“Let me win.
But if I cannot win,
let me be brave in the attempt.”

Special Olympics Athlete Oath
The Mission

Special Olympics provides year-round sports training and athletic competition in a variety of Olympic-type sports for individuals with intellectual disabilities, giving them ongoing opportunities to develop physical fitness, demonstrate courage, experience joy and participate in a sharing of gifts, skills and friendship with their families, other Special Olympic athletes and the community.
Dear Friends:

To put it mildly, 2005 was quite a year. When I took on the position of President and CEO of Special Olympics in June 2005, after having been involved with the movement for some time and having served on the Board of Directors, I was confident I knew something about Special Olympics’ importance and value. But, as they say, I hadn’t seen nothing yet! In 2005 Special Olympics showed me—and the rest of the world—what triumph and positive transformation was all about.

2005 will be remembered as the year when Special Olympics did what many considered to be the impossible back when we launched our Campaign for Growth in 2000: we doubled the size of the movement. I’m proud to announce that Special Olympics now has more than 2.25 million athletes worldwide. That’s right, the movement has more than doubled over the past five years.

How did we do it, you might ask? Simple, by putting the athletes and their needs first, and, most importantly, by offering transformative moments like no other organization in the world. Special Olympics today is realizing a long-standing dream, to change lives first through sport, then through health care with Healthy Athletes®, through education with Special Olympics Get Into It, and through Athlete Leadership Programs, which gives athletes the opportunity to shape not only their own future, but also that of the entire movement.

In fact, one of my first trips in my new role found me in Panama participating in the Global Athlete Congress. It was there where the entire movement crystallized in front of me, with more than 67 athletes from 35 countries taking bold new steps toward claiming Special Olympics as their own tool for empowerment and betterment. Athlete-driven topics ranged
from how to improve the quality of competitive experience to how they themselves could help the movement with fundraising and government relations.

And of course there were the World Winter Games, a continuation of the event that started it all back on Soldier Field in Chicago in 1968. And what a Games they were! The 2005 Special Olympics World Winter Games in Nagano, Japan, broke new ground as the first World Games held in Asia, as well as the first to be held on a previous Olympic venue. More than 1,800 athletes from 84 countries, as well as thousands of family members, volunteers and spectators from all over the globe convened for the largest Winter Games in our history.

But as wonderful as this past year has been, we are not wasting time basking in the glow of our accomplishments. We are taking those experiences and moving ahead to a year of ground-breaking regional Games in 2006, and then the 2007 World Summer Games in Shanghai, China. Some 7,000 athletes are expected to compete in the largest city of the world's most populous nation, with the number of volunteers reaching an amazing 40,000. As more and more people experience firsthand the transformative power of the movement, there can be no doubt that Special Olympics is truly a global phenomenon.
Celebrating Growth

In 2000, with 1 million athletes training and competing, Special Olympics set out to double the number of athletes in the movement through an ambitious five-year-plan for growth. As 2005 came to a close, we celebrated just that: 2,256,733 athletes competing in the world’s greatest movement of sports, joy and human dignity. And to put a capstone on the achievement, 2005 saw the greatest growth in the history of the movement, with a 30 percent increase in the number of athletes. Amazingly, Special Olympics added 522,656 new athletes in 2005 alone, setting a high standard to live up to.

But more than that, over the last five years Special Olympics evolved into so much more. When people from all walks of life come together through Special Olympics, whether as an athlete, coach, volunteer—or even as a spectator—something magical happens. Fears and expectations seem to fall away and people begin to realize that they really are more alike than they are different. And with each Games and competition, with every practice and health screening, people from different backgrounds, nations, faiths and races rise up and stand for inclusion and the transformative power of sport.

For everyone who played a role, however small, whether driving an athlete to an event, holding up a cup of water at the finish line, creating a plan, coaching a competitor, writing a check or cheering a winner, this is a time of celebration.

In 2005 the number of athletes rose in every Special Olympics region, with the most explosive growth taking place in Africa and East Asia. Since 2000 when the Campaign for Growth was initiated, the Special Olympics athlete population in Africa has skyrocketed from 4,000 to nearly 75,000, a growth rate of more than 17-fold! Meanwhile, the East Asia region grew almost sixfold, and with 580,399 athletes it has surpassed North America as the region with the largest number of athletes.

Yes, Special Olympics is now a truly global movement – as compelling and meaningful in every country as in any one. It is no longer an export from one land to another, but rather the full and rightful movement of any group of athletes, family members and volunteers who chose to bring the movement to life. With more than 150 active and growing countries, Special Olympics is a global movement – local everywhere we exist and united in one vision.
“Special Olympics is not one country’s movement. It is global.”

Special Olympics Get Into It
The capacity of Special Olympics to change attitudes and value diversity was on display among students with and without intellectual disabilities at Global Youth Summits, most recently at the 2005 World Games in Nagano where 28 young people and 14 adult chaperones from each of the movement’s regions participated, discussing issues such as how to reverse stereotypical attitudes about people with disabilities and how the movement can best serve today’s athletes, volunteers, coaches and family members. The participants also reported on the Games themselves. Former U.S. President Bill Clinton participated in a Global Youth Forum, whose audience included 250 local Nagano students who had been taking part in the World Games School Enrichment Program.

Youth Summits, which also take place on regional, national and local levels, are an extension of Special Olympics’ Schools & Youth outreach, which includes the SO Get Into It® K-12 service-learning curriculum which teaches that differences are to be celebrated. A global phenomenon, So Get Into It has been implemented in more than 4,300 schools in 65 countries, beating the drums of inclusion and real, lasting, transformative change, loud and clear.

Families
In 2005 Special Olympics launched a pilot version of Young Athletes™, an innovative sports play program for children with intellectual disabilities ages 2 through 7, designed to introduce them to the world of sports prior to Special Olympics eligibility at age 8. The pilot, which was developed in response to the requests of Special Olympics families, was implemented thanks to the generous support of the Martel Children’s Foundation and is expected to be made available throughout the world in the second half of 2006.

Families continued to be the most powerful and valuable natural resource available to Special Olympics. The Family Support Network connects Special Olympics families with new families of individuals with intellectual disabilities and provides supportive links and information. In 2005, there were more than 100 active support networks in more than 60 countries, with 1,500 Family Leaders as spokespersons and advocates, impacting more than 25,000 families. Families also had opportunities to interact on a global scale during the 2005 Special Olympics World Winter Games, as well as in every region and in China, where Special Olympics is growing faster than anywhere else in the world.

One of the more remarkable examples of Special Olympics’ growth happened in one of the most unlikely places: Afghanistan. In that war-torn country, there are no schools, government agencies, NGOs or charities that provide support to people with intellectual disabilities. Special Olympics is the only organization in the entire country that exclusively serves this population. In 2003, five athletes competed at the Special Olympics World Summer Games in Ireland and became the first Afghanistan athletes to compete in an international sporting event since 1996. In 2005, the Program held its first-ever national Games from 23-25 August with 300 athletes, including 80 female athletes, competing. In addition to sports, Special Olympics Healthy Athletes® trained 20 Afghani medical professionals to conduct medical screenings and, for the majority of the athletes, it was the first time they had ever had a physical examination.
Sports
In 2005, sports – the entry point of the movement and the linchpin of its mission – played a key role as a vehicle for lasting change. Since 2002, the number of participants in Special Olympics Unified Sports® rose from 32,855 to 49,874, including a 30 percent increase in 2005 alone. Featuring athletes with and without intellectual disabilities competing with and against each other on the playing field, Unified Sports’ communal aspect of inclusion and the movement’s message rings out like a bell.

Another growth area in 2005 was Motor Activities Training Program (MATP). Offering training opportunities for lower ability athletes, MATP has been steadily expanding over the years and in 2005 grew by 16.8 percent, reaching 40,346 athletes worldwide. Whether you are an Ironman triathlete like Special Olympics Guatemala’s Eduardo José Rodríguez Herrara, or someone of more limited ability, in 2005 Special Olympics continued to give athletes a chance at fitness, accomplishment and pride.

Special Olympics has expanded its core summer and winter sports from 26 to 30, adding cricket, judo, kayaking and netball as new sports, and created new competitive opportunities for athletes in every region of the world.

Health
Of course, the health and fitness of its athletes remains a huge priority for Special Olympics, and 2005 was no exception. Launched in 1996, Special Olympics Healthy Athletes® has turned into something of a cottage industry all its own. The mission of Healthy Athletes is simple: to improve athletes’ ability to train and compete in Special Olympics, which in turn improves their overall health, fitness and well-being. This is accomplished by free medical screenings in seven different disciplines in a fun, welcoming environment by trained volunteer health care professionals and students.

In 2005, 535 screening events took place and nearly 125,000 athletes received at least one screening, with more than 125 Special Olympics Programs holding screening events. The number of Healthy Athletes screenings grew by 26 percent from the previous year and has increased seven-fold since 2000.

On 29 September, Special Olympics and the American Academy of Family Physicians (AAFP) jointly announced a partnership to improve the health of people with intellectual disabilities, launching featuring the launch of the Special Olympics Healthy Athletes Provider Directory, a unique Web-based multidisciplinary directory specifically for people with intellectual disabilities. In the first stage of development, it is open to providers in the United States, Mexico, Canada and the Caribbean (over time, the Directory will be open to providers in other regions of the world as well).
While existing Healthy Athletes disciplines continue to grow, the overall program has expanded as well, most recently adding MedFest to its offerings. MedFest is a screening program that facilitates the required standard sports physical examination for current and prospective Special Olympics athletes. 2005 saw a significant increase in MedFest events, with 24 being held; sites included U.S. urban areas and Special Olympics’ Africa, Latin America and Asia Pacific regions. It is estimated that MedFest accounted for 25,000 new athletes enrolled in Special Olympics worldwide in 2005.

**Athlete Leadership**

Another thing that has driven the movement to 2.25 million athletes is that the athletes themselves have taken ownership of their movement, serving on Boards of Directors or local organizing committees and as spokespersons, team captains, coaches and officials. Athlete Leadership Programs saw a staggering increase in participation in 2005, rising 48 percent from the previous year.

Nowhere was this increasingly strong sense of empowerment felt than at the 2005 Special Olympics Global Athlete Congress in Panama City, Panama. From 6-8 June, 67 athletes from 35 countries convened to discuss issues and make recommendations to direct Special Olympics policies. The format of the meeting emphasized the independence of the athletes, who ran their own meetings, held coordinated discussions and decided on their future without outside help. In addition to the athlete discussions, the Congress attracted government officials, family members and members of the diplomatic corps. Among those who spoke were Manuel de J. Campos, National Secretary for the Social Integration of Persons with Disabilities; Special Olympics President and CEO Bruce Pasternack; and Vivian Fernandez de Torrijos, First Lady of the Republic of Panama, who has a child with an intellectual disability.

Terrence Davis from Special Olympics St. Vincent & The Grenadines hit the nail on the head about the conference’s importance, and the importance of Special Olympics itself as a viable life- and world-changing force: “Special Olympics has taken athletes and made them leaders. At this Athlete Congress, we are able to achieve something a lot of the governments of the world have not yet learned to achieve, which is sitting down together for a common goal. Belief in yourself is an achievement. I will do my best. If my best is not enough, I’ll strive for something higher.”

Eduardo Jose Rodríguez Herrara
Special Olympics Guatemala athlete
Eduardo Jose Rodríguez Herrara shatters myths every time he competes, not just in Special Olympics, which he’s been doing since 1987, but in triathlons, one of the most physically demanding competitions for any athlete. He has competed in 11 “Ironman” triathlons (2.4-mile swim, 112-mile bike ride and 26.2-mile run) in many nations, and he’s also competed in eight “half-Ironman” events, finishing first in the 20 to 24-year-old category in the 1997 Half-Ironman Triathlon in San Carlos, Costa Rica. In 1996, the Guatemala National Triathlon Federation named him its Sportsman of the Year.
While 2005 will certainly be remembered as the year that the Campaign for Special Olympics exceeded its goal of 2 million athletes, there was something else going on this year as well — the 2005 Special Olympics World Winter Games in Nagano, Japan! From 26 February – 5 March, more than 1,800 athletes from 84 countries gave it their all in front of thousands of spectators, family members, volunteers and journalists from all over the world. Check out these firsts and milestones:

- First World Games held in Asia
- First World Games to be held on a previous Olympic venue.
- Nagano was the first city in the world to host an Olympics, Paralympics and Special Olympics World Games
- “Five-million person Torch Run” – the largest Law Enforcement Torch Run® ever.
- Largest Special Olympics World Winter Games ever

And while scientists the world over may have lamented the fact that the red-hot Games raised the global temperature with the athletes’ amazing skill, verve and energy, there was something even more incredible happening to that island nation: it was changing for the better. What happened in Japan was a continuation of what took place in Dublin, Ireland, at the 2003 Special Olympics World Summer Games. Yes, the “Irish Effect” was definitely transferred to Japan.

Prior to the 2005 Special Olympics World Winter Games, public recognition of Special Olympics was low in Japan and in Nagano. In March, following the Games, Dentsu Research Inc. of Tokyo conducted a survey to gauge public recognition of Special Olympics. The survey showed 83 percent of respondents replied they are aware of Special Olympics activities. World Games always leave a legacy of public awareness as well as citizen involvement and changed attitudes regarding people with intellectual disabilities.

And talk about your competition. Athletes competed in seven sports in dozens of events on the same facilities as their Olympic counterparts from the 1998 Olympic Winter Games. Nearly 11,000 volunteers fueled these Games, and helped set the stage for a host of unforgettable experiences.

Reflecting the increasingly global nature of the movement, Asia will once again play host to another grand event, as the 2007 Special Olympics World Summer Games will be held in Shanghai, People’s Republic of China. What started in the backyard of Eunice Kennedy Shriver’s home in Rockville, Maryland, USA, almost 40 years ago has now officially moved into the realm of worldwide phenomenon. The Games in Shanghai will be the third in a row held outside the United States.
Global, Year-round Competition
Another of the reasons for the growth of Special Olympics is its continued efforts to facilitate high-level sporting events while adding sports and activities that athletes demand. 2005 saw Special Olympics make the effort to go global and inclusive in both athlete numbers and sporting events and opportunities.

Every year Europe waits in great anticipation for what has become a momentous event. And when springtime arrives, it is met full-force with the determination and excitement of Special Olympics European Football Week. From 23 April – 1 May 2005, a record 40,000 players with intellectual disabilities participated in events in more than 50 countries, making the 5th annual Football Week a smashing success. Football Week is a highlight of the Special Olympics football development project to increase the number of players in the region to 50,000 by the end of 2005. The project, supported by UEFA, the European football governing body, and the Johan Cruyff Foundation, also involves professional teams and players throughout Europe.

The passion and presence of Football Week undoubtedly kindled the flames that resulted in a new European standard: Basketball Week. The 2005 Special Olympics European Basketball Week brought a sharp focus on the growth of the sport across Europe/Eurasia. Building on the success of the inaugural 2004 event, Basketball Week’s second season involved more than 10,000 children and adults with intellectual disabilities in 30 countries, attracting the support of professional basketball clubs and federations. Basketball Week is the flagship event of the FIBA Europe-Special Olympics Europe/Eurasia partnership.

Special Olympics realizes that there are many regionally popular sports that need to be made available, not only to those specific locales, but to the rest of the world as well. One such sport is cricket. In 2005 Special Olympics launched Inspire Hope India, a campaign to double the number of Indian athletes to 200,000—which it did—with the support of that nation’s cricket legend, Kapil Dev, who signed on as honorary head coach for the sport in the world’s second-most populous nation. We hope to see thousands more out on the field in years to come because of this addition.

Special Olympics has not only kept up its strong and growing partnerships with UEFA and FIBA—European Football Week and European Basketball Week, respectively—but also with the NBA through its NBA Cares initiative. In September in Orlando, Florida (USA), the two held a joint clinic for Special Olympics Florida (USA) athletes featuring stars from the NBA, NBA Legends and Women’s National Basketball Association. NBA-TV filmed the clinic, which it broadcast on the network’s new NBA Cares show in November. Not to be outdone, longtime supporters PGA of America and the USGA returned as presenting sponsors of the 2005 Special Olympics Golf National Invitational Tournament in Ames, Iowa, in September.
Changing Attitudes, Changing the World

Special Olympics continues to be a catalyst for change by dispelling the stigma that surrounds intellectual disabilities and exposing the injustice that people with intellectual disabilities suffer. In 2005, Special Olympics took a multi-faceted approach to promoting the gifts of people with intellectual disabilities, including government involvement, research, entertainment and, of course, sports.

In conjunction with the 2005 World Games, Special Olympics held “Changing Attitudes, Changing the World,” a policy forum to discuss the rights of people with intellectual disabilities and, in particular, the policy ramifications of the United Nations Convention on Protection and Promotion of the Rights and Dignity of Persons with Disabilities. Among others, the panel included Ambassador Luis Gallegos from Ecuador, former U.S. Surgeon General Dr. Antonia Novello, and Bosnia and Herzegovina Prime Minister Adnan Terzic. In a first-of-its-kind agreement, Terzic and Special Olympics Chairman Timothy Shriver signed “Partnership for Change,” which highlights the commitment of Bosnia and Herzegovina to promote opportunities for people with intellectual disabilities by strengthening the movement.

To gain support from the highest levels, Special Olympics Chairman Timothy Shriver met with world leaders to discuss strategies to improve the lives of people with intellectual disabilities and initiate change, including President Jiang Zemin (China), President Hu Jintao (China), Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi (Japan), Prime Minister Adnan Terzic (Bosnia Herzegovina), President APJ Abdul Kalam (India), Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh (India), Nelson Mandela (South Africa), President George W. Bush (USA), President Vladimir Putin (Russia), President Olafur Grimsson (Iceland), President Antonio Saca (El Salvador), President Martin Torrijos (Panama) and President Vicente Fox (Mexico).

Headway was made in the United States when the U.S. Congress passed a five-year authorization bill, “The Special Olympics Sports and Empowerment Act,” which authorizes US$15 million federal funding for Special Olympics for fiscal year 2006. The funds are earmarked to help volunteer recruitment and retention, expand programs such as Unified Sports and SO Get Into It, recruit and train health-care professionals to treat people with intellectual disabilities, and support Special Olympics development and growth in underserved areas of the world.

Special Olympics also unveiled three ground-breaking studies which revealed that attitudinal barriers still exist in society for those with intellectual disabilities. The three studies, the most comprehensive ever conducted in the field of intellectual disabilities, examined attitudes of Japanese and U.S. youth toward those with intellectual disabilities; media portrayals and their role in influencing the public about intellectual disability;

Special Olympics Uganda’s Unified Sports® partner Alice Nalubega, 14, received the gift of hearing. At a Special Olympics Healthy Hearing screening Nalubega was fitted with two hearing aids and for the first time can hear the cheers of crowds.
“Special Olympics is not just ‘nice.’
It is important.”

and the training and competency of health care professionals in treating those with intellectual disabilities and the effect it has on this target population. All three studies revealed that there is much work to be done to improve how people the world over view—and treat—those with intellectual disabilities.

This research stands in stark contrast to what we’ve gleaned through almost 40 years of Special Olympics: our athletes, if given the chance, can and do live happy, productive lives. According to Changing Lives through Sport — A Report Card on the Impact of Special Olympics, a multi-legged study of the impact of Special Olympics on the lives of its athletes in the United States, the benefits of participation in Special Olympics are substantial.

The Farrelly Brothers’ feature film The Ringer debuted in December 2005. Special Olympics collaborated with the Farrellys to reach a younger audience to both introduce Special Olympics and to make a positive impact on their attitudes toward people with intellectual disabilities. Special Olympics athlete actors in the film are shown as real people with unique personalities, senses of humor and special talents.

Research staff from Special Olympics and the University of Massachusetts Boston designed a survey to gauge the impact of the film on viewers’ attitudes. During the first three months after the film’s release, 791 viewers (249 youth and 542 adult) logged onto a Web site dedicated to The Ringer and Special Olympics and chose to complete the online survey. Most respondents to the survey indicated that they had learned something about individuals with intellectual disabilities and Special Olympics from watching the film, and 90 percent of youth and 92 percent of adult respondents perceived the movie as having potential to teach people about intellectual disability and Special Olympics. The Ringer marks an important step in changing destructive attitudes and negative stereotypes about individuals with intellectual disabilities, and helping the public to see them as equals.

On 10 November 2005, the first-ever A Very Special Latin Christmas Concert—Una Noche de Paz Muy Especial took place at the Arrowhead Pond in Anaheim, California, USA, featuring such Latin music stars as Enrique Iglesias, Jose Feliciano and Los Horoscopos de Durango. Several Special Olympics athletes took part in the proceedings as well. Nearly 5,000 spirited fans were treated to a concert of hit songs and Christmas melodies. Produced by Telemundo, the show aired throughout the United States, Mexico, the Caribbean, Central America and South America in December, making it the most widely broadcast television special in Special Olympics history.

Because Special Olympics is one of only a few worldwide entities founded and based in the United States, bringing Special Olympics to more people in more countries will not only directly benefit the lives of those new athletes and their families, but it will also help dispel negative stereotypes about people with intellectual disabilities and about the United States itself.

Timothy Shriver
Chairman
Special Olympics
### 2005 Financials

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Special Olympics' complete 2005 audited financials and IRS Form 990 are available on its Web site—www.specialolympics.org
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<td>Direct Mail Contributions</td>
<td>$35,175,329</td>
<td>$33,678,126</td>
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<tr>
<td>Individual and Corporate Contributions and Sponsorships</td>
<td>$29,770,598</td>
<td>$31,201,165</td>
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<td>Program Assessments</td>
<td>$2,654,067</td>
<td>$2,807,037</td>
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<tr>
<td>Royalty Income</td>
<td>$496,127</td>
<td>$1,225,079</td>
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<tr>
<td>Net Appreciation in Trust Assets</td>
<td>$4,595,681</td>
<td>$4,710,063</td>
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<tr>
<td>Investment Income</td>
<td>$614,272</td>
<td>$608,554</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other Income</td>
<td>$87,213</td>
<td>$544,005</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$73,393,287</td>
<td>$74,774,029</td>
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</tbody>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expenses Categories</th>
<th>FY 2005</th>
<th>FY 2004</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Program Assistance</td>
<td>$48,400,901</td>
<td>$46,929,555</td>
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<tr>
<td>Public Education and Communications</td>
<td>$8,327,247</td>
<td>$6,411,570</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sports Training and Competitions</td>
<td>$3,938,791</td>
<td>$4,096,375</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fundraising</td>
<td>$10,881,001</td>
<td>$12,887,568</td>
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<tr>
<td>Management and General</td>
<td>$3,262,195</td>
<td>$2,633,018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$74,810,135</td>
<td>$72,958,086</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

| Total                      | $72,127,696   | $73,544,544   |
2005
Global Supporters

2005
Special Olympics
Senior Management

Bruce A. Pasternack
President and CEO

John Dow, Jr., Ph.D.
Chief Administrative Officer

Drake Turrentine
Chief Legal Officer and Secretary to the Board of Directors

David Whitehead
Chief Development Officer

20th Century Fox
Adidas
AEG
American Federation of Teachers
America Online
Anaheim Arena Management
The Bank of America Charitable Foundation
Bank One (First USA)
Estate of Joseph Barberia
Donna and Jim Barksdale
BDL Media Ltd.
Bespoke Software, Inc.
Bio-Logic Systems Corp.
Bob's Stores
Lauren and Mark Booth
Gert Boyle
Mary and Tim Boyle
Estate of John F. Brehm
Carmax
CARQUEST Auto Parts
Stephen Carter
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
CIBIC World Markets
Citcorp
The Coca-Cola Company
Colgate Oral Pharmaceuticals
Corporate Express
Johan Cruyff Foundation
The Walt Disney Company
Jay Emmett
The Enoch-Gelbard Foundation
Essilor International
FHL Bank San Francisco
Gang Family Foundation
Goldman Sachs Philanthropy Fund
Good-Lite
Charlotte Gragnani Rev Trust
Rainer P. Gunzelmann
Scott Hamilton and The Pioneer Fund
Health One Global
Steven Heyer
Julie and Gary Holloway
Hologic, Inc.
Intel Corporation
Kim Samuel Johnson and the Samuel Family Foundation
Rosemarie and Stephen Johnson
Estate of Margaret N. Kalenian
Donald and Marilyn Keough Foundation
Anna and Ossie Kilkenny
Kintera
Knights of Columbus
LA Arena Co. - Staples Center
Ladenburg Foundation
Stephanie and Ray Lane
Laureus Sport for Good Foundation
Liberty Sport
Lions Clubs International Foundation
Carolyn and Peter Lynch
Mary and John Manley
Martha Beck, Inc.
Mattel Children's Foundation
Mattel, Inc.
Medefinance, Inc.
Microsoft Foundation
Midwest Trophy Manufacturing Company, Inc.
Mindshare
National Basketball Association
Nike Foundation
North American Police Ski Championships
William H. Oberlin
Patterson Dental Supply
Peter G. Peterson and Joan Ganz Cooney Fund
PGA Foundation
PGA Tour Inc.
Portfolio Partner
Procter & Gamble Company
Procter & Gamble Europe SA
Procter & Gamble Middle East North Africa
Publicis & Hal Riney
Red Apple Morley LLC
RMS Communications Group
Safilo Group
Satinelli International
Estate of Estelle Schultz
David and Fela Shapell Foundation
Eunice K. Shriver Foundation
Maria Shriver
STAR TV
Telemundo
The Timken Company
TJX Foundation
University of Illinois at Chicago
University of Massachusetts Boston
University of Utah
USGA
VIASYS Healthcare, Inc.
Viennese Opera Ball
Vista Print, Inc.
Wenzhou Medical College
2005 Board of Directors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Organization/Role</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Timothy P. Shriver, Ph.D.</td>
<td>Chairman</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myer Feldman</td>
<td>Vice Chair and Lead Director</td>
<td>Director, Totalbank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raymond J. Lane</td>
<td>Vice Chair, Partner, Kleiner Perkins Caufield &amp; Byers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nadia Comaneci</td>
<td>Vice Chair, Olympic Gymnastics Gold Medalist</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Alford</td>
<td>Professor, Harvard Law School</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peter Arnell</td>
<td>Chairman &amp; Chief Creative Officer, Arnell Group Brand Consulting</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Martha Beck, Ph.D.</td>
<td>Author</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mark Booth</td>
<td>Co-Chairman, Netjets Europe</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>David Braddock, Ph.D.</td>
<td>Executive Director, Coleman Institute for Cognitive Disabilities</td>
<td>Associate Vice President for Research, University of Colorado System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jimmy Carnes</td>
<td>Executive Director, U.S. Track Coaches Association</td>
<td>Former Member, USOC Executive Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stephen M. Carter</td>
<td>Chief Executive Officer, Superior Essex, Inc.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bart Conner</td>
<td>Sports Broadcaster, Olympic Gymnastics Gold Medalist, International</td>
<td>Hall of Fame</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ramon Cortines</td>
<td>Former Chancellor, New York City Public Schools, Former School</td>
<td>Superintendent in Los Angeles, Pasadena, San Francisco and San Jose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deng PuFang</td>
<td>Chairman, China Disabled Persons Federation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marie-Jean Dagnon Yalo</td>
<td>IAC Africa Representative National Director, Special Olympics Benin</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jay Emmett</td>
<td>President, Redwood Productions</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Susan Grealy</td>
<td>IAC Asia/Pacific Representative National Director, Special Olympics</td>
<td>Australia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HE Ólafur R. Grímsson</td>
<td>President, Republic of Iceland</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evelyn Guiralit</td>
<td>IAC Latin America Representative, President, Special Olympics</td>
<td>Venezuela</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scott Hamilton</td>
<td>Sports Broadcaster, Olympic Ice Skating Gold Medalist</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steven J. Heyer</td>
<td>Chief Executive Officer, Starwood Hotels &amp; Resorts Worldwide, Inc.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marie-Jean Dagnon Yalo</td>
<td>IAC Africa Representative National Director, Special Olympics Benin</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calvin Hill</td>
<td>Professional Sports Consultant, Former NFL Star – Dallas Cowboys,</td>
<td>Washington Redskins and Cleveland Browns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scott Hamilton</td>
<td>Sports Broadcaster, Olympic Ice Skating Gold Medalist</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ossie Kilkenny</td>
<td>International Entrepreneur, Founder, O.J. Kilkenny &amp; Company</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steven J. Heyer</td>
<td>Chief Executive Officer, Starwood Hotels &amp; Resorts Worldwide, Inc.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Peter Lynch</td>
<td>Trustee, Fidelity Group of Funds, Vice Chairman, Fidelity Management</td>
<td>Research Company</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nicos Megalemos</td>
<td>IAC Europe/Eurasia Representative, National Director, Special Olympics</td>
<td>Cyprus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florence Nabayinda</td>
<td>Special Olympics Athlete, Uganda, Sargent Shriver 30th Anniversary</td>
<td>Global Messenger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antonia C. Novello, M.D., M.P.H.</td>
<td>Commissioner of Health, New York, State Health Department, Former U.S. Surgeon General</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. Eng. Ismail Osman</td>
<td>Chairman, Special Olympics Egypt, Member, Egyptian Council of Foreign Affairs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. Andrei Pavlov</td>
<td>Chairman, Special Olympics Russia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walther Tröger</td>
<td>Member, International Olympic Committee</td>
<td>Honorary President, German Olympic Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vanessa Williams</td>
<td>Actress and Recording Artist</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andrew Robertson</td>
<td>Chief Executive Officer BBDO Worldwide</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peter Romero</td>
<td>Former U.S. Ambassador to Ecuador</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maria Shriver</td>
<td>Broadcast Journalist and Author</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rev. Joseph Simmons</td>
<td>Author and Recording Artist</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sir Martin Sorrell</td>
<td>Chief Executive, WPP Group plc</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anne Sweeney</td>
<td>Co-Chairman Disney Media Networks, President Disney/ABC Television</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Viveca Torrey</td>
<td>IAC North America Representative National Director, Special Olympics</td>
<td>Mexico</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walther Tröger</td>
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<td>Actress and Recording Artist</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wang Zhijun</td>
<td>IAC East Asia Representative Executive Chairman, Special Olympics China</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2005 Special Olympics Programs

Africa
Benin
Botswana
Burkina Faso
Cameroon*
Cote D’Ivoire
(Dayvory Coast)
Democratic Republic of Congo*
Gambia
Ghana*
Kenya
Lesotho
Malawi
Mali
Mauritius
Namibia
Niger*
Nigeria*
Reunion
Rwanda
Seychelles
South Africa*
Swaziland
Tanzania
Togo
Uganda
Zimbabwe

East Asia
China
Chinese Taipei
Hong Kong
Korea
Macau

Europe/Eurasia
Albania*
Andorra
Armenia
Austria
Azerbaijan
Belarus
Belgium
Bosnia & Herzegovina
Bulgaria
Croatia
Cyprus
Czech Republic
Denmark
Estonia
Faroe Islands
Finland
France
Georgia

Latin America
Argentina

North America
National Programs
Aruba*
Bahamas*
Barbados*
Bermuda
Bonaire
Canada
Cayman Islands
Dominica
Grenada*
Guadeloupe*
Guyana
Jamaica
Martinique*
Mexico
Montserrat
St. Kitts & Nevis
Suriname*
Trinidad & Tobago
U.S. Virgin Islands

United States Programs
Alabama
Alaska
Arizona
Arkansas
California (Northern)
California (Southern)
Colorado
Connecticut
Delaware
District of Columbia
Florida
Georgia
Hawaii
Idaho
Illinois
Indiana
Iowa
Kansas
Kentucky
Louisiana
Maine
Maryland
Massachusetts
Michigan
Minnesota
Mississippi
Missouri
Montana
Nebraska
Nevada
New Hampshire
New Jersey
New Mexico
New York
North Carolina
North Dakota
Ohio
Oklahoma
Oregon
Pennsylvania
Rhode Island
South Carolina
South Dakota
Texas
Utah
Vermont
Virginia
Washington
West Virginia
Wisconsin
Wyoming

* Denotes Programs in Founding Committee status