transition of Ultimate-Centric Member Countries to Multi-Disciplinary Associations."

USA and Canada

PDGA and WFDF have had a conversation about the situation in USA and Canada in relation to the WFDF membership criteria of one flying disc sport member per country. I have explained the implications of the possibility of joining with US Ultimate, Freestyle, Overall and Guts players in a national Flying Disc Association, where all kept their autonomy but are able to be recognised as legitimate WFDF members under the umbrella organisation of US Flying Disc Association.

WFDF and PDGA have agreed that we would take this away and think about the implications and how it might work in USA and Canada. What is clear is that USA cannot be an exception to the rule and some form of agreement needs to be made to enable all US and Canadian athletes to take part in future multi-sport games.

As PDGA is based in USA and most of its members are from USA it would seem appropriate that they begin the process of establishing a USA DG Association that can facilitate entry to all multi-sports events in the format currently being suggested for Europe. The same could also be said of Canada. How they do so is entirely at their discretion as it would be for any other country who would wish to be a member of WFDF and benefit from that association.

Sweden

Swedish Disc Golf Federation have pulled away from their Ultimate and Overall colleagues. They do not see that the sports can be represented by one umbrella organisation - which in Sweden is SFF. Despite the success of SFF in gaining and distributing funding to enable Swedish players access to the international stage since 1985, the current SDGF has chosen to separate itself. This means that they have also distanced themselves from WFDF. The implications are that, after the IOC deadline for one member one vote is reached, they will not be able to compete in events either sanctioned by WFDF or to whom other organisations are sanctioned. This applies to all members and is being addressed by all members in a range of ways.

This is not an acceptable situation and we must find a way of including Sweden and Swedish DG athletes in all events. This may mean trying to persuade them to change their minds - but currently there is a hostile approach within the SDGF towards SFF and WFDF. I believe this is due to a major misunderstanding about the role of WFDF and the misplaced belief that WFDF has the capacity to stop people playing - when in reality it is the opposite. We want everyone to play!

I have offered to continue to have a dialogue with SDGF and put a different point of view. Sweden is a major player in the DG world, and it would be a mistake not to help SDGF find a way to access entry to WFDF and other affiliated events.

NB: The Swedish Ultimate and Overall players organisation are firmly still within WFDF membership criteria. By SDGF distancing themselves they become isolated in having a view about DG within WFDF - they have lost their voice - and that is not acceptable to me.

Charlie Mead
WFDF Chair Disc Golf Committee
July 2019

AAFD Report July 2019

Besides overseeing regional tournaments and National tournaments, AADF has not had a meeting in the last five months as the board has been focused on providing support to several National Federations to attend the All Africa Ultimate championships which were held in Johannesburg, South Africa June 14 – 17 2019.

Egypt organized a National Open Tournament which was held in Cairo, Egypt, February 15 –16 2019. Eight teams attended the Tournament in preparation for the Egypt Ultimate Mixed National Championships which was held 3 May 2019 at El chouiefat school New Cairo.

The 1000 Discs Kigali Tournament was held on 16 – 17 February 2019. The tournament was very well attended with players from the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Rwanda, Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania and Burundi.

Over Easter Weekend 19 – 22 April 2019, Nairobi Ultimate Frisbee Club organized the Frisbee East Africa Sand Tournament (FEAST XI) at Tiwi Beach, South Coast Mombasa, Kenya. The Tournament brought together players from Kenya, South Sudan, Uganda, and Tanzania making it the biggest tournament in the East African region.

The 3rd All Africa Ultimate Championships was organized by the Gauteng Flying Disc Association in Johannesburg, South Africa from June 14 –17 2019 at the East Rand Polo Club. Nine teams with 150 players from eight countries competed in the mixed division. Players attended AAUC from South Africa, Kenya, Mozambique, Malawi, Uganda, Namibia and Zimbabwe although not all of these countries sent teams. The team All Africa United was made up of players from different countries.

Table 1: Activity Calendar for the year 2019

| Date | Event | Location | Organiser |
|---------------------|--------------------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| February 9 – 10 | 1 st E.A Women Ultimate Tourney | Uganda | UUFA |
| February 16 – 17 | 2 nd 1000Disc Kigali tournament | Rwanda | Kigali UFC |
| March | Crying Stone | Kenya | MMUST- Kakamega |
| April 1 – 3 | FEAST XI | Kenya | Nairobi UFC |
| April 26 – 28 | Mixed Nationals | South Africa | SAFDA |
| June 14 – 17 | AAUC2019 | South Africa | SAFDA |
| June | LVGUT | Kenya | KFC |
| September 22 – 23 | 7-Hill Classics | Uganda | UUFA |
| October | Rocktober Tournament | South Africa | SAFDA |
| October 5 – 6 | Open/Womens Nationals | South Africa | SAFDA |

Table 2: 3rd All Africa Ultimate Championships Results

| SOTG Rankings | Final Standings |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Catch-22 (RSA) 12.875 | 1. UCT Flying Tigers (RSA) |
| 2. UCT Flying Tigers (RSA) 12.77 | 2. Ghost Ultimate (RSA) |
| 3. 4th Prime (RSA) 11.375 | 3. Cool Waters (KEN) |

| | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 4. Wild Dogs (RSA) 11.125 | 4. Catch 22 (RSA) |
| 5. Da Bique (MOZ) 11 | 5. Wild Dogs (RSA) |
| 6. IzzyEz Ultimate (RSA) 10.875 | 6. IzzyEz Ultimate (RSA) |
| 7. Ghost Ultimate (RSA) 10.666 | 7. 4th Prime (RSA) |
| 8. Cool Waters (KEN) 10.375 | 8. Da Bique (MOZ) |
| 9. All Africa United (AA) 10 | 9. All Africa United (AA) |

With absences of almost all National Federations heads, AAFDF could not hold a Congress meeting during the AAUC2019. In consideration of communications challenges in Africa, the plan is to try have a skype congress meeting later in 2019.

We had discussions with Mozambique to prepare formal application to become a WFDF member as they have all fundamental requirements of becoming WFDF members.

Many of the disc activities/tournaments mentioned are mainly from East Africa and South Africa and not in Northern or West Africa. We do ask National Federations to send us some information about disc activities but AAFDF does not get much response unfortunately. We are still in touch with the following countries to see that they have disc activities with the aim to provide support for growth:

- Ethiopia
- Ivory Coast
- Senegal
- Ghana
- Comoros Island
- Morocco
- Egypt
- Tunisia

We would like to thank Japan Flying Disc Federation for sending large shipments of discs to National Federations in Africa through the corporation with AAFDF. Several shipments have been shipped to Southern Africa, East Africa and to Morocco.

AAFD Updates & Projects

- AAFDF would like to keep support all tournaments and clinic 2019 by supplementing on donated discs.
- AAUC2019
- Africa Beach Ultimate Championships
- Women Ultimate Championships
- Youth/Kids Ultimate Championships
- More National Federations



1000Disc Kigali International Tournament, Rwanda.



7-hills Classic Tournament, Uganda.



FEAST XI, Kenya.



WDF Development Kids Clinic



Pan American Flying Disc Federation (PAFDF)

Congress Report –

July, 7th 2019 -

Objectives and basic organization

Objectives:

The objectives of PAFDF are:

- (1) to serve as a forum for issues affecting Member associations of the World Flying Disc Federation in the Pan American region (the continents of North America and South America and The Caribbean);
- (2) to act as the catalyst for the development and promotion of Flying Disc sports in the Pan American region including the development of new members, a growth in participation, and a higher level of competitive play;
- (3) to serve as the continental association for Flying Disc Sports in relations with the Pan American Sports Organization (PASO) and to pursue the admission of Flying Disc sports to the Pan American Games; and
- (4) to provide input and support for the organization of Pan American Championships hosted for Flying Disc sports improving the organizational level and secure participation in the events throughout the Pan American region.

Membership:

PAFDF members are the WFDF's regular and provisional Member associations in the Pan American region. Also Countries from the region that are working on development of disc sports.

Member Countries:

Source: WFDF Regular & Provisional Members: Census Data (WFDF Report 2018)

Argentina - Census Data 245 Players

Bolivia – Census Data 127 Players (**New Member as of 2016**)

Brasil – Census Data 300 Players

Canada – Census Data 42,318 Players

Chile – Census Data 190 Players (**New Member as of 2016**)

Colombia – Census Data 973 Players

Costa Rica – Census Data 50 Players (**Provisional Member**) Potential New Regular Member

Dominican Republic – Census Data 474 Players

Mexico – Census data 1,040 Players

Panama – Census Data 238 Players

Uruguay – Census Data 45 (**New Member as of 2016**)

USA Ultimate – Census Data 57,684 Players

USA Guts USGPA – Census Data 150 Players

USA Freestyle Association – Census Data 165 Players

US Virgin Islands Census Data 50 Players (**New Member as of 2018**)

Venezuela – Census Data 168 Players

Totals – Census data 2018 : 104,167 Players this represents 63% of the Total WFDF Membership.

Contacts from Other Countries in The region:

Barbados

Belice

Bermuda

Ecuador * **Potential New WFDF Member**

Guatemala

Haiti * **Potential new WFDF Member**

Honduras

Jamaica

Nicaragua * **Potential New WFDF Member (Disc Golf)**

Peru * **Potential new WFDF Member**

Puerto Rico * **Potencial New member (Disc Golf)**

El Salvador

Trinidad & Tobago

Other Disc Sports per Country: DATA – WFDF CENSUS 2018

Argentina - BEACH ULTIMATE – DISC GOLF

Belice – DISC GOLF

Brasil – BEACH ULTIMATE – DISC GOLF

Canada – BEACH ULTIMATE – DISC GOLF – GUTS - FREESTYLE

Chile – BEACH ULTIMATE

Colombia – BEACH ULTIMATE – DISC GOLF – FREESTYLE - GUTS

Costa Rica – BEACH ULTIMATE

Dominican Republic – BEACH ULTIMATE

Mexico – BEACH ULTIMATE -

Panama – BEACH ULTIMATE

USA Ultimate – BEACH ULTIMATE – OVERALL

USA Guts USGPA – Census Data 150 Players

USA Freestyle Association – Census Data 165 Players

US Virgin Islands – BEACH ULTIMATE

Venezuela – BEACH ULTIMATE

<https://soundcloud.com/the-plugs/clan-destino-tema-para-sambita?fbclid=IwAR1KrCz257SOL4W9kt-fWTNpedAYy8Syt541sKUMT6H-CpUh3sXqw6KiBjo>

Officers:

PAFDF Officers forming the Executive Committee are:

Jesus Loreto – Venezuela – President (Residence: USA)

Danny Saunders – Canada – Secretary (Residence: Canada)

Nicolas Restrepo – Colombia – Member (Residence: Colombia)

Sergio Zapata – Mexico – Member (Residence: Mexico)

PAUCC PANAM CHAMPIONSHIP 2019 :

*** NEXT PAUC 2019 – Sarasota Florida – USA – November 2019 ***

Next PAFDF Congress – Nov 2019

Other comments from The Region:

-
- There has been consistent growth and development in the region, the school, youth and college programs especially in the US and Canada,
- The new professional leagues AUDL and the New premier Ultimate League... helps in the exposure of disc sports in the media, the use of streaming media has been a key factor in the exposure as well...
-
- The region of central, South America and the Caribbean had shown growth and development of disc sports, the migration had been a key factor on this growth... many players from Colombia and Venezuela had migrated mostly to the South and this has help on the development of new teams in cities of regions were disc sports were not known or developed, new pickup games, leagues, tournaments and organization is noted on the past years...
- PAFDF Board president Jesus Loreto, has contributed with several development and growth programs in the region supporting the E.R.I.C program in Venezuela and Colombia and the USF Ultimate Support Foundation in Venezuela as well

VIDEO LINK : <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=y-QsQUf5LtQ>

- The WFDF development Committee along with the Beach Ultimate Comm. assigned Grants to three countries from our region for 2017 and 2018

Haiti

Nicaragua

Venezuela

This support will help in the development of disc sports in our region

Haiti and Nicaragua will receive support from the PAFDF to start the paper work so this countries can become members of the WFDF.

- PAFDF will be announcing this year the election process for our Board for the Period 2020-2022, this elections should be held before the end of 2019 (the PAFDF congress can be a good opportunity to announce the new board if we hold elections before PAUC).
- There is Interest from the TD and organizers to work with the PAFDF to promote the next Panamerican Masters Beach Games in the City of Rio de Janeiro Brazil in the year 2020

RECOMMENDATIONS :

- The PAFDF is working on recruiting new members in their structure to continue their work on the region
-
- The focus will be on communication, supporting growth, and getting new country members as part of the WFDF. (as stated above there is a list of potential new members in the short term)
-
- New elections for the period 2020-2022 are key in the continuity of this development and support
-
- To update the communications ways with the member countries and gathering data to help support growth is one of the main focus as well (not only with the heads on each country but with all the players and participants)
-
- The support of the WFDF along with the support develop countries as USA and Canada is key for this growth... coaches programs... visits to the underdeveloped countries and constant communication is considered a key factor.
-
- It is extremely important to understand the different, social, cultural, economic and political situations in each country, especially in the regions of central, South America and the Caribbean. There is huge potential for growth and development... The Colombian model is the model to follow in this regions and understanding this factors is important to develop and to grow... constant changes of the rules in sport ministries makes it a bit

complicated when asking for solid federations or associations... this factors are not easy to comply with... we need to continue communications and support with the organizers in this countries so we can adapt to different situations and find solutions that last in time...

-

- The PAFDF continues with the support of the WFDF to work with the members to solidify Disc Sports in the Continent

Jesus Loreto

PAFDF

President

July 07th, 2019.



Asia Flying Disc Federation (AFDF) Report 2019

1. Constitution Change Procedure

(approved at AFDF General Meeting 2019)

- (1) Name Change : Asia Flying Disc Federation(AFDF) →
Asia Oceania Flying Disc Federation (AOFDF)
- (2) President and Secretary General election Change :
Voting by attendants at General Meeting →
Internet Voting by all members
- (3) Term of President and Secretary General Change:
2 years term “GM~GM” → “Jan. 1~Dec. 31”

- Aug.1 Sending the Name Change Proposal to all AFDF members(23)
to ask internet voting by Sep.30.
- Oct.1 After the proposal was approved by over 2/3 members(16),
ask AOFDF members to submit the recommendation for the
candidates of President and Secretary General 2020-2022 by
October 31.
- Nov.1 Sending the candidates list to AOFDF members(26), and ask
voting by Nov.31.
- Dec.1 Announcement of 2020-2022 AOFDF President and Secretary
General's names

2. Membership Development

23 Asian Countries/Regions – AFG, BRU, CAM, CHN, HKG, IND, INA,
IRI, JOR, JPN, KAZ, KOR, LBN, MAS,
PLE, PHI, QAT, SGP, SRI, THA, TPE,
UAE

3 Oceanic Countries/Region – AUS, GUM, NZL

※OCA (Olympic Council of Asia : Asian Games Organizer) member –
45 Countries/Regions Olympic Committees

3. Championships

- (1) 1st Asia Oceanic Beach Ultimate Championships
10 countries/regions 700 athletes (June 13-16, Shirahama, Japan)

- (2) 3rd Asia Oceanic Ultimate & Guts Championships
11 countries/regions 550 athletes (July 23-27, Shanghai, China)

- (3) 1st Asia Oceanic Master & Junior Ultimate Championships
(Dec. 12-15, Manila, Philippines)

- (4) Future events
3rd Asia Oceanic Ultimate & Guts Club Championships 2021
World Masters Games 2021 Kansai
- WFDF “Sport for All” Ultimate Championships—
(May 15-17 & 21-23, 2021 Uji, Kyoto, Japan)

- Continued creation of AFDF Events for proper funding of Programs :
Education, Coaching and Game Advisory Certification
- Partnership with existing major events of member nations for
execution of programs

4. General Meeting

- 5th AFDF General Meeting (July 25, 2019 Shanghai, China)
10 countries/regions + AUS 17 participants
Observer : WFDF Secretary Thomas Griesbaum
WFDF Women in Sports Commission Chair
Caroline Malone

5. Road to Asian Games / Asia Beach Games

- Morooka’s lobbying : Nov. 26-28, 2018 in Tokyo (ANOC- Association of
National Olympic Committees General Assembly)
- May 6, 2019 in Gold Coast—IMGA GA (2nd Asia
Pacific Masters Games OC)
- Oct.12-15, 2019 in Doha (1st World Beach Games)

EFDF – European Flying Disc Federation Report

WFDF Annual Congress 2019 – written on July 10th, 2019

- EFDF 2019-2022 Plan

First discussion held in Q1 2019 to reorganize EFDF structure with the goal to better integrate Flying disc disciplines organizations of Europe.
More information to come in Q4 2019.

- 2019 Flying Disc Championships Events in Europe :

| Name | Divisions | Dates | Place | Infos |
|-----------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>EBUC – European Beach Ultimate Championships</i> | <i>Men Women Mixed 5 Masters divisions</i> | <i>May-6 to May-11</i> | <i>Portimão – POR</i> | <i>WFDF event</i> |
| EUC – European Ultimate Championships | Men Women Mixed | Jun-29 to Jul-6 | Győr – HUN | 21 Nations 60 Teams (21 Men, 16 Women, 21 Mixed) Partnership with Hungarian Sport Ministry Broadcast with Fanseat |
| <i>WU24 – World U24 Ultimate Championships</i> | <i>U24 Men / Women / Mixed</i> | <i>Jul-13 to Jul-20</i> | <i>Heidelberg – GER</i> | <i>WFDF event</i> |
| EYUC – European Youth Ultimate Championships | U17-U20 Boys Girls | Aug-10 to Aug-17 | Wroclaw – POL | |
| <i>WTDGC – World Team Disc Golf Championships</i> | <i>Team with men, women, master, junior players</i> | <i>Aug-21 to Aug-24</i> | <i>Altaguse, Ida-Viruma – EST</i> | <i>WFDF event</i> |
| EUCF – European Ultimate Clubs Championships Finals | Men Women Mixed | Sept-27 to Sept-29 | Caorle – ITA | All EUCRS (regions qualification to be held between June and September) |
| EUMC – European Ultimate Masters Championships | Master Men, women, mixed Grandmaster men | Oct-17 to Oct-20 | Madrid - ESP | |

Discussion on DDC European Championship for 2019 or 2020 in Berlin.

- **Ultimate (EUFG updates & projects)**

- Women

European Ultimate Gender Equity Manual project: Application to *Erasmus+* grant ongoing.

- ➔ to assist coaches with gender equity best practices: recruiting players, planning the season, training and retaining player base

- Media & Broadcast:

2019 target was to provide a live broadcast almost every week-end between March & Sept with Fanseat support. Priorities on EUFG events (EUC, EUMC, EUCR, EUCF) but also national championships and some major European tournaments:



Ultimate is back on FANSEAT.COM this summer!!

| | | | | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|
| Vienna spring break | 18/05/19 19/05/19 | UKU Tour 2 | 15/06/19 16/06/19 | EUCS Regionals South | 27/07/19 28/07/28 |
| EUCQ East Region | 25/05/19 26/05/19 | EUC | 29/06/19 06/07/19 | EUCS Regionals North | 04/08/19 05/08/19 |
| UKU Tour 1 | 31/05/19 02/06/19 | WU24UC | 13/07/19 20/07/19 | EUCR - W/E/C | 24/08/19 25/08/19 |
| Talampaya | 08/06/19 09/06/19 | EYUC | 10/08/19 17/08/19 | EUCR - S | 31/08/19 01/09/19 |

**Available globally, live and on-demand. Subscribe NOW on www.fanseat.com*

* EUC 2019: 66 games were streamed live

- EUFG infos:

EUFG Partners: Eurodisc, Luckygrass, Fanseat



EUF Census 2018:

| | |
|--------------------|-------|
| Nations | 19 |
| Clubs | 630 |
| Total players | 26000 |
| Female players | 7800 |
| U20 players | 7100 |
| U20 Female players | 2300 |

- **Disc Golf (EDGF updates & projects – refer to WFDF DG Committee report for more details)**

EDGF board & status changed in August 2018 with EDGF/PDGA getting closer. EDGF and PDGA Europe with WFDF support are developing links between European members.

- **Beach Ultimate**

Beach Ultimate is developed so far by BULA Ltd with WFDF support.

The first ever European national team championships held in May 2019 was a successful event (Event, Sport, Media)

- **Other discs sports**

As noted in events part, some discussions about DDC European championship to organize (Berlin, 2019/2020)