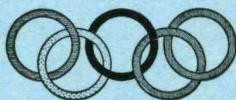


A. Takáč

OLYMPIC RULES
AND REGULATIONS



CITIUS - ALTIUS - FORTIUS

1971

COMITÉ INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIQUE
CHATEAU DE VIDY
1007 LAUSANNE

THE OLYMPIC GAMES

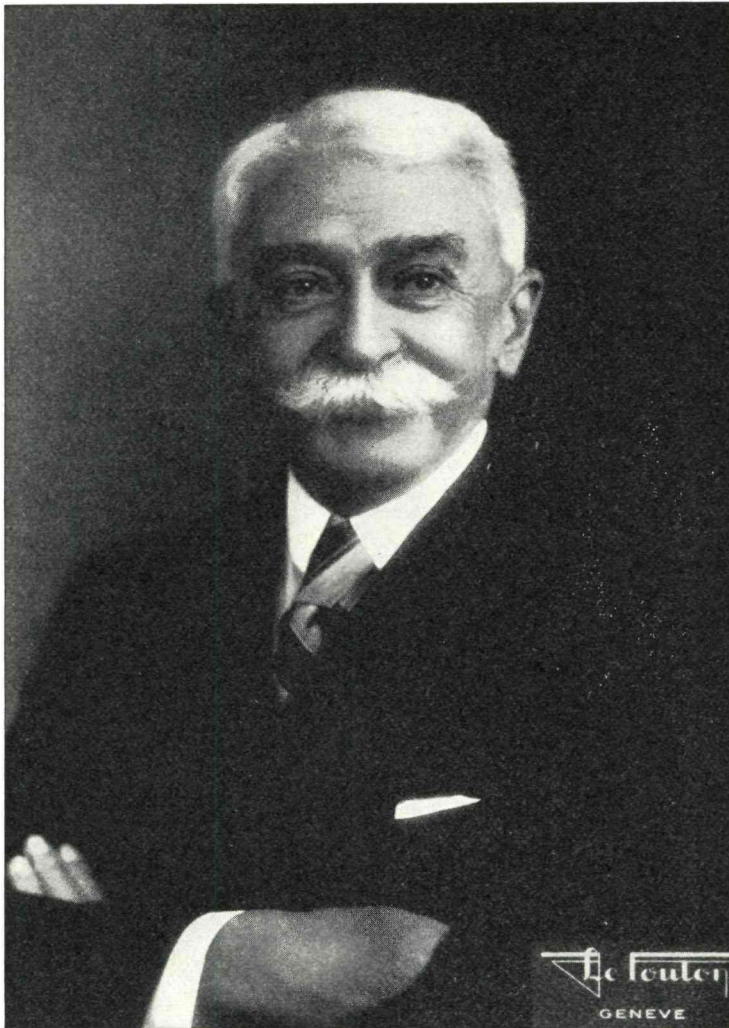
RULES AND REGULATIONS

ELIGIBILITY CODE



CITIUS - ALTIUS - FORTIUS

The most important thing in the Olympic Games is not to win but to take part, just as the most important thing in life is not the triumph but the struggle. The essential thing is not to have conquered but to have fought well.



PIERRE DE COUBERTIN

*Founder of the Modern Olympic Games
President of the International Olympic Committee 1896-1925*

*The Olympic Games are the greatest social
force of our time.*



AVERY BRUNDAGE

President of the International Olympic Committee, 1952



INDEX

Articles Page

FIRST PART RULES AND REGULATIONS

I.

1-9 **Fundamental principles** 11

II.

The International Olympic Committee 19

10 Objects and Powers 13
11-12 Membership 13
13-17 Organization 14
18-19 Meetings 16
20 Postal Vote 17
21 Subscription and contributions 17
22 Headquarters 17
23 Supreme Authority 17

III.

24-25 **National Olympic Committees** 18

IV.

The Olympic Games

26 Eligibility 21
27 Conditions for wearing the colours of a Country 21
28 Age Limit 22
29 Participation of Women 22
30 Program 22
31 Fine Arts 23
32 Demonstrations 24

33	Olympic Winter Games	24
34	Entries	24
35	Number of Entries	25
36	Travelling Expenses	26
37	Housing	26
38	Team Officials	26
39	Technical Delegates	27
40	Technical Officials and Juries	28
41	Final Court of Appeal	28
42	Penalties in case of Fraud	29
43	Prizes	29
44	Roll of Honour	30
45	Explanatory Brochures	30
46	International Sport Federations	31
47	Attachés	31
48	Reserved Seats	32
49	Publicity	33
50	Alterations of Rules and Official Text	34

V.

Olympic Protocol

51	General Provisions	35
52	Time and Duration of the Olympic Games	35
53	Olympic City	35
54	Privileges and Duties of the Organizing Committee	36
55	Invitations and Forms	36
56	Olympic Flag and Emblem	37
57	Opening Ceremony	37
58	Victory Ceremony	39
59	Closing Ceremony	40
60	Precedence	40

SECOND PART

	Eligibility Code	44
--	-------------------------	----

FIRST PART

Fundamental principles
The International Olympic Committee
The National Olympic Committees
The Olympic Games
Olympic Protocol



FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES

1 The Olympic Games are held every four years. They assemble amateurs of all nations in fair and equal competition.

No discrimination in them is allowed against any country or person on grounds of race, religion or politics.

2 The Olympic Games celebrate an Olympiad or period of four successive years. The first Olympiad of modern times was celebrated in Athens in 1896, and subsequent Olympiads and Games are numbered consecutively from that year, even though it has been impossible to hold the Games in any Olympiad.

3 The aims of the Olympic Movement are to promote the development of those fine physical and moral qualities which are the basis of amateur sport and to bring together the athletes of the world in a great quadrennial festival of sports thereby creating international respect and goodwill and thus helping to construct a better and more peaceful world.

4 The direction of the Olympic Movement and the control of the Olympic Games and the Olympic Winter Games are vested in the International Olympic Committee whose constitution and powers, and whose Rules and Regulations, are contained in this book.

The honour of holding the Olympic Games is entrusted to a city and not to a country or area. The choice of a city for the celebration of an Olympiad lies solely with the International Olympic Committee.

Application to hold the Games is made by the official authority of the city concerned with the approval of the National Olympic Committee which must guarantee that the Games will be organized to the satisfaction of and in accordance with the requirements of the International Olympic Committee.

5 A separate cycle of Olympic Winter Games is held, comprising competitions in Winter Sports. The Olympic Winter Games are held in the same calendar year as the Olympic Games.

The first Olympic Winter Games were held in 1924 during the VIIIth Olympiad. They are numbered in rotation as they are held.

The term Olympiad is not used in connection with the Winter Games.

6 Only persons who are eligible within the definition laid down in rule 26 may compete in the Olympic Games.

7 Only Citizens of a country or area in which a National Olympic Committee recognised by the I.O.C. operates, are qualified to participate in the Olympic Games under the colours of that country or area.

Recognition of a National Olympic Committee in such a country or area :

1. Does not imply political recognition.
2. Is dependent on the country or area having had a stable government for a reasonable period.

8 The Games are contests between individuals and not between countries or areas.

9 Any surplus derived from the holding of the Olympic Games must be applied to the promotion of the Olympic Movement or to the development of amateur sport.

II

THE INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEE

Objects and Powers

10 The International Olympic Committee, to which the Congress of Paris on June 23 1894 entrusted the control and development of the modern Olympic Games, is responsible for :

1. The regular celebration of the Games.
2. Making the Games ever more worthy of their glorious history and of the high ideals which inspired their revival by Baron Pierre de Coubertin and his associates.
3. Encouraging the organization of amateur sport competitions.
4. Inspiring, and leading sport within the Olympic ideal, thereby promoting and strengthening friendship between the sportsmen of all countries.

Membership

11 The International Olympic Committee is a permanent organization. It selects such persons as it considers qualified to be members, provided that they speak French or English and are citizens of and reside in a country which possesses a National Olympic Committee recognized by the International Olympic Committee, and welcomes them into membership with a brief ceremony during which they accept the required obligations and responsibilities. There shall be only one member in any country except in the largest and most active in the Olympic Movement, and in those countries where the Olympic Games have been held, where there may be two.

Members of the International Olympic Committee are representatives of the I.O.C. in their countries and not delegates of their country to the I.O.C. They may not accept from the Governments of their countries, or from any organization or individual, instructions which will in any way bind them or interfere with the independence of their vote.

Members with long and active service in the I.O.C. who wish to resign, may be elected to honorary membership. Such Honorary Members may attend all meetings. They may take part in all discussions of the I.O.C. but have no vote.

The President of the Olympic Academy may be elected a Member for his term of office.

12 A member :

1. may resign at any time ;
2. if elected after 1965, must retire after reaching the age of 72 ;
3. shall cease to be a member if he changes his nationality or no longer lives permanently in his country ; fails to attend meetings, or to take any active part in I.O.C. affairs for two years, or if his subscription is more than one year in arrears ; or by reason of circumstances that may arise, is not in a position properly to carry out his duties as a member ;
4. may be expelled by resolution of the I.O.C. if in the I.O.C.'s opinion he has betrayed or neglected its interests or has been guilty of unworthy conduct.

Organization

13 The International Olympic Committee elects a President for eight years from among its Members by secret ballot and by an absolute majority of those present. He is eligible for re-election for successive terms of four years.

The newly elected President shall assume office at the end of the session, or in the case of a session held during the Olympic Games, after the closing of the Games. However the newly elected President attends meeting of the Executive Board immediatly after his election.

If the President dies or is unable to fulfil the duties of his office, the senior Vice-President in this capacity acts until a new President is elected at the next I.O.C. session. This new President thus nominated holds office only for the remainder of the term of the person whose place he takes until the I.O.C. session at the next Olympic Games. He is re-eligible for election as under para. 1 of this rule.

The International Olympic Committee also elects three Vice-Presidents (one at least from Europe) to hold office for only one period of four years.

If a Vice-President dies or is unable to fulfil the duties of his office, the I.O.C. elects a new Vice-President at the next I.O.C. session. This new Vice-President holds office only for the remainder of the term of the person whose place he takes. He is immediatly eligible for re-election.

Vice-Presidents and Members of the Executive Board shall assume office immediatly after the end of the session.

The President and the Vice-Presidents are *ex officio* members of all sub-committees and commissions.

When an election is to be held, nominations in writing signed by at least three members shall be made and announced the day before. This refers also to the Executive Board elections.

The International Olympic Committee elects for four years from among its members a Treasurer who is also to be the Chairman of the Finance Committee, a Chief of Protocol, the Chairmen of the Standing Committees, Press and Public Relations and Legislation, as well as the Executive Board.

14 The Executive Board is composed of the President, three Vice-Presidents, and five additional members.

The five additional members are elected to hold office until the main I.O.C. session which will be held in the fourth year after their election. They retire in rotation.

A retiring member from the Executive Board is not eligible for re-election in the year of his retirement. This does not apply to promotion to Vice-President or President.

If a member dies, resigns, is unable to fulfil the duties of his office, or if a vacancy occurs, a new member is elected by the I.O.C. at its next meeting to take his place, but the new member holds office only for the remainder of the term of the person whose place he takes. A member so elected is, however, eligible for immediate re-election upon retirement.

15 For the management of the International Olympic Committee's current affairs, the Executive Board performs those duties that are assigned to it by the I.O.C., in particular :

- It must ensure that the Rules and Regulations are observed ;
- It prepares the agenda for the meetings of the International Olympic Committee ;
- It submits to the I.O.C. the names of the persons whom it recommends for election ;
- It is responsible for the management of the I.O.C.'s finances and makes an annual report ;
- It appoints the Directors.
- It accepts the ultimate responsibility for the administration.
- It keeps the I.O.C.'s records.

Secretaries, interpreters and other employees will be engaged according to the approved establishment and on such terms as the Executive Board decides.

16 The President may take action or make a decision where circumstances do not permit it to be taken by the International Olympic Committee or its Executive Board. Such action or decision is subject to ratification by the I.O.C. at its next meeting.

17 The Executive Board will hold conferences with two delegates of each International Federation whose sports are included in the Olympic Games ; it may also invite other International Federations whose rules are accepted as conforming to those of the I.O.C. for the purpose of considering general questions affecting these sports in relation to the Olympic Games. Each Federation invited to attend such a conference is entitled to send two delegates.

The Executive Board will also hold conferences with two delegates of each National Olympic Committee to hear reports on progress of the Olympic Movement in their countries and areas, to discuss their problems with them and hear suggestions for strengthening the Olympic Movement and the Games.

The conferences are convened by the President of the International Olympic Committee who names the date and place of the meetings, takes the chair, and settles all matters of procedure at the meetings. Agendas for these conferences shall be prepared by the Executive Board after consultation with those concerned and sent out one month before the date fixed.

Meetings

18 The International Olympic Committee meets when summoned by the President. He must convoke a meeting at any time upon the written request of not less than one third of the members.

Normally, the place of the meeting is decided by the I.O.C.

Notice of a meeting must be accompanied by the agenda which should reach the members at least one month before the meeting. An item not on the agenda may be discussed with the Chairman's permission.

19 At a meeting of the I.O.C., the President or in his absence one of the Vice-Presidents, takes the chair. In the absence of the President and Vice-Presidents the meeting selects one of its members to be Chairman. The quorum at a meeting of the International Olympic Committee is thirty-five.

Resolutions (except a resolution under Rule 50) are passed if a majority of votes cast are in favour. Every member who is present at a meeting has one vote. Proxies are not allowed. A secret ballot

is taken, if the Chairman so decides or if one member demands it. If the voting is tied the Chairman must cast the deciding vote.

All matters of procedure at meetings of the International Olympic Committee not prescribed by these Rules are decided by the Chairman of the meeting.

Although French and English are the official languages of the International Olympic Committee, simultaneous translation shall also be provided for Russian and Spanish, in all I.O.C. sessions.

In case of discrepancy between the French and English texts of these rules and regulations, the French text will prevail.

Postal Vote

20 The President may submit a resolution to the members by post in case of urgency, and if a majority of those who reply vote in favour of the resolution (other than a change of rules when rule 50 applies), and not less than thirty-five members in all vote, the resolution is carried. The result shall be reported to the I.O.C. at its next session.

Subscription and contributions

21 The International Olympic Committee fixes the rate of the annual subscription of its members on the recommendation of the Executive Board. Subscriptions are due on the first of January of each year.

The Committees entrusted with the organization of the Olympic Games and the Winter Games must pay to the International Olympic Committee the sums decided by it.

All payments for T.V. rights and financial contributions in connection with television belong to the I.O.C. who will dispose of certain portions to International Federations, National Olympic Committees and Organising Committees.

Headquarters

22 The headquarters of the I.O.C. are in Switzerland.

Supreme Authority

23 The International Olympic Committee is the final authority on all questions concerning the Olympic Games and the Olympic Movement. It delegates, however, to the International Federations the technical control of the sports which they govern. In all other respects the powers of the International Olympic Committee are paramount.

III

NATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEES

24 Only National Olympic Committees recognized and approved by the International Olympic Committee can enter competitors in the Olympic Games and the qualifying rounds. Therefore, in order that contestants from a country or geographical area can participate in the Olympic Games, a National Olympic Committee must be composed of a least five National Federations. These Federations in turn must be active members of the International Federations governing their sport on the Olympic program. The National Olympic Committees must also conduct their activities in accordance with the Olympic Rules and Regulations and the high ideals of the Olympic Movement in order to be recognized by the International Olympic Committee.

National Olympic Committees have as their purpose, the development and protection of the Olympic Movement and of amateur sport. They shall cooperate with the national amateur sport governing bodies (National Federations) affiliated to the International Federations recognized by the International Olympic Committee, in guarding and enforcing the eligibility rules. They have the exclusive right to use the Olympic flag and Olympic emblem, and shall confine their use and that of the words "Olympic" and "Olympiad" to activities concerned with the Olympic Games. All commercial use of the Olympic flag and Olympic emblem is strictly forbidden. It is their duty, in cooperation with the National Federations to organize and control the representatives of their country at the Olympic Games. They arrange to equip, transport and house these representatives.

They are organizations formed not for pecuniary profit, but devoted to the promotion and encouragement of the physical, moral and cultural education of the youth of the nation, for the development of character, good health and good citizenship.

National Olympic Committees must not associate themselves with affairs of a political or commercial nature.

The rules and regulations of the International Olympic Committee shall be incorporated in the rules and regulations of National Olympic Committees and shall be enforced by them in their respective countries or areas.

Because of the importance of National Olympic Committees which are in complete charge of the Olympic Movement in their countries, great care must be exercised in choosing members, who should be

citizens of the country and men of good standing, of upright character, sound judgement and independent mind, with a knowledge of and a belief in Olympic principles.

They must include in their membership :

- a) the members of the International Olympic Committee of that country if any, who shall be ex-officio non-voting members of the Executive Board (or its equivalent) unless they have been elected to membership thereon ;
- b) representatives of the National Federations, which are members of International Federations whose sport is included in the Olympic programme. These Federation representatives shall be of their own choice and must constitute a voting majority of the National Olympic Committee.

The following are not eligible to serve on a National Olympic Committee :

1. A person who has ever competed as a professional.
2. A person engaged in or connected with sport for personal profit. (It is not intended to exclude individuals occupying purely administrative positions in connection with amateur sport.)
3. A person who has ever coached sport competitors for payment.

Exceptions may be made in the above categories by the Executive Board of the International Olympic Committee in special circumstances on the recommendation of the National Olympic Committee concerned.

A National Olympic Committee must not recognize more than one National Federation in each sport and that Federation must be affiliated to the International Federation recognized by the International Olympic Committee.

Officers or Members of a National Olympic Committee or the members of its Executive Board (or its equivalent) shall be elected at least every four years, at a National Olympic Committee meeting held expressly for that purpose. Governments cannot designate members of National Olympic Committees.

They may co-opt to the Committee, delegates of other amateur sport organizations or persons who have rendered or can render exceptional service to the Olympic Movement, subject to the restriction in clause *b.* (above). Members of National Olympic Committees shall accept no salary or fee of any kind in respect of their position. They may,

however, accept reimbursement for transportation, lodging and other proper expenses incurred by them in connection with their duties.

National Olympic Committees are responsible for the behaviour of all members of their delegations.

They make all arrangements for taking part in the Olympic Games.

All communications on such matters shall be addressed to them.

In order to obtain recognition, a certified copy of the Rules and Regulations of a National Olympic Committee, with, if necessary, a translation in French or English, certified correct, must be approved by the International Olympic Committee. Subsequent changes of these Rules must be reported to and approved by the International Olympic Committee. Certified copies of the minutes of National Olympic Committee meetings at which the members and officers are elected or changed must be submitted to the International Olympic Committee on request.

In the event of any regulations or actions of the National Olympic Committee conflicting with International Olympic Committee Rules, or of any political interference in its operations, the International Olympic Committee member in that country must report on the situation to his President for appropriate action. If there is no International Olympic Committee member in the country, it is the duty of the members of the National Olympic Committee to report to the International Olympic Committee, whose President has the power to appoint a member from another country to investigate and report.

25 National Olympic Committees must be completely independent and autonomous and must resist all political, religious or commercial pressure.

National Olympic Committees that do not conform to the Rules and Regulations of the International Olympic Committee forfeit their recognition and consequently their right to send participants to the Olympic Games.

IV

THE OLYMPIC GAMES

Eligibility

26 To be eligible for the Olympic Games a competitor must always have participated in sport as an avocation without material gain of any kind.

He can avail himself of this qualification :

- a) If he has a basic occupation designed to ensure his present and future livelihood ;
- b) If he does not receive or has never received any remuneration for participation in sport ;
- c) If he complies with the rules of the International Federation concerned, and the official interpretations of this rule (see Eligibility Code).

Necessary Conditions for wearing the Colours of a Country

27 Only citizens of a country are eligible to wear the colours of that country in the Olympic Games. It is not permissible for a competitor having once worn the colours of a country in the Olympic or Regional Games, or World or Area Championships to wear those of another country in a future Games.

The exception to this rule is when his former country has been incorporated in another State, or if he wore the colours of the former country because his native land had, at that time, no National Olympic Committee, or after he has become naturalised in another country a period of three years at least being passed since his demand of naturalization, or in the case of a woman when she has taken new nationality by marriage.

Competitors who are citizens or subjects of a Dominion, or of a Colony belonging to a country, and who were born in the Dominion or the Colony, shall be eligible to wear the colours of the Mother Country, if the Dominion or the Colony has no National Olympic Committee. Citizens of Dominions, Colonies and Mother Country are eligible to wear the colours of each others country, provided that they have lived

at least three years in the Dominion, Colony or Mother Country of which they wish to wear the colours and provided that it is legally impossible to become a naturalized citizen of that country.

Persons born abroad of parents who are citizens of another country are permitted to wear the colours of the country of the parents, provided they have established their nationality and have not previously worn the colours of the country of their birth in the Olympic Games.

Age Limit

28 No age limit for competitors in the Olympic Games is stipulated by the International Olympic Committee.

Participation of women

29 Women are allowed to compete in Archery, Athletics, Canoeing, Diving, Equestrian Sports, Fencing, Gymnastics, Luge, Shooting, Figure and Speed Skating, Skiing, Swimming, Volleyball and Yachting, according to the rules of the International Federation concerned, and to participate in the fine Arts Exhibition.

Program

30 The official program shall include at least fifteen of the following sports :

- Archery
- Athletics
- Basketball
- Boxing
- Canoeing
- Cycling
- Equestrian Sports
- Fencing
- Football
- Gymnastics
- Handball
- Hockey
- Judo

Modern Pentathlon
Rowing
Shooting
Swimming, Diving and Waterpolo
Volleyball
Weight-Lifting
Wrestling
Yachting

and exhibitions and demonstrations of National Fine Arts (Architecture, Literature, Music, Painting, Sculpture, Photography and Sport Philately).

No other international sport event may be scheduled in or near the Olympic City during the period of the Games, or during the preceding or following week.

Only sports widely practised in at least twenty-five countries may be included in the program of the Olympic Games. The program of sports will be fixed by the International Olympic Committee at the time the invitations to stage the Games are to be considered and no change is permitted thereafter.

The International Olympic Committee in consultation with the International Federations concerned will decide the events which shall be included in each sport. In the teams events there must be at least six and not more than sixteen entries and the competitions shall terminate after the first six places are established. It is the duty of the International Federation concerned to reduce the entrants to this number, if necessary, before the opening of the Games.

The International Olympic Committee has the right to eliminate any event or sport from the program, and will exclude those in which there is insufficient international interest or which are, in its opinion, not properly controlled according to Olympic regulations.

National Fine Arts

31 The Organizing Committee shall arrange, subject to the approval of the International Committee, exhibitions and demonstrations of the National Fine Arts (Architecture, Literature, Music, Painting, Sculpture, Photography and Sport Philately) and fix the dates during which these exhibitions and demonstrations shall take place. The program may also include Theatrical, Ballet, Opera Performances, or Symphony concerts. This section of the program should be of the same high standard as the

sport events and be held concurrently with them in the same vicinity. It shall receive full recognition in the publicity released by the Organizing Committee.

Sports Exhibitions

32 The Organizing Committee may add two sports Exhibitions (but no tournaments nor championships) to the program: a national sport and a Foreign sport.

No Olympic medals are given for these sports Exhibitions.

Olympic Winter Games

33 The program for the Olympic Winter Games may include: Biathlon, Bobsleigh, Ice Hockey, Luge, Skating and Skiing. In each sport, the events are governed by the technical rules of the International Federation concerned. The medals and diplomas must be different from those of the Olympic Games. The Olympic Winter Games are governed by the Rules and Regulations of the Olympic Games except where special provision is made. Two sports may be included in the program as sports exhibitions (but no Tournaments nor Championships), and no Olympic medals will be awarded.

Entries

34 Since only those National Olympic Committees recognized by the International Olympic Committee can enter competitors in the Olympic Games, a country without a National Olympic Committee must form such a committee and have it recognized by the International Olympic Committee before it is permitted to take part in the Olympic Games.

Entries are received from the National Federations by the National Olympic Committee which will forward them, if they are approved by it, to the Organizing Committee of the Games. The Organizing Committee must acknowledge them. National Olympic Committees must investigate the eligibility of entrants proposed by National Federations and make sure that no one has been left out for racial, religious or political reasons. An appeal against a decision on entries may be made by a National Federation through its International Federation to the International Olympic Committee. The list of the sports and of the events in

which a nation will participate must be submitted to the Organizing Committee, at least eight weeks before the date of the opening of the Games. This list may be telegraphed, but must be confirmed in writing. The names of the competitors, not in excess of the numbers permitted, must be received by the Organizing Committee at least ten days before the date of the first event in each sport and no variation from this is permitted. All entries must be printed or typewritten in duplicate on a special form approved by the International Olympic Committee.

As a condition precedent to participation in the Olympic Games, a competitor must be an amateur and conform with rule 26 and 27 and the Eligibility Rules. He must be a member of the organization in his own country affiliated to the International Federation recognized by the International Olympic Committee as governing his sport.

Should there be no National Federation for a particular sport in a country which has a recognized National Olympic Committee, this Committee may enter individuals in that sport in the Olympic Games subject to the approval of the International Olympic Committee and the International Federation governing that sport.

National Olympic Committees are reminded that, while the Olympic Games welcome the Youth of the World, it is a physical impossibility to accommodate *all* that Youth, and are asked to use discretion and send to the Games only competitors of Olympic caliber.

The entry form must contain the eligibility rules for the Olympic Games and the following statement, to be signed by the competitor :

I, the undersigned, declare on my honour that I have read and comply with the Eligibility Code of the Olympic Games as specified on this form.

The National Federation of that particular sport must countersign this declaration stating that, to the best of its knowledge, it is true.

Entries are not valid unless the above rules are observed.

No commercial advertising is permitted on equipment used in the Games nor on the uniforms or numbers worn by contestants or officials, in fact nothing may be worn on the uniforms of contestants or officials except the flag or emblem of the National Olympic Committee, which must meet with the approval of the International Olympic Committee.

Number of Entries

35 The maximum number of entries from each nation in each event is fixed by the International Olympic Committee in consultation with

the appropriate International Federation. The following numbers cannot be exceeded :

- a) for individual events, three competitors from each country (without reserves) in both Olympic and Olympic Winter Games. (In special circumstances, modifications may be approved by the International Olympic Committee.
- b) for team events, one team per country, the number of reserves to be decided by the International Olympic Committee in consultation with the International Federation concerned. (See also rule 30.)

Travelling Expenses

36 The Organizing Committee shall ensure that the travelling and housing expenses for competitors and officials, are kept to a minimum.

Housing

37 The Organizing Committee shall provide an Olympic Village for men and one for women so that competitors and team officials can be housed together and fed at a reasonable price. The Villages shall be located as close as possible to the main stadium, practice fields and other facilities. Arrangements shall also be made for the accommodation of the judges, umpires, referees, inspectors, timekeepers, etc., appointed by the International Federations within the limits approved by the International Olympic Committee. (See rule 39 and 40.)

Team Officials

38 Only competitors and those serving the competitors with definite duties, as described below, known as Team Officials, may live in the Olympic Village.

The Organizing Committee for the Games is not required to recognize or to make provision in the Olympic Village for more than the following number of non-competitors as certified by National Olympic Committees:

- a) for 30 or less competitors :
one for each three competitors ;
- b) for next 70 competitors (31 to 100) :
one for each five competitors ;

- c) for each seven competitors over 100 :
one extra.

In addition, if required :

Doctors : one for teams with less than fifty competitors and one additional for each one hundred competitors (maximum 4).

Veterinary surgeons : not exceeding one per delegation, plus one if equestrian team is separated by more than fifty kilometers.

Farriers : one per delegation.

Masseurs and nurses : not exceeding one for every 25 of the first 100 competitors, plus one for each additional 50 competitors.

Boatmen : not exceeding one for rowing, one for yachting and one for canoeing delegation.

Grooms : not exceeding one per two horses.

Fencing armourer : not exceeding one per delegation.

Shooting armourer : not exceeding one per delegation.

Cycle mechanics : not exceeding two per cycling delegation.

Transport managers : for rowing boats canoes and yachting not exceeding two per delegation with entries in the rowing canoeing and yachting competitions.

Female officials : one extra for each two sports in which national delegation has female competitors.

Cooks : one for each 100 with maximum of two.

Pianist : one for each gymnastic delegation.

Referees, judges, time keepers, inspectors, etc., appointed by the International Federations shall not live in the Olympic Village and are not included in the number of Team Officials mentioned above. Their number shall not exceed that agreed upon between the International Olympic Committee and the International Federations.

Presidents and Secretaries of National Olympic Committees, not living in the village, are entitled to identity cards that will permit entrance at all times.

Technical Delegates

39 Each International Federation recognized by the International Olympic Committee has full control of the technical direction of its

sport, and all grounds, tracks, courses and equipment must conform to its rules. It may send two representatives while these facilities are being planned and constructed, to check that its regulations are followed, and the expenses of their representatives (transportation by air tourist class, board and housing) shall be paid by the Organizing Committee.

It must send two representatives at least five days before the beginning of the first event of their sport, in order to check and arrange the entries. The expenses (transportation by air tourist class, board and housing) of their representatives until the closing of the Games, shall also be paid by the Organizing Committee.

Technical Officials and Juries

40 The necessary technical officials, referees, judges, umpires, time-keepers, inspectors, etc., and a Jury for each sport shall be appointed by the appropriate International Federation which shall direct their work in conjunction with the Organizing Committee.

The Officials and the members of the Juries must never have been professionals in sport. No official who has participated in a decision may serve on the Jury that reviews it. The findings of the Jury shall be communicated as soon as possible to the International Olympic Committee.

The Juries decide all technical questions concerning their respective sports and their decisions are final.

Technical Officials and Jury members may not live in the Olympic Village, but the Organizing Committee shall ensure that living accommodation, including dining and transportation facilities at reasonable cost, is available. Their number for each sport must not exceed the number agreed between the International Olympic Committee and the respective International Federations. They are not included in the table given in rule 38.

These technical officials and jury members are not part of the National Olympic Committees delegations but are under the responsibility of their respective International Federation other than for figure skating for which the judges are the direct representatives of their N.O.C. although they do not live in the Olympic Village.

Final Court of Appeal

41 The Executive Board of the International Olympic Committee decides all matters of controversy of a non-technical nature concerning

the Games. (Such matters may be submitted only by National Olympic Committees, International Federations or the Organizing Committee.) In addition the Executive Board may intervene in all questions of a non-technical nature.

Penalties in case of Fraud

42 A competitor proved to have transgressed the Olympic Rules knowingly shall be disqualified and lose any position that he may have gained. If this competitor's National Olympic Committee or national federation is proved to have been party to the fraud, the entire team in the sport involved shall also be disqualified.

Prizes

43 The prizes of the Olympic Games shall be provided by the Organizing Committee for distribution by the International Olympic Committee. They consist of medals and diplomas. In individual events the first prize shall be a silver-gilt medal and a diploma, the second prize a silver medal and a diploma, the third prize a bronze medal and a diploma. The medals must bear the name of the sport concerned and shall be attached in a removable fashion to a chain or ribbon, which may be hung around the neck of the competitor. Diplomas but no medals shall also be given for the fourth, fifth and sixth places. All participants in a tie will be entitled to receive a medal and a diploma.

Prize medals shall be at least 60 mm. in diameter and 3 mm. thick. The first and second place medals shall be of silver, at least 925/000 fine, and the first place medal shall be strongly gilded with at least 6 grams of fine gold.

In team events, except those of an "artificial" nature (one in which the score is computed from the position of the contestant in the individual competition) each member of the winning team participating in the final match shall be given a silver-gilt medal and a diploma, of the second team a silver medal and a diploma and of the third team a bronze medal and a diploma. Those team members who have not participated in the final matches are given diplomas but no medals except

for teams playing league type competitions, when all members are given medals. In "artificial" team events one medal only shall be given to the team and the members shall receive diplomas only. Members of teams placed fourth, fifth and sixth receive diplomas only.

All competitors and officials in the Games shall receive a commemorative medal.

The names of all winners shall be inscribed upon the walls of the Stadium where the Games have taken place.

Diplomas and commemorative medals shall be given to all non-competitors who are officially attached to Olympic teams and are certified by the National Olympic Committee of their country within the limits of the numbers prescribed in rule 38.

Judges, referees, timekeepers, inspectors, umpires, etc. officiating at the Games and certified by the International Federation concerned within the limits fixed by the International Olympic Committee shall also be given diplomas and commemorative medals.

No prizes or awards other than those described above shall be given at the Olympic Games, and all surplus medals shall be remitted to the International Olympic Committee.

Roll of Honour

44 The Olympic Games are not contests between nations and no scoring by countries is recognized. A Roll of Honour of the names of the first six competitors in each event shall be compiled by the Organizing Committee and delivered to the International Olympic Committee.

Explanatory Brochures

45 For each sport an explanatory brochure, containing the general program and arrangements shall be printed in French and English, as well as the language of the country in which the Games are being held, and distributed by the Organizing Committee to all National Olympic Committee not less than one year before the Games open. These official brochures shall contain no advertising matter.

International Sport Federations

46 The following International Sport Federations governing Olympic Sports are recognized by the International Olympic Committee :

International Archery Federation
International Amateur Athletic Federation
International Amateur Basketball Federation
International Bobsleigh and Tobogganing Federation
International Amateur Boxing Association
International Canoeing Federation
International Amateur Cyclists Federation
International Equestrian Federation
International Fencing Federation
International Football Federation
International Gymnastics Federation
International Amateur Handball Federation
International Hockey Federation
International Ice Hockey League
International Judo Federation
International Luge Federation
International Union for Modern Pentathlon
International Rowing Federation
International Shooting Union
International Skating Union
International Skiing Federation
International Amateur Swimming Federation
International Volleyball Federation
International Weight-Lifting Federation
International Amateur Wrestling Federation
International Yacht Racing Union

Attachés

47 In order to facilitate co-operation between the Organizing Committee and the National Olympic Committees, the latter, after consultation with the former, shall appoint an "attaché" to their country. The attaché should speak the language of the country to which he is attached.

He shall act as a liaison between the Organizing Committee and the National Olympic Committee to which he is attached and shall be in continuous contact with both committees in order to assist with the travelling and housing arrangements and to help solve any problems which may arise.

Reserved Seats

48 Free seats shall be reserved in the main Stadium as follows :

A Royal or Presidential Box for the Sovereign or Chief of State and his retinue.

Stand A for each member of the I.O.C. who is present and one guest.

Stand B for the President, Secretary and technical delegates (as provided in rule 39) of each International Federation and for the President and Secretary of each National Olympic Committee with one guest. *Stand A* and *B* are to be adjacent.

Stand C for members of National Olympic Committees and their guests, one transferable ticket to be allotted for every twenty competitors ; for the "chef de mission" and "attaché" of each participating country and for members of the Organizing Committee.

Stand D for members of the various Juries. In those sports in which the host country provides the executive officials, twelve seats in *Stand D* shall be reserved for the International Federation concerned.

Stand E for journalists (1,000 maximum), photographers (150 maximum), and for radio and television commentators and operators (150 maximum).
For the Olympic Winter Games these numbers shall be 400 for journalists and photographers and 75 for radio and television commentators and operators.

Stand F for team officials and competitors of all sports (1,500 maximum for Olympic Games, and 250 maximum for Olympic Winter Games) near the winning post (except for opening and closing ceremonies).

Stand G for important guests, e. g. members of Royal families, Diplomatic Corps and high government officials, near *Stand A*.

In the other stadia :

The Royal or the Presidential Box and one stand for occupants of *Stands A* and *B*.

One stand to which shall be admitted, as far as the space will allow, the occupants of Stand *C*. There shall be included twelve seats for the International Federation concerned.

Suitable accommodation must be provided for the occupants of Stands *E*, *F* and *G*.

Special transportation arrangements to the various sports venues shall be made for members of the International Olympic Committee.

A parking place especially reserved for the cars of the occupants of Stands *A* and *B* shall be located close to the main entrances of the various Stadia and special placards and identification cards shall be issued for these cars.

Publicity

49 In order to give the Games the greatest possible publicity through the press, the radio, and the television and cinema newsreels, the Organizing Committee shall reserve free access and accommodation for the agreed members of those professions as approved by their respective National Olympic Committee, as far as national organizations are concerned.

The recognised International Press Agencies will be accredited directly by the Organizing Committee.

In order to maximize the coverage of the Games, the number and position of cameras on the field shall be limited only by the requirement that they must not interfere in any way with the events in progress. The Organizing Committee shall obtain approval of the International Federation concerned and shall control the use of all cameras in the stands and on the fields. (It is not the intention, however, to prohibit the use of cameras by spectators for private or non-commercial purposes.)

For both television and cinema news coverage, a camera pool shall be arranged by the Organizing Committee in cooperation with and at the expense of the Cinema News Agencies and Television Organizations.

News coverage showing, whether cinema or television, shall be limited to regularly scheduled program, where news is its essence either of networks, individual stations, or cinemas. No individual program may use more than three minutes of Olympic Coverage a day. No network, television station, or cinema may use more than three presentations of such coverage per day and there shall be at least four hours between presentations.

In no case can this coverage be used for the compilation of any kind of special Olympic program.

As soon as all the news needs are met, a copy of negatives taken or tapes made by the newsreel pools shall be given, without charge, to the International Olympic Committee for its archives.

Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Article 49, if any television organization purchases the exclusive right to broadcast the Olympic Games in a given territory, no other organization shall be allowed to broadcast any coverage of any Olympic Event in such territory until the organization that has acquired the exclusive rights for that territory has completed all of its Olympic Broadcasts for the day during which it shall have broadcast such event, or forty-eight hours after the conclusion of such Olympic Event, whichever is earlier.

Subject to the provisions of the preceding paragraph, the right to broadcast the Games on Television shall be sold by the Organizing Committee, on behalf of and subject to the approval of the International Olympic Committee, direct to television organizations for their respective territories or to national or international associations of such organizations, and the resulting fee will be remitted to the International Olympic Committee by the Organizing Committee.

The Organizing Committee must also make the necessary arrangements for the production of a complete cinematographic record of the Games, including at least the finals in each event. The Organizing Committee shall have the exclusive cinema and television rights to this record which may be sold until two years after the close of the Games. At that time one copy of this complete film must be given to the International Committee for its archives, without charge, and National Olympic Committees shall have the right to purchase copies at cost. International Federations are permitted to take 16 mm. technical films of the events in their sport, for showing to schools, athletic clubs, and other similar closed audiences, against payment.

The Organizing Committee should give to the International Olympic Committee for its archives a copy of all technical films which have been taken during the Olympic Games.

Within 180 days after the close of the Games, a 30 minute, 16 mm. film, covering the highlights of all the sports, must be provided at cost for National Olympic Committees, for showing to closed audiences of their own members only.

Alterations of Rules and Official Text

50 These Rules and Regulations may be altered only if two-thirds and not less than twenty-five, of the members present at a meeting vote in favour of the alteration. If requested by a member the vote must be secret.

V

OLYMPIC PROTOCOL

51 The International Olympic Committee selects the city in which the Olympic Games take place at a meeting in a country having no City as candidate. This selection, save in exceptional circumstances, is made at least six years in advance. The organization of the Games is entrusted by the International Olympic Committee to the National Olympic Committee of the country in which the chosen city is situated. The National Olympic Committee may delegate the duties with which it has been entrusted, to a special Organizing Committee which shall thenceforth correspond directly with the International Olympic Committee. The powers of this Organizing Committee expire at the end of the Games.

General Provisions

Time and Duration of the Olympic Games

52 The Olympic Games must take place during the first year of the Olympiad which they are to celebrate (e.g. in 1932 for the Xth Olympiad, 1952 for the XVth). They cannot be postponed to another year. Their non-celebration during this first year entails the non-celebration of the Olympiad and involves the annulment of the rights of the city chosen. These rights cannot be carried forward to the next Olympiad without the approval of the International Olympic Committee.

The time of year when the Olympic Games are held is not permanently fixed but will be proposed to the International Olympic Committee by the Organizing Committee for approval.

The International Olympic Committee alone makes the decision.

The period of the Games must not exceed fifteen days, including the Opening Day. If there is no competition on Sundays, the duration can be extended accordingly. The Olympic Winter Games must be confined to ten days.

Olympic City

53 The events must all take place in or as near as possible to the city chosen and preferably at or near the main Stadium. The city chosen cannot share its privilege with another nor can it permit any deviation from the program or from the Olympic Regulations.

Privileges and Duties of the Organizing Committee

54 The Organizing Committee entrusted with the management of the Olympic Games must make all the necessary arrangements, subject to the approval of the International Olympic Committee.

For all the technical arrangements of the Games, the Organizing Committee must consult the International Federations concerned. It must see that all the different branches of sport are placed on the same footing.

It is responsible for the integration of the various sports into the program, but it shall meet the wishes of the International Federations as far as possible the final decision on any conflict of views is made by the I.O.C. The order of all competitions within each sport is the responsibility of the International Federation concerned after consultation with the Organizing Committee.

The Organizing Committee must arrange and supervise the program of the Fine Arts which forms an essential part of the Games. A full and complete printed report must be prepared for the International Olympic Committee, within two years after the close of the Games.

Commercial installations and advertising signs shall not be permitted inside the stadium or other sport grounds.

The display of any clothing or equipment such as shoes, skis handbags, hats, etc. marked conspicuously for advertising purposes in any Olympic venue (training grounds, Olympic Village, or fields of competition), by participants either competitors, coaches, trainers, or anyone else associated with an Olympic team in official capacity, will normally result in immediate disqualification or withdrawal of credentials.

Publicity for any Olympic Games should not be released before the conclusion of the preceding Olympic Games.

When the Organizing Committee has been disbanded, all outstanding matters and or cases at issue, shall be referred to the National Olympic Committee of the country where the Olympic Games or Winter Games have taken place.

Invitations and Forms

55 The invitations to take part in the Games must be sent out by the Organizing Committee on the instructions of the International Olympic Committee. They are addressed to the recognized National Olympic Committee of each country and must be drawn up in the following terms : *In accordance with the instructions given by the International Olympic Committee the Organizing Committee of the Games of the...*

Olympiad has the honour to invite you to participate in the competitions and celebrations which will take place at... from... to...

Invitations shall be sent by mail and not through diplomatic channels.

All documents (invitations, entries, entrance tickets, programs, etc.) printed for the Games, as well as the badges distributed, must bear the number of the Olympiad and the name of the city where it is celebrated (e.g. Games of the Vth Olympiad, Stockholm 1912). In the case of the Olympic Winter Games the name of the City and the number of the Games should be used (e.g. VIth Olympic Winter Games, Oslo 1952).

Olympic Flag and Emblem

56 Both in the Stadium and in its neighbourhood the Olympic Flag must be flown freely with the flags of all the participating countries or area. A large Olympic Flag must fly in the Stadium during the Games from a flagpole in the arena where it shall be hoisted at the moment the Games are declared open and struck when they are declared closed.

The Olympic Flag has a white background with no border ; in the centre it has five interlaced rings (blue, yellow, black, green, red). The blue ring is high on the left nearest the flagpole. The flag presented by Baron de Coubertin at the Olympic Congress in Paris 1914 is the regulation model. These rings are the Olympic Emblem, which is the exclusive property of the International Olympic Committee and its use for commercial purposes of any kind is strictly forbidden.

Opening Ceremony

57 The Sovereign or Chief of State who has been invited to open the Olympic Games is received at the entrance of the Stadium by the President of the International Olympic Committee and the President of the Organizing Committee who then present the members of their respective Committees. The two Presidents conduct the Sovereign or Chief of State and his retinue to his box in the Tribune where he is greeted with the National Anthem of his country.

The parade of the participants then follows. Each contingent dressed in its official uniform must be preceded by a shield bearing the name of the country or area under which it is affiliated and be accompanied by its appropriate flag. The contingents parade in alphabetical order in the language of the country organizing the Games, except that Greece

shall lead and the organizing country shall bring up the rear. Only those participating in the Games and no more than four non-competitors in each contingent shall parade. The competitors salute the Sovereign or Chief of State of the country by turning their heads toward his box. The flags of the delegations participating, as well as the shields and their bearers, shall be furnished by the Organizing Committee and shall all be of equal size. Each contingent, after completing its march around the Stadium, shall line up on the centre of the field and maintain its position in a column behind its shield and flag facing the Tribune of Honour. Participants are not permitted to carry cameras on the field during the Opening and Closing ceremony.

The President of the Organizing Committee accompanied by the President of the International Olympic Committee proceeds to the Rostrum placed on the field in front of the Tribune of Honour where he introduces the President of the International Olympic Committee with a few appropriate remarks (not more than 2 minutes) and asks him to request the Sovereign or Chief of State to open the Games.

The President of the International Olympic Committee then mounts the Rostrum, delivers a brief speech of Welcome (not more than 3 minutes) concluding with: *I have the honour to ask... to proclaim open the Games of the... Olympiad of the Modern Cycle, initiated by the Baron Pierre de Coubertin in 1896.*

The Sovereign or Chief of State then says: *I declare open the Olympic Games of . . . celebrating the . . . Olympiad of the modern era.*

Immediately a fanfare of trumpets is sounded and to the strains of the Olympic "Anthem" the Olympic Flag is slowly raised on the flagpole erected in the arena. The Mayor of the City then joins the President of the International Olympic Committee on the Rostrum. A representative of the City where the previous Olympic Games were held delivers the official Olympic Flag of embroidered satin presented in 1920 by the Belgian Olympic Committee to the President who hands it over to the Mayor. (For the Olympic Winter Games there is another flag presented in 1952 by the City of Oslo.) This flag must be kept in the principal municipal building until the next Games. The symbolic release of pigeons then takes place followed by a salute of three guns. The Olympic Flame then arrives, brought from Olympia by a relay of runners, the last of whom, after circling the track, lights the Sacred Olympic Fire which shall not be extinguished until the close of the Games.

If there is to be a short (not more than three minutes) religious ceremony, this now takes place.

The solemn Olympic Oath is then taken in the following ceremony : the flag bearers advance and form a semicircle around the Rostrum ; an athlete of the country where the Games are taking place then advances to the Rostrum accompanied by the flag bearer of his country ; he mounts the Rostrum and, holding a corner of the flag in his left hand, and removing his hat, raises his right hand and takes the following oath on behalf of all the athletes :

In the name of all competitors I promise that we will take part in these Olympic Games, respecting and abiding by the rules which govern them, in the true spirit of sportsmanship, for the glory of sport and the honour of our teams.

Immediately after, a judge of the country where the Games are taking place then advances to the rostrum and raising his right hand, takes the following oath on behalf of all the judges and officials :

In the name of all judges and officials, I promise that we will officiate in these Olympic Games with complete impartiality, respecting and abiding by the rules which govern them, in the true spirit of sportsmanship.

The national anthem of the organizing country is then played or sung. The participants then leave the arena by the shortest route. The ceremony thus comes to an end and the competitions may begin, or a gymnastic display or some other appropriate demonstration may take place.

Victory Ceremony

58 The medals shall be presented during the Games by the President of the International Olympic Committee (or a member selected by him), accompanied by the President or his deputy of the International Federation concerned, if possible immediately after the event at the place where the competition was held and in the following manner : the competitors who have been judged first, second and third take their places, in their sports costumes only on a stand in the Stadium facing the Tribune of Honour, with the winner slightly above the second who is on his right, and the third who is on his left. The flag of the country of the winner shall be hoisted on the central flagpole and those of the second and third on adjoining flagpoles on the right and on the left, as they face the arena. Meanwhile the abbreviated National Anthem of the country of the winner is played, during which the three competitors and the spectators shall face the flags.

Closing Ceremony

59 This ceremony must take place in the Stadium after the last event. The bearers of the flags of the participating delegations march into the arena in single file behind their shield bearers in the same order and take up the same positions in the center of the field as during the opening ceremony. Behind them march six competitors of each delegation which have participated in the Games, eight or ten abreast, without distinction of nationality united in the friendly bonds of Olympic Sport. The flagbearers then form a semicircle behind the Rostrum.

The President of the International Olympic Committee then proceeds to the foot of the Rostrum. To the strains of the Greek national anthem, the Greek flag is then hoisted on the right flagpole used for the Victory Ceremony. Then the flag of the country organizing the Games is hoisted on the center flagpole while its national anthem is played. Finally the national flag of the city selected to organize the next Olympic Games is hoisted on the left flagpole to the strains of its National Anthem.

The President of the International Olympic Committee then mounts the Rostrum and pronounces the closing of the Games in the following words :

In the name of the International Olympic Committee I offer to . . . and to the people of . . . (name of the Sovereign or Chief of State and name of the country or area) to the authorities of the city of . . . and to the Organizing Committee of the Games, our deepest gratitude. I declare the Games of the . . . Olympiad closed and, in accordance with tradition, I call upon the Youth of all countries to assemble four years from now at . . . (in case the city has not yet been chosen, the name of the city is replaced by the words "the place to be chosen"), there to celebrate with us the Games of the . . . Olympiad. May they display cheerfulness and concord so that the Olympic Torch will be carried on with ever greater eagerness, courage and honour for the good of humanity throughout the ages.

A fanfare is then sounded, the sacred Olympic Fire is extinguished, and to the strains of the Olympic " Anthem " the Olympic Flag is slowly lowered from the flagpole and carried horizontally from the Arena by a squad of eight men in uniform. A salute of five guns follows : the choir then sings and thereafter, the standard and flagbearers and the competitors march out to appropriate music by the bands.

Precedence

60 At all Olympic functions, during the Games the Members and Honorary Members of the International Olympic Committee, in their order of seniority, the President and the Vice-Presidents leading, take precedence, followed by the members of the Organising Committee, the Presidents of the International Federations and the Presidents of the National Olympic Committees.

The Organizing Committee must not give official recognition to any foreign delegation or mission, nor recognize any authority over participants other than that of the National Olympic Committees, the International Federation and the International Olympic Committee.



SECOND PART

Eligibility Code

ELIGIBILITY CODE

The Olympic Games are held every four years. They assemble amateurs of all nations in fair and equal competition.

No discrimination is allowed against any country or person on grounds of race, religion or political affiliations.

Only persons who fulfill the conditions laid down in art. 26 of these Rules may compete in the Olympic Games.

Article 26

To be eligible for the Olympic Games a competitor must always have participated in sport as an avocation without material gain of any kind.

He can avail himself of this qualification :

- a) *If he has a basic occupation designed to ensure his present and future livelihood ;*
- b) *If he does not receive or has never received any remuneration for participation in sport ;*
- c) *If he complies with the rules of the International Federation concerned, and the official interpretations of this art. 26.*

A person who complies with these conditions is considered an amateur from the Olympic point of view.

The official interpretations referred to in art. 26 follow. It is the intention that additional interpretations will be issued from time to time as required. Violations of these regulations will be referred to a special committee appointed by the Executive Board of the International Olympic Committee for investigation and report with a view to action.

So far as the Olympic Games are concerned these rules must be complied with, even if they conflict with the rules of any other organization.

The International Olympic Committee reserves to itself the right to make exceptions to these rules in the case of sports or individuals, provided that the basic principles that an athlete does not make a profit or livelihood out of his sport is not infringed.

Among others, the following are not eligible for Olympic competition :

Those who have participated for money, or who have converted prizes into money or, without permission of the National Federation

within the Rules of the International Federation concerned, have received prizes exceeding 50 Dollars in value, and those who have received presents which can be converted into money or other material advantages.

*

Those who have capitalized in any way on their athletic fame or success, profited commercially therefrom or have accepted special inducements of any kind to participate, or those who have secured employment or promotion by reason of their sport performances rather than their ability, whether in commercial or industrial enterprises, the armed Services or any branches of the Press, Theatre, Television, Cinema, Radio, or any other paid activity.

*

An athlete who becomes a professional in *any* sport or who has decided to become a professional or who plays in a professional team with a view to become a professional.

*

Those who are paid for teaching or coaching others for competition in sport.

*

Anyone awarded a scholarship mainly for his athletic ability.

*

An athlete who demands payment or expense money for a manager, coach, relative or friend.

*

Those who have received payment of expenses in excess of the actual outlay.

*

Those whose occupation (studies or employment) has been interrupted for special training in a camp for more than four weeks in any one calendar year.

*

Those who have received expense money for more than 30 days, exclusive of the time spend in travelling, in any one calendar year, except when :

- a) The National Federation concerned has given an extension to cover competition in the Olympic Games, Regional Games or Championships, or for genuine matches with other countries ;
- b) The authorities of the International Federation concerned have granted a very limited extension in exceptional circumstances.

*

Those who have neglected their usual vocation or employment for competitive sport whether at home or abroad.

*

Any employment must be bona fide and not a cover for excessive opportunities for training or competition in sport.

*

If an athlete is paid for the use of his name or picture or for a radio or television appearance, it is capitalization of athletic fame as described above. (Even if no payment is made, such practices are to be deplored, since in the minds of many, particularly the young, they undermine the exalted position rightly held by amateur champions.)

A competitor is permitted to receive

Travelling and living expenses corresponding to the actual outlay during competition, including the Olympic Games, and for a very limited period of training (no more than four weeks in any one calendar year), subject to approval of his National Olympic Committee.

*

Clothing and equipment as required for practicing his sport from his amateur sport organization.

*

Pocket money to cover petty daily expenses during the Games but only from his National Olympic Committee.

Contribution because of loss of salary

The International Olympic Committee in principle is opposed to payments for broken time which it considers an infraction of olympic amateurism.

However, when a competitor can prove that his dependants are suffering hardship because of his (or her) loss of salary or wages while attending the Olympic Games, his National Olympic Committee may make a contribution to those dependants, but under no circumstances may it exceed the sum which he (or she) would have earned during his (or her) actual period of absence, which in turn must not exceed 30 days.

Other decisions

An athlete paid for teaching elementary sport (beginners or school-children) on a temporary basis without abandoning his usual occupation remains eligible.

An athlete may be a full time professional journalist, radio or television reporter or a full time manager of or worker in an athletic facility without forfeiting his amateur status.

Participation of women

Female athletes may be subjected to medical proof.

Doping

The athlete who in an individual sport has been shown to have used dope is excluded from the Olympic Games. In team sports :

- a) the team of an athlete who has been shown to have used dope is excluded if the team can benefit from this usage ;
- b) in those sports (like gymnastics, modern pentathlon) where the team can no longer participate because of the disqualification of one athlete, the remainder of the team will be able to take part on an individual. The athlete who does not attend for the control will be disqualified.

Penalties in case of fraud

A competitor proved to have transgressed the Olympic Rules knowingly shall be disqualified and lose any position that he may have gained. If this competitor's National Olympic Committee or National Federation is proved to have been party to the fraud, the entire team in the sport involved shall also be disqualified.

Pseudo amateurs

Individuals subsidized by governments, educational institutions, or business concerns because of their athletic ability are not amateurs.

Business and industrial concerns sometimes employ athletes for their advertising value. The athletes are given paid employment with little work to do and are free to practise and compete at all times. For national aggrandizement, governments occasionally adopt the same methods and give athletes position in the Army, on the police force or in a government office. They also operate training camps for extended periods. Some colleges and universities offer outstanding athletes scholarships and inducements of various kinds. Recipients of these special favours which are granted only because of athletic ability are not eligible to compete in the Olympic Games.

POLITICAL USE OF SPORT

The International Olympic Committee notes with great satisfaction that its efforts are universally approved, it rejoices in the enthusiasm which the Olympic Movement has encouraged among different nations and it congratulates those which, with a view of encouraging popular sports have adopted vast programs of physical education.

It considers, however, as dangerous to the Olympic ideals, that, besides the proper development of sports in accordance with the principles of amateurism, certain tendencies exist which aim primarily at a national exaltation of the results gained instead of the realization that the sharing of friendly effort and rivalry is the essential aim of the Olympic Games.

THE OLYMPIC GAMES ARE NOT FOR PROFIT

No one is permitted to profit from the Olympic Games. If it were not for the voluntary service given by thousands of men and women who are members of the International Olympic Committee, the International Federations, the National Olympic Committees and the National Federations, there would be no Olympic Games. It would be impossible to pay for these services, which are so gladly contributed by those who believe in amateur sport. The Games rest on this splendid and solid foundation and all are determined that neither individuals, organizations or nations shall be permitted to profit from them, politically or commercially. That is why Olympic Rules provide that all profits, if any, from the Olympic Games must be paid to the International Olympic Committee and be used for the promotion of the Olympic Movement or the development of amateur sport.

