



Olympic Charter

1980

Provisional



OLYMPIC CHARTER

1980

Provisional edition



CITIUS - ALTIUS - FORTIUS

COMITÉ INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIQUE

CHÂTEAU DE VIDY

1007 LAUSANNE

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RULES

I. FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES

1 The aims of the Olympic movement are:

- to promote the development of those physical and moral qualities which are the basis of sport,
- to educate young people through sport in a spirit of better understanding between each other and of friendship, thereby helping to build a better and more peaceful world,
- to spread the Olympic principles throughout the world, thereby creating international goodwill,
- to bring together the athletes of the world in the great four-yearly sport festival, the Olympic Games.

2 The Olympic Games consist of the Games of the Olympiad and the Olympic Winter Games.

In this Charter, the expression “Games” means the Games of the Olympiad, and the expression “Winter Games” means the Olympic Winter Games.

The expression “Olympiad” means a period of four successive years which follows the Games.

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 every Olympiad.

3 The Olympic Games take place every four years. They unite Olympic competitors of all countries in fair and equal competition.¹

The International Olympic Committee (IOC) shall secure the widest possible audience for the Olympic Games.

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

4 The IOC governs the Olympic movement and owns the rights over the Olympic Games. Its constitution and powers are set out in the present Rules and bye-laws.

Every person or organisation that plays any part whatsoever in the Olympic movement shall accept the supreme authority of the IOC and shall be bound by its Rules and submit to its jurisdiction.

The honour of holding the Olympic Games is entrusted to a city. The choice of any city shall lie solely with the IOC.²

¹ See Rule 34 for the duration of the Games.

² See Rule 36.

Application to hold the Olympic Games shall be made by the official authority of the city concerned with the approval of the National Olympic Committee (NOC) which must guarantee that the Games shall be organised to the satisfaction of and in accordance with the requirements of the IOC.

The NOC and the city chosen shall be jointly and severally responsible for all commitments entered into and shall assume complete financial responsibility for the organisation of the Olympic Games.¹

5 A separate cycle of Winter Games is held, comprising competitions in winter sports. They are held in the same calendar year as the Games of the Olympiad.

The first Winter Games were held in 1924 during the VIIIth Olympiad. Starting from this date they are numbered in rotation as they are held.

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

6 Olympic flag and symbol, motto and emblem²

The Olympic flag, the Olympic symbol and the Olympic motto are the exclusive property of the IOC.

The Olympic flag has a plain white background, with no border to it. In the centre of the flag are five interlaced rings (hereinafter called “the Olympic rings”)—blue, yellow, black, green and red—arranged in that order from left to right, the blue coloured ring being placed high up on the left hand side of the flag nearest the flagpole. The flag presented by Baron de Coubertin at the Congress of Paris in 1914 is the regulation model.

The Olympic *symbol* consists of the Olympic rings alone, whether delineated in a single colour or in different colours.

The Olympic *flag* and symbol symbolise the union of the five continents and the meeting of athletes from all over the world at the Olympic Games in a spirit of fair and frank competition and good friendship, the ideal preached by Baron de Coubertin.

The Olympic *motto* “Citius, Altius, Fortius” expresses the aspirations of the Olympic movement.

An Olympic *emblem* is the combination of the Olympic rings with another distinctive sign.

¹ See definition of the Organising Committee of the Olympic Games (OCOG) in Rule 37 and composition in the chapter: “Conditions laid down for candidate cities”.

² See also Rule 53 for the Emblem of the Games and bye-law page 36.

Olympic flame¹

The Olympic flame is formally lit in Olympia. The Olympic flame, the Olympic torch and the entire Olympic ceremonial belong to the IOC.

7 Only persons who are eligible within the definition laid down in these Rules may take part in the Olympic Games.

8 Only citizens or nationals of a country may represent that country and compete in the Olympic Games, subject to the exceptions stipulated in the bye-law.² In the final resort, questions in dispute shall be settled by the Executive Board.

The expression “country” wherever used in these Rules shall mean any country, state, territory or part of territory which in its absolute discretion is accepted by the IOC as constituting the area of jurisdiction of a recognised NOC (see Rule 24).

9 The Games are contests between individuals and not between countries.

10 The Olympic Games are the exclusive property of the IOC which owns all rights over their organisation and exploitation and over their transmission and reproduction by any means whatsoever. The IOC may grant concessions or licences in respect of these rights.

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 sport.

¹ See Rule 24 and bye-law.

² See page 37.

II. THE INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEE

11 Juridical status, objects and powers

The IOC was created by the Congress of Paris of 23rd June 1894; it was entrusted with the control and development of the modern Olympic Games.

It is a body corporate by international law having juridical status and perpetual succession. Its headquarters are in Switzerland. It is not formed for profit and has as its aims:

- to encourage the organisation and development of sport and sports competitions;
- to inspire and lead sport within the Olympic ideal, thereby promoting and strengthening friendship between the sportsmen of all countries;
- to ensure the regular celebration of the Olympic Games;
- to make the Olympic 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.

12 Membership

The IOC is a permanent organisation. 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 an NOC recognised by the IOC. The IOC welcomes them into membership with a brief ceremony during which they accept the required obligations and responsibilities.¹

There shall be only one member in any country except in the largest and most active countries in the Olympic movement, and in those where the Olympic Games have been held, where they may be a maximum of two.

Members of the IOC are representatives of the IOC in their countries and not their delegates to the IOC. They may not accept from governments or from any organisations or individuals instructions which shall in any way bind them or interfere with the independence of their vote.

Members who resign after long and active service in the IOC may be considered for election as honorary members. Such honorary members may attend the Olympic Games and the Congress under the same conditions as the IOC members.

¹ See page 38.

13 A member :

- may resign at any time;
- if elected after 1965, must retire at the end of the calendar year in which he reaches the age of 72. If a member reaches the age of retirement while holding the office of President, Vice-President or Executive Board member, retirement shall take place at the end of the IOC Session which completes the term of such office;
- shall cease to be a member if he changes his nationality; no longer lives in his country; fails to attend Sessions or to take any active part in IOC affairs for two years; if by reason of circumstances that may arise, is not in a position properly to carry out his duties as a member;
- shall not be personally liable for the debts and obligations of the IOC;
- may be expelled by resolution of the IOC if in the IOC's opinion he has betrayed or neglected its interests or has been guilty of unworthy conduct.

14 Organisation

A. Elections

For all elections to the Executive Board nominations in writing, signed by at least three members, shall be submitted to the Secretariat and announced by the President the day before the vote.

B. The President

From among its members the IOC elects a President for eight years by secret ballot and by an absolute majority of those present. The President is eligible for re-election for successive terms of four years.

The 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 elected President attends meetings of the Executive Board immediately after his election.

If the President 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 IOC Session. This new President thus elected holds office only for the remainder of the term of the person whose place he takes until the IOC Session at the next Olympic Games. He is eligible for re-election as under para 1 of this rule.

C. The Vice-Presidents

The IOC elects three Vice-Presidents to hold office for a period of four years. They may be re-elected to this post after a minimum interval of four years.

If a Vice-President is unable to fulfil the duties of his office, the IOC elects a new Vice-President at the next IOC Session. This new Vice-President holds office only for the remainder of the term of the person

whose place he takes. He is eligible for immediate re-election at the end of his term of office.

Vice-Presidents and members of the Executive Board shall assume office immediately after the end of the Session, or in the case of a Session held at the time of the Olympic Games, after the closing of the Games. However, Vice-Presidents may attend meetings of the Executive Board immediately after their election.

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

D. The Executive Board

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

The five members are elected to hold office until the IOC Session which shall 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 election to the vice-presidency or presidency.

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

Members of the Executive Board may attend meetings of the Executive Board immediately after their election.

15 For the management of the IOC's current affairs, the Executive Board performs those duties that are assigned to it by the IOC, in particular:

- it must ensure that the Rules are strictly observed;
- it prepares the agenda for the Sessions of the IOC;
- it submits to the IOC the names of the persons whom it recommends for election to it;
- it is responsible for the management of the IOC's finances and makes an annual report;
- it appoints the Director;
- it accepts the ultimate responsibility for the administration;
- it keeps the IOC's records.

Secretaries, interpreters and other employees are engaged according to the internal regulations in force, as approved by the Executive Board.

16

Supreme jurisdiction¹

Under the powers delegated to it by the IOC, the Executive Board shall decide all matters of doubt or dispute that are of a non-technical nature concerning the Olympic Games and the Olympic movement.

It may take action on its own initiative or upon the request of a member of the IOC, an NOC, an International Federation (IF) or an OCOG.

Its powers and procedures as a judicial body shall be exercised in accordance with the bye-law to this rule.²

It shall be the interpreter of the Rules.

It applies penalties to organisations and individuals under its jurisdiction who infringe or have infringed the principles governing the Olympic movement and the IOC Rules.

17

Meetings

A. Executive Board

- a) The Executive Board meets when convened by the President.
- b) The Executive Board shall hold meetings with the IFs whose sports are included in the Olympic Programme. The Executive Board may also invite other IFs whose rules are accepted as conforming to those of the IOC for the purpose of considering general questions affecting these sports in relation to the Olympic Games.
- c) The Executive Board shall also hold meetings at least every two years with all NOCs to hear reports on progress of the Olympic movement in their countries, to discuss their problems with them, and hear suggestions for strengthening the Olympic movement and improving the Olympic Games.
- d) In both cases *b)* and *c)*, the meetings are convened by the President of the IOC who names the date, place, number of delegates per IF or NOC, takes the chair and settles all matters of procedure. Agendas for these meetings shall be prepared by the Executive Board after consultation with those concerned, and sent out one month before the date fixed for the meeting.

B. Sessions and extraordinary Sessions

A general meeting of the members of the IOC, called a Session, shall be held at least once a year. An extraordinary Session of the IOC shall also be held when convened by the President or upon the written requisition of the same number of members of the IOC as is needed to form a quorum at a Session.³

¹The bye-law to this rule is the same as to Rule 23.

² See page 39.

³ See Rule 18.

The place at which a Session is to be held shall be fixed by the IOC. The place of an extraordinary Session shall be fixed by the President. Not less than one month's notice of a Session or extraordinary Session shall be given by the President and the notice shall be accompanied by the agenda for the meeting.

A question that has not been included in the agenda for a meeting of a Session may be discussed at the meeting with the approval of the President.

The costs and expenses of organising a Session shall be borne by the NOC of the country of the host city, as is provided in the chapter 'Instructions for Meetings of the International Olympic Committee'.

The President shall declare a Session and/or an extraordinary Session closed.

C. Congress

The Olympic Congress meets when convened by the IOC President at a place and a date named by the IOC. The IOC President takes the chair and settles all matters of procedure.

The Congress is composed of the members and honorary members of the IOC, delegates of the IFs and NOCs, representatives of other organisations and individuals invited by the IOC.

The agenda shall be prepared by the IOC after consultation with the IFs and NOCs.

18

Matters of procedure

At a Session of the IOC, the President, or in his absence one of the Vice-Presidents, shall take the chair. In the absence of the President and the Vice-Presidents, the meeting shall choose one of its members to be the Chairman.

The quorum at the Session of the IOC shall be half the total membership of the IOC for the time being, plus one.

Resolutions (other than a resolution under Rule 22) shall be passed if a majority of the votes cast are in favour. Abstentions and blank or spoilt votes shall not be taken into consideration for the balance of the required majority. Every member present at a meeting shall have one vote. Proxies are not allowed. A secret ballot shall be taken if the Chairman so decides or if one member demands it. In the event of a tie, the Chairman of the meeting shall have the casting vote.

All matters of procedure at Sessions of the IOC not prescribed by these Rules¹ shall be decided by the Chairman of the meeting.

Languages

The official languages of the IOC are French and English. At all IOC Sessions, excepting extraordinary Sessions, provision shall also be made for the simultaneous translation of the proceedings into Spanish, Russian and German.

¹ See also "Debates at Sessions", page 73.

In case of a discrepancy between the French and the English texts of these Rules, the French text shall prevail.

19 The President may take action or make a decision where circumstances do not permit it to be taken by the IOC or its Executive Board. Such action or decision is subject to ratification by the IOC at the next Session.

20 Postal vote

The President may submit a resolution (other than a change of rule for which Rule 22 applies) to the members by post in case of urgency. If a majority of those who reply vote in favour of the resolution and not less than half the members plus one in all vote, the resolution is carried. The result shall be reported to the IOC at the next Session.

21 Resources

The IOC may accept gifts and may seek to obtain funds from any other source which shall enable it to fulfil the task it has taken upon itself.

Cities entrusted with the organisation of the Olympic Games shall be liable to pay to the IOC whatever sum the IOC shall have fixed.

All sums arising out of the celebrations of the Olympic Games belong to the IOC which reserves the right to grant a portion to the OCOG and to allocate a portion to the IFs and the NOCs.

22 Alterations to official text

These Rules may be altered only if two-thirds, and not less than thirty, of the IOC members present at a Session vote in favour of the alteration.

Bye-laws may be altered by simple majority.

23 Supreme authority

The IOC is the final authority on all questions concerning the Olympic Games and the Olympic movement.

On all matters, including matters of discipline affecting all concerned, and for permanent and temporary penalties of all kinds, the heaviest of which are: suspension, expulsion, disqualification, exclusion, the powers of the IOC are paramount. It delegates to the IFs, however, the technical control of the sports which they govern. The delegation of judicial power is set out in a bye-law.¹

III. THE NATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEES

24¹

A. *Principles*

For the furtherance of the Olympic movement throughout the world, the IOC shall recognise as NOCs entitled to call themselves by that name, committees that are established in accordance with the under-mentioned principles, that enforce rules and bye-laws of the IOC, and having, if possible, legal status.²

B. *Objects*

The object of NOCs, in accordance with the fundamental principles contained in these Rules, shall be to ensure the development and safeguarding of the Olympic movement and sport. NOCs shall be the sole authorities responsible for the representation of their respective countries at the Olympic Games as well as at other events held under the patronage of the IOC, and to see that arrangements are made for the organisation of the Games of the Olympiad and the Winter Games and the other events mentioned above when they are held in their own country.

The IOC may help the NOCs to fulfil their mission through the Olympic Solidarity programme.

C. *Autonomy*

NOCs must be autonomous and must resist all pressures of any kind whatsoever, whether of a political, religious or economic nature. In pursuing their objectives, NOCs may co-operate with private or government organisations. However, they must never associate themselves with any undertaking which would be in conflict with the principles of the Olympic movement and with the Rules of the IOC.

D. *Composition*

Whatever form their constitution may take, NOCs must in any event include in their membership:

- the members of the IOC in their country, if any. Such IOC members shall, as of right, also be members of the Executive Committee (inner committee, administrative committee or the executive) and shall have the right to vote on it in both the General Assembly and the Executive Committee (inner committee, administrative committee or the executive).

¹ See page 41.

² See also “Model Constitution for a National Olympic Committee”, page 116.

- all the national federations affiliated to the IF recognised by the IOC as controlling their sport (with a minimum of five federations, at least three of which must govern a sport included on the Olympic programme) or the representatives they have nominated. These national federations of their representatives as chosen by them must also constitute the voting majority on this NOC and its Executive Board.

E. *Name*

The name of an NOC must reflect the territorial extent and tradition of that country, and must be approved by the IOC.

F. *Flag and Embleme*

The flag and the emblem used by an NOC at the Olympic Games shall be submitted to and approved by the Executive Board of the IOC.¹

25

Jurisdiction²

The provisions of Rule 23 shall apply to NOCs, their individual members, athletes, officials, team managers and all persons or bodies to whom the IOC or the NOCs have delegate authority and who infringed the principles of the Olympic movement or the Rules of the IOC, to the extent that they shall be liable to penalties and to be held responsible for the consequences of these infringements.

No competitor, team or delegation may withdraw from the Olympic Games once final entries have been made, except in the case of illness or *force majeure*. Any such withdrawals shall render the individual competitor, team or NOC liable to sanctions under this rule.

In addition, the NOC of a country where the Olympic Games are held may have its recognition withdrawn or have penalties imposed on it under this Rule in the event of the OCOG not fulfilling the conditions under which the Olympic Games were allocated.

¹ See also bye-laws to Rule 6 and 53.

² The delegation of jurisdictional power is set out in a bye-law, page 43.

IV. THE OLYMPIC GAMES

1. Participation in the Olympic Games

26 Eligibility code

To be eligible for participation in the Olympic Games, a competitor must:

- observe and abide by the Rules of the IOC and in addition the rules of his or her IF, as approved by the IOC, even if the federation's rules are more strict than those of the IOC;
- not have received any financial rewards or material benefit in connection with his or her sports participation, except as permitted in the bye-laws to this rule.¹

27 Age limit

No age limit for competitors in the Olympic Games is stipulated by the IOC, unless there is an agreement between the IOC and the relevant IF to the contrary.

28 Participation of women

Women are allowed to compete according to the rules of the IFs concerned and after the approval of the IOC.

29 Medical code²

- A. Doping is forbidden. The IOC shall prepare a list of prohibited drugs.
- B. All Olympic competitors are liable to medical control and examination carried out in conformity with the rules of the IOC Medical Commission.
- C. Any Olympic competitor refusing to submit to a medical control or examination or who is found guilty of doping shall be excluded.

If the Olympic competitor is a member of a team, the match, competition or event during which the infringement took place shall be forfeited by that team.

After the explanations of the team have been considered and the case discussed with the IF concerned, a team in which one or more members have been found guilty of doping may be excluded from the Olympic Games in which it is participating.

¹ See page 26.

² The "IOC Medical Controls" brochure shall be deemed to be a bye-law to Rule 29. Copies of this brochure are available from the IOC.

In sports in which a team may no longer compete after a member has been excluded, the remaining members may compete in an individual capacity.

- D. Female competitors must comply with the prescribed tests for femininity.
- E. A medal may be withdrawn by order of the Executive Board on a proposal of the IOC Medical Commission.
- F. A Medical Commission may be set up to implement these Rules. Members of this commission may not act as team doctors.
- G. The above regulations shall in no way affect further sanctions by the IFs.

30

Entry forms

Since only NOCs recognised by the IOC may enter competitors in the Olympic Games, a country without an NOC must form such a Committee and have it recognised by the IOC before it is permitted to take part in the Olympic Games.

National federations forward entries to the NOCs for transmission, if approved, to the OCOG. The OCOG must acknowledge them. NOCs must investigate the eligibility of entrants proposed by national federations and ensure that no one has been excluded for racial, religious or political reasons.

An appeal against a decision by an NOC on the matter of entries may be made by a national federation through its IF to the IOC.

The list of the sports and the events in which the delegation of an NOC shall participate must be submitted to the OCOG at least eight weeks before the date of the opening of the Olympic Games. This list may be telegraphed, but must be confirmed subsequently in writing. The number of the competitors to take part in the Olympic Games which, by Rule 31, must not exceed the number permitted for each event, together with the names of the competitors in each sport and in each event, shall be notified to the OCOG at least ten days before the date on which the Olympic competitions in the relevant sport are due to begin, or by such later date (if any) as may have been previously fixed by the IF governing that sport by agreement with the OCOG. All entries must be printed or typewritten in duplicate on a special form approved by the IOC.

As a condition precedent to participation in the Olympic Games, a competitor must conform with the provisions contained in all Rules of the IOC. He or she must be duly qualified by the IF that is recognised by the IOC as governing his or her sport.

Should there be no national federation for a particular sport in a country which has a recognised NOC, the latter Committee may enter competitors individually in that sport in the Olympic Games subject to the approval of the IOC and the IF governing that sport.

NOCs are reminded that, while the Olympic Games welcome the youth of the world, it is physically impossible to accommodate all the youth of the world and they are asked to use discretion and send to the Games only competitors adequately prepared for high level international competitions.

The entry form must include the text of the eligibility code and the following declaration to be signed by the competitor:

“I, the undersigned, declare that I have read the eligibility conditions for the Olympic Games and that I comply with them. I agree to be filmed and photographed during the Olympic Games under the conditions and for the purposes authorised by the International Olympic Committee, and to observe the provisions of Rule 51 and its bye-law concerning the press, television and the Olympic film.”

The relevant national federation and NOC shall also sign this form to confirm that they have brought all the Rules to the notice of the competitor.

No entry shall be valid unless the above Rules shall have been observed.

The withdrawal of a delegation or of a team or individual duly entered for the Olympic Games which shall have been effected without the consent of the IOC shall constitute a breach of the Rules of the IOC and may be the subject of disciplinary action.

31 Number of entries

The maximum number of entries from each NOC in each event is fixed by the IOC in consultation with the appropriate IF. The following numbers cannot be exceeded:

- a) for individual events, three competitors from each NOC (without reserves) in both Games of the Olympiad and Winter Games (except in skiing where four are permitted);
- b) for team sports, one team per NOC, the number of reserves to be decided by the IOC in consultation with the IF concerned.

32 Personnel attached to teams

Only competitors and persons whose services are necessary to the competitors may live in the Olympic villages.

The OCOG must accommodate or provide accommodation in the Olympic villages for the personnel attached to teams who have been nominated by NOCs and stipulated by the IOC according to the quotas set out in the bye-law page 45.

33 Penalties in case of infringement of the IOC Rules

A competitor found guilty of having knowingly infringed the Olympic Rules and bye-laws shall be disqualified and lose any position that he may have gained. If this competitor's NOC or national federation is found guilty of having been party to the infringement, the NOC may be suspended and the entire team in the sport involved may also be disqualified.

2. Administration and organisation of the Games

34 Time and duration of the Olympic Games

The Olympic Games must take place during the first year of the Olympiad which they are to celebrate (e.g. in 1912 for the Vth Olympiad, or in 1972 for the XXth). In no circumstances may they be postponed to another year. Their non-celebration during the first year of an Olympiad entails the non-celebration of that Olympiad and involves the cancellation of the rights of the city chosen. These rights cannot be carried forward to the next Olympiad.

The time of the year at which the Olympic Games are to be held is not permanently fixed but shall be proposed to the IOC by the OCOG for its approval. The IOC alone shall decide the matter.

The period of the Games of the Olympiad must not exceed sixteen days, including the opening day. If there are no competitions on Sundays or holidays, the duration may be extended accordingly.

The Winter Games must be limited to twelve days.

The official ending of the Olympic Games shall be when the Olympic flame is extinguished.

35 Choice of the city

The IOC shall select the city in which the Games of the Olympiad and the city in which the Winter Games take place at a Session to be held in a country, no city of which is a candidate for the Olympic Games. The selection, save in exceptional circumstances, shall be made at least six years in advance.

The organisation of the Olympic Games shall be entrusted by the IOC to the NOC of the country in which the chosen city is situated. Such NOC may, and if it does not possess legal personality shall, delegate the duties with which it has been entrusted to an Organising Committee (OCOG) formed for the purpose which shall thereafter communicate directly with the IOC. The joint and several financial responsibilities of the NOC and the city chosen, as defined in Rule 4 of this Charter, remain unaffected.

Any city submitting a bid to organise the Olympic Games shall undertake in writing to observe the "Conditions laid down for candidate cities", page 80.

In the event of a breach of the Rules being committed or a failure to observe the duties and obligations that have been entered into, the IOC may, pursuant to Rules 23 and 25, withdraw the organisation of the

Olympic Games from the city and from the NOC concerned. Such a withdrawal shall be without prejudice to any liability for loss or damage thereby caused to the IOC or to any other person for which the NOC or its agents may be held liable.

36 Olympic city

All sports must take place in the city chosen and preferably at or near the main stadium. The Olympic city may share its privilege with other cities or sites in the same country upon agreement of the IOC. In this event, the opening and closing ceremonies, as well as the finals of the sports, must be organised in the Olympic city unless otherwise agreed between the IOC and the OCOG.

No other international events may be scheduled in or near the Olympic city during the period of the Olympic Games or during the preceding or following week.

37 The Organising Committee

The Organising Committee (OCOG) must possess legal personality. It shall be the executive body for the organisation of the Olympic Games, as specified in Rule 35, and shall be responsible for all the physical problems of organisation. It shall function by virtue of the powers which shall have been delegated to it within prescribed limits, and it may not usurp the powers and responsibilities of the IOC.

The IOC member or members in the country and the President and/or Secretary General of the NOC must be included on its Executive Board or Management Committee.

The OCOG shall enter into liquidation six months following the closing ceremony of the Olympic Games and it shall not thereafter carry on business except for the purpose of winding up, a process which shall not exceed twelve months. During this period, it may conclude contracts only in respect of Rule 41. It must settle all outstanding questions and disputes concerning the Olympic Games to the satisfaction of the IOC. As soon as the OCOG shall have been wound up, the NOC shall, without prejudice to Rule 4, take over any rights and obligations entered into by the OCOG.

38 Olympic villages and housing

The OCOG shall provide one Olympic village for men and another for women so that competitors and team officials can be housed together and fed at a reasonable price unless under special circumstances which the IOC would agree to consider. The Olympic villages shall be at the disposal of the teams for at least three weeks before the opening ceremony and four days after the closing ceremony of the Olympic Games.

If some competitors should not live in the Olympic villages, their rooms shall remain allocated to them, and the cost of the rooms shall be the liability of their respective NOCs.

In the event of the IOC authorising an OCOG to hold any events elsewhere than in the Olympic city, official accommodation shall be provided for the competitors and the team officials concerned under the same conditions as are mentioned above.

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 IFs within the limits approved by the IOC. (See Rules 49 and 50).

39 Attachés

In order to facilitate co-operation between the OCOG and the NOCs, 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 OCOG and the NOC 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.

40 Art exhibitions

The OCOG shall arrange, subject to the approval of the IOC, exhibitions and demonstrations of the host country’s art (architecture, literature, music, painting, sculpture, photography and sports philately) and fix the dates during which these exhibitions and demonstrations shall take place. The programme may also include theatrical, ballet, opera performances, or symphony concerts.

This section of the programme shall be of an equal standard and held concurrently and in the same vicinity as the sports events. It shall receive full recognition in the publicity released by the OCOG.

41 Obligation to respect the IOC rules

The OCOG undertakes to respect the IOC Rules. The rules and regulations of the OCOG as well as any contract it signs must be in conformity with the IOC rules and expressly refer to them. All contracts, unless otherwise stipulated by the IOC, require its prior agreement.

42 Travelling expenses

The OCOG shall ensure that all expenses for competitors and officials that are within its jurisdiction, particularly housing expenses, are kept to a minimum.

43 The rules affecting the administration and organisation of the Olympic Games may not be changed at the two Sessions prior to the year of the Games. This rule shall not apply to the bye-laws.

3. Sports

44 Programme

For all the technical arrangements of the Olympic Games, the OCOG must consult the IFs 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 programme, but it shall meet the wishes of the IFs as far as possible¹. The final decision on any conflict of views is made by the IOC. The order of all competitions within each sport is the responsibility of the IF concerned after consultation with the OCOG.

45 International Federations²

The following International Sports Federations governing sports on the Olympic programme are recognised by the IOC:

International Amateur Athletic Federation (IAAF)
International Rowing Federation (FISA)
International Amateur Basketball Federation (FIBA)
International Bobsleigh and Tobogganing Federation (FIBT)
International Amateur Boxing Association (AIBA)
International Canoe Federation (ICF)
International Amateur Cycling Federation (FIAC)
International Equestrian Federation (FEI)
International Fencing Federation (FIE)
International Association Football Federation (FIFA)
International Gymnastics Federation (FIG)
International Weightlifting Federation (IWF)
International Handball Federation (IHF)
International Hockey Federation (FIH)
International Ice Hockey Federation (IIHF)
International Judo Federation (IJF)
International Luge Federation (FIL)
International Amateur Wrestling Federation (FILA)
International Amateur Swimming Federation (FINA)
International Skating Union (ISU)
International Modern Pentathlon and Biathlon Union (UIPMB)
International Skiing Federation (FIS)
International Shooting Union (UIT)
International Archery Federation (FITA)
International Volleyball Federation (FIVB)
International Yacht Racing Union (IYRU)

¹ See Rule 45.

² See bye-laws "Criteria for Olympic sports", pages 48 and 49.

Only sports widely practised¹ by men in at least forty countries and three continents may be included in the programme of the Games of the Olympiad.

Only sports widely practised by men in at least twenty-five countries and two continents may be included in the programme of the Winter Games.

Only sports widely practised by women in twenty-five countries and two continents may be included in the programme of the Games of the Olympiad, and sports practised in twenty countries and two continents in the programme of the Winter Games.

Events

The IOC in consultation with the IFs concerned shall decide the events which shall be included in each sport, in bearing with the global aspect of the Olympic programme and statistical data referring to the number of participating countries in each event of the Olympic programme, of the world championships, of Regional Games and all other competitions under the patronage of the IOC and the patronage of the IFs for a period of one Olympiad (4 years).

In each sport, the events are governed by the technical rules of the IF concerned.

Team sports

There shall be 12 teams for sports in which only men participate, except for football where there shall be 16 teams.

There shall be 18 teams for sports in which men and women compete, provided that the number of women's teams is not less than 6.

It is the duty of the IF concerned to determine the number of men's and women's teams within the prescribed limits.

The programme of the Games of the Olympiad 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; volleyball; weightlifting; wrestling; yachting.

The programme for the Olympic Winter Games may include: biathlon, bobsleigh, ice hockey, luge, skating and skiing.

¹ Widely practised means:

- a) national championships or cups permanently organised by the respective national sports federations;
- b) international participation and the holding of Regional and/or world championships in the respective sports.

48 Establishment and revision of the Olympic programme

The programme of sports will be decided by the IOC at the time the invitations to stage the Olympic Games are considered. No changes are permitted thereafter. The programme of the events for each sport shall be decided at the Session held four years before the beginning of the Olympic Games.

The IOC reviews the Olympic programme after the celebration of the Olympic Games. It has the right to eliminate sports and/or events in which there is insufficient international interest, according to the above-mentioned standards for the admission of sports, or which are not properly controlled according to the Olympic Rules.

Equipment, installations

The IFs are obliged to inform the IOC, the NOCs and the OCOGs of the equipment of venues, technical installations, sports equipment and the system or criteria of qualification to be used at the Olympic Games three years prior to their staging at the latest.

49 Technical delegates

Each IF recognised by the IOC 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 to check the living accommodation including eating and transportation facilities for technical officials and judges as mentioned in Rule 50. The expenses of its representatives (transportation by first class air fare if the distance exceeds 2400 km, or tourist class, board and lodging) shall be paid by the OCOG.

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 first class air fare if the distance exceeds 2400 km, or tourist class, board and lodging) of its representatives until the closing of the Olympic Games shall also be paid by the OCOG.

In exceptional cases, if for technical reasons the presence of additional delegates is necessary, the appropriate arrangements shall be made with the OCOG; the IOC must be previously informed. In cases of disagreement, the IOC shall decide.

50 Technical officials and juries

The necessary technical officials (referees, judges, umpires, timekeepers, inspectors, etc., and a jury for each sport) shall be appointed by the appropriate IF which shall direct their work in conjunction with the OCOG.

The officials and the members of the juries must have never 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 IOC.

The jury decides all technical questions concerning its respective sport and its decisions, including decisions of a disciplinary nature, are final. They shall, however, be without prejudice to any further penalty which may be imposed by the IOC.

Technical officials and jury members may not live in the Olympic villages, but the OCOG 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 IOC and the respective IFs. These people are not included in the table given in the bye-law to Rule 32.

These technical officials and jury members are not part of the NOCs' delegations but are under the responsibility of their respective IFs.

4. Mass media – Publications – Copyrights

51

Mass media¹

Accreditation

In order to ensure the fullest news coverage and the widest possible audience for the Olympic Games, the necessary steps shall be taken to accredit the representatives of the different mass media so that they can attend the competitions, demonstrations and ceremonies accompanying the Olympic Games. The Executive Board of the IOC, whose decision shall be final and binding, reserves the right to grant or to refuse accreditation in the case of any applicant or to withdraw any accreditation already granted.

Television and film news reporting

Without prejudice to the granting of exclusive rights as defined hereafter, the showing, free of charge, of newsreel covering the Olympic Games is authorised in regular news programmes in which the actual news element constitutes the main feature, whether in cinemas, over the whole of a television network or on a single station, but shall be limited to three reports of two minutes each per day, separated by an interval of at least three hours, on the express condition that in no case shall the two minutes taken separately or the aggregate of the daily six minutes contain more than 10% of a given event or Olympic ceremony.

¹ See also bye-law page 49 and the "Conditions laid down for candidate cities", page 80.

Broadcasting and distribution

The IOC may, subject to payment, grant the right to broadcast and/or distribute reports on the Olympic Games¹. The total amount for the broadcasting and distribution rights shall be paid, by the bodies to which the rights have been granted, to the IOC which shall distribute them, in accordance with the requirements set out in Rule 21.

The IOC may grant a broadcasting and/or distribution organisation the exclusive right to broadcast and/or distribute the Olympic Games on its national territory, provided that the licensed organisation undertakes not to assign the exclusive right acquired from the IOC to any other organisation, whether national or foreign. In the case of broadcasting rights, no other broadcasting organisation, notwithstanding the “television and film news reporting” paragraph above, may broadcast any Olympic coverage on that territory before the organisation having acquired the exclusive rights for the territory has completed the first transmission of its daily Olympic broadcasts according to its own local time. This prohibition shall cease forty-eight hours after the end of these broadcasts.

All agreements with radio/television networks, whatever their terms, shall only be negotiated by the IOC jointly with the OCOG.

The sums negotiated by the IOC with the radio/television networks shall not take account of the technical facilities which shall be provided by the OCOG and at its sole expense.

As from the closing ceremony, the IOC alone may contract for broadcasting and distribution rights.

Films

Each Olympic Games shall be recorded for posterity by the Olympic film and the technical films, according to the bye-law to this rule².

52

Publications

The following publications are printed and distributed at the expense of the OCOG. All proofs shall receive, before printing, the approbation of the IOC.

For each sport an explanatory brochure, containing the general programme and arrangements, shall be printed in French and English, as well as in the language of the country in which the Olympic Games are being held. It is distributed by the OCOG to the IOC, the IF concerned and to all NOCs not less than one year before the Olympic Games open.

¹ See page 95 the “standard contract for the purchase of television rights of the Games”.

² See page 49.

The medical brochure shall be distributed by the OCOG not less than six months before the Winter Games and one year before the Games of the Olympiad open.

A full and complete printed report must be prepared for the IOC and written in its two official languages, French and English, and eventually in the language of the country in which the Olympic Games were held, within two years after the close of the Olympic Games.

This report shall be distributed free of charge to each IOC member, to each honorary member, to each IF on the Olympic programme and to each NOC which took part in the Olympic Games. Several copies must also be delivered free of charge to the IOC General Secretariat.

The official programme as well as all other official literature shall not contain any advertising material.

53 Propaganda and advertising

Every kind of demonstration or propaganda, whether political, religious or racial, is forbidden in the Olympic areas.

No publicity whatsoever shall be allowed in the sky above the stadia and other Olympic areas, since this is part of the Olympic sites.

Commercial installations and advertising signs shall not be permitted inside the stadium or other sports arenas.

No advertising is permitted on equipment used in the Olympic Games nor on the uniforms or numbers worn by contestants or officials, in fact nothing may be worn on the uniforms of contestants or any person with an official function except the flag or emblem of the NOC or of the OCOG as approved by the IOC.

The identification on all equipment including timing equipment and scoreboards may on no account be larger than 1/10th of the height of the equipment itself, and shall never be greater than 10 cm. high. The word "identification" means the display of the name or distinctive sign of the manufacturer, wholesaler, user or retailer of the equipment in question.

All contracts that contain any element whatsoever of advertising or are related to publicity must, before they are entered into, be submitted by the OCOG to the IOC for its necessary consent. They must be in conformity with the IOC rules and make reference to the present rule. This particularly applies to contracts providing for injection, of signals to the television screens (see bye-law to Rule 51).

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 villages or fields of competition), by participants whether competitors, coaches, trainers or anyone else associated with an Olympic team in an official capacity, shall normally result in immediate disqualification or withdrawal of credentials.

The OCOG may use the emblem of the Olympic Games¹ for publicity or commercial purposes. Any use shall be submitted to the IOC in advance for approval. The OCOG shall ensure the protection of the Olympic emblem and the emblem of the Olympic Games by the government of its country for the IOC.

It cannot authorise the use of the emblem of the Olympic Games for publicity or commercial purposes in the countries or territories of any other NOC without the permission of that NOC and the approval of the IOC.

If permission to use the emblem of the Olympic Games for publicity purpose has been granted by the IOC, the OCOG shall give to the NOC concerned the right to register that emblem as a trade mark or to take any other steps that may be necessary to avoid any improper use thereof.

During the Games and for the period of preparation for them and for the two years after they have ended, the OCOG, and then the NOC, are authorised to exploit the official emblems and all badges, posters, objects and documents which it designs, creates, publishes or reproduces for the purpose of the Games. Following the end of this period, such exploitation is the exclusive right of the IOC.

The OCOG shall take all steps that may be required in order to ensure all rights and property of the official emblems of the Olympic Games and other things mentioned above, for the benefit of the IOC and to ensure their necessary protection.

The same directives apply to the Organising Committee of each Session for all printed material and other items as mentioned above.

54 Music and fanfares

The IOC shall be the owner of the copyright in all musical compositions. For a period of four years, commencing from the closing of the Olympic Games, the IOC shall grant all rights of exploitation to the OCOG and then the NOC against payment of a royalty on the gross receipts derived therefrom. The IOC shall authorise the OCOG to make use of the Olympic anthem during the period of the Olympic Games without payment of royalty therefor.

55 Responsibilities prior to and following the Olympic Games

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

A final report and recommendations shall be presented to the IOC by the OCOG, during the Session following the Olympic Games. These reports shall include the audited accounts.

¹ See bye-law to Rule 6, page 36.

5. Patronage and recognition

56

Patronage

The IOC may grant its patronage to international, regional, continental or world multi-sports competitions on condition that they comply with Rule 24 of these Rules and the Olympic principles.

57

Olympic recognition

In order to further the development of a sport, the IOC can give Olympic recognition to the appropriate International Federations, provided their sports comply with the criteria¹ in the IOC bye-laws.

These sports can be included in the programme of continental and regional games receiving the patronage of the IOC.

6. Protocol

58

Invitations and forms

The invitations to take part in the Olympic Games must be sent out by the OCOG on the instructions of the IOC. They shall be addressed to all recognised NOCs and shall be in the following terms:

“In accordance with the instructions given by the International Olympic Committee the Organising Committee of the Games of the ... Olympiad (or the... Olympic Winter Games) has the honour to invite you to participate in the competitions and celebrations which will take place at ... from ... to ...”

All invitations must be sent simultaneously by registered airmail and not through diplomatic channels. Personal presentations of invitations must not be made.

All documents (invitations, entries, entrance tickets, programmes, etc.) printed for the Games of the Olympiad, 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 XXIst Olympiad, Montreal 1976).

In the case of the Winter Games the name of the city and the number of the Games should be used (e.g. XIIth Olympic Winter Games, Innsbruck 1976).

The Olympic identity card establishes the identity of its holder and constitutes the document authorising entry into the country in which the city organising the Olympic Games is situated. It allows the holder to stay and to carry out his Olympic duties there for the duration of the Olympic Games and for a period not exceeding one month before and one month after the Olympic Games.

Holders of the Olympic identity card are allowed in the Olympic villages except when otherwise stipulated in the 'Olympic Charter'. The Olympic identity card authorises access to the sites where the competitions, ceremonies and demonstrations connected with the Olympic Games are held, and also to the reserved seats in the stands, unless the OCOG shall decide to issue an additional identity card for these two purposes.

With the agreement of the IOC, and in special cases, the OCOG may request that the Olympic identity card be countersigned on behalf of the government of the country of the holder confirming the holder's nationality and his right to travel to the country of the Olympic Games and to return to his own country. In the absence of such a counter-signature, the holder of an Olympic identity card must have in his possession an official document confirming his identity and nationality.

The Olympic identity card shall be made available by the OCOG for use by the persons as indicated in the bye-law page 55.

60**Reserved seats**

Free seats shall be reserved as stipulated in the bye-law, page 57.

61**Olympic flag**

In the Olympic city the Olympic flag must be flown freely where other flags are displayed.

Both in the stadium and in its neighbourhood the Olympic flag must be flown freely with the flags — as defined in Rule 24 — of all the participating delegations.

A large Olympic flag must fly during the Olympic Games from a flagpole placed in a prominent place in the stadium where it shall be hoisted at the moment the Olympic Games are declared open and struck when they are declared closed.

62**Olympic flame**

The OCOG shall be responsible for the arrangements for bringing the Olympic flame from Olympia to the stadium. The celebrations to which its journey or its arrival give rise, under the auspices of the relevant NOC, shall observe the Olympic protocol and may not be the occasion for advertising.

There shall only be one Olympic flame, except by special leave of the IOC.

The flame must be in a prominent position and clearly visible from within the main stadium and, where the structure of the stadium permits, visible also from outside the stadium.

63 Opening ceremony¹

The opening ceremony is described in the bye-law to this rule and must be strictly adhered to.

64 Medals and diplomas

The medals and diplomas at the Olympic Games shall be provided by the OCOG for distribution by the IOC to which they belong, according to the instructions set out in the bye-law to this rule.²

65 Victory ceremony

The victory ceremony is described in the bye-law to this rule³ and must be strictly adhered to.

66 Closing ceremony

The closing ceremony is described in the bye-law to this rule⁴ and must be strictly adhered to.

67 Roll of honour

The Olympic Games are not contests between nations and no scoring by countries is recognised. A roll of honour of the names of the first six competitors in each event shall be compiled by the OCOG and delivered to the IOC.

68 Precedence

At all Olympic functions during the Olympic Games, the members and honorary members of the IOC in their order of seniority, the President and the Vice-Presidents leading, take precedence and are followed by the members of the OCOG, the Presidents of the IFs and the Presidents of the NOCs.

¹ See bye-law to Rule 63, page 59.

² See bye-law to Rule 64, page 61.

³ See bye-law to Rule 65, page 62.

⁴ See bye-law to Rule 66, page 62.

The OCOG must not give official recognition to any foreign delegation or mission, nor recognise any authority over participants other than that of the NOCs, the IFs and the IOC.

69 Ceremonies

Details of all ceremony programmes shall be submitted to the Executive Board for approval at least six months before the Olympic Games.

Details of the cultural programmes shall also be requested at the same time.

70 The OCOG shall strictly follow the protocol described in these Rules. No departure from them shall be allowed.

71 Youth Camp

The OCOG may, under its own responsibility, organise an international youth camp¹ at the time of the Olympic Games.

¹ See instructions, page 78.

BYE-LAWS

TO RULES 6 AND 53

1. The IOC is the responsible authority for the protection of the Olympic flag, Olympic symbol and Olympic motto which are its exclusive property. It shall take every appropriate step possible to obtain their legal protection on a national and international basis. It shall also lend its support to efforts the NOCs must make to obtain the protection of the Olympic flag, symbol and motto for the IOC within their country. Even if the national legislation or trade-mark registration grants this protection for the benefit of the NOC, the latter shall not exercise the rights deriving from such protection other than in accordance with the instructions received from the IOC.
2. Every NOC shall be responsible to the IOC within its country for the due observance of Rule 6 and its bye-law. It shall take steps to secure that any use of the Olympic flag, symbol, flame or motto which is in breach of this rule and bye-law thereto shall be discontinued. It shall also endeavour to secure for the IOC protection for the terms "Olympic" and "Olympiad".
3. An NOC may at any time call upon the IOC for its help in obtaining protection, as envisaged above, for the Olympic flag, symbol or motto, and for the settlement of any differences which may arise with third parties in such matters.
4. Except for the official Olympic day, NOCs may only make use of the Olympic flag, symbol, flame or motto provided that they have the express approval of the IOC to do so.
5. To contribute to the spreading and financing of the Olympic movement, the IOC shall encourage the issue of postage stamps, which may incorporate the Olympic rings in their design, by the competent authority in a country, acting in conjunction with the NOC of that country.
6. One emblem may be created and registered by an NOC or an OCOG. In this case the protection thus obtained shall not thereby destroy or prejudice any rights of the IOC.
The design of this Olympic emblem must be submitted to the IOC Executive Board for approval. Such approval is subject to the fact that there is no risk of confusion between that emblem and the Olympic symbol (the five rings alone).
7. The use of the Olympic flag, symbol, flame and motto for commercial purposes of any kind is strictly forbidden. The use of an Olympic emblem for commercial purposes is only allowed on the under-mentioned conditions.
8. An NOC that wishes to use its Olympic emblem for commercial purposes, whether such use be by that NOC itself or through the agency of a third party to whom the NOC is contractually or otherwise bound, shall be deemed to have undertaken to observe this bye-law and to secure its observance by third parties. The use of the emblem for advertising, alcoholic beverages or tobacco is strictly prohibited.

9. Any contract concluded by the OCOG, or in which the OCOG is beneficiary, relating to the commercial use of the emblem of the Olympic Games must, before signature, be furnished to the IOC Executive Board for approval.
10. All such contracts or other arrangements which must be signed or approved by the NOC concerned shall be governed by the following principles:
 - Notwithstanding Rule 53, the period for which any contract shall operate shall not exceed four years, and no other provision for its extension or renewal shall be included in the contract.
 - Any goods or literature on which an Olympic emblem appears and any advertising material that has reference to such an emblem, must be submitted to the NOC concerned for its written approval.
 - The use of the emblem must contribute to the development of the Olympic movement and shall not detract from its dignity.
 - The IOC may demand to be sent any contract signed by an NOC.
11. The emblems of the above-mentioned OCOGs and those of other NOCs may not be used for commercial purposes on the territory of an NOC without its prior approval.
12. Notwithstanding part 6 of this bye-law and the section headed 'Emblems' in Rule 53, the IOC Olympic emblem may be exploited by it, or by a person authorised by it, on the territory of an NOC as long as this exploitation does not cause serious damages to the interest of the NOC concerned and that the decision be taken in consultation with the latter, which shall receive part of the net proceeds from the said exploitation.
13. The IOC Executive Board is entitled to issue such directives as it thinks appropriate to supplement this bye-law and make it easier to interpret and apply.

TO RULE 8

1. With the following exceptions, only nationals of a country entered by their NOC may take part in the Olympic Games and represent their country. If a competitor has represented one country in the Olympic Games, or in continental or Regional Games or in world or area championships recognised by the relevant IF concerned, he may not represent another country at the Olympic Games.
2. However, a competitor who has taken part in any such competition and who acquires his or her spouse's nationality by marriage may represent her or his spouse's country.

3. A competitor who possesses dual nationality (i.e. one by virtue of the law of one country, the other by virtue of the law of another country) may only represent one or another country as he elects, subject to the conditions contained in paragraph 1.
4. A competitor may represent the country of his birth and of which he is a national unless he opts to take the nationality of his father or mother.
5. Except for the case provided for in paragraph 2, a naturalised competitor (or one who has changed his nationality by naturalisation) may not participate in the Olympic Games to represent his new country until three years after his naturalisation. The period following naturalisation may be reduced or even cancelled with the agreement of the NOCs and IFs concerned and the final approval of the IOC Executive Board.
6. If an associated state, province or overseas department, a country or former colony acquires independence, or a country incorporated within another country by reason of a change of border, or if a new NOC is recognised by the IOC, a competitor may continue to represent the country to which he belongs or belonged. However, he may if he prefers choose to represent his country or be entered in the Olympic Games by his new NOC if one exists. This choice may only be made once, and derogates from paragraph 1.

TO RULE 12

Ceremony of introduction for new members

After his election, the new member is received officially with a short speech of welcome by the President, in the presence of the Committee in full Session.

He then makes the following declaration:

“Accorded the honour of becoming a member of the International Olympic Committee and of representing it in my country (name of country), and recognising my duties in this dual capacity, I bind myself to serve the Olympic movement to the best of my ability and to guard and preserve the fundamental principles of the Olympic Charter as conceived by Baron Pierre de Coubertin, keeping myself as a member free from any political or commercial influence and from any racial or religious consideration.”

After this declaration the new member is introduced to each member of the IOC present. He then expresses briefly his thanks and his appreciation of his predecessor, if he is succeeding one, and takes the place reserved for him.

TO RULES 16 AND 23

Supreme authority

1. As the IOC is the supreme authority for all questions concerning the Olympic Games and the Olympic movement, the powers of the IOC in Session shall be paramount (Rule 23). Its decisions shall not be subject to appeal. It shall delegate its jurisdictional powers to the Executive Board, reserving the right to exercise them itself in such cases as it sees fit.

The juries of the different sports shall decide any technical matters concerning their respective sports. In this field any decision, even of a disciplinary nature, shall be final. They shall, however, be without prejudice to any further penalty which may be imposed by the IOC related to the Olympic Games and to the events held under its patronage.

2. Subject only to the conditions stipulated in paragraph 1 above, the Executive Board shall decide all matters of controversy of a non-technical nature concerning the Olympic movement and the Olympic Games.
3. The Executive Board may take action on its own initiative or upon the request of a member of the IOC, an NOC, an IF or an OCOG.
4. A member of the Executive Board shall be appointed as an examiner to investigate a matter of controversy and to report back to the Executive Board thereon, which shall decide by the vote of the majority of the members present. The examiner may be assisted in his task, from a juridical or technical aspect, by an IOC Commission or by one or several legal specialists or technicians as he wishes.
5. The person, committee or federation concerned in any charge made against him may present his defence personally or in writing. An IOC member so concerned may be represented or assisted by another IOC member. Managers, officials and athletes may be represented or assisted by an IOC member or by a representative of the NOC or IF within whose jurisdiction they fall. The NOC or federation may be represented by an IOC member or by a member of their Board.
6. The person, committee or federation concerned shall be advised by registered letter of the charges made and of the alleged offences, as well as of the date on which the Executive Board is to hear the case.

At the Olympic Games, once the delegation concerned has been registered into the Olympic village, notification shall be given to its chef de mission or his representative in the Olympic village or at the hotel in which he is staying, or in the case of a member of an IF, to the representative of that federation in the hotel in which he is staying.

7. During the Olympic Games and the ten days prior to them, the inquiry shall be pursued as a matter of urgency and without delay by notification to the chef de mission. At other times, notification shall be given at least fifteen days before the case by the Executive Board.

8. The sentences that the Executive Board shall have power to impose are:
 - a) in all cases a warning or a reprimand, in that sequence, according to the gravity of the offence, and in addition:
 - b) in the case of IOC members:
 - proposals to the Session on
 - loss of status as a member,
 - expulsion;
 - in the case of IFs:
 - loss of right to appear on the official programme,
 - loss of recognition;
 - in the case of NOCs:
 - absence of invitation,
 - loss of right to attend the Olympic Games,
 - loss of right to enter competitors,
 - loss of recognition,
 - suspension;
 - in the case of athletes and competitors:
 - ineligibility,
 - permanent or temporary disqualification;
 - in the case of officials and managers:
 - ineligibility,
 - permanent or temporary disqualification;
 - c) in any of the cases mentioned above, the imposition of a fine;
 - d) in addition to disqualification and the loss of any placing gained, the individual competitor shall hand back the medal won (if any). The NOCs are obliged to see that penalties imposed are carried out.

TO RULE 24

1. In order to be recognised by the IOC, an NOC must submit for the IOC's approval two copies in French or English of its rules and regulations¹, as well as any subsequent modifications to these texts. The NOC must ask the IFs to which its member national federations are affiliated to provide the IOC with an attestation in which those IFs certify that the said national federations are their members in good standing.
Each NOC whose rules and regulations have been approved by the IOC shall submit a certified copy thereof to the IOC, together with a request for recognition signed by its President and Secretary General, and with the list of the members of its Executive Committee. The appropriate body of the IOC shall then take a decision on the recognition of the NOC.
2. The rules and regulations of all NOCs must be in compliance with the IOC Rules and refer to them expressly. The NOC is responsible for their being enforced in its country. If any doubt exists as to the scope or interpretation of the constitution or rules of an NOC, or if any contradiction exists between these texts and those of the IOC, the latter shall take precedence.
3. Any subsequent change to the rules and regulations as approved by the IOC shall also be submitted to the IOC in certified form, with a request for approval signed as under point 1 above.
Certified copies of the minutes of meetings at which elections or changes in membership have taken place shall be sent to the IOC.
4. NOCs may submit proposals to the IOC regarding the IOC Rules, the Olympic movement in general or the organisation and conduct of the Olympic Games. These proposals may be submitted:
 - by an IOC member in the country, if any;
 - directly by one or more NOCs;
 - by a meeting of NOCs.The IOC shall notify the deadline by which any proposals must be submitted for consideration at the next Session of the IOC.
5. An NOC must not accept as members more than one national federation for each sport, and that federation must be affiliated to the relevant IF recognised by the IOC.
6. NOCs may include national federations or representatives of federations which govern a sport not on the Olympic programme, multi-sports groups and organisations concerned in sport.
7. NOCs may also accept as members persons who are qualified to enable them to strengthen the effectiveness of the NOCs' actions, or who have rendered eminent services to the cause of amateur sport and Olympism, and who possess the nationality of the country.

¹ See "Model Constitution for a National Olympic Committee", page 115.

8. NOCs shall organise and supervise their country's representation at the Olympic Games. Representation covers the decision to participate and the entry of athletes selected by their respective national federations. They shall be responsible for the equipment, transport and accommodation of their teams.

They shall also be responsible for the behaviour of the members of their national delegation, on whose behalf NOCs shall take out sufficient insurance against the risks of death, disability, illness, medical and pharmaceutical expenses and third party liability.

9. The final entry in the Olympic Games shall remain the exclusive responsibility of the NOC which shall base itself not only on an athlete's sports performances but also on his ability to be an example to the sporting youth of his country.
10. A general meeting of an NOC must be held at least once a year.
11. The members of the Executive Board (inner committee, administrative committee or board of management) of an NOC must be elected at least every four years at a general meeting expressly convened for this purpose. Governments may not nominate any member of the NOC.
12. Members of NOCs, with the exception of those engaged solely in the administration of amateur sport, shall accept no salary or remuneration of any kind in respect of their position. They may however be reimbursed for travelling, subsistence and any other justified expenses incurred by them in connection with their duties.
13. NOCs are recommended:
 - to organise an Olympic day regularly (if possible annually) to further the Olympic movement;
 - to include in their activities the promotion of culture and arts in the sports and Olympic field;
 - to strive against deviations from sporting principles and particularly against all forms of doping or the improper manipulation of athletes;
 - to participate in the work of Olympic Solidarity of the IOC;
 - to raise funds to enable them to maintain their full independence, in particular from the government of their country or from any other organisation that controls sport in the country. Fund raising must, however, be undertaken in a manner that preserves the dignity and independence of the NOC from commercial organisations.

TO RULE 25

1. In the event of any activity of an NOC or person under its control contravening the Olympic Rules or bye-laws, the IOC member in that country shall send the President of the IOC a report on the situation, who may appoint a member from another country to investigate the position.
2. Before ceasing to recognise an NOC, the IOC Executive Board may fix a period within which the NOC must conform with the Rules or decisions of the IOC. After the expiry of this period, the Executive Board may either suspend such NOC until further notice, or recommend to the IOC that it shall cease to recognise it.

NOCs which cease to be recognised for the time being or permanently thereby lose the right to call themselves “National Olympic Committees” or to send competitors to the Olympic Games, or participate in activities led or patronised by the IOC, or use the Olympic symbol or any Olympic emblem.

TO RULE 26

A. A COMPETITOR MAY:

1. Be a physical education or sports teacher who gives elementary instruction.
2. Accept, during the period of preparation and actual competition which shall be limited by the rules of each IF:
 - a) assistance administered through his or her NOC or national federation for:
 - the costs of food and lodging,
 - the cost of transport,
 - pocket money to cover incidental expenses,
 - the expenses for insurance cover in respect of accidents, illness, personal property and disability,
 - the purchase of personal sports equipment and clothing,
 - the cost of medical treatment, physiotherapy and authorised coaches;

- b) compensation, authorised by his or her NOC or national federation, in case of necessity, to cover financial loss resulting from his or her absence from work or basic occupation, on account of preparation for, or participation in the Olympic Games and international sports competitions. In no circumstances shall payment made under this provision exceed the sum which the competitor would have earned in his work in the same periods. The compensation may be paid with the approval of the national federations or the NOCs at their discretion.
3. Accept prizes won in competition within the limits of the rules established by the respective IFs.
4. Accept academic and technical scholarships.

B. A COMPETITOR MUST NOT:

1. Be, or have ever been, a professional athlete in any sport, or have entered into a contract to that end prior to the official closure of the Olympic Games.
2. Have allowed his or her person, name, picture or sports performance to be used for advertising, except when his or her IF, NOC or national federation enters into a contract for sponsorship or equipment. All payments must be made to the IF, NOC or national federation concerned, and not to the athlete.
3. Carry advertising material on his or her person or clothing in the Olympic Games, world or continental championships and Games under patronage of the IOC, other than trade marks on technical equipment or clothing as agreed by the IOC with the IFs.
4. Have acted as a professional coach or trainer in any sport.

C. ELIGIBILITY COMMISSION

A commission may be appointed to enforce Rule 26 and these by-laws.

TO RULE 32

The quotas shall be:

a) *Administrative staff*

- i) for 30 or less competitors: one for every three competitors;
- ii) for the next 70 competitors (31 to 100): one for every five competitors;
- iii) for every seven competitors over 100: one extra.

One assistant chef de mission for a delegation comprising over 50 competitors.

In addition, the YOCOG must also provide for:

b) *Medical personnel* (doctors, nurses, masseurs)

- 4 for 25 competitors
- 6 for 50 competitors
- 7 for 75 competitors
- 8 for 100 competitors
- 10 for 150 competitors
- 12 for 200 competitors
- 14 for 250 competitors
- 16 for 300 competitors
- 17 for 350 competitors
- 18 for 400 competitors
- 19 for 450 competitors
- 20 for 500 competitors

Veterinary surgeons: not more than one per delegation, plus one extra if the venue of one equestrian event is more than 50 kilometres away from the venue of another equestrian event.

c) *Technical personnel*

Farriers: one per delegation.

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

Grooms: not exceeding one per two horses.

Fencing armourers: not exceeding one per delegation.

Shooting armourers: not exceeding one per delegation.

Cycle mechanics: not exceeding one per cycling delegation.

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

Cooks: one for each 100 with a maximum of two.

Pianist: one for each gymnastic delegation.

- d) *Accompanying officials (female)* : one extra for each two sports in which the delegation has female competitors.

Referees, judges, timekeepers, inspectors, etc., appointed by the IFs shall not live in the Olympic villages and are not included in the number of team officials mentioned above. Their number shall not exceed that agreed upon between the IOC and the IFs.

TO RULE 44

Technical arrangements relating to the International Federations at the Olympic Games

1. *The IFs have the technical rights and responsibilities :*

- a) to make proposals to the IOC concerning their sport to be included in the Olympic Games' programme;
- b) to make proposals to the IOC concerning the revision and development of their own events' programme, adding or deleting any events;
- c) to decide the technical rules of their own sport and events (for example: result standards if any; technical specification of equipment, balls, boats, etc.; rules of technical movements, exercises or games; rules of technical disqualification; rules of judging and timing), and to recommend additional weight categories;
- d) to decide the system of qualifying preliminaries three years before the Olympic finals;
- e) to decide the system of grouping and selecting the athletes in qualifying heats or teams in preliminary groups for the Olympic finals;
- f) to decide the number of men's and women's teams participating in the final tournament of the Olympic Games in accordance with the IOC Rules;
- g) to establish the final results and ranking in the Olympic competitions;
- h) to decide the final ranking (upgrading) following disqualification by the IF or the IOC;
- i) subject to IOC Rule 23, to exercise jurisdiction over the competition and training venues of their sport during the Olympic Games' events and training sessions of their respective sports;
- j) to decide the number and composition of the jury of appeal of the respective IF;
- k) to select judges, referees and other technical officials from the host country and from abroad within the total number established by the respective IF and the IOC;

- l) to select or nominate the technical delegates as stipulated in the IOC Rules;
- m) subject to IOC Rule 53, to select and recommend the official equipment or installations (for example: balls, mats; apparatus, boats, throwing implements, etc.) and layout of the competition and training sites to be used at the Olympic Games after consultation with the Organising Committee *three* years before the opening of the Olympic Games, provided that these are not defined in the respective IFs' regulations;
- n) taking IOC Rule 53 into consideration, to check personal equipment (for example: boats, arms, horses, vaulting poles, etc.) to be used during the Olympic Games;
- o) to enforce the IOC Rules in regard to the eligibility of the participants (players) before the Olympic Games (preliminaries) and during the Olympic Games;
- p) to prepare and/or revise the "Technical Questionnaires" for the candidates cities;
- q) to decide upon the production of a 16 mm. sound technical film on Olympic competitions for the use of schools, athletic clubs or other similar organisations in accordance with the IOC Rules.

2. *Technical arrangements to be mutually agreed between the IFs and the Organising Committee and approved by the IOC:*

- a) itinerary of events outside the Olympic sites (e.g. yachting, marathon and walking, road cycle race, equestrian three-day event);
- b) requirements in training facilities before or during the Olympic Games;
- c) technical equipment at the venues which is not defined or listed in the IFs' technical rules;
- d) technical installations for establishing results;
- e) co-ordination of visits by the IF technical delegates surveying the preparation of facilities, installations, etc.;
- f) checking the entry forms in accordance with the IOC Rules;
- g) uniform of IF officials (judges, referees, etc.) necessary during the Olympic Games.

3. *IFs' arrangements which need the IOC's approval:*

- a) establishing their respective Olympic programmes, including or deleting events in conformity with the Rules and the criteria set up by the IOC;
- b) number of athletes per event and per country and number of teams participating at the Olympic Games;

- c) number of substitutes (reserves) in individual and team sports (events);
- d) daily time schedule of the programme of given sports at the Olympic Games agreed by the IFs and the Organising Committee;
- e) proposals concerning the selection and number of athletes for doping control;
- f) proposing a list of international competitions at which the Organising Committee is authorised by the IF concerned to issue femininity certificates which will be valid for the Olympic Games in addition to the IOC certificates issued at previous Olympic Games;
- g) proposing disqualification of a non-technical nature;
- h) sending more than two technical delegates to survey the preparations of the Olympic Games or organising additional visits deviating from the IOC Rules;
- i) accepting individual athletes from countries which have a duly recognised NOC but no national federation.

TO RULE 45

Criteria for Olympic Sports

1. Any sport in the Olympic programme or applying for admission must be in conformity with the conditions laid down in Rules 26 and 46.
2. Any sport in the Olympic programme or applying for admission should serve the harmonious physical and moral development of abilities of men and/or women as well as involve a great deal of physical activity.
3. IFs which also govern the professional side of their sport must have a separate amateur governing body within their federation which organises world or regional amateur competitions.
4. Sports where the quality of the construction of equipment tends to give a special advantage to some athletes not available to others should not be encouraged.
5. Sports depending on mechanical propulsion are not acceptable.
6. Those sports are desirable where achievements can be assessed with a minimum of human error.
7. Sports in which the athletes are able to train and compete under similar conditions (equipment, grounds, etc.) should be encouraged.

8. The staging of a sport should not involve excessive expenses and major organisational difficulties connected with equipment, venues and technical officials.
9. Any sport in the Olympic programme or applying for admission should have a well balanced events programme for the Olympic Games. Events in which much the same abilities are involved and similar preparation is required should not be adopted. Only events with a well established international standing may be accepted.
10. Sports included in the Olympic programme may be maintained in exceptional cases on the mere basis of Olympic tradition.

TO RULE 51

Any matter arising out of this bye-law shall be decided by the Executive Board of the IOC.

After consulting the IF concerned, the OCOG shall place at the disposal of the radio, cinema, television and press the space necessary for the proper coverage of the Olympic Games. The number and position of the places reserved for the mass media personnel, photographers, and radio, cinema and television equipment, may be limited only for reasons directly concerning the organisation of the events unless the Executive Board shall otherwise decide.

The OCOG shall exercise control over the use of all cameras set up in the stadia and stands. Cameras used privately for strictly non-commercial purposes in the enclosures reserved for spectators shall not however be subject to any restriction.

Accreditation

The purpose of accreditation is to facilitate the reporting of the Olympic Games subject to the conditions laid down by the IOC in this bye-law.

Under no circumstance, throughout the duration of the Games of the Olympiad and the Winter Games, may any athlete, trainer, official or other participants be accredited or act as a journalist or photographer.

The OCOG shall, with the IOC's approval, issue a permit, called an 'accreditation card', to the representatives of the different officially accredited mass media, in accordance with the under-mentioned categories.

A journalist and a photographer for the IOC shall receive automatically an accreditation.

The representatives of the five international agencies¹ and the radio and television companies which have concluded a contract for the coverage of the Olympic Games receive accreditation direct from the OCOG.

The IOC and the OCOG shall jointly determine the quota for the other categories. The quota for each country is fixed by reference, in particular to the accreditations granted on the occasion of the previous Olympic Games as well as the importance and quality of the participation of the competitors at the Olympic Games and the country/countries for which the information is intended.

The NOC is alone responsible for compiling the list of people to be accredited and sending it to the OCOG with a copy to the IOC.

The number of accreditations required (including technical personnel) shall be submitted nine months before the Olympic Games. The names of the journalists and their possible substitutes shall be given six months before the Olympic Games.

The mass media categories shall be as follows:

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Agency journalist or photographer | EI ² = 150- 100
EA = 200- 70
EP = See under 8. |
| Person engaged by a news agency as a reporter, editor, photographer or photographic editor to obtain, edit or report news items intended for the press. | |
| 2. Member of agency staff | EAT = 250- 130 |
| Person engaged by a news agency to carry out all tasks other than mentioned in paragraph 1. | |
| 3. Journalist (daily press and magazine) | EE = 2500- 950 |
| Person engaged by a daily newspaper or periodical to write articles for inclusion in the same. | |
| 4. Commentator | EC = 800- 300 |
| Person engaged by a radio or television organisation to describe or report an event orally, or to make live or recorded interviews for broadcasting by this organisation. | |
| 5. Crews for film or television news | EF = 100- 50 |
| Team composed of one to four persons (cameraman, soundman, lighting technician, producer) employed or engaged by a film or television news agency, whose role is to supply film or television news organisations with the news material they require. | |

¹ It is desirable for one national press agency of the host country to benefit from the same conditions as those granted to the five international agencies.

² The figures for each category are the maximum number for the Games of the Olympiad and the Olympic Winter Games. See p. 51 for the letters corresponding to each category.

6. **Auxiliary personnel** ES = 1500-1200

Person not belonging to the press, but whose presence is essential on the ground or in the stands for the work of television: cablemen, machinists, soundmen, assistants, messenger boys.

7. **Support staff** ET = 1900-1500

Person not belonging to the press, but whose existence is essential to its work: secretaries, chauffeurs, messengers, electricians, machinists, etc. His presence is necessary in certain places – press centres, offices reserved for the press, studios, laboratories, etc., but not in the stands or in the competition sites.

8. **Photographer** EP = 400- 200

Person whose profession is to take photographs intended for use by the press or various publications.

9. **Freelance reporter** EE = see under 3.

Bona fide journalist collaborating freely with the newspaper or newspapers of his choice, to which he supplies articles.

Total = 7800-4500

The accreditation card shall clearly show the relevant category, that is:

- EI International agencies
- EA Other press agencies
- EAT Press agency staff
- EE Daily newspapers, periodicals, freelance journalists
- EP Photographers (including agency and pool photographers)
- EF Film and television news agencies
- EC Radio and television commentators
- ET Support staff
- ES Auxiliary personnel

These cards give their holders the following privileges:

EI, EA, EE, EF, EC: free and unlimited access to the areas reserved for each of these categories at the events and official ceremonies for which there are no restrictions.

ET, EP, EAT, ES: free and unlimited access to the reserved areas as decided by the OCOG upon the agreement of the IOC.

When restrictions on admission exist, special entry tickets or cards issued by the OCOG and distributed sufficiently in advance through each NOC or its nominee¹ may be required for certain events.

¹ a) The IOC strongly recommends all NOCs to appoint a press attaché to be in charge of all press matters during the Olympic Games.

b) If this is not possible, the NOCs should contact the professional sports press association in their country, if any, to designate a press syndic for all matters regarding national press during the Olympic Games.

c) Otherwise the OCOG press department shall ask the journalists from each country to nominate one person to be responsible for the distribution of the special tickets.

After agreement of the IOC, the OCOG shall give detailed information to all accredited persons, sufficiently in advance, as to the facilities for working at each site and each event.

An accreditation card may only be withdrawn from its legitimate holder after the authorisation of the IOC Executive Board.

The OCOG shall keep 300 passes into the Olympic villages for the use of journalists or photographers to enter the Olympic villages at any stage of the Olympic Games.

Each of the five international agencies shall be allocated four of these passes on a permanent basis.

To obtain a pass into the villages, each journalist or photographer need only surrender his or her accreditation card. In exchange he or she shall receive a village pass. When leaving, the journalist or photographer must return the village pass in order to recover his or her card.

It shall not be required to complete administrative formalities to enter the villages.

The results of each event must be communicated daily to the IOC, the press, radio and television. These results shall be distributed firstly to the radio and television organisations. Announcements must be made on the scoreboard and in the daily programmes that the Olympic Games are events for individuals and that there is no scoring by nations.

Pools (photographic and film)

The OCOG, in collaboration with the television companies, news-reel producers and photographic agencies, and at the expense of the latter, shall set up photographic and film pools. The material thus obtained may not be re-used for making a special Olympic programme of any kind or for audio-visual programmes on either the Olympic Games or the athletes competing in the Olympic Games.

A copy of all original films taken by the pools shall be given free of charge to the IOC for its archives. The same applies to all still photographs taken by the pools.

Television and film news reporting

No agency involved in filmed or televised news reporting shall obtain accreditation cards for those persons it employs unless it provides prior written guarantees to the IOC to supply reports only to its subscribers or clients having bound themselves in writing to respect the three times two minute rule as well as the 48-hour rule referred to in rule 51, both intended to protect exclusive television rights.

The provisions of this commitment shall be waived only for those agency subscribers or clients having acquired television rights against payment to the IOC.

Broadcasting and distribution rights

The term “broadcasting” means the placing at the disposal of the public the official events and ceremonies within the Olympic Games without the circulation of any tangible device. Broadcasting therefore includes notably radio broadcasting and television, and transmission to subscribers by cable or by any other means.

The term “distribution” means the placing at the disposal of the public the official events and ceremonies within the Olympic Games by means of a tangible device, such as phonograph records, videograms (videodiscs and videocassettes), film, etc.

The IOC, jointly with the OCOG, may, against payment therefor, grant concessions for television. The IOC may itself grant the distribution rights defined above against payment therefor, subject to the provisions here below concerning the official Olympic film.

Subject to the provisions of this bye-law, the television rights for the Olympic Games may only be granted by the IOC, jointly with the OCOG, directly to television organisations for their respective national territories (or to the national or international associations of such organisations).

Other contracts entered into by the OCOG, in so far as they are linked directly or indirectly with the sale of television rights (including timekeeping, the official Olympic film, etc.) shall only be valid after having received the approval of the Executive Board of the IOC.

All insertion and/or overprinting of a commercial nature must be the subject of a special agreement to be approved by the IOC.

The total amount for television and distribution rights is to be paid to the IOC either directly or through the intermediary of the OCOG, following the IOC's agreement.

Olympic film and technical films

The IOC gives the OCOG a mandate to take the necessary steps to ensure that the Olympic Games are recorded on a film comprising shots of each individual sport and the opening and closing ceremonies.

In order to carry out this mandate, the OCOG commissions, for the purpose of producing the film, a company approved by the IOC and having the necessary facilities and qualified personnel and a world film distribution network. The OCOG concludes a contract with this company which shall only be valid after approval by the IOC. The contract shall stipulate that all the rights necessary for the exploitation of the film in any manner belong to the IOC and that the company gives a guarantee to this effect.

However, for a period of four years commencing with the closing of the Olympic Games, the IOC shall grant the NOC of the country where the Olympic Games were held the right to exploit the film subject to the payment of a royalty, to be determined between the IOC and the NOC on the basis of the gross receipts from the exploitation of the film.

Before the film is released, the IOC shall be given the opportunity to preview it and to require such modifications as may be considered necessary to make the film completely compatible with the letter and spirit of the Olympic Rules. The required modifications shall then be made.

Once the film is released a complete copy, together with the master negative, is to be given free of charge to the IOC.

The IFs and NOCs may obtain, at cost price, copies of this film for private showing to their members only.

The IFs will be authorised to make 16 mm. technical films of their respective events intended for schools, athletic clubs or other similar bodies, in return for payment.

A copy of all technical films taken during the Olympic Games must be given to IOC headquarters for its archives.

The NOCs may buy copies of these films from the OCOG for showing under the same conditions as the IFs.

Post-Olympic use

No reproduction of the Olympic Games by picture, whether moving or still (other than the official film), may be used for commercial purposes for any programme whatsoever without the IOC's prior authorisation and without payment of a fee.

TO RULE 57

Criteria for recognition of other sports

1. Any IF applying for the recognition of its sport by the IOC is to comply with the general IOC Rules and bye-laws.
2. The sport should serve the harmonious physical and moral development of abilities of men and women as well as involve a great deal of physical activity.
3. Sports where the quality of the construction of equipment tends to give a special advantage to some athletes not available to others should not be encouraged.

4. Sports depending on mechanical propulsion are not acceptable.
5. Those sports are desirable where achievements can be assessed with a minimum of human error.
6. Sports in which the athletes are able to train and compete under similar conditions (equipment, grounds, etc.) should be encouraged.
7. The staging of a sport should not involve excessive expenses and major organisational difficulties connected with equipment, venues and technical officials.
8. IFs which also govern the professional side of their sport should have a separate body within their federation.

TO RULE 59

The identity card shall contain the following particulars:

- surname
- given names
- date of birth
- place of birth
- sex
- nationality
- address
- profession
- Olympic function.

In addition, the identity card shall bear the holder's photograph and signature.

The identity documents are made available by the OCOG and they shall be signed by it and contain a space for the countersignature, as the case may be, of the NOC (for the officials and competitors), of the IF (for its officials), and of the IOC (for its members and officials).

Moreover, space shall be provided for the signature of the governmental authority of the holder's country of origin which shall, at the request of the OCOG, confirm the holder's nationality and his right to travel to the country of the Olympic Games and to return to his own country.

It shall be sent:

CARD A (*to the IOC*)

For the members of the IOC and the Director of the IOC and one accompanying guest of each of them;

CARD B (*to the IOC*)

For those members of IOC Commissions who are nominated by the Executive Board and who have taken part in the work of their Commissions since the beginning of the Olympiad and who are not present at the Olympic Games in other official capacities;

- For the IOC staff;
- 12 transferable cards;

CARD B (*to the IFs*)

For the Presidents, Secretaries General, technical delegates of the IFs and one accompanying guest of each of them, as well as for members of each IF's Executive Board, with "B" cards in this case limited to the stadium where competitions coming under the jurisdiction of the IF in question take place; the number of "B" cards to be allotted to these members is to be determined by the IOC and the OCOG in agreement with the IFs (a maximum of 20);

CARD B (*to the NOCs*)

- for the Presidents and Secretaries General of the NOCs and one accompanying guest of each of them;
- for the Presidents and Secretaries General of the Organising Committee of the last preceding Olympic Games, of the other Olympic Games (Games of the Olympiad or Winter Games) which are held in the current year and of the next Olympic Games to be held;

CARD C

- 12 transferable cards per IF;
- for the chefs de mission and assistant chefs de mission;
- for the Olympic attachés;
- for the holders of the Olympic diploma;
- to members of futur OCOGs;

CARD D (*to the IFs*)

- for the technical officials and juries as stipulated in Rule 50;

CARD E

- for the persons referred to in Rule 51 and its bye-law;

CARD F (*to the NOCs*)

- for the competitors;
- for the team officials;

CARD G

- for the OCOG members and their guests.

Note :

The OCOG may, with the approval of the IOC, deliver identity cards to those officials, coaches or trainers who could not be accommodated in the Olympic villages.

TO RULE 60

Free seats shall be reserved:

In the main stadium:

- A box for the sovereign or Head of State and his retinue.

STAND A

For each IOC member present and the Director, and for an accompanying guest of each of them.

STAND B

For the President, Secretary General and technical delegates of each IF on the Olympic programme. And for one guest of each of them.

For the President and Secretary General of each NOC taking part in the Olympic Games. And for one guest of each of them.

For the President and Secretary General of each OCOG. And for one guest of each of them.

For members of IOC Commissions indicated by the Executive Board, having attended meetings since the beginning of the Olympiad and who are not present at the Olympic Games in other official capacities.

For IOC staff members.

Twelve places allocated to the IOC.

STAND C

- Twelve places shall be allotted to each IF.
- For members of NOCs taking part in the Olympic Games and their guests, one transferable pass to be allotted for every twenty competitors.
- For the chefs de mission and assistant chefs de mission, unless they already have a seat in stand B, and the Olympic attaché of each participating country.
- For members of futur OCOGs.
- For those who have been honoured by the award of the Olympic Diploma before 1st January 1975.

STAND D

- For technical officials and members of the various juries other than Presidents, Secretaries General and technical delegates of IFs who are already catered for.

In those sports in which the host country provides the executive officials, twelve seats in stand D shall be reserved for the IF concerned.

STAND E

For journalists (1000 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 (1500 maximum for the Games of the Olympiad and 250 for the Winter Games) near the winning post (except for the opening ceremony).

STAND G

For important guests, e.g. members of royal families, diplomatic corps and high government officials, near stand A.

For members of the organising OCOG.

In other stadia:

- A box and one stand for occupants of stands A and B. Stand A must be separate from the other stands.
- One stand to which shall be admitted, as far as space will allow, the occupants of stand C. Twelve places shall be allocated to each IF in stand C and twelve places to the IOC in stand B.
- 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 IOC.

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.

Transferable passes

Transferable passes may only be issued to persons stipulated by name by the IOC or the IFs.

They shall only be valid if they bear the holder's photograph or are accompanied by a document establishing his identity.

TO RULE 63

The sovereign or Head of State who has been invited to open the Olympic Games shall be received at the entrance of the stadium by the President of the IOC and by the President of the OCOG. The two Presidents shall conduct the sovereign or Head of State and his retinue to his box in the stand of honour where he shall be greeted with his anthem.

The parade of the participants shall then follow. Each delegation dressed in its official uniform must be preceded by a name-board bearing its name and must be accompanied by its flag.

No participant in the parade is permitted to carry cameras, flags, banners, etc. on the field during the opening and closing ceremonies. Any participant committing a breach of the above regulations, will be liable to sanctions according to Rule 23. The OCOG shall see that these provisions are carried out.

The contingent shall parade in alphabetical order according to the language of the country organising the Olympic Games, except that Greece shall lead the parade and the organising country shall bring up the rear. Only those who are competing in the Olympic Games, and no more than four non-competitors in each delegation, shall parade.

The delegations shall salute the sovereign or Head of State of the country by turning their heads toward his box, with no other demonstration. The flags of the participating delegations, as well as the name-boards and their bearers, shall be furnished by the OCOG and shall all be of equal size. Each contingent, after completing its march around the stadium, shall line up in the centre of the field and maintain its position in a column behind its name-board and flag facing the stand of honour.

The President of the OCOG, accompanied by the President of the IOC, shall then proceed to the rostrum placed on the field in front of the stand of honour where he shall introduce the President of the IOC in the following words:

“I have the honour to introduce ..., President of the International Olympic Committee, to whom I extend the warmest welcome.”

The President of the IOC shall then mount the rostrum, and deliver a brief speech of welcome, of not more than three minutes, concluding with the words:

“I have the honour to invite ... (the sovereign or Head of State) to proclaim open the Games of the ... Olympiad of the modern era, initiated by Baron Pierre de Coubertin in 1896 (or of the ... Olympic Winter Games).”

The sovereign or Head of State shall then say:

“I declare open the Games of ... (name of city) celebrating the ... Olympiad of the modern era (or the ... Olympic Winter Games).”

Immediately a fanfare of trumpets shall be sounded and, to the strains of the Olympic anthem, the Olympic flag shall be slowly raised on the flagpole erected in the arena. The Mayor of the city shall then join the President of the IOC on the rostrum. A representative of the city where the previous Games of the Olympiad were held shall deliver the official Olympic flag (of embroidered satin presented in 1920 by the Belgian Olympic Committee) to the President of the IOC who shall hand it over to the Mayor. This ceremony shall not exceed four minutes. For the Winter Games there is another flag, presented in 1952 by the city of Oslo. The flags must be kept in the principal municipal building of the city until the next Olympic Games.

A symbolic release of pigeons precedes the arrival of the Olympic flame, brought from Olympia by a relay of runners, the last of whom, after circling the track, shall light the sacred Olympic fire which shall not be extinguished until the close of the Olympic Games.

The solemn Olympic oath shall be then taken in the following ceremony:

The flag bearers of all countries shall advance and form a semicircle around the rostrum; an athlete of the country where the Olympic Games are taking place shall then advance to the rostrum accompanied by the flag bearer of his country; he shall mount the rostrum and, holding a corner of the flag in his left hand, and removing his hat, shall raise his right hand and take the following oath on behalf of all the athletes:

“In the name of all the competitors I promise that we shall 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 host country shall then advance to the rostrum and similarly take the following oath on behalf of all the judges and officials:

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

The anthem of the organising country shall then be played or sung. The participants shall then leave the arena by the shortest route.

The official ceremony according to the protocol described above so comes to an end. Only then may any artistic programme and the competitions take place.

In the case of an opening ceremony being authorised by the IOC to be held at a secondary Olympic venue, the rules of protocol described above shall not apply, but the OCOG must submit details of the ceremony in advance to the IOC (at least one year).

TO RULE 64

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, and the third prize a bronze medal and a diploma. The medals must bear the name of the sport concerned and be fastened to a detachable chain or ribbon to be hung around the neck of the athlete. Diplomas but not medals shall also be awarded for the fourth, fifth and sixth places. All participants in a tie for first, second and third places shall 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 of a fineness of at least 925/1000 and the first place medal shall be heavily gilded containing at least 6 grammes of pure gold.

In team sports and in team events included in other sports, except those of an “artificial” nature (i.e. those in which placings are determined by position of the contestant in the individual competition), each member of a winning team participating in at least one match or competition held during the Olympic Games shall be awarded a silver-gilt medal and a diploma, each member of the second team a silver medal and a diploma, and each member of the third team a bronze medal and a diploma. The other members of these teams are awarded diplomas but no medals. In “artificial” team events only one medal shall be given to the team and its members shall receive diplomas only. Members of teams placed fourth, fifth and sixth shall be awarded diplomas only.

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

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

Diplomas and commemorative medals shall be given to all non-competitors who are officially attached to Olympic teams and are recognised by the NOC of their country within the limits of the numbers laid down in Rule 32 and its bye-law.

The members of the IOC, the Presidents and Secretaries General of the IFs recognised by the IOC and of the NOCs who are present at the Olympic Games, as well as judges, referees, timekeepers, inspectors, umpires etc., officiating at the Olympic Games and officially appointed by the IOC shall also be given diplomas and commemorative medals according to scales fixed by the IOC.

The medals and diplomas distributed on the occasion of the Winter Games must be different from those of the Games of the Olympiad.

No diplomas or commemorative medals shall be awarded to competitors or members of an NOC who did not take any part in the Olympic Games or who withdrew from them.

No prizes or awards other than those described above shall be given at the Olympic Games, and all surplus medals and diplomas shall be delivered up to the IOC.

If an Olympic competitor is disqualified, his medal and diploma must be returned to the IOC. If this is not done, the NOC shall be liable to suspension.

The OCOG shall ensure that a valid assignment of the copyright in the medals referred to in this rule is made by all the designers thereof in favour of the IOC which shall *ipso facto* be the recognised owner of the copyright. If the law of the country requires that an assignment must be made in writing, the OCOG shall be obliged to draw up the necessary document to have it signed by all necessary parties and deliver it to the IOC which shall thereupon be the sole person entitled to make any disposition of such copyright.

The OCOG must hand over the moulds of all medals and all surplus medals to the IOC after the Olympic Games.

TO RULE 65

The medals shall be presented during the Olympic Games by the President of the IOC (or a member selected by him), accompanied by the President (or his deputy) of the IF 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 official uniform, on a stand in the stadium facing the stand 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 winner's delegation 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 anthem (abbreviated) of the winner's delegation is played, during which the three competitors and the spectators shall face the flags.

TO RULE 66

The closing ceremony must take place in the stadium at the conclusion of the last event. The bearers of the flags of the participating delegations shall march into the arena in single file behind bearers of their nameboards in the same order and shall take up the same positions in the centre of the field as in the opening ceremony. Behind them six competitors of each delegation who came to participate in the Olympic Games shall march, eight or ten abreast, without distinction of nationality united only by the friendly bonds of Olympic sport.

The flag bearers shall then form a semicircle behind the rostrum.

The President of the IOC shall then proceed to the foot of the rostrum. To the strains of the Greek national anthem, the Greek flag shall then be hoisted on the flagpole that stands to the right of the central flagpole used to hoist the winner's flags. The flag of the host city's country shall then be hoisted on the central flagpole, while its anthem is played. Finally the flag of the country of which the city has been selected to organise the next Olympic Games shall be hoisted on the left hand flagpole to the strains of its anthem.

The President of the IOC shall then mount the rostrum and pronounce the closing of the Olympic 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 Head of State and name of the country), to the authorities of the city of ... (name of the city) and to the Organising Committee of the Games, our deepest gratitude. I thank the competitors, officials, spectators, the media and all those who have contributed to the success of these Games. I declare the Games of the ... Olympiad (or the ... Olympic Winter Games) 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 (or the ... Olympic Winter Games).”

A fanfare shall then be sounded and the Olympic flame extinguished, and to the strains of the Olympic anthem, the Olympic flag shall slowly be lowered from the flagpole and carried horizontally from the arena by a group of eight men in uniform. A salute of five guns shall follow: the choir shall sing and then the standard and flagbearers and the competitors shall march out to the sound of music.

INSTRUCTIONS

I. 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 to encouraging popular sports, have adopted vast programmes 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 realisation that the sharing of friendly effort and rivalry is the essential aim of the Olympic Games.

II. 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 sport. The Olympic Games rest on this splendid and solid foundation and all are determined that neither individuals, organisations or nations shall be permitted to profit from them, politically or commercially. That is why the 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 sport.

III. MEETINGS OF THE INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEE

1. General provisions

One Session of the IOC is held every year, except in the year of the Olympic Games, when a Session precedes both the Games of the Olympiad and the Winter Games.

In the year of the allocation of the Olympic Games, the Session may not be held in the country of one of the candidate cities.

No election may take place during the Session held on the occasion of the Winter Games.

Except in the Olympic year—when the Organising Committee is responsible—the NOC of the country where the Session is held is responsible for the complete organisation of the Session, but it may delegate its authority to a local Committee, of which the IOC member in the country must always be a member. This, however, does not exempt it from the responsibility.

The Organising Committee shall give its assurance that no meeting concerned with sport will be held eight days before or eight days after any meeting organised by the IOC and not approved by the IOC.

The Organising Committee may not use the Olympic emblem for publicity or commercial purposes without the formal approval of the IOC.

2. Invitations

Invitations from cities wishing to be host of a Session, except in an Olympic year, must be received by the IOC, through the NOC, two months before the Session at which the invitation will be discussed and three years before the Session concerned (i. e. in 1972 for 1975).

Invitations to the Session shall be sent by the Committee in charge directly to all members, at least three months before the Session, and a firm date shall be indicated after which no guarantee may be given for accommodation or other facilities.

Badges for the IOC members and the Secretariat, especially when the Session is held in an Olympic year, must be sent to IOC headquarters, which shall distribute them. They must not be sent to members via their NOC.

When the Executive Board is meeting with the representatives of the IFs or the NOCs, badges shall be provided by the Organising Committee for distribution to the participants by the IOC.

Badges for the Sessions, engraved with the name of the bearer, are the following:

<i>White</i>	Members of the International Olympic Committee Director of the International Olympic Committee (the surname shall be engraved on the lower part of the badge) Guests accompanying the IOC members and Director (one guest per person)
<i>White with red stripe</i>	Staff of the IOC General Secretariat
<i>White with blue stripe</i>	Special guests (representative of Pierre de Coubertin's family, international federations and organisations recognised by the IOC, representatives of regional games)
<i>Red with white stripe</i>	Members and advisers of IOC Commissions who are not members of the IOC, IFs, NOCs or Organising Committees
<i>Blue</i>	Presidents and Secretaries General of the Olympic International Federations
<i>Blue with white stripe</i>	Guests accompanying the Presidents and Secretaries General of the Olympic International Federations (one guest per person)
<i>Green</i>	Presidents and Secretaries General of the National Olympic Committees
<i>Green with white stripe</i>	Guests accompanying the Presidents and Secretaries General of the National Olympic Committees (one guest per person)
<i>Red</i>	Delegates of the Organising Committees of the Olympic Games
<i>Yellow</i>	Written press
<i>Yellow with black stripe</i>	Photographers, cameramen, television crews
<i>Orange</i>	Representatives of contracting television networks
<i>Purple</i>	Organising Committee of meetings
<i>Purple with black stripe</i>	Staff working for the Organising Committee of meetings

All badges shall be uniform, with only the ribbons (length: 8 cm, width: 3 cm) changing colour. The stripe shall be 10 mm wide placed in the centre and running down the length of the ribbon.

At meetings no accreditation may be granted without the IOC's prior approval, except for those distributed directly by the Organising Committee (purple and purple with black stripe ribbons).

A person may receive only one accreditation.

Six white badges and, for the meetings held at the time of the Olympic Games, 12 transferable passes B, shall be put at the disposal of the Director of the IOC for any special assistants that the President or Executive Board members would like to invite.

Should the IOC or the Executive Board wish to meet representatives of the IFs, NOCs or Organising Committees, invitations to attend the Session shall be sent out by the IOC and the list of guests forwarded to the Organising Committee so that it may send further information (e. g. programme, etc.).

It is common practice for a member(s) of the Organising Committee of the subsequent Session to visit the organising city in order to become acquainted with the various problems which arise. The Session organisers are kindly requested to facilitate the task of such persons in every way possible and to accredit them as other Organising Committee representatives.

3. Accommodation — General provisions

All members of the IOC shall be lodged in one hotel. A member may be accompanied by a guest benefiting from the same tariffs as the member.

The accommodation for members shall be provided at the most reasonable rates, with prices amounting to a maximum of 85 Swiss francs per day for a single room with bath and breakfast, and 110 Swiss francs per day for a double room with bath and breakfast.

The Organising Committee shall provide, free of charge, a room and sitting room for the President and Director of the IOC and bedrooms for the Secretariat (full board) in the same hotel as the members of the IOC, in accordance with the requirements of the Director.

The IOC may hold meetings with the IFs or NOCs, or meetings of its Commissions at a Session. These members, as well as the delegates reporting from the cities organising the following Games (limited to 6 persons) and the IOC advisors invited to the meetings, shall be lodged on the same terms as members of the IOC. All other delegations or persons attending shall pay the normal commercial rates for that hotel. These delegates may be lodged in other hotels.

A pool of cars (or buses for collective transport) shall be kept available for the transportation of the members and their official company. A car must be available at all times for the President and Director of the IOC.

A pool of hostesses shall be kept available for the members and their official company.

A commemorative photograph of all members shall be taken at the Session at the Organising Committee's expense.

4. Opening of the Session

The NOC of the host country (in Olympic years the OCOG) shall be responsible for arranging the opening ceremony. The ceremony must, except in the case of the year of the Olympic Games, be performed by the Head of State. In the year of the Olympic Games, the Head of State, who will be opening the Olympic Games, may delegate his authority.

Besides the President of the host NOC, the President of the IOC and the Head of State may make a speech. No other persons are permitted to make a speech and the President of the IOC will speak last.

This opening ceremony, which must compulsorily include the Olympic anthem, should also contain a dignified programme which may include music and dancing, but the ceremony shall be strictly limited to one hour.

Seating at the opening ceremony shall be according to IOC protocol as printed below.

In the hall where the official opening of the Session will be held, there should be three groups: the centre being the IOC, on the right the IFs and NOCs and on the left the Organising Committee and special guests. In the first row, the Head of State, the President of the IOC and the President of the host NOC with their wives will be seated.

Members of the IOC, in strict protocol order, will then follow, their wives at their side. Next come the Director of the IOC, the IOC advisors, then the special guests, the Secretariat of the IOC and finally any other guests of the members.

Press representatives will be allowed in the room.

5. Protocol

Rule 68 of the IOC shall be effective at all Sessions and meetings approved by the IOC.

The spirit of the IOC Rules shall prevail in the protocol of all meetings.

The order of precedence at the official opening ceremony shall be :

1. **IOC** *The President*
The Honorary President (if such is the case)
The First Vice-President
The Second Vice-President
The Third Vice-President
The Honorary Vice-President (if such is the case)
The members of the IOC (including honorary members at the Session immediately before the Olympic Games) in order of seniority of original election date. Where more than one member was elected at any

Session, precedence shall be interpreted in alphabetical order of the principal family name.

The Director of the IOC

The IOC advisors, special guests and members of the Secretariat

2. **Organising Committee of the Games of the Olympiad.**

3. **Organising Committee of the Olympic Winter Games.**

4. **International Federations.**

The Presidents (or other representatives) of the IFs recognised by the IOC and whose sport is on the Olympic programme, in alphabetical order as published in French in the “Olympic Directory”.

5. **National Olympic Committees.**

The Presidents (or their representatives) of the NOCs commencing with Greece, then proceeding alphabetically (in French) as published in the “Olympic Directory”, with the host country last.

6. **Organising Committee of the Session or meeting.**

See IOC Rule 68.

7. **Press** by countries alphabetically in French or the language of the host country.

8. **Staff and interpreters.**

Note: The Executive Board and other honorary officers have no precedence, nor is titular precedence recognised within the IOC.

Meetings

At Sessions of the IOC, members shall be seated as follows:

President

On his right, First Vice-President; on his left, Second Vice-President. Third Vice-President to be seated on the right of First Vice-President.

Members of the Executive Board on either side, according to their date of election to the Executive Board.

Members of the IOC in precedence, anti-clockwise in a semi-circle from the President, alternating, facing each other, the senior to the right of the Executive table, the next to the left and so on.

Where there is more than one member in each country, the second member may be seated with the senior member to facilitate the meeting. (*Members must not be placed back to back - i.e. inside a U.*)

If members of the IOC attend meetings as representatives of their IF or NOC, they shall, during that time, be treated as members of the IF or NOC only.

Receptions

At the opening ceremonies and receptions, the above protocol shall be adhered to, but at seated dinners the IFs, NOCs and members of the host country may be interspersed in seating plans.

At formal presentations (e.g. to the Head of State, chief of government) only spouses of the IOC members shall stand beside the member (on the left or right, as applicable) so that the member may introduce his spouse after the President has made formal presentation of the member.

Any special guests of the IOC meetings shall be placed with the members of their country. If no member is present, they shall be placed at the end.

If at any time the above precedence should clash with the official protocol of the country when the IOC is invited by the Head of State or chief of government, the Organising Committee shall refer this to the President of the IOC.

When the Presidents of IFs or NOCs are not present in person, their representatives shall be given the same precedence. Additional delegates at formal presentations, opening ceremonies, meetings, etc. shall be grouped with their President, but for seating at dinners they may be interspersed, after the IOC members have been placed in Olympic protocol.

Agenda

The agenda is prepared by the IOC in conformity with Rule 15. Members of the IOC, NOCs and Boards of IFs administrating sports on the Olympic programme have the right to propose items for the agenda, such proposals to be presented to the President not later than three months before the meeting. The acceptance of such proposals is due to decision by the Executive Board.

Debates at Sessions

1. At the Session, the Chairman of each Commission proposes the ratification of the minutes adopted by his Commission, under the relevant item on the agenda. For that purpose, Commissions must conclude each subject, by simple majority vote, with a firm and clear resolution and with a minimum of preamble (it is within the Commissions that exchanges of ideas or 'discussions' take place).
2. The President subsequently calls out each heading of the Commission minutes, which is then open for debate.
3. *Only one speech per person* is permitted under each heading of the Commission minutes, except for points of order and explanations by the Chairman.
4. Each heading may, by simple majority vote, be:
 - a) referred back to the Commission for further consideration, or
 - b) rejected,otherwise it becomes automatically approved.
5. These rules also apply to the resolutions proposed individually by IOC members.
6. The proposer of a motion has the right to speak last.

6. Programme

In order to avoid any mistake in the publications produced by the Organising Committee, all proofs must be submitted to the IOC Secretariat.

The programme of the Sessions which should *not* include more than *three* receptions must be approved by the Executive Board. A programme for members' families may be arranged by the Organising Committee.

The detailed programme, together with a list of *all* persons attending the Session, with their addresses, must be available to IOC members on their arrival in the host city.

a) Conference hall

A conference hall in the same hotel, or nearby, big enough to accommodate all members, shall be put at the disposal of the IOC in accordance with further instructions of the Director of the IOC.

During the Sessions and the meetings of the Executive Board with the International Federations or with the National Olympic Committees, the table at which the Executive Board shall sit, as well as the President's seat, must be raised.

The Session's emblem must be fixed in front of the tribune where the President sits and the Olympic flag must be placed behind him.

During the meetings of the Executive Board with the IFs or the NOCs, a tribune on the President's right must be reserved for members of the IOC wishing to attend the meeting.

Extra seats must be available in the conference hall for Commissions or delegations which have to report to the IOC.

b) Meeting rooms

Rooms shall be available for meetings of official IOC Commissions or delegations which have to report to the IOC.

There shall be an ante-room where refreshments may be served.

c) Simultaneous translation/Tape-recording facilities

Simultaneous translation equipment (wiring) shall be provided according to the instructions of the Director of the IOC.

Simultaneous translation facilities (English, French, Spanish, Russian and German, plus eventually the host country language) must be available not only for the IOC and the Secretariat, but also for any delegations, representatives of IFs or NOCs, who may be attending a particular meeting.

In order to ensure an appropriate standard of simultaneous translation, the IOC Secretariat may provide the interpreters required for the compulsory languages, at the normally applicable rate of the market. The cost of these interpreters shall be met by the Organising Committee.

Tape-recording equipment for the Session shall be provided according to the instructions of the Director of the IOC.

All recordings of conferences or meetings must be made as follows:

This recording shall be made on a professional magnetic tape: 540 m (1800 ft) to 720 m (2400 ft) standard length tape, mat backing, high fidelity.

The reels carrying this tape shall be 26 cm (10 ins)—or if unobtainable 18 cm (7 ins)—in diameter.

The recording speed shall be 19 cm/s (7½ ins/s) or if not possible 9.5 cm/s (3¼ ins/s).

The recording shall be made on a single track, or eventually on a two-track system.

Complete minutes, comprising the recording counter's numerotation, name of speakers, subject of their statements (and other details generally included in this type of minutes) must accompany each tape recording.

Each reel must bear a label indicating the date and time of the recording it contains.

The tape recorders shall correspond to current European standards.

d) Film and slide projectors

Film and slide projectors as well as a screen must be set up in the conference hall. An operator must also be available.

e) Secretariat

Rooms for the Secretariat must be provided, and furnished and equipped with typewriters, photocopying and duplicating machines, as well as the necessary paper and meeting headed paper, all in sufficient quantities. The official colours for circulars are: white - French; pink - English; blue - language of the country where the meeting is held; green - French and English.

English and French shorthand-typists and a photocopying and duplicating machine operator should be put at the disposal of the Director of the IOC, according to his or her requirements.

Access to the Secretariat must be strictly limited to persons authorised by the Director of the IOC.

7. Technical facilities

During the Sessions of the IOC, *only* the following may enter the conference hall:

1. IOC Secretariat.
2. Accredited shorthand reporters and recorders.
3. Official interpreters.
4. Those summoned by the President.

The Secretariat of the IOC shall always have access to the President of the IOC and the IOC members during the Olympic Games, Sessions or meetings.

Any organisers, hostesses, etc. must *not* be in the room. Communication must be arranged for the President to call messengers, if necessary.

The Organising Committee is responsible that no one enters the conference or ante-room either during or between sessions without permission from the President or the Director of the IOC.

Session-headed paper must be provided in sufficient quantity for the members and the Secretariat of the IOC.

Waste-paper basket facilities, as well as note pads and pencils must be provided in the meeting rooms. All waste paper must be destroyed by a responsible person selected by the IOC.

The Organising Committee is responsible for all security arrangements during meetings.

8. Press and photographers

It is usual for the international press to attend the meetings of the IOC. All newsmen wishing to follow the proceedings of these meetings must obtain an accreditation from the Director of the IOC. The Organising Committee of the Session may nominate a press attaché but he must follow the instructions given by the Director of the IOC.

A room must be provided for the press, as well as a press room with interpreters for any press conference the President or the Director may wish to hold during or after the Session.

Also facilities must be available for the immediate translation into French, English and the language of the host country of any press releases which the President may wish to authorise during or after the Session.

A reception shall be offered by the Organising Committee to press representatives during the press conference given by the President at the end of the Session.

Hotel accommodation should be available for press representatives.

Photographs may be taken during a ten-minute period in the first working session on the first day. All cameras and tripods, etc. must be removed immediately.

9.

Any other matters not considered above shall be decided by the Director, consulting, if necessary, the President and/or the Chief of Protocol.

10. Questionnaire for candidate cities holding IOC Sessions

1. Can the city demonstrate that it has comprehensive international air and rail transportation facilities?
2. Can the city guarantee that the members of the IOC will all be lodged in one hotel of the required standards of comfort and service? Representatives of IFs, NOCs and OCOGs as well as special delegations invited by the IOC shall be accommodated on the same basis as the IOC members.
3. Can the city guarantee that the local transport facilities—the provision of cars and buses—shall be sufficient for IOC Session requirements?
4. Can the city guarantee and demonstrate that the Session working facilities meet all IOC requirements as to:
 - a) access parking, security, washroom facilities;
 - b) adequate Organising Committee personnel to work in co-operation with the IOC Director, and all Secretariat working facilities adjoining the conference rooms as outlined in advance;
 - c) appropriate simultaneous translation services;
 - d) tape-recording, film and slide presentations as may be required;
 - e) separate rooms for IOC Commissions or delegations;
 - f) attachés, interpreters, hostesses, couriers;
 - g) suitable venues and arrangements for the opening ceremony;
 - h) regular and prompt provision of such international newspapers as the President and Secretariat require;
 - i) the comprehensive requirements for a major international press service, with regard to cable and telex, transfer or credit calls, international telephone switchboard, radio and television where applicable, press conference facilities for the twice-daily press conference and the President's closing press conference;
 - j) the adequate availability of hotel accommodation for all media representatives?
5. Are you prepared to set up an Organising Committee whose Secretary General will be in direct and regular liaison with the IOC Director?

Note :

The Organising Committee must not take any steps concerning :

- *IOC general policy ;*
- *divulcation of information ;*
- *decisions regarding accreditations ;*
other than with the agreement of the IOC.

IV. INTERNATIONAL YOUTH CAMP

Youth camps organised pursuant to Rule 71 must comply with the following conditions:

- Only young people who are not less than eighteen nor more than twenty-two years of age, and who have been chosen by their respective National Olympic Committees by reason of their own sports performances or their deep interest in sport and also by reason of their good character, shall be eligible to attend the camps. The entries shall be submitted by each NOC to the OCOG.
- The number of young people to attend the camps shall be limited. The relevant Organising Committee shall be responsible to fix the total number of young people (within a maximum of 1500 and a minimum of 500) who may attend the camp, and also to fix the quotas to be nominated by each National Olympic Committee to attend.
- The costs and expenses of young people attending the camps shall be borne by the interested parties. The Organising Committee concerned shall determine the manner in which those costs and expenses shall be defrayed. It is, however, recommended that each National Olympic Committee shall make a grant to cover the necessary costs and expenses of the young people they nominate to attend.
- The camps must be open for at least the whole of the duration of the Olympic Games, but they shall not be open for more than thirty days in all.
- Separate accommodation for the young men and young women at the camps shall be provided under adequate conditions of comfort and hygiene.
- Demonstrations or exhibitions of any kind by way of propaganda for political, religious, racial or advertising purposes shall be forbidden within the camps which shall be deemed to be Olympic sites.
- The programme of camp activities shall include sporting, cultural and folklore items, and those attending the camps shall also be granted free admission to some of the competitions and events at the Olympic Games and to cultural displays that are organised on the occasion of the Olympic Games at the discretion of the Organising Committee.

**ORGANISATION
OF THE OLYMPIC GAMES**

I. CONDITIONS LAID DOWN FOR CANDIDATE CITIES

1. IOC Rules

The Olympic Games must be conducted according to the Rules of the IOC and their programme must be subject to its approval.

All sports installations must follow the regulations of the IFs.

No legal conditions or regulations may be valid in opposition to these Rules. The candidate city must obtain its government's confirmation of this fact.

2. Organising Committee of the Olympic Games (OCOG)

The OCOG shall be constituted on a basis ensuring it legal status. It may receive the IOC's delegation of authority, but may only use its powers to represent the IOC.

The National Olympic Committee (NOC) shall appoint the OCOG in conjunction with the authorities of the candidate city. The members of the IOC in the country in which the city is candidate, the President and/or the Secretary General of the NOC shall be full members of the OCOG. Representatives of the civil authorities shall be members. Every candidature must be supported by the government of the country in which the city is located in order to achieve total co-operation.

3. Exclusive use of the stadium

No religious, political or commercial meetings or demonstrations shall be held in the stadium or other sports grounds, nor in the Olympic villages, during the Olympic Games, nor in the preceding or the following week. The candidate city shall officially confirm that it is not its intention to use the Olympic Games for any purpose other than the interest of the Olympic movement.

4. Youth festival

The Olympic Games are a great festival of the youth of the world, the social, educational, aesthetic and moral sides of which must be emphasised; the candidate city shall watch over the development of spiritual values as well as athletic merits. The Olympic Games must be staged in a dignified manner as an independent event and not in connection with nor at the same time as any other international or even national enterprise, such as a fair or exhibition.

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

5. Participants

All NOCs recognised by the IOC are entitled to send participants (competitors and officials in accordance with Rule 32 and its bye-law) to the Olympic Games to which they shall be admitted without discrimination on grounds of religion, race or political affiliation.

It is desirable that such persons shall be allowed to enter the host country simply on presentation of the Olympic document referred to in Rule 59.

6. Emblems

The candidate city shall obtain adequate government protection of the Olympic emblem (five rings, flags, terms “Olympics” and “Olympiad”, Olympic motto) and the emblem chosen by the OCOG in accordance with Rule 6 and its bye-law and Rule 53.

7. Broadcasting¹

The candidate city shall obtain its government’s recognition, as well as that of its national television, if any, of the IOC’s exclusive rights for broadcasting of the Olympic Games by television, film and otherwise. It is requested to complete the radio and television questionnaire to the best of its ability.

8. Commercial exploitation

In order to safeguard the dignity of the Olympic Games, any commercial exploitation shall be avoided. No advertising shall be authorised inside the stadia, sports installations and sites, the Olympic villages or their annexes.

9. Sports on the official programme

At least fifteen sports on the following list must be included in the official programme of the Games of the Olympiad:

archery, athletics, basketball, boxing, canoeing, cycling, equestrian sports, fencing, football, gymnastics, handball, hockey, judo, modern pentathlon, rowing, shooting, swimming, volley-ball, weightlifting, wrestling, yachting.

The programme of the Winter Games may include:

biathlon, bobsleigh, ice hockey, luge, skating, skiing.

10. Sports installations

From a technical point of view, highly equipped facilities must be provided for all the sports chosen for the programme to the satisfaction

¹ See Rule 51 and its bye-law.

of the respective IFs and apart from competition venues they must include a sufficient number of practice grounds. An Olympic village for men and one for women, exclusively for competitors and team officials from the different countries, must also be provided. Complete restaurant and all other necessary services including medical service free of charge must be arranged.

The daily charge to be paid by teams for food, lodging and transportation to sites, to be approved by the IOC, shall be kept as low as possible. All these facilities and the villages must be conveniently located, preferably next to each other.

11 . Official report

On the completion of the Olympic Games, a printed report in at least French and English must be prepared for the IOC.

12. Films and photographs

An Olympic film, technical films and photographs of all the events must be taken as stipulated in Rule 51 and its bye-law.

The film must be approved by the IOC before being shown.

13. Expenses

The OCOG must reduce to a basic minimum travelling and accommodation expenses for competitors and officials, and special efforts shall be taken to prevent the overcharging of visitors, participants or tourists. Reasonable tariffs shall be established for hotel rooms, if possible in advance. In order to encourage a large attendance, the price of admission to the stadium and sports grounds shall be kept as low as possible and approved by the IOC.

14. Reserved seats

Seats shall be reserved in the main stadium and adjoining enclosures as stipulated in Rule 60 and its bye-law.

Transport of participants in categories A and B shall be provided free of charge during the Olympic Games and special cars shall be available to IOC members (see chapter “IOC Sessions”).

15. Press and television

Measures shall be taken to allow the written press, radio, television and cinema to give the public the best possible information.

The OCOG shall keep 300 passes into the Olympic villages for the use of journalists or photographers to enter the Olympic villages at any stage of the Olympic Games.

Each of the five international agencies shall be allocated four of these passes on a permanent basis.

To obtain a pass into the villages, each journalist or photographer need only surrender his or her accreditation card. In exchange he or she shall receive a village pass. When leaving, the journalist or photographer must return the village pass in order to recover his card.

It shall not be required to complete administrative formalities to enter the villages.

The results of each event must be communicated daily to the IOC, the press, the radio and television. These results shall be distributed firstly to the radio and television organisations. Announcements must be made on the scoreboard and in the daily programmes that the Olympic Games are events for individuals and that there is no scoring by nations.

16. Meeting rooms and personnel

Suitable meeting rooms must be provided for the IOC and for the IFs before and during the Olympic Games.

During the period of the Olympic Games a fully staffed office must be provided for the IOC.

17. Receptions

Any receptions, dinners or entertainment provided for competitors or officials must be approved by the IOC.

18. Guarantee deposits

1. Each candidate city, after being granted the Olympic Games, must pay a guarantee of SF 500,000 for the Games of the Olympiad and SF 250,000 for the Winter Games.
2. Each city submitting its candidature must deposit SF 100,000. This sum shall be returned immediately if the city is not elected, but shall be retained in the case of election and deducted from the total guarantee it has to pay from the last settlement of television rights.

II. QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CANDIDATE CITIES APPLYING FOR THE OLYMPIC GAMES

I. Respect of the IOC Rules and bye-laws

1. Can you guarantee that your government will agree to abide by, as a priority, the International Olympic Committee (IOC) Rules and bye-laws throughout the duration of the Games? Can you produce evidence to this effect?
2. What legal form will be given to the Organising Committee (OCOG)?
3. Are there any laws, regulations or customs that would limit, restrict or interfere with the Games in any way?
4. Unhindered entry in the country must be accorded to all accredited persons.
5. Can you guarantee that no political meeting or demonstration will take place in the stadium or any other sports ground or in the Olympic villages during the Games?
6. Do you agree with the conditions laid down in Rules 21 and 51 of the IOC? Can you obtain the agreement of your national television, your government or other authorities controlling television, to ensure that the IOC's exclusive rights are respected?
7. Are the Olympic symbols and emblem in your country protected by law? Will you obtain such protection for the IOC of the Olympic emblem, as well as those of the OCOG, before the Games and enforce it through the normal processes of law?
8. Have you noted IOC Rule 36 and do you guarantee you will abide by it?

II. General and cultural information

9. Can the city demonstrate that it has comprehensive air and rail transportation facilities?
10. Can the city guarantee that the local transport facility—the provision of cars and buses—will be sufficient?
11. Can you provide general information about your city, its size, population, climate, altitude and all reasons why it should be considered as an appropriate site for the Games?
12. Have delegates from your city followed the previous Games and studied the official reports?
If your city were elected, do you have an organisation with sufficient experience to stage the Games?
Name any other important international events that have been organised in your city.
13. What cultural programme do you propose?

III. Organisation

14. The Games of the Olympiad are confined to 16 days (12 days for the Winter Games). Which dates do you propose?
15. The Games' sport programme is governed by Rules 28, 46 and 47. Which programme do you envisage?
16. What facilities for the Games (stadia, practice facilities) are there at present in your city?
All facilities should be reasonably close together and convenient to the Olympic villages. Please provide a plan of the sites showing the precise distance between them.
If these facilities are insufficient, will others be provided? Where?
17. Have you contacted the International Federations (IFs) concerned for their views on technical matters?
Please fill in the questionnaire drawn up by each IF.
18. What sort of Olympic villages will be provided and where will they be located?
19. What accommodation is there for visitors?
What accommodation and facilities do you plan for the press?

IV. Finances

20. How will the Games be financed? By the central government, the federal government, the state, the province, the municipality department, local council, private funds?
21. Can you confirm that the full receipts for television, less the share to be attributed to you as the OCOG, will be handed over when received, in conformity with the IOC formula, for division between the IOC, IFs and National Olympic Committees (NOCs)?
22. Are you prepared to deposit an agreed sum each year, which will be forfeited in the event of the cancellation of the Games (either due to the fault of the NOC, the OCOG, the organising city or the country), but which will be credited to you after the Games?
23. What arrangements can you already foresee in order to reduce, as far as possible, the daily cost of food, lodging and local transportation of the delegations, as well as the travel costs for the competitors and officials?

V. Press-Radio-Television

24. Please complete the separate questionnaires for press, radio and television.

III. QUESTIONNAIRE FOR THE WRITTEN, SPOKEN AND FILM PRESS

General

With which public or private organisation(s) have you studied this questionnaire?

- for the international agencies
- for the written press
- for radio
- for television
- for newsreel
- for photographers?

Is there a professional journalists and/or sports journalists organisation in your country? If so, which?

Have you had experience of organising a press service for a large international event? (Specify the length, number of journalists present, means of communication available.)

Accreditations

The maximum figures established by the International Olympic Committee (IOC) for accreditations of various press personnel at the Games are mentioned page 50.

What figures do you propose?

The following five international agencies are recognised by the IOC: AFP, AP, UPI, Reuters and Tass. They deal directly with the Organising Committee (OCOG). Do you undertake to respect this clause? What facilities for working can you offer them?

Do you undertake to accept the accreditation of any journalist whatsoever as long as he is proposed by the National Olympic Committee (NOC) of his country?

Do you undertake to facilitate the work of the news media as far as possible within the limits of the demands of the organisation of the Games, particularly taking into account the working conditions of each category?

Can the journalists' free movement in the Olympic zone(s) and the free transmission of information be guaranteed?

Press centre and accommodation

Do you plan the construction or adaptation of a main press centre? Where? It is highly desirable that it be situated in the immediate vicinity of the main stadium. In what form? Containing what?

What subsidiary press centres do you plan? Containing what?

How do you propose to accommodate the press?

- a) In a specially constructed press village similar to those built in Mexico City and Munich? Where? In what form? What tariffs do you propose? If not, what accommodation is planned?
- b) In hotels or motels? or
- c) In student halls of residence?

What distance will the press accommodation be from the main press centre and main stadium?

Do you agree to keep the prices of the accommodation for the press as reasonable as possible after consultation and with the approval of the IOC Press Commission?

Can you guarantee that the bulk of the press accommodation will comprise one single bed per room? And that there will be facilities for the installation of private telephones, at prices fixed and agreed with the IOC Press Commission?

Note: It is important to realise that journalists are in an Olympic city to do a job of work. Therefore, their living accommodation should include individual washing and bathing facilities, and easy availability of laundry facilities.

Transport

This is always a problem, especially when the venues of the various sports are spread over a large area. How do you propose to organise transport for the press?

- a) by special buses and coaches? or
- b) by special cars and minibuses?

Whichever method is used, can you guarantee the service will be for the use of the press only and not for the general public?

Furthermore, in consultation with the IOC Press Commission, do you guarantee to run a shuttle service from the press centres and sub-centres?

Communications

What are the present technical possibilities that you can offer for the telephone?

Can you provide a plan of the telephone installations planned for each of the sites, the main press centre and the press village?

On what lines will they be put at the journalists' disposal?

What conditions (financial in particular) do you plan for the installation of private lines?

What telex installations do you plan?

What other transmission apparatus are you planning (facsimile, belinós, etc.)?

Can you describe the press information system that will function:

- in the period of preparation
- immediately before the Games
- during the Games
- after the Games?

What information do you plan to issue on:

- the country
- the OCOG
- the installations
- the events
- the athletes?

The results must be given in priority to the radio and television. What do you envisage in this respect?

Is a press agency results system planned and will the system be made compatible with the computers of the agencies where possible?

Athletes' villages

Do you agree—after prior consultations with the IOC Press Commission—to make adequate arrangements inside the athletes' villages for the press to interview athletes, provided the latter agree to be interviewed?

An agreed figure on how many journalists are allowed in the villages at any one time is stipulated in the Rules.

Conclusion

In all matters concerning the comfort and technical efficiency of the facilities offered to the press (e.g. number of telephones and the prices) the final arbiter will be the IOC Press Commission.

THE OCOG'S DUTIES TOWARDS THE PRESS

It is expected that the press officer of the Games will at all times faithfully adhere to the guidelines set out by the IOC Press Commission, and be prepared to consult and liaise at all times with this body on important matters of principle:

1. *For everybody*
 - Accreditations
 - Information
 - Movement
 - Accommodation
 - Transport
 - Communications
 - Reserved stands
 - Installations
 - Interviews
2. *For the five agencies recognised by the IOC*
 - Accreditations
 - Technical facilities
3. *For the written press*
 - Accreditations (national representation)
 - Information
 - Working installations
 - Communications
4. *For television*
 - Provision of the basic signal
 - Televised coverage of the different events
 - Provision of the unilateral facilities
 - Various technical possibilities
 - International sound
 - Commentators' booths
 - Interviews
5. *For radio*
 - Provision of circuits
 - Commentators' booths
 - Interviews
 - Various technical possibilities
6. *For newsreel (radio, television and films)*
 - Formation of a news pool
7. *For photographers*
 - Formation of a pool
 - Technical facilities
 - Access to competition sites (start, finish, critical points, interviews).

LIST OF DEFINITIONS FOR TELEVISION

Host television authority:

The television authority responsible for ensuring the production of the basic coverage of the Games, electronically or on film, and making it available to all television broadcasters of the world and to answer their local needs.

Basic coverage:

Original electronic coverage including the international sound as produced at each competition venue by the host television authority.

Basic television equipment:

Material, technical installations and manpower used by the host television authority to ensure the basic coverage of the Games.

Supplementary television equipment:

Material, installations and manpower needed by a television authority for the production and broadcasting of its programme from the basic coverage.

Basic facilities and services:

Facilities and services owned or controlled directly by the Organising Committee (OCOG), other than the basic and supplementary television equipment, and which have to be made available by the OCOG to the host television authority and to the foreign broadcasters. The basic facilities include:

- Office space
- Camera positions
- Parking spaces
- Commentators' positions
- Studio and production centres for television and radio
- Accreditation cards and other passes
- Air conditioning and heating
- Power supply
- Lighting of stadia according to required technical standards
- Official timing
- Detailed information on the progress of the Games
- Transportation
- Catering services
- Cleaning and security services.

Unilateral programme :

Programme produced locally by a television authority for its own use.

Unilateral equipment :

Technical material from the host television authority or from any source defined beforehand for the production of a unilateral programme.

IV. RADIO AND TELEVISION QUESTIONNAIRE

I. Broadcasting

1. Do you have a public or private broadcasting organisation?
2. What are the measures you envisage to ensure the broadcasting of the Games?
3. With which public or private broadcasting organisations have you studied the following questionnaire:
 - sound broadcasting?
 - television?
4. What sound broadcasting organisation could be in charge of installing and maintaining facilities for world-wide programming?
5. What television organisation could be in charge of installing and maintaining facilities for world-wide programming?
6. Can you guarantee the installation and operation of an autonomous radio/television centre having all the necessary information and communication facilities available in French and English, and having all the additional facilities required for radio and television (i.e. computer centre, start lists, results, timings, official announcements)?
7. Can you guarantee the necessary space for cameras and related equipment, and microphones and commentator positions in appropriate locations at the venues, including ground level cameras and sufficient lighting for colour television?
8. Can you guarantee sound circuits of CCITT quality to broadcast from all the venues via the radio/television centre to the various international destinations?
What is the maximum number of sound circuits you can guarantee from each venue?

9. Can you guarantee the usage of radio frequencies for communication purposes and for video high frequency transmissions?
10. Can you guarantee free access to all future Olympic installations to any accredited representative of a foreign radio/television organisation from the time when your city is granted the responsibility for organising the Games?
11. Can you guarantee the necessary number of passes and credentials for production and engineering personnel of all radio and television organisations involved?
12. Can you guarantee lodging for accredited production and technical personnel near the radio/television centre?
13. Can you guarantee lodging for all accredited people in satisfactory conditions, including first-class hotels?
14. Can you guarantee transportation of radio/television personnel from their hotels to the various venues and to the radio/television centre?
15. Can you guarantee that radio and television transmitters will broadcast at appropriate hours throughout your city—starting the day before the opening ceremony and continuing throughout the closing ceremony—and in addition to the national or local programmes, news bulletins on the progress of the Games in French and English, the official languages of the International Olympic Committee (IOC)?
(Television reports could be video ones with a commentary.)

II. Television

1. Is/are the television organisation(s) assigned capable of covering all competitions
 - electronically filmed and in colour? which system?
 - in an objective and universal manner so as not to concentrate on athletes from one or several countries, but rather to cover the events with the impartiality required by an international audience and without any on-camera shooting and without showing any advertising?
2. Can you guarantee the pick-up and distribution of international sound from all venues?
Can you guarantee audio and video circuits between the radio/television centre and all venues in sufficient number and quality?

3. What are the recording, library and dubbing facilities at the television centre? To what extent will foreign television organisations have individual access to those facilities for their unilateral programmes?
4. What would be the model equipment for television studios for unilateral productions?
5. Can you guarantee that international video distribution will be assured by a sufficient number of land lines of CCITT quality to satellite ground stations—independent of the national internal network—which will permit, from all competition venues, linking the radio/television centre to one or more points from which exclusive international broadcasts are possible?
6. With which satellite systems are you prepared to work for international transmission?
7. Can you provide as many international audio and video lines from the radio/television centre as there are international possibilities from your country or in a neighbouring country which has international links?
8. Are you prepared to consider the world-wide coverage of Olympic events when preparing your time schedule of events?
9. Can you guarantee sufficient space for cameras for unilateral television film coverage at the various venues?
10. Can you guarantee the use of a laboratory to develop colour and black and white films?
What is its capacity?
What is its capacity for printing colour and black and white?
11. Can you guarantee a sufficient number of editing rooms and studios for audio lay-overs in the television centre?

III. Radio

1. Can the sound broadcasting organisation(s) which would be in charge guarantee radio reporting facilities at all venues sufficient for broadcasts throughout the world?
2. Will the radio studios be provided with:
 - multiplex with remote sources?
 - access to international sound?

IV. Propaganda

1. Are the radio and television organisations with which you are dealing prepared to broadcast promotional programmes for the Olympic movement, commencing at least one year prior to the Games?
2. Can you guarantee to give the IOC free of charge a colour film, minimum two hours in length (one hour for the Winter Games), summarising the highlights of all finals, for its archives?

V. STANDARD CONTRACT FOR THE PURCHASE OF TELEVISION RIGHTS OF THE OLYMPIC GAMES

Between

the International Olympic Committee and the Organising Committee (hereinafter called "IOC/OCOG") for the Games of the Olympiad of 19 (or the Winter Games) (hereinafter called "Games"), of the one part, and (hereinafter called "the Organisation") of the other part,

1. Subject to the terms of this contract, the Organisation¹ acquires the exclusive right to transmit the Games on television [or allow to be transmitted by its members situated in the broadcasting area and listed in annex 1 of this contract], by any means including television in monochrome or colour, by cable, by pay-television, by closed circuit, live or recorded, for private or public reception, in whole or in part.

This right expires on 31st December, with the exception of extracts up to five minutes in length, separated by an interval of at least five minutes and inserted in a programme up to a total duration of twenty minutes.

Olympic Rule 51, concerning news reporting and the use on television of the official Olympic film, is not affected by the terms of this contract.

2. The right to transmit the Games in sound broadcasting is free of any payment to the IOC/OCOG and is granted exclusively to the Organisation if the latter guarantees that the Games will thus be transmitted throughout its country [if the latter guarantees that the Games will thus be transmitted throughout the countries where the authorities listed in annex 1 are situated]. In the absence of such a guarantee, the IOC/OCOG reserves the right to allow the Games to be freely transmitted by one or several sound broadcasting authorities in the country of the Organisation [in one or several countries of the authorities of the Organisation, for which country or countries the said guarantee has not been given].
3. The IOC/OCOG undertakes to provide the Organisation, at the radio/television centre, with the basic signal produced by the authority of the host country of the Games (basic signal) and covering all the competitions, including the opening and closing ceremonies, and to supply the Organisation with the facilities and services listed in annex 2 of this contract, in particular a negotiated number of: commentator positions, electronic or film camera positions, accreditation cards and passes to the competition sites and Olympic villages, car parking places, entry permits to the host country and work permits, etc.

¹ The words in square brackets are applicable when the Organisation is a union of broadcasting authorities.

4. No advertising shall appear on the competition sites, except that authorised by the Olympic Rules in force at the time of signing this contract.

The superimposition of any advertising on the picture of the Games is forbidden, except in agreement with the IOC/OCOG.

5. The Organisation is authorised to show the emblem of the Games on the screen. If it has the right to advertise on television [If one of its members listed in annex 1 has the right to advertise on television], such advertising shall be compatible with the Olympic spirit. Companies placing their advertising in the televised broadcasts of the Games may use the emblem of the Games, as well as in their promotional publications, on condition that the Olympic spirit is respected.

6. The IOC/OCOG undertakes to prevent the personnel under its control from interfering with the transmissions. The Organisation undertakes to prevent the personnel under its control from interfering with the course of the Games.

The Organisation shall prove to the IOC/OCOG that it has insured the personnel under its control against accidents of all kinds, as well as third parties against damages caused by the installation and exploitation of its technical equipment.

7. Any shots to be taken in addition to the basic signal shall be approved by the IOC/OCOG in advance and be specified in annex 2.

8. The Organisation undertakes to pay the copyright fees for the use of any musical composition performed during the Games and recorded and/or broadcast by it.

Each party to this contract is responsible for the taxes, duties, etc. levied in its country [in the countries of the authorities listed in annex 1].

9. The broadcasts of the Organisation shall at all times comply with the Olympic spirit, and be of a high technical standard.

10. In consideration of the rights granted, and the facilities and services provided by the IOC/OCOG, the Organisation shall pay the sum of US\$, according to the following schedule:

..... % on signing the contract

..... % by

..... % by

..... the balance not later than 30 days after the closing ceremony.

These payments shall be made in compliance with the instructions given by the IOC.

11. In the event of cancellation of the Games, of a substantial change in their dates or their siting or a substantial change in their structure as known at the time of signing this contract, or in the event of a serious breach of the obligations undertaken by the IOC/OCOG and occur-

ring before the opening ceremony, the Organisation may forego the transmissions and claim reimbursement of the sums already paid in accordance with point 10 above.

In other cases of changes or breaches, the Organisation may request a reduction of the sum fixed in point 10 above, up to the amount of damages it has actually incurred and which it is able to prove.

12. In the event of a serious breach by the Organisation of the obligations undertaken in this contract, an indemnity shall be due to the IOC/OCOG up to the amount of the damages actually incurred by the IOC/OCOG and for which it can produce evidence.
Any extra day of the Games, unscheduled at the time of signing this contract, gives rise to a payment by the Organisation, calculated proportionately on the total payment fixed in point 10 above. Conversely, any day by which the Games are reduced compared to their length scheduled at the time of signing this contract gives the Organisation the right to reduce proportionately the total payment to the IOC/OCOG.
13. The IOC/OCOG shall supply the Organisation by
..... with the detailed plan of the Games, including their timetable and the site of each competition.
14. This contract is firstly governed by the Olympic Rules in force at the time of its signing, and secondly by Swiss law. Any litigation arising from this contract which is not settled amicably shall be referred to the Courts of the Canton of Geneva (Switzerland).
15. The Organisation may not assign, in whole or in part, the rights arising from this contract to a third party without the prior approval of the IOC/OCOG.
16. The Organisation agrees not to show or allow to be shown on the television screen the identification of any manufacturer or dealer in measuring equipment without the prior approval of the IOC.
17. The Organisation undertakes not to show or allow to be shown on the television screen the "IOC's official pictograms" unless these form an integral part of the shots taken during the Games at the competition sites.
18. The Organisation undertakes not to supply its Olympic pictures to a film news agency.
19. The Organisation undertakes to hand over to the IOC/OCOG free of charge one copy of any recording of the Games it shall have made. It authorises the IOC/OCOG to use these recordings to produce the official Olympic film.
It may not make any video cassettes or video discs without a special contract.
20. The two annexes to this contract form an integral part thereof.
Any change to this contract shall be made in writing and signed by the two parties.

21. Notices between the two parties, arising from this contract, shall be sent by registered letter in the following manner:
- from the Organisation:
 - a) to the Organising Committee for the Games, at
 - b) to the International Olympic Committee in Lausanne (Switzerland), Château de Vidy;
 - from the IOC/OCOG:
 - a) to
22. This contract has been drawn up in (languages), with three copies per language. In the event of differences between these texts, the text shall prevail.
23. This contract constitutes the whole of the mutual undertakings between the parties, to the exclusion of all prior correspondence.

Signed at, on

For the Organisation: For the IOC/OCOG:

**VI. UNDERTAKING TO BE MADE BETWEEN
THE INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEE AND
THE CANDIDATE CITY**

Undertaking

1. The National Olympic Committee of where the city of is situated, recognises and declares that it is aware of the agreement which shall be concluded with the IOC if this city is elected for the organisation of the Games.
2. In consequence thereof, the aforesaid National Olympic Committee declares that during the period between the application of the candidature of the said city and the time of its possible election, the National Olympic Committee will refrain from any legal act, contract, commitment or any other action contrary to the obligations stipulated in the agreement mentioned under 1 above.
3. Should the National Olympic Committee have already entered into a commitment related to the Olympic Games which could jeopardise, prevent or make inapplicable vis-à-vis the IOC the fulfilment of any stipulation of the aforementioned contract under 1 above, the National Olympic Committee declares that such a commitment shall be neither enforced nor enforceable vis-à-vis the IOC and that this commitment shall be deemed, as regards the IOC, to be null and void.
4. This undertaking cannot, at any time or for any reason, be terminated, revoked, declared to be null and void or made otherwise inapplicable by the National Olympic Committee as regards the IOC.

IOC COMMISSIONS

The President of the IOC decides upon the establishment of a commission whenever necessary. It is the prerogative of the President to nominate the Presidents of the commissions as well as the IOC members and advisers or specialists. The President also decides upon the dissolution of these commissions when they have completed their assignments.

A commission will normally meet at the time of Sessions, but under no circumstances may meetings be held without the prior approval of the President of the IOC.

The President and Vice-Presidents are members *de jure* of all commissions. The Director attends all meetings.

Terms of reference

Commission for the International Olympic Academy: Joint and standing commission.

To assist the Ephoria set up by the Hellenic Olympic Committee in the choice of its programme and speakers, and to propose to the IOC all actions in order to promote the Olympic Ideal. It also ensures that reports from the Academy, which receives the patronage of the IOC, are presented to the IOC.

Culture Commission: Joint and standing commission.

Deals with the cultural aspects of the Games, the Olympic movement and museums.

Eligibility Commission: Ad hoc commission responsible for implementation of Rule 26 and its bye-law.

Finance Commission: Standing commission.

Its main tasks are:

- a) *Budgeting* — approving and submitting budgets prepared by each commission to the Executive Board for ratification one year in advance and to the IOC on a four-yearly basis;
- b) *Expenses* — controlling and approving expenses of members, commissions, IOC headquarters, etc;
- c) *Income and financing* — being responsible for fund raising of the IOC, advising the Organising Committees for the Games;
- d) *Accounts* — approving the monthly statements of the IOC and Solidarity income and expenses and making a three-monthly report to the Executive Board, which submits a six-monthly and annual statement of audited accounts to the Session. The financial year is the calendar year;

- e) *Television* — co-ordinating and controlling television negotiations and contracts and recommending allocation of television money to the IOC, IFs, NOCs and the Organising Committee.

Juridical Commission: Joint and standing commission.

To study the juridical status of the IOC and to recommend all steps to achieve this goal.

To study all matters of copyright affecting the IOC.

This commission may be consulted on all legal matters, especially the legal wording of the Rules.

Medical Commission: Joint and standing commission.

To study all medical questions.

Press Commission: Joint, standing and tripartite commission.

This commission is responsible for the written, spoken and television press, public relations, as well as films.

It works with an inner committee when necessary.

Programme Commission: Joint and standing commission.

This commission will work with an inner committee for all routine work, and will advise the Executive Board and the IOC on:

- a) Criteria for Olympic sports and events for sports which might be considered for inclusion in the programme and for federations which might be considered for official recognition.
- b) Olympic programme.
- c) Allocation of medals.
- d) Number of competitors and technical officials taking part in sports and events.

Commission for Olympic Solidarity: Standing and bipartite commission.

Advises and co-ordinates the development of the Olympic movement through the NOCs, in close cooperation with the IFs, and recommends to the IOC a programme to be financed from the NOCs share on the television rights.

Television Commission: Joint and standing commission.

Its tasks are:

- a) to examine the problems posed by the broadcasting of the Olympic Games by radio, television and all the audio-visual media;
- b) to study the questionnaires and the replies from the candidates cities;
- c) to study any technical problems subsequently raised by the OCOGs.

Tripartite Commission: Standing commission.

- a) The Tripartite Commission consists of three members each of the IOC, IFs and NOCs under the chairmanship of the President of the IOC (i. e. ten members). It may work with an inner committee under the chairmanship of the President of the IOC with one representative of each group, and meets at the time of the Sessions and at other times when considered necessary.
- b) Each group keeps its own identity and selects its members.
- c) Its duties are:
 - 1. to prepare the XIth Olympic Congress;
 - 2. to discuss all matters of mutual interest affecting the organisation of the Olympic Games.

OLYMPIC AWARDS

The prizes given to winners in the Games of the Olympiad and the Winter Games are described in Rule 64.

Other awards made by the International Olympic Committee are:

The Olympic Cup.

The Olympic Order.

The Olympic Cup

Instituted by the Baron de Coubertin in 1906, the Olympic Cup is awarded to an *institution* or *association* with a general reputation for merit and integrity which has been active and efficient in the service of sport and has contributed substantially to the development of the Olympic movement. The Cup remains at the Château de Vidy, the recipient being given a reproduction.

HOLDERS OF THE OLYMPIC CUP

- 1906 Touring Club de France
- 1907 Henley Royal Regatta
- 1908 Sveriges Centralförening för Idrottens Främjande
- 1909 Deutsche Turnerschaft
- 1910 Ceska obec Sokolska
- 1911 Touring Club Italiano
- 1912 Union des Sociétés de Gymnastique de France
- 1913 Magyar Athletikai Club
- 1914 Amateur Athletic Union of America
- 1915 Rugby School, England
- 1916 Confrérie Saint-Michel de Gand
- 1917 Nederlandsche Voetbal Bond
- 1918 Equipes Sportives du Front Interallié
- 1919 Institut Olympique de Lausanne
- 1920 Y.M.C.A. International College, Springfield
- 1921 Dansk Idræts Forbund
- 1922 Amateur Athletic Union of Canada
- 1923 Asociación Sportiva de Cataluña
- 1924 Finnish Gymnastic and Athletic Federation
- 1925 National Physical Education Committee of Uruguay
- 1926 Norges Skiforbund
- 1927 Colonel Robert M. Thomson
- 1928 Junta Nacional Mexicana
- 1929 Y.M.C.A. World's Committee
- 1930 Association Suisse de Football et d'Athlétisme
- 1931 National Playing Fields Association, Great Britain
- 1932 Deutsche Hochschule für Leibesübungen
- 1933 Société Fédérale Suisse de Gymnastique
- 1934 Opera Dopolavoro Roma
- 1935 National Recreation Association of the U.S.A.

- 1936 S.E.G.A.S. : Union of Hellenic Gymnastics and Athletics Associations, Athens
- 1937 Österreichischer Eislauf Verband
- 1938 Königl. Akademie für Körpererziehung in Ungarn
- 1939 «Kraft durch Freude»
- 1940 Svenska Gymnastik - och Idrottsföreningarnas Riksförbund
- 1941 Finnish Olympic Committee
- 1942 William May Garland, Los Angeles
- 1943 Comité Olimpico Argentino
- 1944 City of Lausanne
- 1945 Norges Fri Idrettsforbund, Oslo
- 1946 Comité Olimpico Colombiano
- 1947 J. Sigfrid Edström, Stockholm (President of the IOC)
- 1948 The Central Council of Physical Recreation, Great Britain
- 1949 Fluminense Football Club, Rio de Janeiro
- 1950 Comité Olympique Belge
- 1950 New Zealand Olympic and British Empire Games Association
- 1951 Académie des Sports, Paris
- 1952 City of Oslo
- 1953 City of Helsinki
- 1954 Ecole Fédérale de Gymnastique et de Sports, Macolin (Switzerland)
- 1955 Organising Committee of the Central American and Caribbean Games, Mexico
- 1955 Organising Committee of the Pan-American Games, Mexico
- 1956 Not attributed
- 1957 Federazione Sport Silenziosi d'Italia, Milano
- 1958 Not attributed
- 1959 Panathlon Italiano, Genova
- 1960 Centro Universitario Sportivo Italiano
- 1961 Helms Hall Foundation, Los Angeles
- 1962 IV Juegos Deportivos Bolivarianos, Barranquilla
- 1963 Australian British Empire and Commonwealth Games Association
- 1964 City of Tokyo
- 1965 Southern California Committee for the Olympic Games, U.S.A.
- 1966 Comité International des Sports Silencieux, Liège (Belgium)
- 1967 Juegos Deportivos Bolivarianos
- 1968 City of Mexico
- 1969 Polish Olympic Committee
- 1970 Organising Committee of the Asian Games in Bangkok (Thailand)
- 1971 Organising Committee of the Pan-American Games in Cali (Colombia)
- 1972 Turkish Olympic Committee
- 1972 City of Sapporo
- 1973 Population of Munich
- 1974 Bulgarian Olympic Committee

- 1975 Comitato Olimpico Nazionale Italiano
- 1976 Czechoslovak Physical Culture and Sports Association
- 1977 Comité Olympique Ivoirien
- 1978 Comité Olympique Hellénique
- 1979 Organising Committee of the 1978 World Rowing Championships in New Zealand

Olympic Order (created in 1974)

Regulations

Article 1

An Olympic Order is created, involving the award of a gold, silver or bronze medal, and the personal wearing of a decoration. In addition each recipient receives a diploma.

Article 2

Only living persons may be beneficiaries.

Article 3

Any person who has illustrated the Olympic ideal through his action, has achieved remarkable merit in the sporting world, or has rendered outstanding services to the Olympic cause, either through his own personal achievement or his contribution to the development of sport, may be admitted to the Order.

Article 4

A Council of the Olympic Order is created within the IOC. The President of the IOC in office shall preside over it. The three Vice-Presidents of the IOC must be members of it.

Article 5

The lists of nominations for each grade form annual quotas proposed by the Order's Council and decided upon by the Executive Board.

Article 6

Active members of the IOC may not be admitted as such into the Olympic Order.

Article 7

Members of the Olympic Order may be expelled if they commit a crime against honour or publicly deny the Olympic ideal. Only the IOC, at its plenary meeting, on the proposal of the Order's Council and upon the Executive Board's agreement, is empowered to take this decision.

Article 8

The recipient is considered by the Order's Council as having satisfied his country's regulations. It is his duty to take in advance any steps as may be necessary with the authorities of his country.

Article 9

The candidate must sign a declaration accepting entry into the Olympic Order notwithstanding the conditions of article 8.

Article 10

The insignia of the Olympic Order and the diploma are conferred upon the recipient by the President or a member of the IOC nominated by him; or failing that, someone approved by the President.

Article 11

The official and obligatory protocol stipulates that the insignia of the Olympic Order must be conferred after the following speech:

“Mr. ... (surname, given name, and, where applicable, his Olympic titles only), in recognition of your outstanding merit in the cause of amateur sport and your faithfulness to the Olympic ideal as illustrated by Pierre de Coubertin, renovator of the Olympic Games, I award you (in the name of the President of the IOC), the gold (silver or bronze) medal of the Olympic Order.”

List of recipients

<i>Gold</i>	1975	Mr. Avery Brundage (United States)
<i>Silver</i>	1975	Mr. Ryotaro Azuma (Japan) Mr. Miguel de Capriles (United States) Lieutenant-Colonel Rudyard Russell (Great Britain)
	1976	Mr. Paul Anspach (Belgium) Mr. Harold Austad (New Zealand) Mr. Albert Demaurex (Switzerland) Mr. Dan Ferris (United States) Mr. Jesse Owens (United States) Mr. Hector Paysse Reyes (Uruguay) Mr. Walter Wulfing (Germany)
	1977	Sir Michael Ansell (Great Britain) Mrs. Inger K. Frith (Great Britain) Mr. Sven Laftman (Sweden) Mr. Anselmo Lopez (Spain) Dr. Rudolf Nemetschke (Austria) Mr. Masaji Tabata (Japan)
	1978	HRH Prince Bertil of Sweden (Sweden) Bâtonnier René Bondoux (France) Colonel Don Domingos De Sousa Coutinho, Marquess of Funchal (Portugal) Mr. Akram A. Fahmi (Iraq) Mr. Emris Lloyd (Great Britain) Mr. Adriano Rodoni (Italy) Mr. Mario Vazquez Raña (Mexico)

- 1979 Dr. H. Omar Boucetta (Morocco)
General Gustaf Dyrssen (Sweden)
Mr. Mikio Oda (Japan)
Mr. Harold M. Wright (Canada)
- Bronze*
- 1975 Mr. Charles Debeur (Belgium)
Mr. Gyula Hegyi (Hungary)
Mr. John Kasyoka (Kenya)
Mrs. Lia Manoliu (Romania)
Mrs. Ellen Muller-Preis (Austria)
Dr. Jacques Thiébault (France)
- 1976 Mr. Helmut Behrendt (German Democratic Republic)
Mr. Antonio dos Reis Carneiro (Brazil)
Mr. Walter Jhung (Korea)
Mr. Abderrahman Khatib (Morocco)
Mrs. Zofia Mironova (U.S.S.R.)
Mr. Cleanthis Paleologos (Greece)
Mr. Haim Wein (Israel)
- 1977 Mr. Gunnar Hansen (Denmark)
Mrs. Nadia Lekarska (Bulgaria)
Mr. Edoardo Mangiarotti (Italy)
Mr. Alberto Narino Cheyne (Colombia)
Mr. Christian d'Oriola (France)
Mr. Dutta Ray (India)
Mr. Roberto Richards Aguiar (Cuba)
Mr. René de Raeve (Belgium)
- 1978 Mr. Zafar Ali (Pakistan)
Prof. Mihailo Andrejevic (Yugoslavia)
Mrs. Ludmila Touricheva-Borzova (U.S.S.R.)
Colonel Hassine Hamouda (Tunisia)
Mr. Harald Jespersen (Denmark)
Mrs. Ingrid Keller de Schiavoni (Guatemala)
Mr. Surjit Singh Majithia (India)
Mr. Paulo Martins Meira (Brazil)
Mr. Al Oerter (U.S.A.)
Mr. Michel Ravarino (Monaco)
Mr. Charles Riolo (Switzerland)
Mr. Yoshinori Suzuki (Japan)
Mr. Hugo Virgilio Tedin (Argentina)
Mr. José Gamarra Zorrilla (Bolivia)
- 1979 Mr. Jeronymo Baptista Bastos (Brazil)
Mr. Alfredo Hohagen Diez Canseco (Peru)
Mrs. Maria Kwasniewska-Maleszewska (Poland)
Colonel Marcel Leclef (Belgium)
Mr. Imre Nemeth (Hungary)

Mrs. Emmy Schwabe (Austria)
Mr. Otto Szymiczek (Greece)
Mrs. Lydia Zanchi (Switzerland)

Discontinued awards

The following awards were suspended by decision of the 75th IOC Session in Vienna in 1974. Here is a list with their recipients.

Olympic Diploma of Merit

The **Olympic Diploma of Merit**, created at the Brussels Congress in 1905, was awarded to an *individual* who had been active and efficient in the service of sport and had contributed substantially to the development of the Olympic movement.

List of recipients

1. President Theodore Roosevelt (U.S.A.)
2. Mr. Fridjhof Nansen (Norway)
3. Mr. Santos Dumont (Brazil)
4. Lord Desborough (Great Britain)
5. The Duke of the Abruzzis (Italy)
6. Commandant Lancrenon (France)
7. Count Zeppelin (Germany)
8. Colonel Balck (Sweden)
9. Dr. Jean Charcot (France)
10. Mr. Geo Chavez (Peru)
11. H. M. King Alphonso XIII (Spain)
12. H. H. the Crown Prince of Germany
13. Mr. Alain Gerbault (France)
14. Colonel Lindbergh (U.S.A.)
15. Captain Harry Pidgeon (U.S.A.)
16. Mr. Hostin (France)
17. Mrs. Leni Riefenstahl (Germany)
18. Mr. Angelo C. Bolanaki (Greece)
19. Dr. Paul Martin (Switzerland)
20. Mr. Jack Beresford (Great Britain)
21. Dr. Ivan Ossier (Denmark)
22. Guatemalan Olympic Committee
23. "Les Enfants de Neptune", Tourcoing (France)
24. Dr. Fr. M. Messerli (Switzerland)
25. Mr. Bill Henry (U.S.A.)
26. Mr. Harry Neville Amos (New Zealand)
27. Mr. Alfred Hajos (Hungary)
28. Miss Jeanette Altwegg (Great Britain)
29. Mr. Charles Denis (France)

30. Colonel Marco Perez Jimenez (Venezuela)
31. Professor Dr. Carl Diem (Germany)
32. Mr. Antoine Hafner (Switzerland)
33. The Rt. Hon. R. G. Menzies (Australia)
34. Mr. Otto Mayer, Chancellor of the IOC (Switzerland)
35. Mr. Maurice Genevoix (France)
36. Mr. Nikolai Romanov (U.S.S.R.)
37. H. R. H. Prince Axel of Denmark
38. Mr. Victor Boin (Belgium)
39. Mr. Rudolf Hagestange (Germany)
40. Mr. Kenzo Tange (Japan)
41. Mr. Burhan Felek (Turkey)
42. Mr. Joseph Barthel (Luxembourg)
43. Dr. Joseph A. Gruss (Czechoslovakia)
44. Mr. Antonio Elola Olaso (Spain)
45. Mr. Kon Ichikawa (Japan)
46. Sir Herbert McDonald (Jamaica)
47. Mr. Vernon Morgan (Great Britain)
48. Mr. Francisco Nobre Guedes (Portugal)
49. Mr. Jean-François Brisson (France)
50. Mr. Gaston Meyer (France)
51. Mr. Andrés Mercé Varela (Spain)
52. Mr. Frederick Ruegsegger (U.S.A.)
53. Mr. Epaminondas Petralias (Greece)
54. Mr. Otl Aicher (Germany)
55. Sir Stanley Rous (Great Britain)
56. Mr. Philip Noel-Baker (Great Britain)
57. Mr. Jean Borotra (France)

Sir Thomas Fearnley Cup

The **Fearnley Cup**, donated in 1950 by Sir Thomas Fearnley, former member of the International Olympic Committee, was awarded to a *sports club* or a local sports association because of meritorious achievement in the service of the Olympic movement.

List of recipients

- 1951 Ginasio Clube Portugês, Lisbon (Portugal)
- 1952 Ipprotasamband Islands, Reykjavik (Iceland)
- 1953 Centre Deportivo Chapultepec, Mexico (Mexico)
- 1954 Paris Université Club (France)
- 1955 Junta Departamental de Deportes, Cali (Colombia)
- 1956 The Stoke Mandeville Games (Great Britain)
- 1957 Not attributed

- 1958 Istanbul Swimming Club (Turquia)
- 1959 Cercle des Armes, Lausanne (Switzerland)
- 1960 Tennis Club of Athens (Greece)
- 1961 Nyländska Yacht Club (Finland)
- 1962 Foreningen for Skidlopnings och Friluftslivets Framsande
(Sweden)
- 1963 Le Nautic, Paris (France)
- 1964 Not attributed
- 1965 Not attributed
- 1966 Not attributed
- 1967 Club Atletico Sudamérica, Buenos Aires (Argentina)
- 1968 Not attributed
- 1969 Not attributed
- 1970 Not attributed
- 1971 Not attributed
- 1972 Federación Deportiva del Guayas (Ecuador)
- 1973 Not attributed

Mohammed Taher Trophy

The **Mohammed Taher Trophy**, donated in 1950 by H. E. Mohammed Taher, member of the International Olympic Committee, was awarded to an *amateur athlete*, who might or might not have competed in the Olympic Games but whose general merit or career justified the award of a special distinction.

List of recipients

- 1951 Mr. Paul Anspach (fencer), Belgium
- 1952 Mrs. F. E. Blankers-Koen (athlete), Holland
- 1953 Mr. A. Ferreira da Silva (athlete), Brazil
- 1954 Mr. Adolphe Jaureguy (ex-rugby player), France
- 1955 Mr. Roger Bannister (athlete), Great Britain
- 1956 Mr. Gert Fredriksson (canoeist), Sweden
- 1957 Mr. J. Landy (athlete), Australia
- 1958 Not attributed
- 1959 Not attributed
- 1960 Mr. Joaquim Blume (gymnast), Spain (posthumously)
- 1961 Mr. van de Wattyne (athlete), Belgium
- 1962 Mr. Philip Y. Coleman (athlete), U.S.A.
- 1963 Miss Yolanda Balas (athlete), Romania
- 1963 Miss Sjoukje Dijkstra (skater), Holland
- 1964 Not attributed
- 1965 Mr. Sixten Jernberg (skier), Sweden
- 1966 Mr. Rodrigo de Castro Pereira (Portugal)
- 1967 Mr. Eugenio Monti (Italy)

- 1968 Not attributed
- 1969 Not attributed
- 1970 Not attributed
- 1971 Rowing team of New Zealand
- 1972 Not attributed
- 1973 Not attributed

Count Alberto Bonacossa Trophy

The **Bonacossa Trophy**, presented in 1954 by the Italian National Olympic Committee in honour of Count Alberto Bonacossa, member of the International Olympic Committee for many years, was awarded to the National Olympic Committee which during the preceding year had done outstanding work in furthering the Olympic movement.

List of recipients

- 1955 U.S.S.R. Olympic Committee
- 1956 Iranian Olympic Committee
- 1957 Australian Olympic Federation
- 1958 National Olympic Committee of Germany
- 1958 National Olympic Committee of the German Democratic Republic
- 1959 Venezuelan Olympic Committee
- 1960 Lebanese Olympic Committee
- 1961 Greek Olympic Committee
- 1962 Mexican Olympic Committee
- 1963 Not attributed
- 1964 Japanese Olympic Committee
- 1965 Spanish Olympic Committee
- 1966 Kenya Olympic and Commonwealth Games Association
- 1967 Ecuadorian Olympic Committee
- 1968 Not attributed
- 1969 Not attributed
- 1970 Not attributed
- 1971 Hellenic Olympic Committee
- 1972 Not attributed
- 1973 Not attributed

Tokyo Trophy

The **Tokyo Trophy**, presented in 1964 by the city of Tokyo, was awarded to an athlete (or a group of athletes) whose conduct displayed during the Olympic Games should be recognised as an example of outstanding sportsmanship, irrespective of the result of competitive achievement.

List of recipients

- XVIIIth Olympiad: Messrs. Lars Gunnar Käll and Stig Lennart Käll
(1967)
Xth Olympic Winter Games: Mr. David Bodington (Great Britain,
1968)

Prix de la Reconnaissance Olympique

The **Prix de la Reconnaissance Olympique** was attributed in 1972, at the request of Mr. Avery Brundage, for meritorious services rendered during a number of years to a National Olympic Committee.

List of recipients

- 1972 Dr. Edgar Fried (Austria)
Mr. Gudmund Schack (Denmark)
Mr. Jean Weymann (Switzerland)
- 1973 Mr. W.F. Hayward (Bermuda)
Dr. Pieter van Dijk (Netherlands)
Mr. Torsten Tegner (Sweden)

**MODEL CONSTITUTION FOR
A NATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEE**

MODEL CONSTITUTION FOR A NATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEE

Article 1

Under the terms of the “Olympic Charter” (and in accordance with the provisions of law No. . . . of . . . governing associations), a non-profit association called the . . . (adjective formed from the name of the country) Olympic Committee shall hereby be set up by those individuals or legal entities abiding by this constitution. The duration of the association shall be unlimited. Its headquarters shall be situated at . . . but may be transferred to any other location by decision of the Executive Committee. The association shall have (shall not have) legal personality.

Article 2

The . . . Olympic Committee shall have, among others, the following aims:

- a) to ensure the development and protection of the Olympic movement and sport in general;
- b) to observe and enforce the Rules as laid down in the “Olympic Charter”;
- c) to disseminate among young people an interest in sport and a sporting spirit;
- d) to organise, together with the respective national federations, the preparation and selection of athletes, thereby ensuring that its country is represented at the Olympic Games, as well as at regional, continental and intercontinental games having the patronage of the IOC;
- e) to undertake the organisation of these Games when they are held in its country;
- f) to submit proposals to the IOC with regard to the “Olympic Charter”, the Olympic movement in general as well as the organisation and conduct of the Olympic Games;
- g) to work in concert with private or governmental bodies concerning the promotion of a sound sports policy;
- h) to safeguard its absolute autonomy and to resist all pressures whether of a political, religious or economic nature.

Article 3

The . . . Olympic Committee shall be composed of:

- a) representatives of the national federations, at least five of which shall be affiliated to International Federations recognised by the IOC as governing a given sport (at least three of these federations must govern a sport featuring on the Olympic programme);
- b) the member(s) of the IOC in the country, if any;
- c) distinguished persons, citizens of the country, who may enable the . . . Olympic Committee to perform its tasks more effectively, or who have rendered eminent services to the cause of amateur sport and Olympism;
- d) honorary members (not entitled to vote);
- e) patrons (not entitled to vote).

The members of the . . . Olympic Committee must be nationals, of age, and in full possession of their civil and political rights. Unless they are at fault, they shall not be personally responsible for the debts of the Committee.

The members of the . . . Olympic Committee shall perform their duties on a voluntary basis with the exception of those concerned with the administration of sport. They may, however, be reimbursed for travelling, subsistence and any other justified expenses incurred by them in connection with their duties.

Article 4

Membership of the . . . Olympic Committee shall cease:

- a) upon disbandment of the federation to which the member belongs;
- b) upon resignation or death;
- c) upon expulsion by the Executive Committee following a hearing given *to the member concerned, for the following reasons*:
 - non-payment of annual subscription, should such exist;
 - infringement of this constitution or of the “Olympic Charter”;
 - loss of the country’s nationality or of civil and political rights.

Article 5

The bodies of the . . . Olympic Committee shall be:

- a) the General Assembly;
- b) the Executive Committee.

Article 6

The General Assembly shall be the highest body within the ... Olympic Committee.

It shall be composed of all members referred to in article 3 above and shall meet in ordinary session at least once a year in order to:

- hear the President's report;
- examine the report on the activities of the Executive Committee, presented by the Secretary General, and discharge it from responsibility;
- examine the accounts of the previous financial year, as presented by the Treasurer;
- approve a budget for the following year;
- in general, decide on all items on its agenda.

Article 7

The General Assembly shall meet in extraordinary session at the request of at least two thirds of its members.

It shall also hold a special meeting every four years to elect the members of the Executive Committee and to name a President from among them.

Article 8

The General Assembly can validly act only on those items appearing on its agenda. Proposals concerning the agenda must reach the Secretary General no later than ... days prior to the session. Members shall be notified of the date set for the session at least ... days in advance.

The General Assembly can validly act only if at least one half of its members are present. Decisions shall be made by a simple majority of members present.

Article 9

Each member referred to in article 3a), b) and c) above shall be entitled to vote. For items of an Olympic nature, the national federations affiliated to International Federations recognised by the IOC as governing a given sport must constitute the voting majority.

Article 10

Between sessions of the General Assembly, the ... Olympic Committee shall be administered by an Executive Committee composed as follows:

- a) the President;
- b) ... representatives of the national federations referred to in article 3 above;
- c) the member(s) of the IOC in the country, if any;
- d) ... persons from among those mentioned in article 3 c) above;
- e) the Secretary General;
- f) the Treasurer.

The Executive Committee shall hold meetings at least once a month. It can validly act only if at least one half of its members are present. Decisions shall be made by a simple majority of members present. For items of an Olympic nature, the national federations must constitute the voting majority. The Executive Committee may deal with all questions of interest to the ... Olympic Committee. In case of equal votes, the President shall have the casting vote.

Article 11

The meetings of the Executive Committee shall be convened by the President, at least ... days prior to the meeting, and the convening notice shall include the agenda of the meeting.

The President of the Executive Committee shall also be President of the ... Olympic Committee and act on behalf of this Committee in all respects vis-à-vis third parties.

Article 12

The finances of the ... Olympic Committee shall be derived from, among others:

- a) membership subscriptions if these are introduced by the General Assembly;
- b) subsidies from the State, public entities and other bodies;
- c) gifts and bequests that the General Assembly may accept;
- d) proceeds from events like Olympic day, from stamp issues, the sale of emblems, the publication and sale of printed material, the granting of licences to third parties for the use of the ... Olympic Committee's official emblem;
- e) fees for services rendered.

Article 13

The ... Olympic Committee may have its own emblem which must be approved by the IOC.

Article 14

This constitution may be amended, or the ... Olympic Committee disbanded, by a General Assembly convened especially for that purpose with the proviso that at least two thirds of the members shall attend and that the decision shall be made by at least two thirds of the members present. Should this quorum not be reached, the General Assembly shall be convened a second time, at least ... days following the previous session, and the amendments to this constitution or the disbandment may then be carried by a vote of two thirds of the members present, irrespective of their number.

Article 15

The working of the bodies of the ... Olympic Committee may be detailed in regulations approved by the General Assembly.

Article 16

Should there be any doubt concerning the interpretation of this constitution, or omissions or discrepancies between it and the provisions of the "Olympic Charter", the latter shall prevail.

Article 17

This constitution was approved by the IOC on ... upon completion of the formalities laid down in the "Olympic Charter".

**LIST OF PAST AND PRESENT MEMBERS
OF THE IOC SINCE ITS FOUNDATION**

	<i>Election</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Cessation of functions</i>
1	1894	<i>Baron Pierre de Coubertin</i>	France	1925
2	1894	<i>Ernest Callot</i>	France	1913
3	1894	<i>Dimetrius Vikélas</i>	Greece	1897
4	1894	<i>Général de Boutowski</i>	Russia	1900
5	1894	<i>Général Victor Balck</i>	Sweden	1921
6	1894	<i>Professeur William M. Sloane</i>	United States	1925
7	1894	<i>Conseiller Jiri Guth-Jarkovsky</i>	Bohemia	1943
8	1894	<i>Fr. Franz Kemény</i>	Hungary	1907
9	1894	<i>Lord Amphthill</i>	Great Britain	1898
10	1894	<i>Charles Herbert</i>	Great Britain	1906
11	1894	<i>Dr José Benjamin Zubiaur</i>	Argentina	1907
12	1894	<i>Leonard A. Cuff</i>	New Zealand	1905
13	1894	<i>Comte Lucchesi Palli</i>	Italy	1895
14	1894	<i>Comte Maxime de Bousies</i>	Belgium	1901
15	1894	<i>Duc d'Andria Carafa</i>	Italy	1898
16	1895	<i>Dr Wilhelm Gebhardt</i>	Germany	1909
17	1897	<i>Rév. R.S. de Courcy Laffan</i>	Great Britain	1927
18	1897	<i>Comte Alexandre Mercati</i>	Greece	1925
19	1897	<i>Comte Brunetta d'Usseaux</i>	Italy	1919
20	1898	<i>Baron F.W. de Tuyll de Serooskerken</i>	Netherlands	1924
21	1899	<i>Comte de Talleyrand Périgord</i>	Germany	1903
22	1899	<i>Colonel Holbeck</i>	Denmark	1906
23	1899	<i>Prince Georges Bibesco</i>	Rumania	1901
24	1899	<i>Baron Godefroy de Blonay</i>	Switzerland	1937
25	1900	<i>Théodore Stanton</i>	United States	1904
26	1900	<i>Gaspar Whitney</i>	United States	1905
27	1900	<i>H. Hébrard de Villeneuve</i>	France	1911
28	1900	<i>Prince Serge Beliosselsky de Beliozersk</i>	Russia	1908
29	1900	<i>Comte de Ribeaupierre</i>	Russia	1910
30	1900	<i>Comte Clarence de Rosen</i>	Sweden	1948
31	1901	<i>Prince Edouard de Salm Horstmar</i>	Germany	1905
32	1901	<i>Commandant Reyntiens</i>	Belgium	1903
33	1901	<i>Colonel Sir Howard Vincent</i>	Great Britain	1907
34	1901	<i>Miguel de Beistegui</i>	Mexico	1931
35	1902	<i>Comte de Mejorada del Campo, Marquis de Villamejor</i>	Spain	1921
36	1903	<i>Comte César de Wartenleben</i>	Germany	1913
37	1903	<i>Comte Henri de Baillet-Latour</i>	Belgium	1942
38	1903	<i>James Hyde</i>	United States	1908
39	1903	<i>Carlos F. de Candamo</i>	Peru	1922
40	1904	<i>Comte Albert Bertier de Sauvigny</i>	France	1920
41	1905	<i>Général comte von der Assebourg</i>	Germany	1909
42	1905	<i>R. Coombes</i>	Australia	1932
43	1905	<i>Prince Alexandre de Solms Braunfels</i>	Austria	1909
44	1905	<i>Capitaine Heinrik Angell</i>	Norway	1907

* *In italics, deceased members.*

<i>Election</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Cessation of functions</i>	
45	1906	<i>E.N. Tzokow</i>	Bulgaria	1912
46	1906	<i>Capitaine Grut</i>	Denmark	1912
47	1906	<i>Lord Desborough of Taplow</i>	Great Britain	1909
48	1906	<i>Duc de Lancaster</i>	Portugal	1912
49	1907	<i>Manuel Quintana</i>	Argentina	1910
50	1907	<i>Comte Geza Andrassy</i>	Hungary	1938
51	1907	<i>Thomas Hefstye</i>	Norway	1908
52	1908	<i>Allison Armour</i>	United States	1919
53	1908	<i>Baron R. de Willebrand</i>	Finlande	1920
54	1908	<i>Prince Scipion Borghese</i>	Italy	1909
55	1908	<i>Comte Albert Gautier Vignal</i>	Monaco	1940
56	1908	<i>Colonel Johan T. Sverre</i>	Norway	1927
57	1908	<i>Georges A. Plagino</i>	Rumania	1949
58	1908	<i>Prince Simon Troubetzkoi</i>	Russia	1910
59	1908	<i>Selim Sirry Bey</i>	Turkey	1930
60	1909	<i>Baron de Wenningen</i>	Germany	1914
61	1909	<i>Sir Theodore Cook</i>	Great Britain	1915
62	1909	<i>Sénateur Jules de Muzsa</i>	Hungary	1946
63	1909	<i>Conseiller Attilio Brunialti</i>	Italy	1913
64	1909	<i>Professeur Jigoro Kano</i>	Japan	1938
65	1910	<i>Comte A.F. Sierstorpft</i>	Germany	1919
66	1910	<i>Angelo C. Bolanaki</i>	Egypt (Greece dès 1933)	1963
67	1910	<i>Maurice Pescatore</i>	Luxemburg	1929
68	1910	<i>Prince Léon Ouroussoff</i>	Russia	1933
69	1911	<i>Prince Othon de Windischgraetz</i>	Austria	1919
70	1911	<i>Sir John Hanbury Williams</i>	Canada	1921
71	1911	<i>Evert Jansen Wendell</i>	United States	1921
72	1911	<i>Abel Ballif</i>	France	1913
73	1912	<i>Comte Rodolphe de Colloredo Mansfeld</i>	Austria	1919
74	1912	<i>Professeur O.N. Garcia</i>	Chili	1919
75	1912	<i>Comte de Penha Gardia</i>	Portugal	1940
76	1912	<i>Général S.W. Djoukitch</i>	Serbia	1949
77	1913	<i>Comte Armin Muskau</i>	Germany	1919
78	1913	<i>Raul de Rio Branco</i>	Brasil	1938
79	1913	<i>Dimitrius Stancioff</i>	Bulgaria	1929
80	1913	<i>Sydney Farrar</i>	South Africa	1919
81	1913	<i>Colonel Hansen</i>	Denmark	1922
82	1913	<i>Albert Glandaz</i>	France	1944
83	1913	<i>Duc de Somerset</i>	Great Britain	1920
84	1913	<i>Général Carlo Montu</i>	Italy	1939
85	1913	<i>Georges Duperron</i>	Russia	1915
86	1914	<i>Marquis Melchior de Polignac</i>	France	1950
87	1918	<i>P.J. de Matheu</i>	Central America	1941
88	1919	<i>Baron de Laveleye</i>	Belgium	1939
89	1920	<i>Carlos-Silva Vildosola</i>	Chili	1922

	<i>Election</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Cessation of functions</i>
90	1920	<i>Dorn y de Alsua</i>	Ecuador	1929
91	1920	<i>Judge Bartow Weeks</i>	United States	1921
92	1920	<i>Ernst Krogius</i>	Finland	1948
93	1920	<i>Comte Clary</i>	France	1933
94	1920	<i>Brigadier gén. R. J. Kentish</i>	Great Britain	1933
95	1920	<i>Sir Dorabji J. Tata</i>	India	1930
96	1920	<i>Marquis Guglielmi</i>	Italy	1930
97	1920	<i>Arthur Marryatt</i>	New Zealand	1925
98	1920	<i>Henry Nourse</i>	South Africa	1943
99	1920	<i>Professeur Dr Franjo Bucar</i>	Yugoslavia	1947
100	1920	<i>J. Sigfrid Edström</i>	Sweden	1952
101	1921	<i>J.G. Merrick</i>	Canada	1946
102	1921	<i>H. Echevarrieta</i>	Spain	1923
103	1921	<i>Nizzam Eddin Khoï</i>	Persia	1923
104	1921	<i>Dr F. Ghigliani</i>	Uruguay	1937
105	1922	<i>T. de Alvear</i>	Argentina	1932
106	1922	<i>Dr C. T. Wang</i>	China	1957
107	1922	<i>Ivar Nyholm</i>	Denmark	1931
108	1922	<i>Baron de Güell</i>	Spain	1954
109	1922	<i>William May Garland</i>	United States	1948
110	1922	<i>Général Ch. H. Sherrill</i>	United States	1936
111	1922	<i>The Earl Cadogan</i>	Great Britain	1929
112	1922	<i>J. J. Keane</i>	Ireland	1951
113	1922	<i>Prince Casimir Lubomirski</i>	Poland	1930
114	1923	<i>Ricardo C. Aldao</i>	Argentina	1949
115	1923	<i>Arnaldo Guinle</i>	Brasil	1961
116	1923	<i>Dr Ferreira Santos</i>	Brasil	1962
117	1923	<i>J. Matte Gormaz</i>	Chili	1928
118	1923	<i>Porfirio Franca</i>	Cuba	1938
119	1923	<i>Marquis de Guadelupe</i>	Mexico	1924
120	1923	<i>Alfredo Benavides</i>	Peru	1957
121	1924	<i>Secrét. d'Etat Theodore Lewald</i>	Germany	1938
122	1924	<i>Dr Oskar Ruperti</i>	Germany	1929
123	1924	<i>James Taylor</i>	Australia	1944
124	1924	<i>Dr Martin Haudek</i>	Austria	1928
125	1924	<i>Duc d'Albe</i>	Spain	1927
126	1924	<i>Colonel P. W. Scharroo</i>	Netherlands	1957
127	1924	<i>Dr S. Kishi</i>	Japan	1933
128	1924	<i>Jorge Gomez de Parada</i>	Mexico	1927
129	1924	<i>Prince Samad Khan</i>	Persia	1927
130	1925	<i>David Kinley</i>	United States	1927
131	1925	<i>Baron A. Schimmelpenninck van der Oye</i>	Netherlands	1943
132	1925	<i>Comte Alberto Bonacossa</i>	Italy	1953
133	1925	<i>J. P. Firth</i>	New Zealand	1927
134	1926	<i>Duc Adolphe-Frédéric de Mecklenburg-Schwerin</i>	Germany	1956

<i>Election</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Cessation of functions</i>
135	1926	<i>Georges Averoff</i>	Greece 1930
136	1926	<i>J. Dikmanis</i>	Latvia 1947
137	1927	<i>Marquis de Pons</i>	Spain 1930
138	1927	<i>Hon. Ernest Lee Jahnecke</i>	United States 1936
139	1927	<i>Lord Rochdale</i>	Great Britain 1933
140	1927	<i>Dr M. Saenz</i>	Mexico 1932
141	1927	<i>Sir Thomas Fearnley</i>	Norway 1950
142	1928	<i>Dr Theodore Schmidt</i>	Austria 1939
143	1928	<i>Sir George McLaren Brown</i>	Canada 1940
144	1928	<i>Dr F. Akel</i>	Estonia 1932
145	1928	<i>Lord Freyberg</i>	New Zealand 1930
146	1928	<i>Ignace Matuszewski</i>	Poland 1939
147	1929	<i>Dr Karl Ritter von Halt</i>	Germany 1964
148	1929	<i>Stephan G. Tchaprachikov</i>	Bulgaria 1944
149	1929	<i>Don Alfredo Ewing</i>	Chili 1933
150	1929	<i>Lord Aberdare</i>	Great Britain 1957
151	1930	<i>M. Politis</i>	Greece 1933
152	1930	<i>Augusto Turati</i>	Italy 1931
153	1930	<i>Kremalettin Sami Pacha</i>	Turkey 1933
154	1931	<i>Comte de Valllelano</i>	Spain 1952
155	1931	<i>C. J. Wray</i>	New Zealand 1934
156	1931	<i>Général Dr Rouppert</i>	Poland 1946
157	1932	<i>Horacio Bustos Moron, Jr.</i>	Argentina 1952
158	1932	<i>Prince Axel de Danemark</i>	Denmark 1958
159	1932	<i>G.D. Sondhi</i>	India 1966
160	1932	<i>Comte Paolo Thaon di Revel</i>	Italy 1964
161	1933	<i>Sir Harold Luxton</i>	Australia 1951
162	1933	<i>The Marquess of Exeter</i>	Great Britain
163	1933	<i>Sir Noël Curtis Bennett</i>	Great Britain 1950
164	1933	<i>Dr Jotaro Sugimoua</i>	Japan 1936
165	1933	<i>Rechid Saffet Atabinen</i>	Turkey 1952
166	1934	<i>François Piétri</i>	France 1966
167	1934	<i>The Lord Porritt, G.C.M.G.</i>	New Zealand 1967
168	1934	<i>S.E. Mohammed Taher</i>	Egypt 1968
169	1934	<i>Comte Michimasa Soyeshima</i>	Japan 1948
170	1934	<i>Ing. Segura Marte R. Gomez</i>	Mexico 1973
171	1936	<i>Avery Brundage</i>	United States 1972
172	1936	<i>Prince régnant François-Joseph</i>	Liechtenstein
173	1936	<i>Joakim Puhk</i>	Estonia 1942
174	1936	<i>Prince Iesato Tokugawa</i>	Japan 1939
175	1936	<i>Hon. Jorge B. Vargas</i>	Philippines 1980
176	1937	<i>Frederic-René Coudert</i>	United States 1948
177	1937	<i>Général Henri Guisan</i>	Switzerland 1939
178	1937	<i>Joaquin Serratoso Cibils</i>	Uruguay 1958
179	1938	<i>Général Walther von Reichenau</i>	Germany 1942
180	1938	<i>Dr Miguel A. Moenck</i>	Cuba 1969

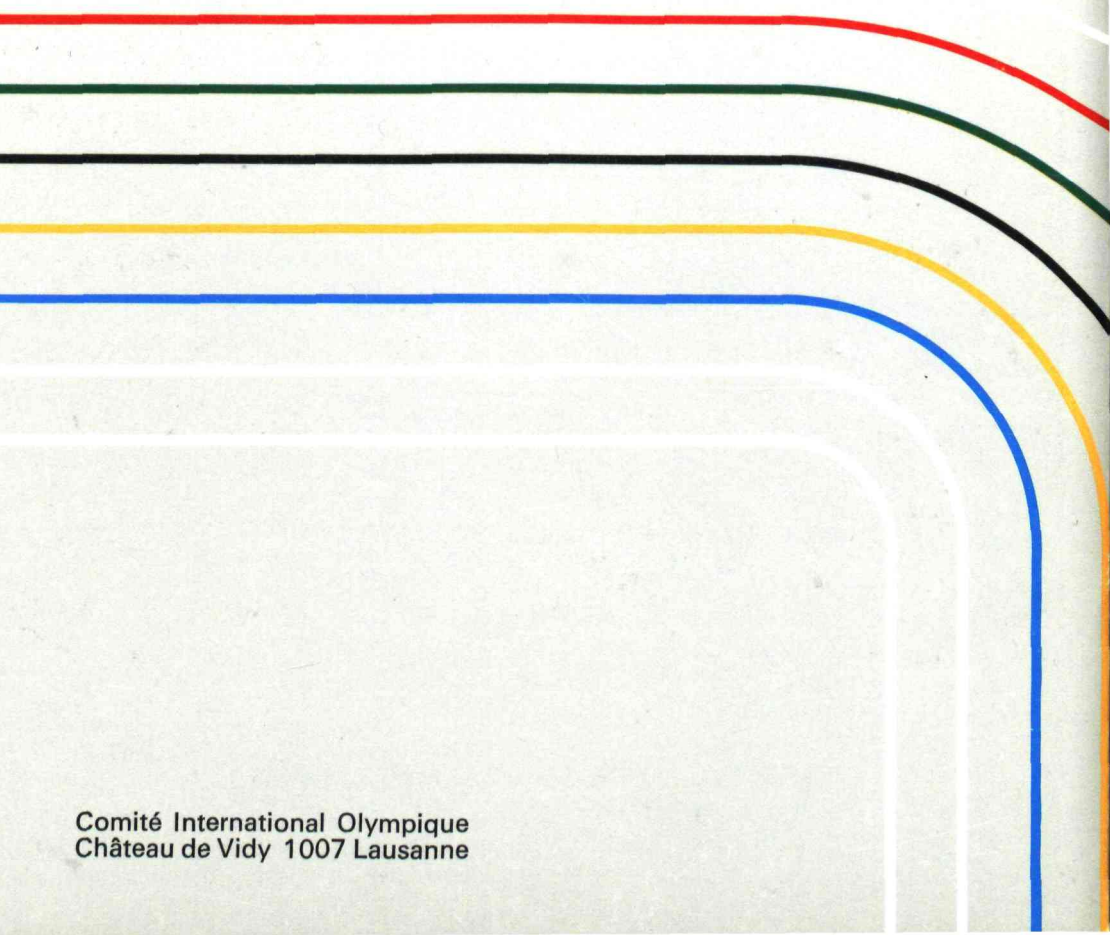
	<i>Election</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Cessation of Functions</i>
181	1938	<i>Antonio Prado, Jr.</i>	Brasil	1955
182	1938	Johan Wilhelm Rangell	Finland	1967
183	1939	Baron de Trannoy	Belgium	1957
184	1939	Dr H.H. Kung	China	1955
185	1939	Général Giorgio Vaccaro	Italy	1949
186	1939	<i>Dr M. Nagai</i>	Japan	1950
187	1939	<i>Dr Sh. Takaishi</i>	Japan	1967
188	1939	<i>A.V. Lindbergh</i>	South Africa	1939
189	1939	Nicolas de Horthy, Jr.	Hungary	1948
190	1946	<i>Hugh Richard Weir</i>	Australia	1975
191	1946	<i>R.W. Seeldrayers</i>	Belgium	1955
192	1946	Jean-Claude Patterson	Canada	1954
193	1946	<i>Dr Joseph Gruss</i>	Czechoslovakia	1965
194	1946	<i>Armand Massard</i>	France	1970
195	1946	<i>Major-général C.F. Pahud de Mortanges</i>	Netherlands	1964
196	1946	<i>Benedikt G. Waage</i>	Iceland	1966
197	1946	S.A.R. le grand duc Jean de Luxembourg	Luxemburg	
198	1946	Dr José Pontes	Portugal	1956
199	1946	J. Dowsett	South Africa	1951
200	1946	Reginald Honey	South Africa	
201	1946	<i>Albert Mayer</i>	Switzerland	1969
202	1946	<i>Jean Ketséas</i>	Greece	1965
203	1947	Dr Manfred M. Ritter von Markhof	Austria	1969
204	1947	<i>Sidney Dawes</i>	Canada	1967
205	1947	Shou-Yi-Tung	China	1958
206	1947	Raja Bhalindra Singh	India	
207	1948	Bo Ekelund	Sweden	1965
208	1948	<i>Dr Georges Loth</i>	Poland	1961
209	1948	<i>Stanko Bloudek</i>	Yugoslavia	1959
210	1948	<i>Dr Ferenc Mezö</i>	Hungary	1961
211	1948	Enrique O. Barbosa Baeza	Chili	1952
212	1948	<i>John Jewett Garland</i>	United States	1969
213	1948	<i>Erik von Frenckell</i>	Finland	1976
214	1948	Général Miguel Ydigoras Fuentes	Guatemala	1952
215	1948	<i>Olaf Christian Ditlev-Simonsen, Jr.</i>	Norway	1967
216	1949	Prince Rainier III	Monaco	1950
217	1949	Ahmed E.H. Jaffer	Pakistan	1956
218	1950	Ryotaro Azuma	Japan	1969
219	1950	<i>James Brooks B. Parker</i>	United States	1951
220	1950	<i>Prince Pierre de Monaco</i>	Monaco	1964
221	1951	Lord Luke of Pavenham	Great Britain	
221	1951	Comte Jean de Beaumont	France	
223	1951	Dr Giorgio de Stefani	Italy	
224	1951	Constantin Andrianov	U.S.S.R.	
225	1951	Lewis Luxton	Australia	1974

<i>Election</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Cessation of functions</i>	
226	1952	Général Vladimir Stoytchev	Bulgaria	
227	1952	Lord Killanin	Ireland	
228	1952	Cheik Gabriel Gemayel	Lebanon	
229	1952	<i>Général José de J. Clark</i>	Mexico	1971
230	1952	<i>Aleksei Romanov</i>	U.S.S.R.	1979
231	1952	<i>Enrique Alberdi</i>	Argentina	1959
232	1952	Julio Gerlein Comelin	Colombia	
233	1952	Pedro Ibarra Mac-Mahon, baron de Güell	Spain	
234	1952	Douglas F. Roby	United States	
235	1952	Dr Augustin Sosa	Panama	1967
236	1952	Général Gustaf Dyrssen	Sweden	1970
237	1952	<i>Dr Julio Bustamante B.</i>	Venezuela	1968
238	1955	Dr Alejandro Rivera Bascur	Chili	
239	1955	Suat Erler	Turkey	
240	1955	<i>Ki Poong Lee</i>	Korea	1960
241	1955	Prince Gholam Reza Pahlavi	Iran	1980
242	1955	Alexandru Siperco	Rumania	
243	1956	Willi Daume	Germany	
244	1957	Saul Christovão Ferreira Pires	Portugal	1962
245	1958	S.A.R. le prince Albert de Liège	Belgium	1964
246	1958	Eduardo Dibos	Peru	
247	1959	Syed Wajid Ali	Pakistan	
248	1959	<i>Ivar Emil Vind</i>	Denmark	1977
249	1960	Reginald Stanley Alexander	Kenya	
250	1960	Boris Bakrac	Yugoslavia	
251	1960	<i>Mario L. Negri</i>	Argentina	1977
252	1960	Ahmed Eldemerdash Touny	Egypt Arab Rep.	
253	1961	Wlodzimierz Reczek	Poland	
254	1961	Hadj Mohammed Benjelloun	Morocco	
255	1963	Sir Adetokunbo Ademola	Nigeria	
256	1963	Général Raul Pereira de Castro	Portugal	
257	1963	João Havelange	Brasil	
258	1963	Marc Hodler	Switzerland	
259	1963	<i>Alfredo Inciarte</i>	Uruguay	1975
260	1963	S.M. le roi des Hellènes	Greece	1974
261	1964	Arpad Csanadi	Hungary	
262	1964	Prince Alexandre de Mérode	Belgium	
263	1964	Major Sylvio de Magalhães Padilha	Brasil	
264	1964	M ^e Giulio Onesti	Italy	
265	1964	Jonkheer Herman A. van Karnebeek	Netherlands	1977
266	1964	<i>Sang Beck Lee</i>	Korea	1966
267	1965	<i>Amadou Barry</i>	Senegal	1969
268	1965	Gunnar Ericsson	Sweden	
269	1965	Frantisek Kroutil	Czechoslovakia	
270	1965	Vice-amiral Pyrros Lappas	Greece	

	<i>Election</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Cessation of functions</i>
271	1965	Mohamed Mzali	Tunisia	
272	1966	<i>Dr h.c. Georg von Opel</i>	Germany	1971
273	1966	Juan Antonio Samaranch	Spain	
274	1966	<i>Dr h.c. Heinz Schöbel</i>	German Dem. Rep.	1980
275	1966	Jan Staubo	Norway	
276	1966	S.A.R. le prince Georges William de Hanovre (ès qualité)	International Olympic Academy	1971
277	1967	<i>Key Young Chang</i>	Korea	1977
278	1967	Paavo Honkajuuri	Finland	
279	1967	Tsuneyoshi Takeda	Japan	
280	1967	James Worrall	Canada	
281	1968	Agustin Carlos Arroyo Yerovi	Ecuador	
282	1968	José Beracasa A.	Venezuela	
283	1968	Dr Abdel Mohamed Halim	Sudan	
284	1968	H.H. sultan Hamengku Buwono IX	Indonesia	1976
285	1968	<i>René Rakotobe</i>	Madagascar	1971
286	1969	C. Lance S. Cross	New Zealand	
287	1969	Raymond Gafner	Switzerland	
288	1969	Louis Guirandou-N'Diaye	Ivory Coast	
289	1969	Masaji Kiyokawa	Japan	
290	1969	Virgilio de León	Panama	
291	1969	<i>Dr Rudolf Nemetschke</i>	Austria	1976
292	1970	Maurice Herzog	France	
293	1970	Henry Hsu	Taiwan	
294	1970	Général Sven Thofelt	Sweden	1976
295	1971	Général Prabhas Charusathiara	Thailand	1974
296	1971	Vitaly Smirnov	U.S.S.R.	
297	1971	Ydnekatchew Tessema	Ethiopia	
298	1972	Berthold Beitz	Germany	
299	1972	Pedro Ramirez Vazquez	Mexico	
300	1973	Tony Bridge	Jamaïca	
301	1973	Manuel Gonzalez Guerra	Cuba	
302	1973	Ashwini Kumar	India	
303	1973	Kéba M'Baye	Senegal	
304	1974	Air chief marshal Dawee Chullasapya	Thailand	
305	1974	Dr Eduardo Hay	Mexico	
306	1974	David H. McKenzie	Australia	
307	1974	Julian K. Roosevelt	United States	
308	1974	Mohammed Zerguini	Algeria	
309	1975	<i>M^e Epaminondas Petralias</i>	Greece	1977
310	1976	Matts Carlgren	Sweden	
311	1976	Dr. Kevin O'Flanagan	Ireland	
312	1976	Peter Tallberg	Finland	
313	1976	José D. Vallarino Veracierto	Uruguay	
314	1977	Bashir Mohamed Attarabulsi	Libya	
315	1977	Richard Kevan Gosper	Australia	

<i>Election</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Cessation of functions</i>
316	1977	Major Général Niels Holst-Sørensen	Denmark
317	1977	Lamine Keita	Mali
318	1977	Cornelis (Kees) Kerdel	Netherlands
319	1977	Taik Soo Kim	Korea
320	1977	Shagdarjav Magvan	Mongolia
321	1977	Roberto Guillermo Peper	Argentina
322	1977	German Rieckehoff	Puerto Rico
323	1977	Philipp von Schoeller	Austria
324	1977	Lieutenant-Général Dadang Suprayogi	Indonesia
325	1978	René Essomba	Cameroon
326	1978	Hon. Datuk Seri Hamzah Bin Haji Abu Samah	Malaysia
327	1978	Yu Sun Kim	D.P.R. Korea
328	1978	Nikolaos Nissiotis	Greece
329	1978	Richard W. Pound	Canada

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