

Fédération Internationale De Volleyball

FIVB - Located in Lausanne, Switzerland, The FIVB is the International Organization responsible for all forms of Volleyball on a global level. Working closely with national federations and private enterprises, the FIVB promotes Volleyball competitions and development activities as entertainment and promotional factors for the enjoyment of spectators and participants while satisfying sponsors' needs. Mr. Jizhong Wei of China became the third FIVB President on August 24, 2008 at the conclusion of the Beijing Olympic Games. Mr. Wei replaced Dr. Rubén Acosta Hernandez of Mexico, who served as the FIVB President for 24 years. Dr. Acosta remains the FIVB's Honorary Life President.

FIVB mission - The FIVB governs, manages and communicates all forms of Volleyball and Beach Volleyball worldwide. It aims to develop Volleyball as a major global sport based on high entertainment value through world class planning and organization of competitions, marketing and promotional activities.

The new era - The new era commenced in 1984 when FIVB moved to Lausanne, Switzerland and elected a new President, who envisaged a marketing strategy with new competitions aimed at consolidating FIVB's brand identity and world class profile. As a result, The FIVB is now the largest sports organization in the world in terms of its 220 member national federations, operating at continental level through five Confederations based in Africa, Asia, Europe, North and Central America, and South America. Under FIVB guidance, these entities provide opportunities to Volleyball and Beach Volleyball event organizers, sponsors, TV broadcasters and over 500 million participating athletes world-wide.

Secure in its future - The FIVB is governed by its own constitution and regulations under Swiss law and operates from Lausanne in a villa fully equipped and resourced with the latest technologies. Secure in its operations for at least the next decade, the FIVB is in a position to provide effective leadership to Volleyball athletes and stakeholders. Under the financial control of an accountant certified by the Swiss government, the FIVB is audited every year by one of the world's leading auditing firms

FIVB today - One of the top three global International sporting federations, the FIVB provides leadership to 500-million players and 33-million licensed athletes from 220 affiliated National Federations. Partnering with up to 100 event organizers and TV broadcasters annually, the FIVB is the worldwide leader in innovative 'new generation' sports entertainment and awards over US\$ 25-million in Prize Money every year.

The FIVB structure - As The FIVB's basic platform and comprising all affiliated national federations, the World Congress is the supreme authority. Convened every two years, the Congress elects the President and members of the Board of Administration. The Board is responsible for the overall management of the FIVB, overseeing the work of the national federations, confederations, commissions and councils and appoints officials, including members of the Executive Committee.

- The Executive Committee is composed of Board members and each member is charged with important and specific responsibilities.
- The FIVB President is personally accountable before the Congress and the Board of Administration whose decisions he is responsible for executing and is supported by the Executive Committee members.
- National Federations are responsible for Volleyball in their respective countries.
- The continental confederations, councils and commissions are supporting institutions of FIVB actions in their area and are accountable before the FIVB for the fulfillment of their duties in accordance with FIVB regulations and decisions.
- FIVB Technical Officials represent the FIVB world wide in its global operations. They supervise and participate in the organisation of events, ensuring that event organizers deliver world class conditions to sponsors and participants.

Fédération Internationale De Volleyball - Representatives

FIVB Board of Administration

- Essa Hamza Ahmad Al Failakawi, Kuwait
- Yang-Ja Hong, Korea
- André Leclercq, France
- Dr. Rafael Lloreda Currea, Colombia
- Shanrit Wongprasert, Thailand
- Abdelhadi Ghzali, Morocco
- Angel Tomás Iglesias Guerra, Cuba
- Roberto Wilfrido Escobar Gonzalez, Paraguay
- Augusto Patricio Sandoval Carrera, Ecuador
- Miguel Angel Quintana, Spain
- Mirosław Przepelski, Poland
- Douglas P. Beal, United States
- Sundrasegren Reddy, South Africa
- Marta Eugenia Centeno O. de Sajche, Guatemala
- Stanislav Shevchenko, Russia

FIVB Executive Committee

- Jizhong Wei, China, President
- Cristóbal Marte Hoffiz, Dominican Republic, First Executive Vice-President
- Theofanis Tsiokris, Greece, Second Executive Vice-President
- André Meyer, Luxemburg, Executive Vice-President
- Dr. B. Sivanthi Adityan, India, Executive Vice-President
- Dr. Saleh Ahmad Bin Nasser, Saudi Arabia, Ex. Vice-President
- Dr. Amr M. Elwani, Egypt, Executive Vice-President
- Dr. Ary Da Silva Graça Filho, Brazil, Executive Vice-President
- Vicente Henrique Goncalves De Araujo, Portugal, Executive Vice-President
- Rita Subowo, Indonesia, Executive Vice-President
- Aleksandar Borici, Serbia, FIVB Executive Vice-President
- Habu Ahmed Gumel, Nigeria, FIVB Executive Vice-President
- Marta Eugenia Centeno O. De Sajche, Guatemala, FIVB Executive Vice-President
- Masao Tachiki, Japan, FIVB Executive Committee Member
- Francesco Franchi, Italy, FIVB Executive Committee Member
- Dr. Rubén Acosta Hernandez, Mexico, Honorary Life President

FIVB Beach Volleyball Council

- Dr. Ary Da Silva Graça Filho, Brazil
- Vicente Henrique Goncalves De Araujo, Portugal
- Tullio Teixeira, Brazil
- Sinjin Smith, USA
- José Casanova, Portugal
- Miguel Quintana, Spain
- Sascha Heyer, Switzerland
- Ana Paula Connelly, Brazil
- The President of each Confederation and one representative of each Confederations will also be a part of the FIVB Beach Volleyball Council.

Beach Volleyball Technical Supervisors

- Jeffrey Brehaut, England
- David Cox, Norway
- Dirk Decher, Switzerland
- Ed Drakich, Canada
- Blair Harrison, Australia
- Peter Hreszczuk, Australia
- Claudia Laciga, Switzerland
- Giorgio Mansi, Italy
- Roberto Reggiani, Italy
- Sara Seravalli, Italy
- Cao Yu, China

FIVB Press Department

- Richard Baker - Press Department Director
- Nathalie Duchêne Marciano - Communications Assistant
- Nick Winn - Editor

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- Hannu Kananen, Finland, Legal, Secretary
- Dr. B. Sivanthi Adityan, India, Finance
- Michel Henault, France, Press
- Alexander James Steel, Scotland, Rules of the Game
- Gavriel Kraus, Israel, Refereeing
- Hiroshi Toyoda, Japan, Technical
- Philippe Blain, France, Coaching
- Dr. Roald Bahr, Norway, Medical
- Vicente Henrique Goncalves de Araujo, Portugal, Development
- Peter C. Diamond, USA, TV & New Media
- Dr. Ary Da Silva Graça Filho, Brazil, Investment
- Bruno Manzella, Italy, Disciplinary

FIVB Confederations

MemberCode	Countries	President	Web Site
Confédération Africaine De Volleyball			
CAVB	53	Dr. Amr Elwany, Egypt	www.cavb.org
Asian Volleyball Confederation			
AVC	65	Dr. Saleh Ahmad Bin Nasser, Saudi Arabia	www.avcvolley.org
Confédération Européenne De Volleyball			
CEV	55	André Meyer, Luxembourg	www.cev.lu
NORCECA Volleyball Confederation			
NORCECA	35	Cristóbal Marte Hoffiz, Dominican Republic	www.norceca.org
Confederación Sudamericana De Voleibol			
CSV	12	Dr. Ary Da Silva Graça Filho, Brazil	www.voleysur.org

FIVB Federations

Country	Code	Since	Confederatin	Country	Code	Since	Confederatin
Afghanistan	AFG	1980	AVC	England	ENG	1964	CEV
Anguilla	AGU	1992	NORCECA	Eritrea	ERT	1998	CAVB
Netherlands Antilles	AHO	1955	NORCECA	El Salvador	ESA	1964	NORCECA
Albania	ALB	1949	CEV	Spain	ESP	1953	CEV
Algeria	ALG	1964	CAVB	Estonia	EST	1992	CEV
Andorra, Principality of	AND	1987	CEV	Ethiopia	ETH	1955	CAVB
Angola	ANG	1978	CAVB	Faroe Islands	FER	1978	CEV
Antigua and Barbuda	ANT	1986	NORCECA	French Guyana	FGU	1997	CSV
Argentina	ARG	1951	CSV	Fiji	FIJ	1982	AVC
Armenia	ARM	1992	CEV	Finland	FIN	1957	CEV
Aruba	ARU	1986	NORCECA	France	FRA	1947	CEV
Samoa, American	ASA	1988	AVC	Micronesia	FSM	1996	AVC
Australia	AUS	1968	AVC	Gabon	GAB	1965	CAVB
Austria	AUT	1953	CEV	Gambia	GAM	1972	CAVB
Azerbaijan	AZE	1992	CEV	Guinea-Bissau	GBS	1992	CAVB
Bahamas	BAH	1968	NORCECA	Guadeloupe	GDP	1992	NORCECA
Bangladesh	BAN	1976	AVC	Georgia	GEO	1992	CEV
Barbados	BAR	1988	NORCECA	Equatorial Guinea	GEQ	1992	CAVB
Burundi	BDI	1992	CAVB	Germany	GER	1957	CEV
Belgium	BEL	1947	CEV	Ghana	GHA	1961	CAVB
Benin	BEN	1964	CAVB	Gibraltar	GIB	1984	CEV
Bermuda	BER	1984	NORCECA	Greece	GRE	1951	CEV
Bhutan	BHU	1984	AVC	Greenland	GRL	1998	CEV
Bosnia and Herzegovina	BIH	1992	CEV	Grenada	GRN	1989	NORCECA
Belize	BIZ	1984	NORCECA	Guatemala	GUA	1951	NORCECA
Belarus	BLR	1992	CEV	Guinea	GUI	1961	CAVB
Bolivia	BOL	1966	CSV	Guam	GUM	1976	AVC
Botswana	BOT	1988	CAVB	Guyana	GUY	1966	CSV
Brazil	BRA	1947	CSV	Haiti	HAI	1959	NORCECA
Bahrain	BRN	1976	AVC	Hong Kong	HKG	1959	AVC
Brunei Negara Darussalam	BRU	1982	AVC	Honduras	HON	1974	NORCECA
Bulgaria	BUL	1949	CEV	Hungary	HUN	1947	CEV
Burkina Faso	BUR	1964	CAVB	Indonesia	INA	1959	AVC
Central African Republic	CAF	1964	CAVB	India	IND	1951	AVC
Cambodia	CAM	1968	AVC	Iran	IRI	1959	AVC
Canada	CAN	1959	NORCECA	Ireland	IRL	1982	CEV
Cayman Islands	CAY	1976	NORCECA	Iraq	IRQ	1959	AVC
Congo	CGO	1964	CAVB	Iceland	ISL	1974	CEV
Chad	CHA	1964	CAVB	Israel	ISR	1953	CEV
Chile	CHI	1959	CSV	Virgin Islands	ISV	1966	NORCECA
China, People's Rep. of	CHN	1953	AVC	Italy	ITA	1947	CEV
Côte d'Ivoire	CIV	1964	CAVB	British Virgin Islands	IVB	1980	NORCECA
Cameroon	CMR	1964	CAVB	Jamaica	JAM	1961	NORCECA
Democratic Republic of Congo	COD	1964	CAVB	Jordan	JOR	1970	AVC
Cook Islands	COK	1992	AVC	Japan	JPN	1951	AVC
Colombia	COL	1955	CSV	Kazakhstan	KAZ	1992	AVC
Comoros, Fed. & Islamic Rep.	COM	1982	CAVB	Kenya	KEN	1964	CAVB
Cape Verde, Republic of	CPV	1988	CAVB	Kyrgyzstan	KGZ	1992	AVC
Costa Rica	CRC	1970	NORCECA	Kiribati, Rep. of	KIR	2000	AVC
Croatia	CRO	1992	CEV	Korea	KOR	1959	AVC
Cuba	CUB	1955	NORCECA	Saudia Arabia, Kingdom of	KSA	1964	AVC
Cyprus	CYP	1980	CEV	Kuwait	KUW	1964	AVC
Czech Republic	CZE	1947	CEV				
Denmark	DEN	1955	CEV				
Djibouti	DJI	1984	CAVB				
Dominica	DMA	1992	NORCECA				
Dominican Republic	DOM	1955	NORCECA				
Ecuador	ECU	1951	CSV				
Egypt	EGY	1947	CAVB				

FIVB Federations

Country	Code	Since	Code	Country	Code	Since	Code
Laos, D.P.R.	LAO	1968	AVC	Romania	ROM	1947	CEV
Latvia	LAT	1992	CEV	Russia	RUS	1992	CEV
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	LBA	1968	CAVB	Rwanda	RWA	1978	CAVB
Liberia	LBR	1987	CAVB	Saipan	SAI	1986	AVC
Saint Lucia	LCA	1986	NORCECA	Samoa, Western	SAM	1984	AVC
Lesotho	LES	1992	CAVB	Scotland	SCO	1970	CEV
Lebanon	LIB	1949	AVC	Senegal	SEN	1961	CAVB
Liechtenstein	LIE	1978	CEV	Seychelles	SEY	1982	CAVB
Lithuania	LTU	1992	CEV	Singapore	SIN	1965	AVC
Luxemburg	LUX	1951	CEV	Saint Kitts and Nevis	SKN	1988	NORCECA
Macao	MAC	1986	AVC	Sierra Leone	SLE	1992	CAVB
Madagascar	MAD	1964	CAVB	Slovenia	SLO	1992	CEV
Morocco	MAR	1959	CAVB	San Marino	SMR	1987	CEV
Malaysia	MAS	1964	AVC	Solomon Islands	SOL	1990	AVC
Malawi	MAW	1984	CAVB	Somalia	SOM	1972	CAVB
Maldives Islands	MDV	1984	AVC	Serbia	SRB	1947	CEV
Mexico	MEX	1955	NORCECA	Sri Lanka	SRI	1955	AVC
Mongolia	MGL	1957	AVC	São Tomé and Príncipe	STP	1984	CAVB
Macedonia, Ex. Yug. Republic of	MKD	1993	CEV	South Africa	RSA	1992	CAVB
Moldova	MLD	1992	CEV	Sudan	SUD	1972	CAVB
Mali	MLI	1964	CAVB	Switzerland	SUI	1957	CEV
Malta	MLT	1984	CEV	Surinam	SUR	1976	NORCECA
Montenegro	MNE	2006	CEV	Slovak Republic	SVK	1993	CEV
Monaco, Principality of	MON	1988	CEV	Sweden	SWE	1961	CEV
Mozambique	MOZ	1978	CAVB	Swaziland	SWZ	1984	CAVB
Martinique	MQE	1992	NORCECA	Syria	SYR	1955	AVC
Mauritius	MRI	1959	CAVB	Tanzania	TAN	1984	CAVB
Marshall Islands	MSH	1992	AVC	Tonga	TGA	1987	AVC
Mauritania, Islamic Rep. of	MTN	1964	CAVB	Thailand, Kingdom of	THA	1964	AVC
Montserrat	MTS	2006	NORCECA	Tajikistan	TJK	1992	AVC
Montenegro	MNE	2006	CEV	Turkmenistan	TKM	1992	AVC
Myanmar, Union of	MYA	1961	AVC	Timor Leste	TLS	2004	AVC
Namibia	NAM	1991	CAVB	Togo	TOG	1968	CAVB
Nicaragua	NCA	1980	NORCECA	Chinese Taipei	TPE	1982	AVC
Netherlands	NED	1947	CEV	Trinidad and Tobago	TRI	1964	NORCECA
Nepal	NEP	1980	AVC	Tunisia	TUN	1957	CAVB
Nigeria	NGR	1972	CAVB	Turkey	TUR	1949	CEV
Niger	NIG	1964	CAVB	Tuvalu	TUV	1992	AVC
Ireland, Northern	NIR	1982	CEV	United Arab Emirates	UAE	1976	AVC
Niue Island	NIU	1998	AVC	Uganda	UGA	1982	CAVB
Norway	NOR	1949	CEV	Ukraine	UKR	1992	CEV
Nauru	NRU	1998	AVC	Uruguay	URU	1947	CSV
New Zealand	NZL	1970	AVC	United States of America	USA	1947	NORCECA
Oman, Sultanate of	OMA	1978	AVC	Uzbekistan	UZB	1992	AVC
Pakistan	PAK	1955	AVC	Vanuatu	VAN	1986	AVC
Panama	PAN	1968	NORCECA	Venezuela	VEN	1951	CSV
Paraguay	PAR	1955	CSV	Vietnam	VIE	1961	AVC
Palau	PAU	1998	AVC	Saint Vincent & the Grenadines	VIN	1987	NORCECA
Peru	PER	1955	CSV	Wales	WAL	1989	CEV
Philippines	PHI	1951	AVC	Yemen	YEM	1970	AVC
Palestine	PLE	1980	AVC	Zambia	ZAM	1970	CAVB
Polynesia, French	PLY	1998	AVC	Zimbabwe	ZIM	1982	CAVB
Papua-New Guinea	PNG	1988	AVC				
Poland	POL	1947	CEV				
Portugal	POR	1947	CEV				
Korea, People's Dem.Rep.	PRK	1955	AVC				
Puerto Rico	PUR	1959	NORCECA				
Qatar	QAT	1974	AVC				

2010 SWATCH FIVB World Tour Fact Sheet - History

THE FIVB - The seeds of the International Volleyball Federation (FIVB) were sown at a meeting in the Graf Coffee House in Prague when the Polish, French and (then) Czechoslovak Volleyball Federations discussed declarations of support from the Italian, Yugoslav, Romanian, and Belgian Federations suggesting an "autonomous Volleyball commission". Subsequently, the organization of a first Constitutive Congress was entrusted to the President of the French Volleyball Federation, Paul Libaud, and it took place in Paris April 18-20, 1947 with the participation of 14 Federations. The FIVB was born! Libaud was elected first President of the FIVB shortly afterwards and the headquarters were established in Paris, where they remained for the first 37 years until 1984. The first World Championships were organized in 1949 for men and in 1952 for women and have since remained the biggest event in Volleyball. In 1957, the International Olympic Committee (IOC) included Volleyball as a medal sport in the 1964 Olympic Games in Tokyo while Beach Volleyball made its Olympic debut at the 1996 Atlanta Games. A big turning point for the FIVB came in 1984 when President Libaud, by then in his late 70's and highly acclaimed for having founded the Federation and making it a significant reality on the world sports stage, resigned. Dr. Rubén Acosta Hernandez was elected new President to succeed him at the World Congress in Long Beach, California. The FIVB moved its headquarters to Lausanne, Switzerland the same year bringing it closer to the IOC. Immediately after Dr. Acosta became Volleyball's ambassador, the promotion of the sport increased worldwide with competitions held in the five Confederations (Asia, Africa, Europe, South America and Norceca). Jizhong Wei of China became the third FIVB President on August 24 at the conclusion of the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games. Wei replaced Dr. Acosta, who served as the FIVB President for 24 years. Dr. Acosta remains the FIVB's Honorary Life President.

BEACH VOLLEYBALL - Born in the depression days of the 1920s on the sandy beaches of Santa Monica, California, Beach Volleyball has become a multi million-dollar extravaganza and an Olympic sport that has captivated players in more than 90 countries. From those first matches, the game caught on 10 years later in France, Bulgaria, the Czech Republic and Latvia before slotting perfectly into the Californian lifestyle in the 1950s and the pulsating 1960s, taking its place alongside surfing. The United States and Brazil played a major role in transforming "Beach" into a professional sport in the 1970s and 1980s, but it was the hard work of the FIVB President Dr. Rubén Acosta Hernandez and Beach Volleyball stars such as Sinjin Smith, Karch Kiraly and Randy Stoklos that helped establish Beach Volleyball internationally in the 1980s and 1990s and become a full medal sport at the Atlanta 1996 Olympic Games. At the same time the FIVB Beach Volleyball International Circuit evolved from the World Series to the World Tour and exploded in popularity in Europe, Latin America and Asia. During the 2005-2008 Olympic cycle, FIVB staged more than over 200 events encompassing Europe, Africa, Asia and the Americas with over US \$31-million in prize money.

- **1920s** - The birth of Beach Volleyball on the California beaches of Santa Monica.
- **1947** - The first official two-man Beach Volleyball tournament held at State Beach in California with no prize money.
- **1948** - The first tournament with prizes was played at State Beach where the top teams were rewarded crates of Pepsi.
- **1974** - The first money tournament was held where the US\$1,500 San Diego Open attracted 250 spectators.
- **1987** - The first FIVB international competition started called "The World Championship" in Rio de Janeiro. It later changed its name to the World Series in 1989-90 and the World Tour in 1996.
- **1993** - The International Olympic Committee recognizes Beach Volleyball as an Olympic Games discipline.
- **1996** - First appearance (and sold out) at the Atlanta Olympic Games.
- **2000** - Beach Volleyball at the Sydney Olympic Games attracts 180,000 spectators and billions of TV viewers.
- **2001** - More than 120,000 spectators attend five days of competition at the World Championship in Austria. The first World Championships for players under the age of 21 is held France.
- **2002** - The first World Championships for players under the age of 18 is held Greece. In 2005, the age limited is raised to 19.
- **2003** - The World Tour includes a four-leg "Grand Slam" integrated tournament within a tournament, challenging the top teams to win "The Slam" and go down in history as truly great players. Berlin, Marseille, Klagenfurt and Los Angeles host Grand Slams with US\$300,000 in prize money for each tournament.
- **2004** - A record 27 tournaments, including a three-leg Grand Slam (Berlin, Marseille and Klagenfurt) and the Athens Olympic Games with record prize money of US\$5,480,000.
- **2005** - A record 31 tournaments, including the \$1-million SWATCH FIVB World Championships in Berlin and Grand Slam stops in Stavanger, Paris and Klagenfurt. A total of \$7.28-million in prize money was distributed for "open" events along with a record 25 challenger/satellite events sanctioned with nearly \$400,000 in prize money.
- **2006** - A total of 20 events for each gender are staged, including Grand Slam, Challenger and Satellite events, with more than \$6.75-million in prize money.
- **2007** - With 22 events for men and 23 tournaments for women, a record total of \$8.425-million in prize money was available. The calendar was highlighted by the \$1-million SWATCH FIVB World Championships in Switzerland.
- **2008** - Highlighted by the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games, a total of 27 events for men and 26 for women were staged, including Grand Slam, Challenger and Satellite events, with \$8.615-million in prize money.
- **2009** - Stavanger hosts world championships with more than 120,000 fans attending and record television coverage.

2010 SWATCH FIVB World Tour Facts

SWATCH FIVB World Tour - From 1989 when the first international Beach Volleyball Tour called the World Series was unleashed in Rio de Janeiro, the circuit has undergone two name changes and a makeover to become a series of "dynamic" global sporting events each year. From the beginning in 1989 of three legs of men's competition in Brazil, Italy and Japan involving 40 athletes from seven countries, the international Beach Volleyball Tour introduced women's play three years later before the world-wide circuit was revitalized and the World Championship Series was born in 1995. At that point legs and prize money stood at 17 and US\$2.4-million, respectively, thus prompting the transformation into the now famous World Tour. The **SWATCH FIVB World Tour** embraced 22 stops split between men and women in 2003 with over 700 athletes from more than 50 countries and a record prize money pool nearing US\$5-million, including Grand Slam stops in Berlin, Marseille, Klagenfurt and Los Angeles. The 2004 season featured 27 "major" tournaments (15 men and 12 women), with US\$5.48-million in prize money, a three-leg Grand Slam (Berlin, Marseille and Klagenfurt), plus the Athens 2004 Olympics Games where 24 men's and 24 women's teams competed for the gold medals won by Emanuel Rego/Ricardo Santos of Brazil and Misty May/Kerri Walsh of the United States. The 2005 season also broke records with close to \$7.7-million in prize money distributed for all events, including 31 "open" and 25 challenger/satellite stops. A record \$8.425-million in prize money was made available for events in 2007 as a record 34 "open" events were staged, including the World Championships in Switzerland and Gran Slam stops in Paris, Stavanger, Berlin and Klagenfurt. Prize money topped \$8.6-million in 2008 with a record 20 SWATCH stops for men and 19 for women.

OLYMPIC BEACH VOLLEYBALL - The **SWATCH FIVB World Tour** during the 1992 and 1993 season was, in a way, the beginning of the sports' Olympic era. After the 1992 Barcelona Games, a beach volleyball event was played in Almeria, Spain, as post-Olympic demonstration sport. In addition to being the first-ever women's international event, the tournament was the first step in getting the sport entered in the Olympics. The United States won both men's (Sinjin Smith/Randy Stoklos) and women's (Karolyn Kirby/Nancy Reno) titles. In February, 1993, International Olympic Committee (IOC) President Juan Antonio Samarach, along with Atlanta Committee Olympic Games President Billy Payne and other IOC members attended the FIVB Beach Volleyball Finals in Rio de Janeiro. There they saw the excitement that the sport could generate as over 140,000 fans jammed the stadium for the one-week tournament. As a result, the most important event in the history of beach volleyball occurred on September 24, 1993. On that day, at the 101st IOC session in Monte Carlo, the sport of beach volleyball was admitted as a medal discipline for the 1996 Summer Olympics in Atlanta, Georgia. The sport had reached its Olympic era.

ECO FRIENDLY BEACH VOLLEYBALL! - The FIVB and Global Sports Alliance have joined forces for the third year to help raise environment awareness through sport. The ecoflag symbolizes the commitment to the environment of sports-lovers and everyone who knows the importance and irreplaceable nature of the water, air and greenery that surrounds us. The **SWATCH FIVB World Tour** event in Gstaad, Switzerland is setting the example by players using bicycles for local transport in the picturesque alpine town! Hop, Step and Jump to a better environment GSA's, approach to the environmental problem is unique and practical:

- First (Hop) is promoting awareness through the Ecoflag. "We can enjoy volleyball because of clean air and water, thus the environment. Let's make sure that we keep the environment clean for future generations."
- Second (Step) is promoting the spontaneous actions on the environment. The GSA has introduced advanced initiatives on sports and environmental issues, such as asking sport fans to take spontaneous actions on the environment. They make this introduction through the 2003 Global Forum for Sports and Environment in Tokyo where FIVB president Dr. Rubén Acosta received the Prince Takamondo Memorial Prize for environmental excellence.
- Third (Jump) is spreading this awareness and actions to the 1 billion sport enthusiasts around the world.

For more information take a look at the global Sports Alliance website at www.gsa.or.jp

SWATCH FIVB World Tour Frequently Asked Questions

Do men and women receive equal prize money?

- Fédération Internationale de Volleyball (FIVB) - Yes

Why does the FIVB require the women to play in bikinis?

- FIVB - They don't. The women have the option of playing in a one or two piece playing uniform. In 1989, they played in a one piece uniform.

Do you have to have special sand for the tournaments?

- FIVB - Yes. A specialized laboratory in Canada tests for top quality, clean, fine sand.

Is the net and court the same size for Beach Volleyball as in Volleyball?

- FIVB -Yes, 2.43 meters for men and 2.24 meters for women.

Why isn't mixed Beach Volleyball played?

- FIVB - Firstly the net is at a different height for men and women and secondly, the speed of which the game is played differs between the two sexes, however the FIVB does not exclude the possibility of mixed Beach Volleyball being played in the future.

Do all Beach Volleyball players come from Volleyball?

- FIVB - While some Volleyball players have made the successful transition - Karch Kiraly of the United States, Susanne Lehme of Germany and Jackie Silva of Brazil to name a few, Beach Volleyball has such a presence now it is attracting professional players who have dedicated their life to the sport.

Is Beach Volleyball always played on beaches?

- FIVB - No. You will see some venues located in the middle of town squares, amongst the mountains, ports and holiday resorts.

Do beach volleyball teams have captains?

- FIVB - Yes. Usually indicated on the score sheet and the captain is responsible for the coin toss.

Is a ball on the line in or out?

- FIVB - In

What is the average length of a match?

- FIVB - A typical game consists of about 100 rallies or just less than an hour.

Is the ball the same as Volleyball?

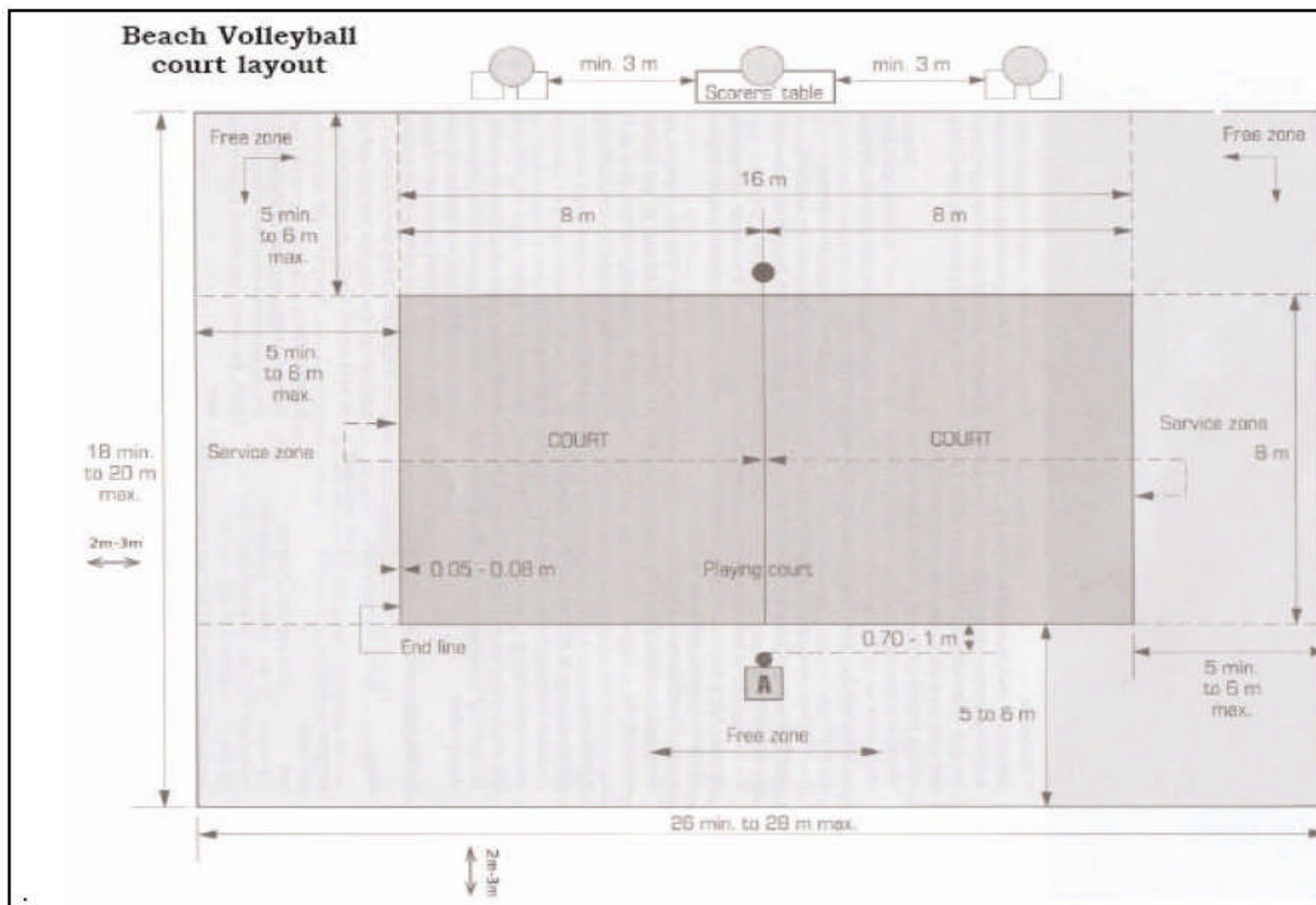
- FIVB - No, it is heavier.

What is the role of a National Federation?

- FIVB - National Federations affiliated to the FIVB manage and promote all kind of Beach Volleyball activities through their own calendar and supporting major events by supplying their referees and officials.

What do the signals mean in Beach Volleyball?

- FIVB - One index finger behind the back means the blocker will take the line parallel to the outside of the court while the player at the back covers the diagonal angle. Two index fingers means the blocker takes the diagonal while the player at the back covers the shot down the line.



BEACH VOLLEYBALL RULES - Unlike Volleyball with two teams of six players, Beach Volleyball is played by two players. The two teams of two players each must score points by placing the ball over (without touching) the net and into the opponent's court. The ball can touch any part of the body and each team has three alternate hits between the two players to return the ball. Other rules are:

- Except for the World Championships, each tournament for each gender features a single-elimination qualifier and a 32-team double-elimination Main Draw. The World Championships will feature a 48-team Main Draw for each gender with pool play determining the lineup for the 32-team single-elimination draw.
- The match is won by the team that wins two sets.
- A set is won by the team that scores 21 points first with a minimum margin of two (except in the deciding third set). In the case of a 20-20 tie, play is continued until a two-point lead is reached. In the case of the sets being tied 1-1, the deciding set is played to 15 points (not the usual 21) with a minimum lead of two points.
- A team winning a rally scores a point - The Rally Point System.
- The serving player must be alternated every time there is a change in possession.
- There are NO determined positions on the court.
- Two players can touch the ball at the same time, but when two team mates do, it counts as two hits (except if blocking).
- If there is a "held ball" by two opponents over the net it is not considered a fault.
- A player may enter the opponent's court provided they don't interfere with the opponent's play.
- A player cannot catch or throw the ball.

FIVB Beach Volleyball Rules Changes

The following is a summary of the most significant changes to the FIVB Beach Volleyball Rules of the Game through the years. The rules have been in general listed in four year groups that correspond to the Olympic periods.

Pre 1992

- **Court lines** width established as 5.8cm (previously 5cm).
- For FIVB World Competitions, the **three-ball system** introduced (previously one ball).
- **Timeouts** reduced to four (previously four Timeouts plus 4 Sand timeouts per match).
- **Coaching** not authorized during match (previously authorized).
- **Ball** can have bright colours (previously only white).
- **Protest** requested by either player (previously only captain).
- **Time out** called by either player (previously only captain).

1992-1996

- For FIVB World Tour Competitions, the **free zone** increased first to 5m from side lines and 4 meters from the end lines (previously 3m minimum) and then during 1996 to 5m all around the playing court.
- For FIVB World Tour Competitions, the **sand** depth increased for a minimum of 40cm (previously 30cm).
- Inside pressure of **ball** decreased to 171-221 mbar (previously 300-360mbr).
- Only one **Service** attempt (previously two allowed, maximum five seconds each).
- Incidental **contact of hair with net** is not a fault (previously a fault).
- An **injured** player is allowed a five-minute recovery time in a set (before two were possible for the same player).
- **Players designated area** must be located 3m minimum from Scorers table (previously no minimum).

1997

- No penalty for **attack-hit using overhand pass** which has a trajectory not perpendicular to the line of their shoulders when player setting his or her team-mate.
- Clarification of **misconduct sanction scale** - Expulsion for repeated rude conduct only applicable at format B.

1998

- Increase in **ball** circumference to 66 – 68cm for FIVB international competitions (previously 65-67cm)
- **Ball** can be synthetic leather (previously only leather).
- Player may **return a ball that his/her team-mate passed outside the antenna** as long as the ball is returned to the court outside the antenna (previously ball was called out and play could not continue).
- Change at the referees procedures on the order of the **official hand signals**. First show team to serve, followed by the nature of the fault and the player in fault in case required.
- Reinforcement to the requirement that scorers must inform players correct **service order**.
- Player may retrieve the **ball that has crossed the vertical plan of the net** totally or partly outside the crossing space (previously ball was called out and play could not continue).

1999

- **12 seconds** is the maximum time from the end of a rally to the whistle for service under normal playing conditions.
- **Timeouts** reduced to 2 per set (previously 4 Timeouts per set/match).
- Changes introduced at the **misconduct sanction scale** introducing the verbal warning and the use of yellow card for penalty and red card for expulsion.
- From Nov 1999 onwards the past **use of yellow and red cards** (yellow for warning, red for penalty) was restored.
- **“Let serving in play”** tested. Introduction of the new rule “while crossing the net, the ball may touch the net” from 2000 onwards.

2001

- **Test of new court dimensions** (reduced from 9m x 18m to 8m x 16 m).
- Consequently new **length of net** (reduced to 8.30 m / 8m from antennae to antennae, while previously was 9m).
- **Test of a new scoring system - Rally Point Scoring System** (previously points only scored on service).
- **Match format** changed to best of three sets for all matches (previously usually only one set).
- Best two of three sets, first two sets played to 21 points, third set, if needed, to be played to 15 points. For all sets required a two point advantage with no cap.
- **Court switches** immediate without delay, every 10 points in the first two sets, at every five points in the third eventual set.
- Two **timeouts** of 30 seconds per team per set.
- One minute **intervals** (before in Format B time between sets was 5 minutes).
- **Sanctions** (misconduct and delays) not accumulative for the match but applied per set.
- Only 1 **medical timeout** per match is allowed per player.

FIVB Beach Volleyball Rules Changes**2002**

Rules of the Game officially approved by the FIVB Board of Administration in April 2002 to formally put into effect measures that were introduced and tested on an experimental basis during the 2001 season.

- Reduction of **size of the court** to 16 x 8m.
- Redefinition of **free zone** to measure 5m minimum and 6 m maximum.
- Adjustment of **net size** to 8.5m in length.
- Introduction of "**Rally Point System**" with the following format, best of 3 sets, scoring to 21 (Sets 1 and 2), 15 (Set 3). All sets with 2 point lead no cap.
- Adjustment of **number of timeouts** to 1 per set per team (Rule 19.2). Duration of timeouts remains the same (30s)..
- Introduction of a 30 second **Technical Timeout** in sets 1 and 2 when the total sum of points scored by the teams equals 21 points.
- Adjustment of **court switches** to occur every 7 points in Sets 1 and 2 (Rule 22.1.1). Court switch in Set 3 will remain every 5 points.
- Redefinition of **time between sets** to ONE minute.
- Clarification of **misconduct sanction scale** adapted to RPS format.

2003

- For FIVB World Tour Competitions an 8.0m **net** with smaller meshes and brandings displayed between the end sides of the net and the poles, may be used.

2006

- **Test of net contact** by players - new wording/interpretation for the Rule 15. PLAYER AT THE NET.

2007

- For FIVB World Tour Competitions whenever the Pool Play format is implemented, Rule 7.4 (DEFAULT AND INCOMPLETE TEAM) may be subject to modifications as stated at the Specific Competition Regulations in due time issued by the FIVB, establishing the modality to be followed for treating the forfeit cases.
- **Rules of the Game officially approved by the FIVB Congress in Japan**, which formally put into effect new wording and interpretation for the Rule 15. Player at the Net as tested on an experimental basis during the 2006 season.
 - **Contact with the net** or antenna is not a fault, unless it is made during the action of playing the ball or interferes with play. Incidental contact of the hair is never a fault.

2008

A clarification on the Rule 7.4 has been added (related to results in case of forfeit or incomplete team when Pool-Play format is implemented)

- "For FIVB World Competitions whenever the Pool Play format is implemented, Rule 7.4 above may be subject to modifications as stated in the Specific Competition Regulations issued by the FIVB in due time, establishing the modality to be followed for treating the default and incomplete team cases"

2009

- Several amendments have been introduced at the Rule's of the Game wording/structure, in line with the most recent improvements at the Volleyball rules, aiming to clarify the rules and make them easier readable. None of these adjustment concern rule changes.

José Casanova, SWATCH FIVB WORLD TOUR Referee Commissioner

Casanova has been the FIVB Beach Volleyball referee commissioner since 2001. Casanova oversees all Beach Volleyball refereeing matters under the supervision of the FIVB International Referee Commission and the FIVB Beach Volleyball Director annually reporting to the IRC and the Beach Volleyball Commission. This includes the development of Beach Volleyball referees for the FIVB while being also responsible for coordinating Swatch-FIVB World Tour referee related administration (i.e.: referee assignments, assessment, ranking, education, regulations update, etc). He has conducted referee clinics within all five international confederations. Casanova started refereeing Volleyball in 1979 and Beach Volleyball in 1993 at the inaugural European Beach Volleyball Championships in Almeria, Spain. He had his first appearance on the FIVB tour in 1995. Casanova resides in the Madeira Islands where he is an architect and involved with sports facilities planning.

SWATCH FIVB WORLD TOUR Referee Delegates

- | | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| • Jeffrey Brehaut, England | • Geir Dahle, Norway | • Roberto Reggiani, Italy |
| • José Casanova, Portugal | • Andrea Haas, Austria | • André Trottier, Canada |
| • David Cox, Norway | • Peter Hreszczuk, Australia | |

2010 SWATCH FIVB World Tour International Referees

Referees (Name, Country)

- Ahmed Abdulla, Qatar
- Ahmed Al Sheebani, Qatar
- Dan Apol, United States
- Aprelius Balebu, Indonesia
- Christos Bantianidis, Greece
- Brig Beatie, United States
- John Bennett, Australia
- Marc Berard, France
- Djamal Bergheul, Algeria
- Daniel Bischofberger, Switzerland
- Richard Bleau, United States
- Marcos Braga, Brazil
- Robert Bronisz, Poland
- Julien Bruxelles, France
- Mireia Carreño, Spain
- Eider Carvalho, Brazil
- Rui Carvalho, Portugal
- Richard Casutt, New Zealand
- Thomas Chang, Hong Kong
- Nikoletta Chirpilidou, Greece
- Miguel Chito Gomez, Spain
- Carlos Cimino, Brazil
- Davide Crescentini, Italy
- Christian Dechoux, France
- Christian Didembourg, Belgium
- Hayrettin Durak, Turkey
- Massimo Fanucci, San Marino
- Munir Fattah, Germany
- Maria Ferreira, Portugal
- Mário Ferro, Brazil
- Regis Fonseca, Brazil
- Bruno Frapiccini, Italy
- Darryl Friesen, Canada
- Takashi Fujii, Japan
- Hiroki Fujita, Japan
- Pedro Garcia, Puerto Rico
- Stephen Giugni, Australia
- Lucie Guillemette, Canada
- Julián Gutierrez, Spain
- Skule Haagensen, Norway
- Marcel Haasnoot, Netherlands
- Marc Hagener, Germany
- Andrew Hercus, New Zealand

Referees (Name, Country)

- Ramon Hofstra, Netherlands
- Petr Horky, Czech Republic
- Sylvia Jaksetic, Canada
- Tomasz Janik, Poland
- Srinivasan Jayaraman, India
- Mal Soon Jung, Korea
- Fani Katsavouni, Greece
- Adrianus Kok, Netherlands
- Mert Koruyan, Turkey
- Piotr Kosiacki, Poland
- Claude Kriescher, Belgium
- Salvis Kurtiss, Latvia
- Milan Labasta, Czech Republic
- Chun Kwok Lam, Hong Kong
- Kevin Lentin, Australia
- Hongyu Liu, China
- Zhihao Liu, China
- Weiping Lu, China
- Ubaldo Luciani, Italy
- Evgeny Makshanov, Russia
- Richard Martinez Ferrer, Spain
- Akira Masubuchi, Japan
- Edison Melonio, Brazil
- Omid Mojtahedi, Canada
- António Moreira, Portugal
- Irene Moula, Greece
- Lemonia Moula, Greece
- Keith Murlless, United States
- Hary Mustafa, Indonesia
- Agnieszka Myszkowska, Poland
- Ibrahim Nazeem, Maldives Islands
- Kiril Nesterenko, Russia
- Yves Nodale, France
- Elzir Oliveira, Brazil
- Vitor Hugo Oliveira, Brazil
- Cameron Olson, Australia
- Dimitrios Onopas, Greece
- José Maria Padron, Spain
- Kritsada Panaseri, Thailand
- Charalampos Papadogoulas, Greece
- Jiri Pelousek, Czech Republic
- Jonas Personeni, Switzerland
- Drago Peslac, Croatia

Referees (Name, Country)

- Anton Pevc, Slovenia
- Roman Pristovakin, Russia
- Riccardo Ragazzini, San Marino
- Cesário Rama, Portugal
- Miguel Ramirez, Mexico
- Jottie Redelinghuys, South Africa
- José Reyes, Switzerland
- Vincent Roche, France
- Abdelhak Saadoun, France
- Pietro Sacco, Italy
- Patricia Salvatore, United States
- Glenn Sapp, United States
- Madalina Sarau, Romania
- Oana Sarb, Romania
- Mariko Satomi, Japan
- Damien Searle, England
- Sergios Sergiou, Cyprus
- Marco Sgro, San Marino
- Xianghong Shen, China
- Takeshi Shinjo, Japan
- Siu Pui Shiu, Hong Kong
- Nakul Sirisawatpipat, Thailand
- Leif Sonnesen, Denmark
- Dario Sos, Croatia
- Marco Spinnicchia, Italy
- Toshko Stoyanov, Bulgaria
- Osvaldo Sumavil, Argentina
- Paul Szabo, Romania
- Gültekin Tekinalp, Turkey
- Gregory Thompson, England
- Ioannis Tsimpinos, Greece
- Catriona Tweedie, Australia
- Monika Ujházi, Hungary
- Milan Vachutka, Czech Republic
- Vassilis Vassiliadis, Greece
- António Vaz De Castro, Portugal
- Lucio Verane, Brazil
- Antonella Vidale, Italy
- Maria Amélia Villas-Boas, Brazil
- Leijun Wang, China
- Krzysztof Wojtunik, Poland

Candidates to be assessed for practice and submitted for approval by the FIVB World Council in the next one-to-two years.

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|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| · Roman Alexeev, Russia | · Marlen Hernandez, Mexico | · Stephan Müller | · Stavros Stavrou, Cyprus |
| · Yasemin Altiner, Turkey | · Nina Hobi | · Flemming Munk, Denmark | · Ronny Sterten, Norway |
| · Fabio Ancora, Belgium | · Jörgen Holmgren, Sweden | · Chung Ng, Hong Kong | · Ju Hyoung Sun, Korea |
| · Nader Ansari, Iran | · Xuan Hu, China | · Dietmar Pichler, Austria | · Ehab Tadres, Egypt |
| · Mossad Attalah, Egypt | · Tiit Koiv, Estonia | · Davide Prati, Italy | · Kasim Thazhepunathil, India |
| · Royi Rafi Bensimon, Israel | · Christos Kouvelos, Greece | · Jaroslav Rejnek, Czech Republic | · Bas Van Der Meijden, Netherlands |
| · Jasen Boyko, Canada | · Tajana Kramar, Croatia | · Carlos J. Rivera, Puerto Rico | · Patrizia Waldvogel, Switzerland |
| · Tim Cleaver, New Zealand | · Agata Laz, Poland | · Carlos L. Rivera, Puerto Rico | · Lijun Wang, China |
| · Daniel Córdova, Puerto Rico | · Robert Leko, Serbia | · Jernej Rojc, Slovenia | · Yun Wei, China |
| · Stefan Demerdzhiev | · Ryan Macdowell, United States | · Nikolay Rusev, Bulgaria | · Zhe Zhang, China |
| · Shicong Ding, China | · Tobias Markfeld, Germany | · Ozan Sarikaya, Turkey | |
| · Dennis Franceschini, Puerto Rico | · Joachim Mattner, Germany | · Øyvind Sjursen, Norway | |
| | · Jan Meruna, Czech Republic | | |