



International Ergonomics Association

2003/2006



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President's address

Pierre Falzon, President



A half-century of ergonomics In 1957, a seminar organized by the European Productivity Agency was held in Leyden, Netherlands, on "Fitting the job to the worker". During this workshop, the decision to found an international association was taken. This organization was to become the International Ergonomics Association. Thus, 2006 will be both the 50th birthday of the IEA and the 60th birthday of ergonomics. Year 2006 thus provides an opportunity to reflect on the

evolution of the discipline and on the changing and diverse needs of ergonomists worldwide. In which context was ergonomics developed? Is it able to meet the social and economic needs of today? Is it still adapted to a changing world? Ergonomics was born in western countries, i.e. countries with an industrial history, and in a post-war context of reconstruction, search for productivity and economic growth. The next 50 years have seen major changes. Technological changes first: automation, computerization, and the digital society. Changes of production systems too

: new methods of industrial production, quality management, lean production, etc. And today globalization, with its effects in terms of technology transfer and migration of jobs. These changes have had consequences both on work activities and on the demands addressed to ergonomics. Distance work, interaction work, community-based distributed work have grown. Systems reliability has become a crucial issue, as well as environmental concerns and sustained development. Simultaneously, ergonomics has expanded geographically. Today, ergonomics societies exist in most countries. The IEA now federates 42 societies, from all continents. Federated Societies differ in their age, number of members, membership rules and level of activity. The countries they belong to also differ widely in terms of economic development, cultures and policies. As a consequence, the type of ergonomic issues that are of interest for

Ergonomics Societies vary according to countries' social and economic situation. A glance at the programs of national societies conferences provides a good picture of this diversity. Although Latin America has seen the creation of several ergonomics societies in the past ten years (Mexico, Colombia, Chile, Argentina), which is a good sign, both for ergonomics and for the economics of these countries, the expansion of the IEA is slowing down. The main reason is that, in order for an ergonomics society to exist in a given country, the country must have reached a sufficiently high level of development. There is a paradox: some countries which badly need ergonomics action in order to improve working conditions and economic performance do not have an education system, an administrative organization and legal policies that allow ergonomists to be trained and ergonomic actions to take place. South Africa is today the only African country represented in the IEA. However, there are reasons for hope. An ergonomics society was born in 2006 in Tunisia; another one is about to be founded in Nigeria. Similarly, there are signs of further development in Asia and South America. Thus, the development of ergonomics societies today takes place in developing countries. The IEA has taken this into account in different ways.

A diversity of needs So here is the challenge. IEA membership is diverse and the IEA must make sure it accommodates a diversity of needs: the needs of the "established" ergonomics societies, which face new issues, and the needs of young, small societies of developing countries. Considering the former, particular attention has been paid these last three years to the improvement of communication between member societies and the IEA. Three directions of improvement have been set by the IEA Development Committee: improve communication within the IEA, improve involvement of member societies in IEA actions, improve awareness of Societies' needs. This has led to the development of the "Best Practice Initiative", the goal of which is to gather and share experiences of ergonomics societies. Several sessions of the IEA'2006 Congress have been dedicated to the Best Practice Initiative. Developing countries are the target of the action of the International Development Committee. The ID Committee seeks to facilitate the access to ergonomics knowledge, through the development of distance learning courses and the provision of educational material. The ID Committee also conducts joint actions with various partner organizations at an international level, and notably with the International Labour Organization. During the 2003-2006 period, two joint publications have progressed: the revision of the "IEA/ILO Ergonomics Checkpoints" has been completed, and the "IEA/ILO Checkpoints for Agriculture" manual is reaching its final stage of design. Actual publication is expected to take place in 2006 and 2007. A reflection has been undertaken in order to make IEA dues acceptable and fair to all societies. The present rules are unfair to small societies and to societies of developing countries.

Ergonomics : a discipline and a practice

More generally, the action of the IEA addresses ergonomics as a discipline and as a practice. Concerning the discipline, a proactive scientific policy has been developed by the Science, Technology and Practice Committee, leading to the creation and revitalization of IEA Technical Committees. The following Technical Committees will meet for the first time during the 2006 Congress : Gender and work; Slips, trips and falls; Ergonomics in design; Off-highway vehicles; Education in ergonomics. Similarly, the creation of several IEA-sponsored conferences has been proposed , notably Healthcare Ergonomics and Patient Safety, Design Ergonomics, and Education in Ergonomics.

During the 2003-2006 period, the Professional Standards and Education Committee has completed the elaboration of a code of conduct, a text that any profession needs. The final text is grounded in fundamental principles of beneficence (doing good), veracity (truthfulness, accuracy, integrity), autonomy (respect for persons), justice (fairness), and is clearly relevant for ergonomics practitioners. The IEA has continued working on the setting up of the "Ergonomics Quality in Design" program. The objective of this very ambitious program is to establish a system of certification of the design process of products. The program is related to several IEA goals. Among the benefits for ergonomics, I will emphasize here a crucial one. If the program is successfully implemented and gathers momentum, it will contribute to the development of our profession, by encouraging employment of trained ergonomists in design projects. It will also contribute to the recognition of the discipline and the profession by the general public. So it is a strategic effort.

This Triennial report will give the reader a good view of what the IEA is doing for our discipline and for our community. The IEA can do nothing without the help of ergonomists from everywhere in the world. So I would like to finish this address with a call for volunteers. Much has been done. Much remains to be done. So get involved in IEA actions, and contribute to the development of ergonomics!

About the discipline of ergonomics and the IEA

IEA definition of ergonomics Ergonomics (or human factors) is the scientific discipline concerned with the understanding of the interactions among humans and other elements of a system, and the profession that applies theoretical principles, data and methods to design in order to optimize human well-being and overall system performance. Practitioners of ergonomics, ergonomists, contribute to the planning, design and evaluation of tasks, jobs, products, organizations, environments and systems in order to make them compatible with the needs, abilities and limitations of people.

Domains of specialization Derived from the Greek *ergon* (work) and *nomos* (laws) to denote the science of work, ergonomics is a systems-oriented discipline which now applies to all aspects of human activity. Practicing ergonomists must have a broad understanding of the full scope of the discipline, taking into account the physical, cognitive, social, organizational, environmental and other relevant factors. Ergonomists often work in particular economic sectors or application domains. These application domains, which are not mutually exclusive, evolve constantly. New ones are created; old ones take on new perspectives. Within the discipline, domains of specialization represent deeper competencies in specific human attributes or characteristics of human interaction:

Physical ergonomics is concerned with human anatomical, anthropometric, physiological and biomechanical characteristics as they relate to physical activity. The relevant topics include working postures, materials handling, repetitive movements, work-related musculoskeletal disorders, workplace layout, safety and health.

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Cognitive ergonomics is concerned with mental processes, such as perception, memory, reasoning, and motor response, as they affect interactions among humans and other elements of a system. The relevant topics include mental workload, decision-making, skilled performance, human-computer interaction, human reliability, work stress and training as these may relate to human-system design.

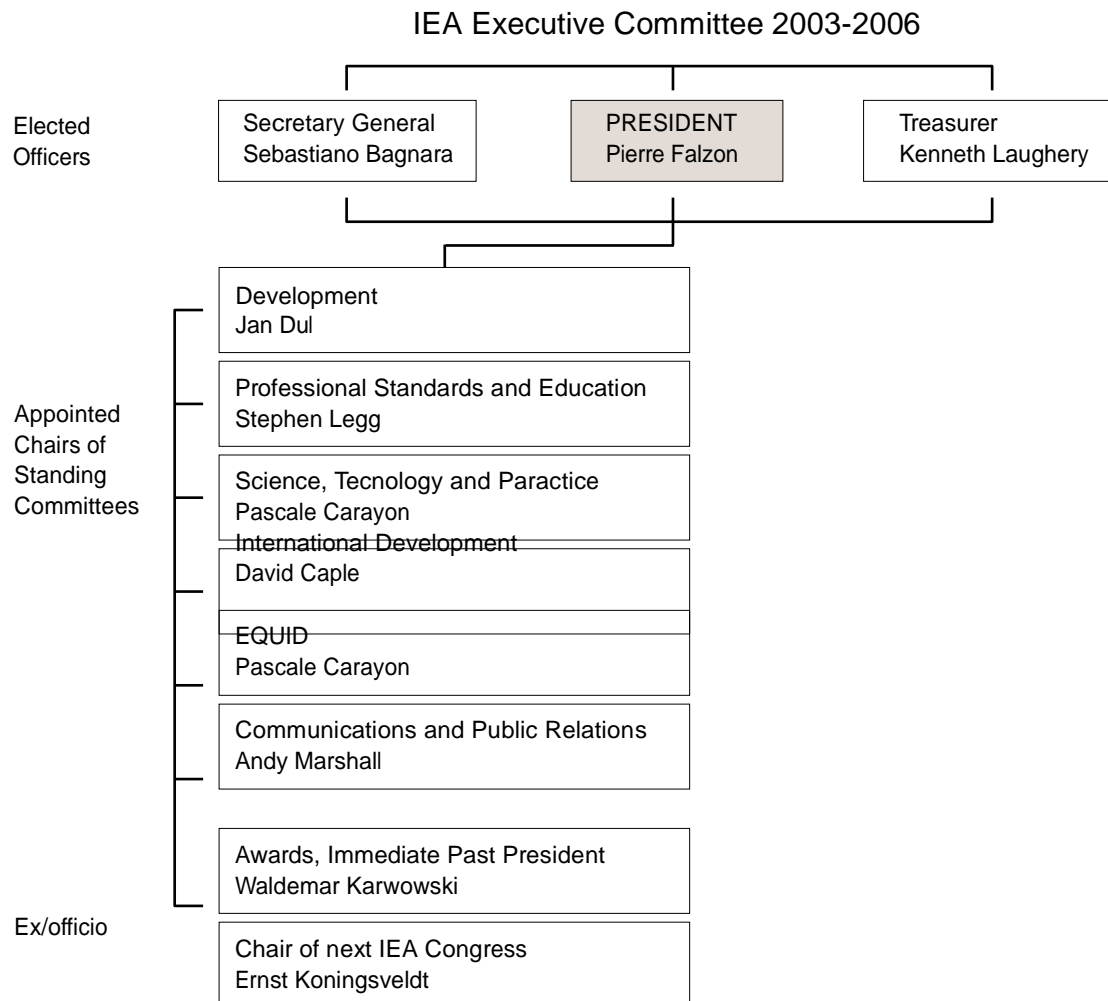
Organizational ergonomics is concerned with the optimization of sociotechnical systems, including their organizational structures, policies, and processes. The relevant topics include communication, crew resource management, work design, design of working times, teamwork, participatory design, community ergonomics, cooperative work, new work paradigms, organizational culture, virtual organizations, telework, and quality management.

Birth and development of IEA The International Ergonomic Association was founded in 1959. At that time, only three ergonomics societies were operating (in the United Kingdom, the USA and Germany).

Members of the IEA were not societies, but individuals. In 1976, due to the growing number of national or regional societies on one hand and to the will of being able to interact with world organizations like the World Health Organization (WHO) or the International Labour Organization (ILO) on another hand, the IEA decided to become a federation of societies.

Since then, the history of IEA and of ergonomics has been a story of expansion. Expansion first in terms of number of member societies (from 11 in 1976 to 41 in 2003) or of number of individuals belonging to member societies (11,689 in 1976, 16,516 in 1998). Expansion also in terms of scope of interests: the range of topics covered by the Triennial Congresses have grown, covering workplace design, human-computer interaction, occupational safety and health, advanced manufacturing, standards, human reliability, quality management, aging, agriculture, rehabilitation, etc. Attendance has grown (120 participants in 1961, 500 in 1976, 1600 in 1997, 3100 in 2000). Expansion finally in the penetration of ergonomics in the society. Ergonomics is not only today an academic discipline: it is a profession. This has led to the definition of professional certification systems in ergonomics and of training programs in the ergonomics discipline. This has also led to a revision of the definition of ergonomics, which now defines what ergonomics is and what ergonomists do. The IEA is now a mature organization, with responsibilities at an international level. The IEA interacts with WHO and ILO for specific actions, developing and implementing ergonomics programs in small and medium size companies in manufacturing as well as in agriculture. Special emphasis has been given to developing countries in Africa and Asia. Recently, the IEA has undertaken to develop a program for assessment and certification of ergonomic design processes in the area of consumer product development, with respect to application of human-centred principles in processes of design.

About IEA



The International Ergonomics Association is the federation of ergonomics and human factors societies around the world. The mission of the IEA is to elaborate and advance ergonomics science and practise, and to improve the quality of life by expanding its scope of application and contribution to society. The IEA is governed by the Council with representatives from the federated societies. Day-to-day administration is performed by the Executive Committee which consists of the elected IEA Officers, Chairs of the Standing Committees and Chair of the next IEA Congress.



IEA Officers (from left to right: K. Laughery, Treasurer; P. Falzon, President; S. Bagnara, Secretary-General)

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A President, Secretary General and a Treasurer are elected by Council at the Triennial Congress to serve for a period of three years.

Goals and Objectives

The following are the principal goals of the IEA:

- To develop more effective communication and collaboration with federated societies
- To advance the science and practice of ergonomics at international level
- To enhance the contribution of the ergonomics discipline to global society

IEA Standing Committees The Standing Committees accomplish much of the work of the IEA. In turn, their subcommittees are responsible for specific functions or activities.

Development This committee explores and coordinates new policy options and proposals, and assists in development and implementation of new programs and initiatives relevant to the function and effectiveness of IEA. The committee develops and coordinates plans and proposals concerning IEA policies, operation, and structure, and assists in development of policy recommendations to better serve Federated Societies and the international ergonomics community.

Professional Standards and Education This Standing Committee compiles and disseminates information relevant to offerings in ergonomics at educational institutions, educational materials, including instructional methods, aids and standards.

Science, Technology and Practice This committee promotes and coordinates the exchange of scientific and technical information at the international level. There are presently eighteen subcommittees (known as IEA Technical Committees), which address specific areas of technical interest. Detailed information on IEA Technical Committees activities can be found on page 14

Communication and Public Relations This Standing Committee develops and distributes a variety of publications, including the IEA annual reports, a newsletter, *Ergonomics International*, *Directory of Educational Institutions*, *Directory of Resources Centers*, and

promotional brochures. The committee manages the IEA Press, which serves as the virtual publishing house of the IEA. The committee also coordinates donations of educational materials to libraries in industrially developing countries through the IEA Book Fund.

International Development This Standing Committee promotes, coordinates, and implements ergonomic activities in industrially developing countries by supporting local and regional initiatives concerning research, development, training, and conferences. The committee implements ergonomics development programs in industrially developing countries and collaborates with other IEA committees with interests in industrially developing countries.

Awards

This committee recommends to Council awards to individuals for their contributions to the field of ergonomics.

Awards for which this committee is responsible include:

- IEA Fellow Award
- IEA Distinguished Service Award
- IEA President's Award
- IEA Outstanding Educators Award
- IEA Award for Promotion of Ergonomics in Industrially Developing Countries
- IEA Ergonomics Development Award
- IEA/Liberty Mutual Prize and IEA/LM Medal Award
- IEA/JOSE Best Paper Award
- IEA K.U. Smith Student Award

IEA membership As of June 2006, the International Ergonomics Association has 42 federated societies, 1 affiliated society, 10 sustaining members organizations and 6 individual sustaining members.

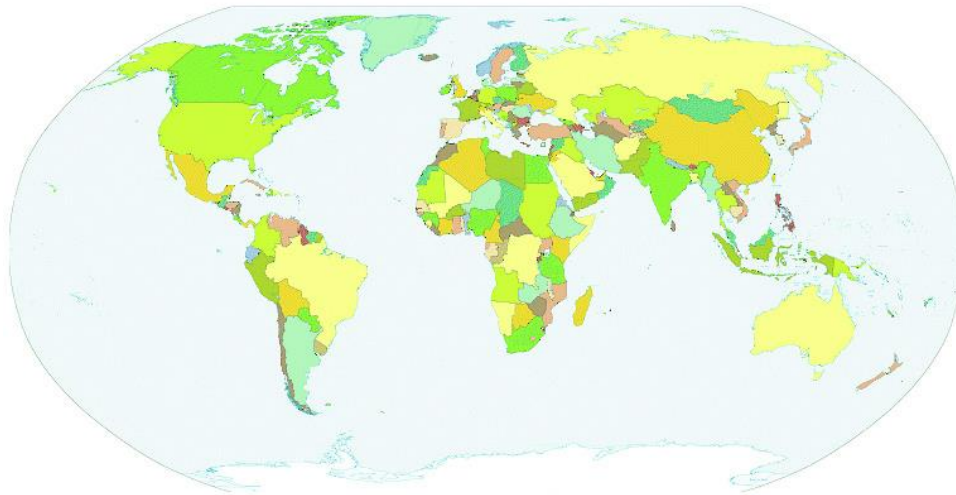
IEA Federated societies Federated Societies are societies that have the main aim of promoting ergonomics. They are bodies that elect a governing council from within their own membership and encourage the publication of research material and the development of ergonomics practice.

During the 2003-2006 period, 2 societies have been accepted as federated societies:

- Association de Ergonomia Argentina
- Philippines Ergonomics Society

Federated societies:

- All-Ukrainian Ergonomics Association
- Asociacion Espanola de Ergonomia
- Associacao Brasileira de Ergonomia /ABERGO
- Associacao Portuguesa de Ergonomia/ APERGO
- Association of Canadian Ergonomists/ Association Canadienne d'Ergonomie
- Association de Ergonomia Argentina /ADEA
- Belgian Ergonomics Society
- Chilean Ergonomics Society
- Chinese Ergonomics Society
- Croatian Ergonomics Society
- Czech Ergonomics Society
- Ergonomics Society (UK)
- Ergonomics Society of Korea
- Ergonomics Society of South Africa
- Ergonomics Society of Taiwan
- Ergonomics Society of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia
- Gesellschaft fur Arbeitswissenschaft (Germany)
- Hellenic Ergonomics Society
- Hong Kong Ergonomics Society
- Human Factors and Ergonomics Society (USA)
- Human Factors and Ergonomics Society of Australia Inc.
- Hungarian Ergonomics Society
- Indian Society of Ergonomics
- Inter-Regional Ergonomics Association / IREA (Russia)
- Iranian Ergonomics Society
- Irish Ergonomics Society
- Israel Ergonomics Society
- Japan Ergonomics Society
- Mexican Ergonomics Society
- Nederlandse Vereniging voor Ergonomie (Netherlands)
- New Zealand Ergonomics Society
- Nordic Ergonomics Society
- Osterreichische Arbeitsgemeinschaft Fur Ergonomie (Austria)
- Philippines Ergonomics Society
- Polish Ergonomics Society
- Slovak Ergonomics Association
- Sociedad Colombiana De Ergonomia
- Societa' Italiana di Ergonomia
- Societe d'Ergonomie de Langue Francaise /SELF
- South East Asia Ergonomics Society
- Swiss Ergonomics Society
- Turkish Ergonomics Society



IEA Affiliated Societies Affiliated Societies are other national or international professional societies that are ineligible for federated member status or have an interest in ergonomics but have their main aim in an associated area.

- Human Ergology Society (Japan)

IEA networks The growing size of the IEA has led to a revision of its membership structure, by creating IEA networks. Societies federated in the IEA may work together in networks, when a need is felt to do so. Examples of such needs can be geographical proximity, sharing of a common language, promotion of common interests. The IEA Council gives its agreement to the creation of the network, on the basis of a proposal from networked societies stating membership and goals. The networked societies are granted the status of IEA Network. IEA networks have to report their activity to the IEA.

Networks of IEA federated societies are being considered in Europe and in South America

- Federation of the European Ergonomics Societies : FEES
- Union of Latin-American Ergonomics Societies: ULAERGO

IEA Sustaining Members The work of the IEA is accomplished by academicians and practitioners. However, many initiatives vital for the development to ergonomics as a unique science and profession cannot be funded with existing resources. Funds are then needed to support the development of ergonomics worldwide, including in industrially developing countries, to disseminate ergonomic knowledge to the industry and to society at large, to promote ergonomics education and competency standards, and to support the work of our Technical Committees. The IEA Sustaining Membership program supports the science and application of ergonomics worldwide. The program provides exposure and enhances the image of institutional members. IEA is a non-profit organization. No monetary benefits are given to people involved in the operation of the IEA. This means that 100% of IEA funds support the implementation of the IEA goals. There are four levels of support on a three year basis, and each level offers specific benefits. The granting of IEA Sustaining Membership does not imply IEA endorsement or approval of company products or services.

Organizational Sustaining Members

Diamond level

- Taylor & Francis (U.K.)

Platinum level

- Ergoweb, INC. (USA) Gold level
- Center for Industrial and Management Research Resources (Korea)
- Central Institute for Labor Protection (Poland)
- Conservatoire National des Arts et Métiers (France)
- Research Institute of Human Engineering for Quality HQL (Japan)
- Hiroshi Udo, Japan

Individual Sustaining Members

- Waldemar Karwowski, U.S.A.
- Kazutaka Kogi, Japan
- Kenneth R. Laughery, U.S.A.
- Becky Kinsler, U.S.A.
- Jennifer A. Gutierrez
- Martin G. Helander, Singapore

Levels and benefits of sustaining membership

Star level US \$ 25,000/year

- All benefits at the Diamond level
- Additional three complimentary registration for the forthcoming IEA congress
- Acknowledgements on the first page (covers) of the Congress proceedings
- Free distribution of promotional materials at IEA Congress
- Additional benefits can be negotiated

Diamond level US \$ 10,000/year

- All benefits at the Platinum level
- Free space at exhibitions organized at IEA congresses, subject to approval by congress organizer
- Access to the IEA International Data Bank of Individuals in Ergonomics
- Exposure of company logo at IEA conferences and congresses
- Other benefits such as a speech by an IEA officer can be negotiated

Platinum level US \$ 5,000/year

- All benefits at the Gold level
- Official listings in the programs of IEA conferences and congresses
- Two complimentary registrations for the forthcoming IEA congress
- Company logo on IEA home page with active links

Gold level US \$ 1,000/year

- Complimentary subscription to Ergonomics International
- Listings in printed IEA directories as well as in the IEA website
- Sustaining Member Plaque with company name inscribed

Individuals : US \$ 200/year

IEA strategic plan 2003-2006

approved by IEA Council – Seoul, Korea, 2003

IEA mission statement The International Ergonomics Association is the federation of ergonomics and human factors societies around the world. Working closely with its constituent societies and related international organizations, its mission is to elaborate and advance ergonomics science and practice, and to expand its scope of application and contribution to society to improve the quality of life.

Goals: the following goals reflect the IEA mission

- A. Contribute to the development of federated societies
- B. Advance the science and practice of ergonomics at an international level
- C. Enhance the contribution of the ergonomics discipline to global society

GOAL A: Contribute to the development of federated societies

SUBGOAL A1: Develop more effective communication and collaboration between and with federated societies

1. Facilitate visibility of each member society through the IEA home page and other means of communication
2. Facilitate joint events between member societies where this will not conflict with the operations of these societies
3. Facilitate the creation of networks of societies
4. Support member societies to disseminate ergonomics knowledge at various levels
5. Support participation of the industrially developing countries in IEA activities (e.g., support for travel to conferences)

SUBGOAL A2 : Develop ergonomic societies throughout the world

1. Support the continuing growth of ergonomics in industrially developing countries by training and education
2. Provide industrially developing countries with ergonomics knowledge by stimulating the existing IEA mechanisms

SUBGOAL A3 : Improve IEA operational effectiveness

1. Develop mechanisms for effectively involving member societies in IEA activities
2. Improve communication with member societies
3. Facilitate the exchange of views and experiences among the leaders of member societies
4. Initiate campaign to increase the numbers of sustaining IEA members
5. Increase revenues from donations, endowments and funds where this will not conflict with the operations of member societies (e.g. from international bodies)

GOAL B: Advance the science and practice of ergonomics at an international level

SUBGOAL B1. Stimulate development of the Ergonomics discipline

1. Define and clarify the field of ergonomics
2. Identify and elaborate cultural and economic differences affecting ergonomic science and practice
3. Identify future needs for development of ergonomics
4. Support and promote specialized conferences and workshops in collaboration with member societies
5. Promote IEA publications suited to knowledge dissemination by IEA

SUBGOAL B2. Enhance the quality of professional practice and education in Ergonomics

1. Continue to promote a broad view of ergonomics and its aims
2. Consider development of procedures for the IEA endorsements of various activities, in particular journals and books
3. Develop international professional standards and guidelines and promote best practices in ergonomics (code of ethics, code of professional practice, etc.)
4. Encourage educational institutions to offer ergonomics programs consistent with "IEA Core Competencies for Practitioners in Ergonomics" criteria
5. Promote sharing of quality ergonomics education programs available on the Internet through the IEA home-page
6. Develop IEA guidelines for accreditation of ergonomics educational programs
7. Maintain the IEA Criteria for Endorsement of Certifying Bodies and implement a system for such endorsement
8. Maintain the IEA Core Competencies for Practitioners in ergonomics
9. Maintain and disseminate IEA minimum criteria for the process of certification of an ergonomist
10. Show best practices in order to stimulate the growth of ergonomics

GOAL C: Enhance the contribution of the ergonomics discipline to global society

SUBGOAL C1. Promote recognition of Ergonomics discipline

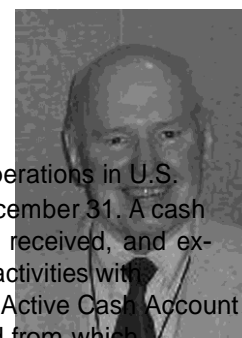
1. Identify specific areas where greater international exchange of information is needed, and develop appropriate means for dialogue
2. Increase public awareness of the benefits of ergonomics through mass media communications
3. Provide information about ergonomics/IEA for listing in international directories and reference publications
4. Expand and strengthen links with other international bodies
5. Expand and strengthen links with societies working in related fields
6. Expand IEA prizes to reward and publicize ergonomics innovations
7. Develop more effective use of IEA conferences to promote added value of ergonomics to society
8. Elaborate and promote the benefits of ergonomics to improve the quality of life for individuals, organizations and society

SUBGOAL C2. Promote applications of Ergonomics in all aspects of life

1. Promote ergonomics as a means to improve the quality of human life, work effectiveness and economic benefits
2. Mobilize ergonomics profession to address major global challenges
3. Promote collaboration in ergonomics projects among government and international bodies
4. Stimulate the involvement of ergonomics in the emerging fields of application (e.g. management sciences and mass communication).
5. Support member societies in taking positions on major public issues and in their use of the media
6. Promote ergonomics in geographical regions where particular support is needed
7. Develop program of certification of ergonomic quality in design

Financial report 2003-2006

Kenneth R. Laughery, Treasurer



Accounting and Banking Procedures The IEA carries out its financial operations in U.S. Dollars (US\$). The IEA fiscal year coincides with the calendar year, January 1 through December 31. A cash basis of accounting is employed. On this basis, revenues are noted and recorded when received, and expenses are noted and recorded when paid. The IEA maintains and carries out its financial activities with Scotiabank in Ottawa, Canada. Two types of accounts are maintained. The first type is an Active Cash Account (ACA) that can be characterized as a working account into which income is deposited and from which payments are made. The second type is Guaranteed Investment Certificates (GICs). These accounts are interest bearing. A goal in managing these accounts is to maintain appropriate amounts in the various accounts so as to maximize interest income while enabling financial affairs to be carried out efficiently.

The IEA finances its activities with revenue from a number of different sources including membership fees of its member societies, sustaining memberships, capitation fees, donations, and other sources. Categories of expenditures include the work of the officers and standing committees, awards, meetings, grants and other miscellaneous activities. As noted in the tables in this section, the financial situation of the IEA remained stable during the report period 2003-2005.

Because the IEA Congress is held every third year, and because there are significantly greater expenses during years of the Congress, it is customary for the Triennial Report to show revenue and expenditures for the past three years. This additional information provides the basis for better understanding revenue and expenditures as well as a longer-term picture of IEA's financial status. 2003 was a year in which the Triennial Congress was held, and expenditures were significantly higher as a result. Of course, revenue was also higher in 2003 as a result of a capitation fee derived from the Triennial Congress.

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Assets and Equity Table 1 presents IEA's assets and equity for 2003, 2004 and 2005 as of December 31 of that year. From the table, the total assets as of December 31, 2005 were US\$202,740. Sixteen percent of these assets were in the cash account and 74% were in GICs at Scotiabank. The Seed Fund Receivable is a loan for the IEA 2006 Congress, and it represents the remaining 10% of IEA assets. While IEA's funds are held in the Scotiabank accounts indicated above, the money is actually earmarked for certain categories of expenditures. The equity portion of Table 1 presents the various categories for which funds are earmarked. Two general categories are annual operations and special funds. The annual operations are labeled loan and cash reserves, and include expenditures for administrative and other recurring activities. These expenditures are funded with revenues from membership fees, capitation fees, interest, and other receipts. The special funds include four funds whose origin and purpose are described in the following section. A fifth special fund is for the Liberty Mutual Prize and Medal.

Table 1. IEA Assets and Equity (As of December 31 of the Year)

Year	2005	2004	2003
ASSETS			
Cash Account	33,149	31,435	31,435
Term (GIC) Deposits	149,591	143,884	136,732
Seed Fund Receivable	20,000	20,000	24,035
Total	202,740	188,192	192,202

Year (As of December 31)	2005	2004	2003
EQUITY			
Annual Operations			
Loan Reserve	35,000	35,000	35,000
Cash Reserve	107,845	108,057	121,558
Special Funds			
ESA Fund (S.E. Asia)	5,426	5,426	5,426
HFES Fund (IDCs)	7,864	7,864	6,669
SELF Fund (Africa, SA)	7,647	7,647	7,647
JES Fund (IDCs)	9,421	7,546	4,671
Liberty Mutual Fund	29,537	16,652	11,231
Total	202,740	188,192	192,202

Special Funds *Human Factors and Ergonomics Society of Australia Fund* – This fund was created by HFESA in 1988 to provide grants and seed funds to promote ergonomics in industrial developing countries in Southeast Asia. The fund has supported roving seminars in that area.

Human Factors and Ergonomics Society Fund – Established in 1992, this fund is maintained through annual voluntary contributions from members of HFES. The purpose of the fund is to promote ergonomics in industrially developing countries. It has been used to support roving seminars and to help fund attendance at conferences by persons from developing countries.

Societe d'Ergonomie de Langue Francaise Fund – This fund was created by SELF in 1993. It provides for grants and seed funds to societies or groups to support the organization of conferences, seminars and meetings in developing areas such as Africa and South America. It has supported local conferences in Southeast Asia and other areas.

Japan Ergonomics Society Fund – This fund is maintained through annual voluntary contributions from JES. It provided grants and seed funds for promoting ergonomics research and for organizing conferences in industrial developing countries. The fund has supported roving seminars and attendance at conferences by persons from developing countries.

Liberty Mutual Fund – Funding for the IEA/Liberty Mutual Prize and Medal is provided by Liberty Mutual Insurance Company. The fund provides financial support for the Prize of \$5,000 that is awarded annually and for the Medal plus \$15,000 that is awarded every three years.

Revenue and Expenditures Table 2 presents a summary IEA's revenue and expenditures for 2003, 2004 and 2005.

From the table it can be seen that both revenue and expenditures were higher for 2003, a year of an IEA Congress. Two activities for which there was a noteworthy increase in expenditures over the three-year period are the work of the International Development Committee (IDC) and the EQUID project. These two activities represent major efforts within IEA during this triennial period, and they are described elsewhere in this document. Figure 1 shows the proportion of revenue for the different categories for the three-year period 2003-2005. As indicated in the figure, more than one-third of IEA revenue is provided by federated society membership fees. Figure 2 shows the proportion of expenditures in the different categories for the three-year period 2003-2005. A significant portion of IEA functions and activities are carried out by the officers and standing committees. The percentage of expenditures for these two categories is 28% and 42% respectively, a total of 70% of expenditures.

Concluding Statement

Overall, the revenues and expenditures during the 2003-2005 period are similar to previous years. As IEA has grown and its activities have expanded, totals have increased, but proportions such as displayed in Figures 1 and 2 have remained similar.

Table 2. Statement of Operations for 2003, 2004 and 2005

Year	2005	2004	2003
REVENUE			
Membership Dues			
Fed and Aff Societies	34,913	31,076	27,308
Sustaining Members	12,777	14,565	12,000
Capitation Fees	1,214	500	17,056
Interest and Exchange Value	5,707	7,152	2,785
Contributions	1,875	2,570	1,654
Liberty Mutual Fund	15,000	15,000	15,000
Misc	10,000	1,422	15,000
Total	81,486	72,285	90,803
EXPENDITURES			
Officers and Administrative			
Office-related expenses	2,414	6,193	11,039
Officers - Travel and Expenses	16,224	14,624	20,931
Standing Committees			
Development	3,081	918	3,704
Science, Technology, Practice	1,751	2,506	5,930
Prof Standards and Education	7,456	5,354	4,157
International Development	13,665	5,896	7,140
WHO Project		7,505	
Communication and PR	1,567	2,041	12,142
Newsletter		3,319	3,434
EQUID	11,706	2,814	1,382
Awards		1,428	3,109
Liberty Mutual Prize	2,115	9,579	23,109
Meeting Costs	6,640	6,756	9,482
Council dinner		1,436	
Fees and Bank Charges	314	184	337
Grants		355	7,000
Miscellaneous			955
Business cards		336	
Archives		1,016	
Total	66,933	72,260	113,851
OPERATING SURPLUS	14,553	25	(23,048)

Figure 1. Revenue sources 2003-2005

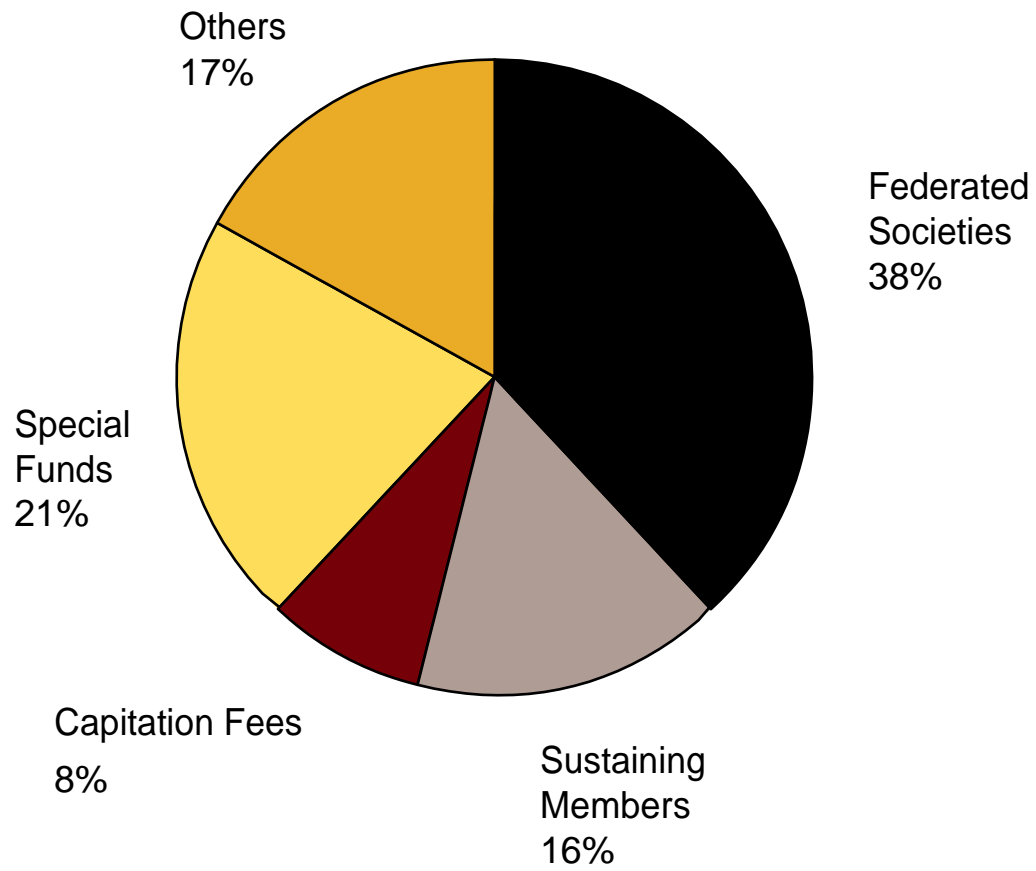
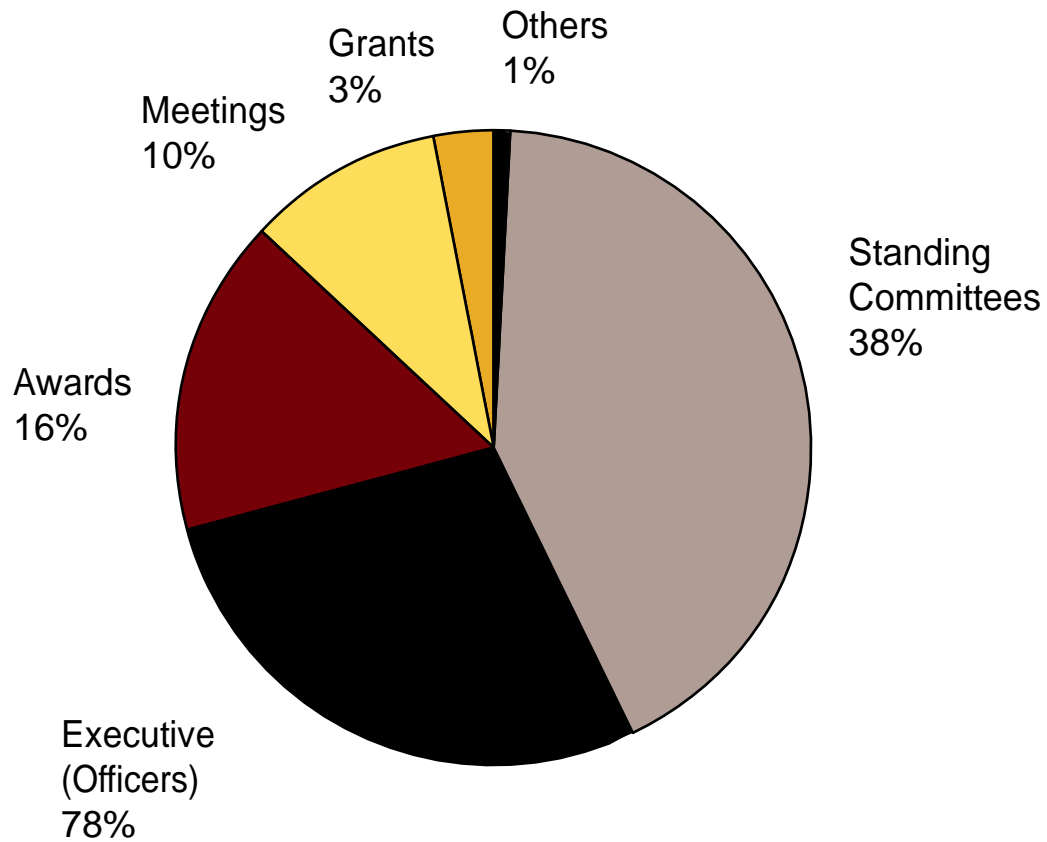


Figure 2. Expenditures 2003-2005



Professional Standards and Education

Stephen Legg,
Chair of the Professional Standards and Education Committee



Mission The Professional Standards and Education (PSE) committee maintains, develops and disseminates the IEA Directory of Ergonomics Educational Programmes, endorses certification schemes (and provides advice and guidance about their development) and provides guidance on professional conduct, ethics and standards for ergonomics education.

Achievements during 2003-2006

The Directory of Ergonomics Educational Programmes This has been routinely maintained on the IEA Web site (www.iea.cc/directory), which in turn has been updated regularly with information on ergonomics educational programmes.

Endorsement of Certifying Bodies Following endorsement the US Board for Certification of Professional Ergonomists (BCPE) in 2003, the IEA application form for certification endorsement was reviewed and updated in January 2004.

A survey of Federated Societies was conducted in May 2004 to obtain information about national certification programmes and to encourage application for IEA endorsement. Positive responses were obtained from Brazil, Korea, Hong Kong, Nordic Countries, BCPE (USA), South Africa, New Zealand, China, Germany, Italy and South East Asia. Key contacts identified through this survey were subsequently emailed for information about codes of ethics as part of the IEA Code of Ethics Review (see below).

The IEA certification endorsement scheme was actively promoted to CREE and FEES as well as to some Latin American and Asian countries but no applications for endorsement were received during the period. A query about the endorsement process was received from Japan. New Zealand has just completed a substantial revision of its certification scheme regulations and structure. It was sent application forms in May 2006.

Review of the IEA Code of Ethics A review report on the suitability of the existing 'IEA Code of Ethics' recommended that a new "IEA Code of Conduct for Ergonomists (COCE)" be adopted at the 2006 Council meeting. The report contained: an analysis of similar codes used by other organisations; a detailed analysis of the existing IEA Code of Ethics; results of initial consultation with CREE, BCPE and the Nordic Ergonomics Society at its annual conference - NES2004, in which

'Ethics in working life' was the central theme in conjunction with IEA. The 'IEA Code of Conduct for Ergonomists' is shorter (only two pages), more concise yet contains as much relevant material as the existing IEA Code of Ethics. It is more firmly based on the four fundamental principles of ethical conduct: beneficence (doing good); veracity (truthfulness, accuracy and integrity); autonomy (respect for persons); justice (fairness), and is more clearly relevant for ergonomists rather than mainly ergonomics researchers.

Guidelines on the minimum specifications for a Masters degree in Ergonomics/Human Factors (including guidance about distance learning)

A draft new IEA document 'Guidelines on the minimum specifications for a Masters degree in Ergonomics/Human Factors (including guidance about distance learning)' was prepared and discussed at IEA consultative workshops/colloquia, which were held jointly with the following Federated Societies with the aim of achieving international consensus:

IEA/Association of Portuguese Ergonomics Societies (APERGO), July 2004

IEA/UK Ergonomics Society, April 2005

IEA/ South East Asia Ergonomics Societies (SEAES), May 2005

IEA/Human Factors and Ergonomics Society (HFES), September 2005 IEA/Federation of European Ergonomic Societies (FEES)/ Centre for Registration of European Ergonomists (CREE)/Nordic Ergonomics Societies (NES) workshop at the NES2005 Conference, October 2005.

Although comments from the workshops were generally positive, it was clear that there were many issues that required further consideration. In particular, discussion at the IEA/HFES colloquium indicated that additional work was needed before an international consensus could be reached. It was therefore recommended that the PSE subcommittee should build on the outcomes of this extensive international consultation by holding further workshops which focus on the attainment of greater international consensus than exists at present.



Nordic delegates at APERGO meeting, July 2004

Developing Science, Technology and Practice

Pascale Carayon,
Chair of the Developing Science, Technology and Practice
and EQUID Committees

The Science, Technology and Practice Committee (STP) promotes and coordinates the exchange of scientific and technical information at the international level. There are presently 17 subcommittees (known as Technical Committees or TCs) that address specific areas of technical interest (<http://www.iea.cc/events/technical.cfm>).



There are five major objectives of the Science, Technology and Practice Committee:

1. To identify and promote important research and application areas
2. To promote and coordinate the exchange of scientific and technical information at the international level
3. To advise and assist in the development of the technical program of IEA Triennial Congresses
4. To advise and assist in the organization and conduct of IEA sponsored meetings
5. To assist industrially developing countries in the assimilation of ergonomics practices and knowledge

The Technical Committees made major contributions to the scientific program of the IEA'2006 Congress. See below for additional information. A series of 'Meet the Experts' sessions for students and junior researchers in ergonomics will be organized at the IEA'2006 Congress. This will allow students and junior researchers to meet with ergonomics experts and past presidents of IEA.

IEA technical committees

TC on Activity Theories for Work Analysis and Design chaired by Pascal Béguin, France

This TC was officially approved at the IEA Council meeting in Funchal, Portugal, in July'2004. The focus of this TC is on activity theories that have received much attention as a conceptual framework of interactions between people and their work environment. The TC organized a very successful symposium for the 2006 Triennial Congress of the IEA in Maastricht, The Netherlands with a total of 23 papers and 1 poster accepted.



TC on Aging chaired by Juhani Ilmarinen, Finland

The TC on Aging aims at promoting research and application areas concerning aging and work, as well as ergonomic solutions for the 'Third age'. It promotes and coordinates the exchange of scientific and technical information on ergonomic challenges and needs of the aging population. It collaborates with other organizations such as the ICOH Scientific Committee on Aging and Work. This TC organized an International Symposium on Work Ability in Verona, Italy, in October'2004: "Assessment and Promotion of Work Ability, Health and Well-being of Ageing Workers". The International Organizing Committee was comprised of Giovanni Costa, University of Verona, chair, Willem Goedhard, ICOH SC Aging and Work, and Juhani Ilmarinen, IEA/TC Aging.



TC on Agriculture chaired by Peter Lundqvist, Sweden

A symposium on "Ergonomics in Primary Industries" was organized by this TC at the IEA'2006 Congress; the organizers of the symposium were: Dave Moore (moderator), Richard Parker (forestry), David Tappin (fishing & primary processing), Peter Lundqvist (agriculture) and Dave O'Neill (agriculture & horticulture). A proposal for renaming the TC to "Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing" is being considered.



TC on Auditory Ergonomics chaired by Ellen Haas, USA

The TC on auditory ergonomics was founded in 2004. The purpose of this TC is to provide a forum for the international exchange of scientific and technical ergonomics information related to auditory issues, such as auditory warnings and displays, automatic speech recognition and voice input devices, speech synthesis, spatial auditory displays, sonification, noise, hearing protection, and any other area that involves audio input or output. Four sessions on Auditory Ergonomics have been organized by the TC for the IEA'2006 Congress. The TC has also launched its website: www.iea.cc/auditory.



TC on Building and Construction chaired by Henk van der Molen, The Netherlands This TC focuses on human factors in the construction industry, which is affected by high incidence of work-related musculoskeletal disorders, injuries and fatalities worldwide. In 2006, Henk van der Molen accepted to become the new chair of the TC in replacement of Ernst Koningsveld. Besides contributing to the scientific program of the IEA'2006 Congress, this TC has collaborated on special issues in the Scandinavian Journal of Work, Environment & Health and Applied Ergonomics.



TC on Ergonomics for Children and Educational Environments chaired by Cheryl Bennett, USA

The TC was created in 2000 and has more than 160 members from all over the world. The TC has a very successful website hosted by the University of Minnesota: www.ergonomics4children.org. The purpose of this TC is to provide a forum for the international exchange of scientific and technical ergonomics information related to children and educational environments. It promotes professional and public awareness of ergonomics related to children of all abilities in all aspects of their lives and the application of ergonomics in educational environments. The TC contributed to the scientific program of the IEA'2006 Congress with sessions on the following topics: child musculoskeletal health, childhood challenges, design for children, designing ergonomics into schools and educational ergonomics.



TC on Healthcare Ergonomics chaired by Sue Hignett, United Kingdom

The aims of this TC are to (1) promote the recognition and development of healthcare ergonomics as a specialist area of ergonomics, (2) plan and develop sessions, symposia and group meetings on healthcare ergonomics at IEA congress and other conferences, (3) raise the profile of hospital ergonomics by creating an inclusive forum to represent the diversity of research and practice interests, and (4) liaise with other professional organizations to enhance the inclusive base of this group. More than 80 papers will be presented in the symposium on "Healthcare Ergonomics and Patient Safety" at the IEA'2006 Congress. The TC has also contributed to a special issue of Ergonomics on patient safety that will include a total of 13 papers.



TC on Human Aspects of Advanced Manufacturing chaired by Waldemar Karwowski, USA

The objectives of this TC are to develop and disseminate scientific knowledge on human and safety aspects in the design, implementation, and management of systems in the broadly defined manufacturing area and advanced technologies. The TC organized the HAMAHA'2005 conference in San Diego, California.



TC on Human-Computer Interaction chaired by Tom Stewart, United Kingdom

The TC on HCI aims to make computers usable, efficient, effective and satisfying for their users so that they contribute positively to our lives. The TC collaborates with other professional groups. A proposal to merge the International group on "WWCS" or "Work With Computing Systems" with the IEA TC on Human-Computer Interaction is being considered. Tomas Bern from Sweden has accepted to be the next chair of this IEA TC.

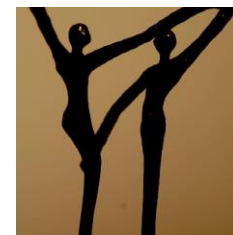


TC on Human Reliability chaired by Heiner Bubb, Germany

The long-term objective of this TC is to create a common interdisciplinary data base regarding human error.



TC on Musculoskeletal Disorders chaired by Enrico Occhipinti, Italy This TC aims at identifying, reviewing and disseminating methods and best practices for risk assessment and management of work-related musculoskeletal disorders. Aspects related to job/task design and the design of workplace and tools are considered as important contributors to work-related musculoskeletal disorders. This TC very much contributed to the IEA'2006 Congress with sessions on topics such as Work-Related Musculoskeletal Disorders (WMSDs) in the building sector, WMSDs in the agriculture sector, prevention of WMSDs in computer work and risk assessment and management of WMSDs. The TC is collaborating with the ICOH Scientific Committee on Musculoskeletal Disorders.



TC on Organizational Design And Management chaired by Pascale Carayon, USA The objective of this TC are the development and dissemination of scientific knowledge about the macroergonomic aspects in the design, implementation, and management of work systems, such as participatory ergo-

nomics, organizational and psychosocial work environment, training systems and organizational learning, stress and well-being, sociotechnical change, and work organization. On June 22-25, 2005, the ODAM TC celebrated the 20th Anniversary of the ODAM Symposium in Maui, Hawaii. More than 100 people attended the conference; the proceedings of the conference were published in a book under the auspices of the IEA Press. The ODAM TC also contributed to the program of the IEA'2006 Congress with 7 sessions on ODAM topics and 1 session organized in collaboration with the Healthcare Ergonomics TC.



TC on Process Control chaired by John O'Hara, USA

Members of this TC organized several sessions on process control ergonomics at the IEA'2006 Congress.



TC on Psychophysiology chaired by Shinji Miyake, Japan

The purpose of this TC is to promote and advance the understanding of psychophysiological methods and their application to ergonomic environments through the interchange of knowledge and methodology in the behavioral, biological and physical sciences, and engineering disciplines. The 6th PIE (Psychophysiology In Ergonomics) conference will be held during the IEA'2006 Congress. The TC contributed to a special issue of Psychologica on psychological engineering that was published in 2005. The TC launched its website: <http://PIE-IEA.org>.



TC on Quality Management chaired by Ram Bishu, USA

The TC has organized a panel at the IEA'2006 Congress and a panel at the HFES'2006 Annual Conference.



TC on Safety & Health chaired by Masaharu Kumashiro, Japan

This TC focuses on the improvement and design of working conditions so as to minimize the onset of work-related diseases, occupational stress and fatigue.



20th Anniversary of the ODAM Symposium in Hawaii, June 22-25, 2005.
On the picture from left to right: Hal Hendrick, Michelle Robertson, Brian Kleiner and Pascale Carayon

IEA endorsed congress and conference Each year the IEA supports many international scientific conferences organized by its Federated Societies or by other international bodies that have an interest in ergonomics or that are organizing a conference with a major ergonomics theme. Support for conferences is of four types:

- IEA Triennial Congress
- IEA Conference
- Joint Conference
- Endorsed Conference

Conferences endorsed by IEA since 2003 were:

May 27-30,2003	Human aspects of Advanced Manufacturing: Agility and Hybrid Automation (HAAMAHA 2003) Roma, Italy
October, 2003	Organizational Design and Management (ODAM VII) Conference Aachen, Germany
June, 2004	7th International Scientific Conference on WWCS (Work with Computing Systems – formerly WWDU). Kuching, Sarawak, Malaysia
24 March, 2005	Healthcare Systems Ergonomics and Patient Safety (HEPS) Florence, Italy
June, 2005	Organizational Design and Management (ODAM VIII) Conference Maui Hawaii U.S.A.
August, 2005	Human Aspects of Advanced Manufacturing: Agility and Hybrid Automation (HAAMAHA 2005) Limerick, Ireland
May, 2006	IV International Conference on Occupational Risk Prevention (ORP) Sevilla, Spain

Journals published in cooperation with the IEA

Official Journal of IEA

Ergonomics, published by Taylor & Francis, is the official journal of the International Ergonomics Association.

IEA Endorsed Journals

- Applied Ergonomics
- International Journal of Occupational Safety and Ergonomics
- International Journal of Industrial Ergonomics
- Human Factors and Ergonomics in Manufacturing
- Theoretical Issues in Ergonomic Science
- International Journal of Human-Computer Interaction
- Ergonomia
- Cognition, Technology & Work



IEA 2006 Triennial congress

Ernst A.P.Koningsveld,

Chairman of the IEA' 2006 Triennial Congress



16th triennial World Congress on Ergonomics

Over the years 2003-2006 most of the organization for the congress was done. The congress committee, consisting of Ernst Koningsveld, Ruud Pikaar and Paul Settels participated

in the 15th congress in Seoul. We met the Korean organizers, who were very helpful with relevant information and experiences. We spoke most of the IEA Technical Committee chairs and made preliminary arrangements for sessions to be held in 2006. One thing became more than clear: there was great enthusiasm for the Maastricht congress. The main activities over the three year period consisted of: communication; program development; finances and sponsoring; practical arrangements.

Communication is most important to create support and a mouth-to-mouth promotion of the congress. Means are the congress' website, links from websites of Federated Societies; their newsletters; presentations in person, adverts. The number of e-mails to the congress committee and the professional congress organizer (PCO) has risen to a hardly manageable level. Especially in the first months of 2006 only the reading and answering of e-mails took a couple of hours per day. The IEA TC's and many individuals have not only taken initiatives for sessions, but also invited speakers. This made the preliminary program grow over the years, resulting in about 1600 abstracts, of which 350 for posters and 30 for interactive sessions. After reviews and full paper submission, the final program will consist of 240 sessions with 1,100 oral presentations, and 250 posters.

Clustering papers was partly easy, as the moderators

for sessions took care. On the other hand designing the full program is a complex task, in which compromises must be found for sequential versus parallel sessions; availability of speakers; preventing that people must be at two places at the same time; selection of session chairs; and so on. Another part of the program regards the proceedings. These are published in three publications: a special issue of Applied Ergonomics with most of the plenary papers; a Cd-rom with all full papers and extended abstracts of posters; a 'state of the art' book containing extended papers of the best contributions to the congress, which will be published early 2007.

Finances and sponsoring was important too. Organizing a large congress in a country like the Netherlands means high costs, while the congress fee level was set already in 1999. The introduction of the Euro had major effect on the price level, especially for catering and services. We are most grateful for the many companies and institutions that have decided to sponsor the congress. Eleven main sponsors donated a mean of Euro 25,000 each! And many other sponsors have helped to keep the congress fees at the level of previous IEA congresses (only correction for inflation was in 1999 incorporated; since then the rates were unchanged). We also thank the board of the Foundation that was set up as a legal body to cover the financial risks of the congress; the board has followed the organization critically. Conference Agency Maastricht acted as the PCO. This very experienced bureau did excellent work, and told us to be impressed by the complexity of an IEA triennial congress. The many IEA activities, the broad scope of the congress, the huge number of presentations, and the many exceptions on basic arrangement, are unique; reconsidering these could make the work for future organizers easier. Of course in organizing a large congress you meet troubles. The choice for a very small and highly ambitious team was essential to solve most of these smoothly. We thank the many people who have participated in the congress organization. Most of these worked in well-specified tasks, a basis for good support. We look forward to a most promising congress program. And, from the many reactions that we get we expect also a very warm atmosphere.



IEA 2009

The IEA 2009 Congress will be organized by the Chinese Ergonomics Society, assisted by the Ergonomics Society of Taiwan and Hong Kong Ergonomics Society, in Beijing, in August 9-14, 2009, at the Beijing International Convention Center.

It will represent a landmark of the discipline for a better world and better lives of the people around the world. Though all topics related to ergonomics/human factors will be included, the congress program will insist on the following issues: Cognitive ergonomics, Human-Computer Interaction, Manual work, Product and system design, Complex systems and human performance, Safety and health, and Education and training.

The Congress General Chair is Professor Sheng Wang, President of the Chinese Ergonomics Society (CES). The Scientific Committee is chaired by Professor Kan Zhang, Past President of the Chinese Ergonomics Society.

Certifying ergonomics quality in design (EQUID)

Pascale Carayon,
Chair of the Developing Science, Technology and Practise
and EQUID Committees



The IEA aims to enhance public understanding of the meaning of ergonomics and to help the public make informed decisions about promotional claims of 'ergonomically-designed' systems. This is accomplished through the Ergonomics Quality In Design (EQUID) program. The EQUID Certification Program promotes the introduction of ergonomics in the development process of products, work systems and services. The processes specified by the EQUID program help organizations design products, work systems and services according to accepted ergonomics knowledge and methods. The initial focus of the EQUID program is on products.

The EQUID program contributes specifically to the subgoal C2/item 7 of the IEA strategic plan: "to develop program of certification of ergonomic quality in design". It also contributes to:

- Goal B of the strategic plan: "to advance the science and practice of ergonomics at an international level"; in particular subgoal B1: "to stimulate development of the ergonomics discipline";
- Goal C of the strategic plan: "to enhance the contribution of the ergonomics discipline to global society"; in particular the subgoal C1: "to promote recognition of ergonomics discipline" and the subgoal C2: "to promote applications of ergonomics in all aspects of life".

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The EQUID program can help promote good ergonomics design practices and therefore, contribute to the development of products that are better designed. The EQUID program can also help promote ergonomics as a discipline and as a profession.

Mission and objectives The EQUID committee develops and manages activities related to the use of ergonomics knowledge and methods in the design process of products, work systems and services. This objective is accomplished through the definition of process requirements for the design of ergonomic products, work systems and services, and the establishment of a certification for ergonomics quality in design (EQUID) program.

At the IEA Council meeting in 2004, the definition, objectives and policies of the EQUID committee were approved. For the 2004-2006 period, the main objectives of the EQUID committee were:

2. to revise and update the two texts on (1) ergonomic criteria of product design process, and (2) accreditation criteria and processes
3. to evaluate various scenarios for the implementation of the EQUID program.

For the 2004-2006 period, the focus of the EQUID program is on product design. Issues related to the design of work systems and services will be addressed in a subsequent phase.

Major accomplishments in the past 3 years

The EQUID committee is comprised of 4 members: Pascale Carayon (chair), Pierre Falzon, Waldemar Karwowski (chair of the sub-committee on Ergonomics process) and Olle Bobjer (chair of the sub-committee on Accreditation criteria and process). The members of the two sub-committees come from Europe, USA, Australia and Asia.

The sub-committee on Ergonomics process developed two documents on the (1) criteria and (2) process of the IEA Certification for Ergonomics Quality in the Design Process. These documents are organized around three questions:

1. What HFE knowledge was used in the process of product design?
2. Who applied this HFE knowledge (qualifications of personnel)?
3. How was this HFE knowledge applied (resource requirements)? A user group for the Ergonomics in process sub-committee has been formed and has provided much feedback on the EQUID certification process.

- Comment from a corporate member of the EQUID user group: “I would love to help more with what is definitely an already ... valuable effort.”
- Comment from a corporate member of the EQUID user group: “I am seeing a growing market need for certification in the produce arena, so I’m very supportive of the EQUID. Please let me know what I can do to assist.”

The sub-committee on Accreditation criteria and process is using well-known ISO criteria for the content of the document on the criteria for accrediting certification bodies.

Dissemination about EQUID You can find out about EQUID at the IEA’2006 Congress by attending the following sessions: two sessions on issues related to ergonomics in design and two sessions on the EQUID program. The two sessions on the EQUID program will address (1) “Development of EQUID certification/accreditation programs for process requirements for product design” and (2) “EQUID certification program for process requirements in the design of consumer products”.

The first EQUID Forum will take place in Berlin, Germany, from May 30 to June 2nd, 2007.



Meeting of the two EQUID sub-committees in Compiègne, France, October 28-29, 2005.

On the picture from left to right: Daniel Podgorski, Francesco Rebelo, Waldemar Karwowski, Olle Bobjer, Pierre-Henri Dejean, Pascale Carayon, Lina Bonapace, Claus Backhaus, Hang Sun.



Meeting of the EQUID committee in Hoofddorp, The Netherlands, February 23-24, 2006.

On the picture from left to right: Lina Bonapace, Wolfgang Friesdorf, Ken Laughery, Pierre Falzon, Olle Bobjer, Hang Sun, Sebastiano Bag-nara and Waldemar Karwowski.

International Development

David C. Caple, Chair of the International Development Committee During 2003-2006 the International Development Committee, involving from 14 Federated IEA Societies, has undertaken a wide range of projects to assist in the international development of ergonomics. These actions are of two kinds :

- partnership and cooperation with international organizations
- assistance to the development of ergonomics in developing countries



Partnership and cooperation with international organizations The IEA cooperates with other international bodies with common or similar goals. The IEA has the status of non-governmental organization (NGO) with the International Labour Organization (ILO) and with the World Health Organization (WHO). The IEA has signed memorandum of understanding (MOU) with the following international organizations:

- International Occupational Hygiene Association (IOHA)
- International Commission on Occupational Health (ICOH)
- International Social Science Council (ISSC)
- International Association of Applied Psychologists (IAAP)

These agreements have been established in order to facilitate information exchange and development of joint activities in the area of occupational health and safety.

Collaboration with the ILO Collaboration with the International Labour Organisation (ILO) in developing Ergonomic Checkpoints has been very active in 2003-2006.

An IEA workshop was conducted in Bali, Indonesia in May 2005 in cooperation with SEAES. A total of 18 representatives from IEA societies from the Asian region as well as guests from Europe and the USA and Australia participated in the workshop. The ILO provided funding to support the workshop. The ILO officer from the Safe-Work program in Geneva, Switzerland, Dr Shengli Nui also attended.

This provided an opportunity to review the ILO publication "Ergonomics Checkpoints" (1996) and to identify changes to content, illustration and develop new checkpoints. Subsequent work by ID committee members subsequently updated the publication for re-launching at IEA 2006. This workshop was jointly chaired by Kazutaka Kogi and David Caple, assisted by Pierre Falzon.

In December 2005, a new publication developed by Kazutaka Kogi "Ergonomic Checkpoints in Agriculture" was workshopped in Guhawati, India. This was in conjunction with the HWWE 2005 conference hosted by the Indian Society of Ergonomics. A total of 23 representatives from the Agricultural industry in India attended. A further group of 11 students in ergonomics also attended. Kazutaka Kogi conducted a workshop on the use of the checkpoints. David Caple and Pierre Falzon assisted in a review of the contents developed in South East Asia to determine their application in India. Again, the ILO provided funding to assist in this workshop. Their ILO officer from Delhi, Ingrid Christensen attended HWWE 2005 to overview the program.

The ID Committee is very grateful for the ILO for their support and to Dr Chahrabarti from Guhawati for his leadership.

The ILO funded the IEA in 2004 to review approaches taken by Governments and agencies to the prevention of musculo skeletal injuries (MSD) in workplaces. With the assistance of Wendy Macdonald, Australia, a comprehensive review was undertaken including the major findings from ergonomics research. This will now be used by the ILO to develop guidance to industry.

Working with Partner Organizations

The IEA is a registered NGO with the WHO along with other professional associations. In 2005, the WHO devel-

oped a new Strategic Plan for 2006-2010. A total of six new Activity Areas have been identified by the WHO. The IEA has contributed programs from the ID Committee to support the WHO strategy.

The ID Committee continues to liaise with the Occupational Hygienists (IOHA) and the Occupational Health (ICOH) associations. Joint scientific programs and development of a joint publication highlight collaboration with the IEA.

Developing ergonomics

Distance Learning Program Due to the generosity of the University of Nottingham and John Wilson in particular, the IEA has signed a joint agreement for the Instituto Superior De Gestao (ISG) – High Institute for Management – Portugal. This project, headed by Anabela Simoes focused on the translation of the Distance Learning program concerning documents from Nottingham into Portuguese. With this resource, it is proposed to initiate education opportunities in African countries where Portuguese is spoken such as Mozambique and Angola.

Provision of Educational Resources Educational libraries in developing countries have received a range of free resources between 2003-2006 from the ID Committee. This includes proceedings from all ergonomics conferences sponsored by the IEA. These are donated by the organisers of these conferences to enable contemporary research findings to be available in these countries. The ID Committee has also facilitated the donation and transfer of personally owned collections of ergonomics texts to educational libraries in developing countries.

Sponsorship has also been provided for participation in CybErg 2005 to Universities in developing countries.

Training Programs in Developing Countries

Members of the ID Committee have conducted ergonomics training workshops in a South East Asia, Central America, Latin America, and in the Gulf states. These have generally been arranged at a Government level or through personal contracts. A broad range of emerging issues challenge the Committee such as addressing the needs of woman and children in the workforce. The interaction between ergonomics with economic and environmental demands provide opportunities for a wider range of future collaborative projects.

International development of ergonomics continues to be assisted by Professors and practitioners visiting developing countries to share their expertise. This provides an opportunity to share goodwill and foster closer assistance between IEA members. These visits have involved workshops, seminars, as well as placements in university departments.

Support to Attend IEA 2006 Congress With support from the IEA 2006 Congress committee, the IEA was able to provide financial assistance to 30 delegates from developing countries to present their research findings.

Bequests and Endowments Bequests and endowments help the IEA to develop professional societies in new regions, promote educational programs in industrially developing countries, participate in the activities of UN organizations, harmonize professional standards for certification, develop strategic directions for the discipline, facilitate the exchange of scientific and technical information and promote international collaboration. Gifts, such as bequests, have greatly benefited the development of disciplines such as engineering and medicine. There are essentially two types of bequest : general and specific. The general bequest permits the IEA to pursue initiatives that will further its fundamental objectives of increasing the body of ergonomics-related knowledge, promoting the teaching and practice of ergonomics, and sponsoring international activities. Specific bequests are used to support ergonomics-related programs in industrially developing countries, and provide scholarships and prizes which stimulate research and recognize significant achievements in the field. Potential benefactors who wish to donate to IEA should contact the IEA Treasurer (www.iea.cc).

Communications and Public Relations

Andrew Marshall, Chair of Communications and Public Relations Committee



Ergonomics International – The IEA Newsletter Dave Moore was the editor of Ergonomics International from January 2004 to March 2005 and put together five issues covering a diverse range of topics. Dave was very active in establishing links with other societies and their newsletter editors.

Before the newsletter was suspended, distribution had improved tremendously and it was emailed to the whole of the council list (see below) soon after production. It also appeared on the website at that time. Printed copies were produced as an offprint by Taylor and Francis and mailed to over 400 individuals around two months after production. It also appears in the journal Ergonomics around three months after production.

Past issues of Ergonomics International are on the IEA website. There is a current initiative to produce a bulletin that would be emailed and posted on the web to fill some of the communication requirements provided by a newsletter.

Council listserv

The email list server is hosted by Louisville University. The list includes:

- IEA Executive
- IEA council members and alternatives
- Presidents and Secretaries of Federated and Affiliated societies

All members of the list can send messages to all the others on the list. This list is a big help to communications within the IEA. We encourage the use of this facility for IEA related messages.

IEA Website – www.iea.cc The web site is large (over 160 pages) and covers all aspects of the purpose of the IEA, its members and its many activities.

Additions over the last three years include:

- Auditory Ergonomics Technical Committee web pages (Elleen Haas)
- International Development Committee newsletters (David Caple)
- The addition of Ergonomics Standards (Jan Dul)
- Extensive updates the Ergonomics Programme Directory A world map allows one method of easy access to information about National Societies. Each country is identified as you move your cursor over the map and clicking on the country takes you straight to the IEA Roster and details for that society, including your council representative.



The IEA is committed to improving accessibility of the web site, and the process of renovating the site to comply with good (ergonomic) practice is now underway.

Since March 2004 the IEA web statistics have been monitored and analysed. The graphs below show the weekly total number of visitors for the last 12 months and for the previous year. It can be seen that traffic on the website has grown significantly.



Figure 1: IEA Web Page Visitors 2005-2006



Figure 2: IEA Web Page Visitors 2004-2005

The table below show a breakdown by geographic region for these visitors. We also look at which websites visitors arrive from, which is mostly from Google and other search engines.

	Continent	Total Visits	Percentage
1	North America	6860	41.7
2	Oceania	3311	20.1
3	Europe	2993	18.1
4	Asia	2597	15.8
5	Africa	384	2.3
6	South America	306	1.9

The table below shows the 10 most popular pages on the web site for February 2006. The statistics have been pretty stable over the last two years.

	Page	Total Page Views (month)	Percent of Page Views
1	IEA Home Page	11546	23.5
2	Ergonomics Definition	4403	9.0
3	Directory of Ergonomics Programmes – Home	2126	4.31
4	Announcements	2033	4.1
5	Ergonomic Standards	1852	3.8
6	Newsletter Main Page	1626	3.32
7	Council Roster	1243	2.5
8	Awards Main Page	1213	2.5
9	Contact Details	1116	2.3
10	Membership Structure / World Map	1043	2.1

¹All Directory of Ergonomics Programmes pages accounted for 15.8% of page views.

²All Newsletter pages accounted for 15.6% of page views.

³All Professional Standards and Education pages accounted for 2.2% of page views.

⁴All Development Committee pages accounted for 1.9% of page views.

IEA logo

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International Ergonomics Association

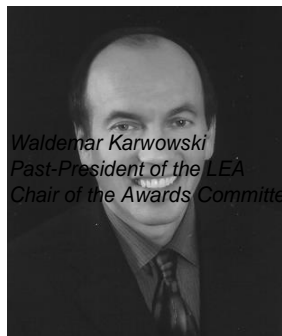
Awards of the International Ergonomics Association

The objective of the IEA Awards is to provide formal recognition to individuals who have made outstanding contributions to the field of ergonomics on an international level. The immediate Past President of IEA serves as Chair of the Awards Committee.

More detailed information can be found on the IEA web page : www.iea.cc

The IEA awards are :

- IEA Fellow Award
 - IEA Distinguished Service Award
 - IEA President's Award
 - IEA Outstanding Educators Award
 - IEA Award for Promotion of Ergonomics in Industrially Developing Countries
 - IEA Ergonomics Development Award
 - IEA/Liberty Mutual Prize and IEA/LM Medal Award
 - IEA/JOSE Best Paper Award
 - IEA K.U. Smith Student Award
- The IEA Council and Executive Committee nominates recipients for the IEA President's Award. Final approval for this award rests with the IEA President. The Student Awards Committee selects recipients for K.U. Smith Student Award. Except for the IEA/Liberty Mutual Prize and the IEA Fellow awards, which are presented annually, the IEA awards are given during the IEA Triennial Congress.



*Waldemar Karwowski
Past-President of the IEA
Chair of the Awards Committee*

IEA Fellow Award

IEA Fellowship is to recognize extraordinary or sustained, superior accomplishments of an individual. To be considered for a fellowship two eligibility criteria must be satisfied. In addition, the candidate's distinction as an ergonomics professional must be demonstrated.

There are two eligibility criteria : International Service and Membership in Society.

- International Service : this includes such activities as service to IEA, an extensive publication record in international journals, international consulting, service to the United Nations, and similar.
- Membership in Society : the candidate must have been a full member in good standing of a Federated or Affiliated Ergonomics Society for at least the preceding 5 years. Student membership and Associated Membership do not confer eligibility.

Past Presidents of IEA are bestowed this honor. 1997 was the first time IEA Fellowships were awarded. At that time, all living past Presidents received the Fellow status

- Frederick Bonjer, The Netherlands (IEA President 1973-1976)
- Alphonse Chapanis, USA (IEA President 1976-1979)
- Harry Davis, USA (IEA President 1985-1988)
- Martin Helander, Sweden (IEA President 1994-1997)
- Hal Hendrick, USA (IEA President 1994-1997)
- Ilkka Kuorinka, Finland (IEA President 1988-1991)
- Bernard Metz, France (IEA President 1970-1973)
- Sadao Sugiyama, Japan (IEA President 1982-1985)
- Y. Ian Noy, Canada (IEA President 1997-2000)

Since then, the following individuals have received the IEA Fellow Award:

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| • Munehira Akita, Japan | • Takao Ohkubo, Japan |
| • Moh M. Ayoub, USA | • M. Oshima, Japan |
| • Sebastiano Bagnara, Italy | • L. Pacholski, Poland |
| • Kenneth R Boff, USA | • R. Parasuraman, USA |
| • Ogden Brown, Jr., USA | • Kyung S. Park, Korea |
| • Margaret Bullock, Australia | • Ken Parsons, United Kingdom |
| • M. Chung, Korea | • Stu Parsons, USA |
| • Nigel Corlett, UK | • Y. Queinnec, France |
| • Francois Daniellou, France | • Jens Rasmussen, Denmark |
| • L. Desnoyers, Canada | • Walther Rohmert, Germany |
| • Colin Drury, USA | • Pieter Rookmaaker, The Netherlands |
| • Jan Dul, Netherlands | • Gavriel Salvendy, USA |
| • Daniel Gopher, Israel | • Thomas Sheridan, USA |
| • Peter A. Hancock, USA | • Pat Scott, South Africa |
| • Alan Hedge, USA | • Reginald G. Sell, UK |
| • Andy Imada, USA | • Robindra Nath Sen, Malaysia |
| • Veronique de Keyser, Belgium | • Brian Shackel, UK |
| • Kazutaka Kogi, Japan | • Thomas Sheridan, USA |
| • Stephan Konz, USA | • Tom Singleton, UK |
| • Helmut Krueger, Germany | • Michael J. Smith, USA |
| • Shrawan Kumar, Canada | • Pat Scott, South Africa |
| • Antoine Laville, France | • Stover Snook, USA |
| • Tom Leamon, USA | • Tom Stewart, UK |
| • Holger Luczak, Germany | • H. Strasser, Germany |
| • David Meister, USA | • Mao-Jiun (Jim) Wang, Taiwan |
| • Hugues Monod, France | • Robert C. Williges, USA |
| • Maurice de Montmollin, France | • John Wilson, United Kingdom |
| • Anamaria de Moraes, Brazil | • Alain Wisner, France |
| • Neville Moray, France | • M. Wogalter, USA |
| • Mitsuo Nagamachi, Japan | • Klaus J. Zink, Germany |
| • Ian Noy, Canada (IEA President 1997-2000) | |

IEA Distinguished Service Award The IEA Distinguished Service Award is presented to individuals for outstanding contributions to the promotion, development and advancement of the IEA.

1982: A. Chapanis, E. Grandjean
1985: M. Oshima, A. Wisner
1988: P. Davis, N. Lundgren, W. Singleton
1991: J. Rosner
1994: H. Davis
1997: H. Hendrick
2000: M. Helander
2003: Y. Ian Noy

IEA President's Award The IEA President's Award is presented to persons who have made outstanding contributions to ergonomics or the development of ergonomics, and whose contribution does not clearly fall into one of the other award categories. Persons qualifying for this award do not necessarily have to be ergonomists. Nominations may be made either by the IEA Council or the IEA Executive Committee. Final approval for this award rests with the IEA President.

1997: T. Leamon 2000: N. Moray
2003: Gavriel Salvendy
2006: Jens Rasmussen

IEA Outstanding Educators Award

The IEA Outstanding Educators Award is presented to persons in recognition of outstanding contributions in the area of ergonomics education for having either :

- Developed ergonomics education programs,
- Produced new methodology and/or materials for teaching ergonomics,
- Graduated persons who have become outstanding ergonomists

1991: E.N. Corlett
1994: W. Rohmert
1997: M. M. Ayoub
2000: J. Long

IEA Award for Promotion of Ergonomics in Industrially

Developing Countries The IEA Award for Promotion of Ergonomics in Industrially Developing Countries is given to a person who has made significant and outstanding contributions to the Development of Infrastructure of Ergonomics in an industrially developing country. This may be manifested through development of teaching/training programs, implementation of ergonomics design in industry, development of R&D programs, organization of ergonomics professionals and extensive collaboration with international bodies such as United Nations.

This Award has replaced the IEA Ergonomics of Technology Transfer Award.

1991: A. Wisner
1994: H. Shahnavaz
1997: R. Sen
2000: N. Meskhati
2003: P. Scott
2006: A. Manuaba

IEA Ergonomics Development Award

The IEA Ergonomics Development Award is presented to persons who have had an international impact on ergonomics in terms of making a contribution or development which :

- significantly advances the state of the art of existing ergonomics sub-speciality, or
- opens up a new area of ergonomics research and/or application

1991: K. Kogi
 1994: J. Leplat
 1997: D. Meister
 2000: H. Schmidtke; Shrawan Kumar
 2003: N. Moray

The IEA/Liberty Mutual Award In Ergonomics And Occupational Safety

IEA/Liberty Mutual Prize (L.M.P.)

This prize (US\$ 5,000,-) is awarded annually to an individual for an original activity leading to a better understanding of avoiding, or mitigating occupational accidents or injuries, or in the rehabilitation and return to work of an injured worker. The main criteria, therefore, include significant advancements of theory and understanding, innovation and development of new directions or approaches. The L.M.P. Awards Committee will be comprised of three senior, world-renowned individuals appointed by the Chair of the Awards Committee for a term of 3 years, with the chair possibly rotating among these individuals. The Committee evaluates applications and selects the winner. Persons wishing to be considered for the prize should submit an application to the chair of the Awards Committee. A letter of application should be accompanied by four (4) copies of a 30-page report summarizing the nature of activities. The selection will reflect the best judgment of the committee, according to the goals for the award.

1998: A. Imada
 1999: S.A. Gibbs
 2000: P.J. McAlindon
 2001: P.A. Hancock & S.N. Ridder
 2002: H. Hsiao, B. Bradtmiller & J. Whitestone
 2003: W.S. Marras, S.A. Ferguson, D. Burr, K.G. Davis & P. Gupta
 2004: D. M. DeJoy
 2006: D. M. Rempel, N. Krause, R. Goldberg, D. Benner, M. Hudes, and G.U. Goldner

IEA/Liberty Mutual Medal Every three years, this medal will be awarded to the chief investigator of the best project of the previous three years. This award consists of a medal and \$15,000. The selection of the triennial Liberty Mutual Medal is made in the year of the Congress among the three recent prize winners by a special committee to be appointed and chaired by the Chair of the Awards Committee. No specific criteria are anticipated for the selection of the medal recipient. The selection would reflect the best judgment of the committee according to the goals for the award.

2000: A. Imada
 2003: P.A. Hancock & S.N. de Ridder
 2006: D.M. DeJoy

IEA/JOSE Best Paper Award The award is given every 3 years to the author (or authors) of the best paper published in the International Journal of Occupational Safety and Ergonomics (JOSE) since the previous award. The paper must adhere to the requirements of good science and/or practice. The award consists of a diploma and an honorarium of US \$1,000. Up to three runners-up will receive diplomas.

2003: Ralph Lipsey Barnett
 2006: Tien-I Liu, Akihiko Kumagai and Chongchan Lee and
 Marvin J. Dainoff, Arne Aaras, Gunnar Horgen, Maria Konarska, Stig Larsen, Magne Thoresen,
 Barbara G.F. Cohen: the MEPS Study Group

IEA/K.U. Smith Student Paper Award The IEA/K.U. Smith Student Award is to honor a deserving student responsible for an application of or contribution to the field of ergonomics. The award is given for the best student paper at the IEA Triennial Congress. This award was established in 1996 by agreement between the IEA and the K.U. Smith Foundation, and a set of procedures and terms of reference were established. A Student Award Committee, organized as a subcommittee of the Awards Committee, is responsible for selection of the nominee. The IEA Executive Committee has oversight responsibility for this award. Further information on the K.U. Smith Student Award, eligibility criteria, and application procedures may be found on the IEA Home Page on the World Wide Web. The award consists of a cash amount of US \$ 3,000. Any student enrolled in an accredited post-secondary institution (college, university, technical or vocational school) is eligible to apply for the award. All areas of ergonomics are eligible for consideration. Examples of applicable projects include an applied ergonomics project, a human performance study or analysis, a design project or product, a research project undertaken in the laboratory or field, or a theoretical/conceptual contribution to ergonomics. This study endeavor should be documented in a paper submitted to the IEA Congress.

1997: L. Ritmiller
2000: C. Winner
2003: Seung-Kweon Hong; Honorable Mention: Ming Hou
2006: Joanna Zander; Miriam Mattison

Development report

Jan Dul, Chair of the Development Committee The IEA is a federation of local and regional ergonomics societies worldwide. The IEA aims to contribute to the development of its member societies. This is accomplished through the Development Committee (DC).

The objectives of the Development Committee are:

1. To contribute to the development of ergonomics societies,
2. To encourage and support interactions and open discussions between IEA member societies
3. To explore needs of societies and networks.



The Committee contributes specifically to the Principal Goal A of the IEA to develop more effective communication and collaboration with federated societies. Within this goal the DC contributes to the objectives:

A1: Support The Work Of Member Societies, in particular Strategy 8: "Show best practices in order to stimulate the growth of ergonomics". A2: Improve IEA Operational Effectiveness, in particular Strategy 1 to "Develop mechanisms for effectively involving member societies in IEA activities (e.g. possibilities for strategic discussions)", Strategy 2 to "Improve communication with member societies (e.g. through consultation, exchange of action plans and soliciting feedback)" and Strategy 3 to "Facilitate the exchange of views and experiences among the leaders of member societies (e.g., through workshops, sessions, special interest groups)".

In the 2003-2006 period,, the DC has focused on two activities:

- Organizing workshops during IEA council meetings
- Initiating and executing the "IEA Best Practices project"

Workshops Every year, representatives of IEA member societies meet during the council meeting. Apart from the formal tasks as IEA governing body, the DC initiated active discussions between council members on topics that are relevant for the member societies. During the council meeting in Madeira (July 2004) the council members discussed possible future activities of the IEA and its societies. This resulted in the document "The Needs of IEA Societies" (August, 2004). The results were disseminated via the IEA Newsletter, and the IEA Executive reviewed the suggestions and the possibilities to integrate the actions into the IEA action plan. During the council meeting in San Diego (July 2005) the council members discussed the first results of the IEA Best Practices project (see below). This resulted in further ideas and broad support from member societies for this project.

IEA Best Practices project

The start of the "IEA Best-Practices" project was consequential to the fact that IEA has realized that societies experience similar problems and can benefit from solutions that have been developed by other societies. For this purpose, the DC started the project aimed at exploring and discussing topics of common interest, which climax towards three Interactive sessions (workshops) during the IEA2006 Congress in Maastricht, The Netherlands. The "IEA Best Practices" project includes both the explorations and discussions before the workshops, as well as the workshops themselves. Until now, fourteen IEA Federated Societies and two IEA networks (ULAERGO, Latin America; FEES, Europe) appointed 35 representatives (both senior and a junior members) who contributed to the project. The group has formulated a long list of 21 topics of common interest, grouped into three themes: Promotion of Ergonomics in External Networks, Internal Communication within the Society, and Professional Development of Ergonomists. The representatives¹ have formulated and exchanged concerns, experiences, and ideas on these topics. For each theme a subgroup discussed specific topics within the theme. Results of the discussions were presented and further discussed during the workshops at IEA2006. Then also further plans were made for the next three years.

¹Munehira Akita (†), Sara Albolino, Pascal Beguin, Tommaso Bellandi, Kirsten Bendix Olsen, Lina Bonapace, Alan Chan, Maria Eugenia Figueroa, Margo Fraser, Kristen Gilbert, Sylva Gilbertová, Edvin Grinderslev, Göran Hägg, Hal Hendrick, Yoshinori Horie, Chritina Jonsson, Mike Kalsher, Mauricio Kohan, Shrawan Kumar, Holger Luczak, Michel Neboit, Nina Nevala, Michelle Robertson, Wendy Rogers, Pieter Rookmaaker, Christopher Schlick, Patt Scott, Marcelo Soares, Dave Stubbs, Riccardo Tartaglia, Katrine Therkildsen, Tony Vitalis, Michael Wolgater, Simon Yeung, Klaus Zink



Workshop for council members during the council meeting in San Diego, July 16, 2005. On the picture from left to right: Clas-Håkan Nygård (Finland), Pascal Béguin (France), Michael Wogalter (USA), Veerle Hermans (Belgium), Mauricio Kohan (Chile), Nelcy Arevalo (Colombia), Yoshinori Horie (Japan) Halimahtun Khalid (Malaysia).



Left: Jan Dul (chairman of the DC) presenting at the IEA council meeting in San Diego, July 16.

Right: Chairpersons of the subgroups of the IEA Best Practices project. Subgroup Promotion of Ergonomics in External Networks (Lina Bonapace, Italy, chair; Tony Vitalis, New Zealand, co-chair), subgroup Internal Communication within the Society (Kirsten Bendix Olsen, Denmark, chair; Munehira Akita (†), Japan, co-chair), subgroup Professional Development of Ergonomists (Michelle Robertson, USA, chair; Mauricio Kohan, Chile, co-chair).

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Meeting of the Executive Committee members in San Diego, July 15, 2005. On the picture from left to right: David C. Caple, Stephen Legg, Andrew Marshall, Kenneth Laughery, Pierre Falzon, Sebastiano Bagnara, Ernst A.P. Koningsveldt, Jan Dul, Waldemar Karwowski, Pascale Carayon

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IEA Archives In 2002 a contract was signed between the IEA and the archiving unit of the CNAM, Conservatoire National des Arts et Métiers in Paris, France, by which CNAM agrees to provide archival space in its premises for storing IEA archives. At present IEA archives are been classified and moved to Paris. That part contains the eldest documents starting from the nineteen fifties. Any person wishing to consult IEA archives should get in touch with the IEA Secretary General.

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Past IEA triennial congresses

1961	Stockholm, Sweden
1964	Dortmund, Germany
1967	Birmingham, United Kingdom
1970	Strasbourg, France
1973	Amsterdam, The Netherlands
1976	College Park, USA
1979	Warsaw, Poland
1982	Tokyo, Japan
1985	Bournemouth, United Kingdom
1988	Sydney, Australia
1991	Paris, France
1994	Toronto, Canada
1997	Tampere, Finland
2000	San Diego, USA
2003	Seoul, Republic of Korea
2006	Maastricht, Netherlands

The Seventeenth Triennial Congresses of the International Ergonomics Association is scheduled as follows:

2009 Beijing, P.R. China.

Past meetings of the IEA council

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1964	Dortmund, Germany	1986	Vancouver, Canada
1965	Paris, France	1987	Stuttgart, Germany
1967	Birmingham, United Kingdom	1988	Sydney, Australia
1967	Brighton, United Kingdom	1989	Noordwijk, The Netherlands
1969	Noordwijk, The Netherlands	1990	Kyoto, Japan
1970	Strasbourg, France	1991	Paris, France
1971	Brussels, Belgium	1992	Berlin, Germany
1972	Schipol, The Netherlands	1993	Warsaw, Poland
1973	Amsterdam, The Netherlands	1994	Toronto, Canada
1974	Amsterdam, The Netherlands	1995	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
1975	Dortmund, Germany	1996	Breckenridge, CO, USA
1976	College Park, USA	1997	Tampere, Finland
1977	Hayes, USA	1998	Cape Town, South Africa
1978	Luxemburg and Munich, German	1999	Santorini, Greece
1979	Warsaw, Poland	2000	San Diego USA
1980	Bournemouth, United Kingdom	2001	Florence, Italy
1981	Richester, USA	2002	Santiago, Chile
1982	Tokyo, Japan	2003	Seoul, Korea
1983	Turin, Italy	2005	Funchal, Madeira
1984	Toronto, Canada	2005	San Diego, California, USA
1985	Bournemouth, United Kingdom	2006	Maastricht, Netherlands

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Invitation to participate in IEA activities

www.iea.cc

The IEA is constantly in search of volunteers/leaders for new and existing committees. Service at the international level is rewarding and meaningful. If you are interested in contributing actively to an existing committee or would like to initiate a new activity, please let us know of your interests. Similarly, if you are aware of individuals in your society who are willing and able to serve the international ergonomics community, please contact the Secretary General or another Executive member.