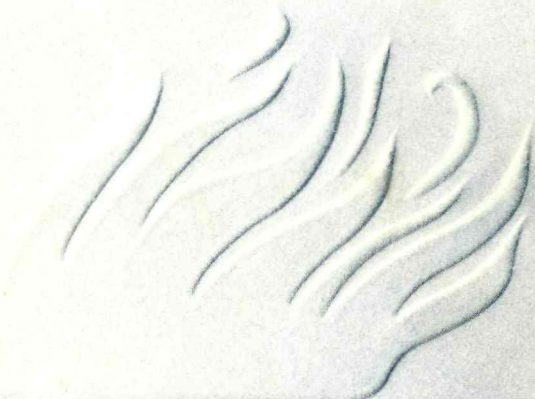
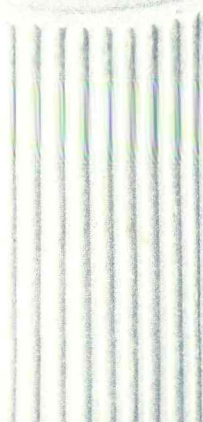


Comité International Olympique

olympic charter 1984



CITIUS ALTIUS FORTIUS



Comité International Olympique

**olympic
charter
1984**



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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 32 for the duration of the Games.

² See Rule 34.

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. Those sports which are practised on snow or ice are considered as 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 bound combination of the Olympic rings with another distinctive sign, it being understood that the rings are at least half the width and the height of the distinctive sign. This ratio of the respective dimensions of the rings and of the distinctive sign is not applicable to emblems which have already been duly approved.

¹ See definition of the Organising Committee of the Olympic Games (OCOG) in Rule 35 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 flame

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.¹ 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 teams 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 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 under 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 there 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 upon the proposal of the Executive Board. 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.

Except for the case defined in the third paragraph, the President is elected by the Session meeting the year following the Olympic Games. He will take up office at the end of the Session which has elected him but will be able to attend 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 held the year following the Olympic Games. He is eligible for re-election as under paragraph 1 of this rule.

C. The Vice-Presidents

The IOC elects three Vice-Presidents, by secret ballot, to hold office for a period of four years. They may be reelected 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-commissions.

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 approves the IOC's organisation plan;
- 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

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.

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

² See page 39.

³ See Rule 18.

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

The President shall ensure the smooth running of the working sessions, *keep the meetings in order, see to it that discussions are fair and equitable* and, when a vote is taken, announce the result as soon as he has been informed of it. He may, if he considers it useful, nominate scrutineers to carry out a breakdown of the votes cast for and against the proposal which has been put to the vote. He shall decide on the method of voting, except in cases where this is already stipulated in this Charter. When he announces the closure of a debate no objections to this decision can be admitted.

At a Session of the IOC, the president or in his absence the senior Vice-President, shall take the chair. In the absence of the President and the Vice-Presidents, the senior member of the Executive Board shall 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.

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.

The ballot paper shall not contain any words other than those required to state the question. 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. The Session can make a decision on an alteration to these Rules only if this modification is submitted in the form of a written document, giving also the Executive Board's opinion on the alteration.

Bye-laws may be altered by simple majority.

¹ See also "Debates at Sessions", page 78.

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

¹ See page 39.

III. THE NATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEES

24¹ National Olympic Committees

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

In the case of an NOC being in an irregular situation beyond its control necessitating its suspension by the IOC, the executive committee of the NOC remains its unofficial representative. The Executive Board of the IOC can, upon advice from the member(s) of the NOC of this country or this region, should the occasion arise, authorise the participation of this executive committee in Olympic meetings, until such time as the situation be settled definitively.

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 other events 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

¹ See page 41.

² See also "Model Constitution for a National Olympic Committee", page 146.

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);

- 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 or their representatives as chosen by them must also constitute the voting majority on this NOC and its Executive Board;
- where it is a question of specifically Olympic matters, only the votes of the NOC's Executive Board and of the national federations affiliated to an IF governing a sport included in the Olympic programme are taken into consideration.

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 Emblem*

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 delegated 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 Rules 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. Age limit established in the competition rules for an International Federation for health reasons shall be applied to the Olympic programme.

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 43.

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 four months 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 46, 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 fifteen 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 breach of the Rules of the IOC and shall be the subject of disciplinary action.

31 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 Olympic Games

32 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.

33 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 86.

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.

34 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 in the programme, 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.

35 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 33, 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 40. 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.

36 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 must be placed at the disposal of the delegations at least two weeks prior to the opening ceremony and three 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.)

37 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 37.

38 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.

In order to facilitate cooperation between the NOCs and the Organising Committee, a Liaison Committee shall be established between the NOCs and the Organising Committee.

For all arrangements of the Olympic Games affecting NOCs, the OCOG shall seek the advice of the said Liaison Committee.

The Liaison Committee shall report to the Executive Board of the IOC.

The final decision on any conflict of views shall be made by the IOC.

39 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.

40 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.

41 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.

3. Sports

42 Technical arrangements¹

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 possible². 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.

43 International Federations³

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 Tennis Federation (ITF)
- International Table Tennis Federation (ITTF)
- International Shooting Union (UIT)
- International Archery Federation (FITA)
- International Volleyball Federation (FIVB)
- International Yacht Racing Union (IYRU)

¹ See bye-laws page 46.

² See Rule 43.

³ See bye-laws "Criteria for Olympic sports, disciplines or events", page 48.

44 Sports Programme

Admission of Sports, Disciplines and Events

Sports

A sport included by decision of the IOC in the Olympic programme is an Olympic sport (see Rule 42). It has to comply with the requirements of the present rule and the IOC criteria for Olympic sports.

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

Only sports widely practised by women in at least thirty-five countries and three continents may be included in the programme of the Games of the Olympiad.

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

Sports are admitted to the Olympic programme six years before the next Olympic Games. No change is thereafter permitted.

Disciplines

A discipline, being a branch of an Olympic sport with one or several events, must have an established international standing to justify its inclusion in the Olympic Games.

The standards for the admission of disciplines should be the same as those for sports.

A discipline is admitted six years before the next Olympic Games. No change is permitted thereafter.

Events

An event is a competition included in a sport or in one of its disciplines, resulting in ranking and medal awards. Olympic events must have an established international standing, numerically and geographically to be included at least twice in world, continental and/or regional games to be admitted to the Olympic programme.

Only events practised in at least twenty-five countries and three continents both by men and/or women may be included in the programme of the Games of the Olympiad and Olympic Winter Games.

Events are adopted four years before the next Olympic Games. No change is permitted thereafter.

¹ Widely practised means:

- a) national championships or cup competitions, regularly organised by the respective national federations;
- b) international participation and organisation of regional and/or world championships in the respective sports.

45 Pre-Olympic Events

The pre-Olympic events, like the Olympic Games, are the exclusive property of the IOC in the sense of Rule 10.

By “pre-Olympic events” is meant all the competitions organised at any time before the Olympic Games, under the control of the OCOG, using the installations intended for use during those Games.

National elimination events and national selections, which do not correspond to the criteria set out in the above paragraph, are not considered as pre-Olympic events and cannot use this title.

However, the qualifying events for the Olympic finals, organised by the IFs whose sports are included on the Olympic programme, whether they take place in the installations intended for the Olympic Games or elsewhere, are considered as pre-Olympic events.

All the rules referring to the Olympic Games, except those listed in the bye-law to this rule, are *mutatis mutandis* applicable to the pre-Olympic events.

46 Olympic Programme

The programme of the Games of the Olympiad shall include at least fifteen of the total number of Olympic sports.

There is no minimum number of sports required for the Olympic Winter Games.

Entries

The number of entries is fixed by the IOC in consultation with the IFs concerned.

The number of entries for individual events is not to exceed three per country. For some winter sports exceptions may be granted.

The number of entries in individual events is not to exceed that of world championships.

The number of teams is not to exceed twenty in those team sports in which women and men participate—not less than eight and not more than twelve for each of the sexes.

The number of teams is not to exceed twelve for team sports in which only men or only women participate, except for football where there may be 16 teams.

Number of Reserves

In order to reach a fair proportion between the number of reserves in some individual and team sports, and taking into account that in other sport only one entry per event and per country, and no reserves, are foreseen, the IOC, in consultation with the respective IFs, may add or reduce reserves wherever necessary.

47 Revision of the Olympic Programme

The IOC reviews the Olympic Programme after each Olympic Games and the review shall cover the two preceding Games.

In each review the IOC reserves the right to update standards for the admission of sports, disciplines and events, to eliminate sports, disciplines and/or events in which there is insufficient international interest, according to the standards for admission or in which there is evidence of inadequate control 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.

48 Demonstration Sports

The OCOG, with the approval of the IOC, may choose not more than two sports from the recognised sports as demonstrations during the period of the Games in accordance with bye-laws.

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, 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 list given in the bye-law to Rule 37.

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: Graphic impression, sound and/or vision recording and electronic Broadcasting

51 Coverage of the Olympic Games

In order to ensure the fullest news coverage and the widest possible audience for the Olympic Games, all necessary steps shall be taken to facilitate the work of the different mass media in covering the Olympic Games.

Each Olympic Games shall be recorded for posterity by the Olympic film and the technical films (biomechanical, etc.) according to the bye-law to this rule.

Accreditation

The accreditation of mass media personnel shall be conducted in accordance with the categories and conditions as stipulated in the bye-law to this rule (for written and photographic press, page 54, for electronic press, filmed, televised and biomechanical shooting, page 59 and the "Organisation of the Olympic Games", specifically the "Conditions laid down for candidate cities").

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.

Under no circumstances may a representative of the mass media who is accredited as such be accredited in another category.

Final authority

The Executive Board of the IOC is the final authority on all questions concerning the Olympic mass media.

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.

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 describe the Olympic Games as completely as possible and especially indicate, for each event the names of the competitors and the results obtained.

This report shall be distributed free of charge to each member and each honorary member of the IOC, 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 for the IOC the protection of the emblem of the Olympic Games according to the law of its country.

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.

With the approval of the IOC and of the NOC concerned, it can nominate for the territory of the latter one commercial agent only who shall carry out his functions in strict collaboration with the said NOC.

If permission to use the emblem of the Olympic Games for publicity and commercial purposes has been granted by the IOC, the OCOG shall give to the NOC concerned the right to protect the emblem according to the law of its country for the benefit of the IOC, in order to avoid any improper use thereof.

During the Olympic 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 Olympic 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

¹ See bye-law to Rule 6, page 36.

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.

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.

However in exceptional cases, the IOC Executive Board, in accordance with Rule 16, will decide whether or not to grant IOC patronage.

57 Olympic recognition

In order to further the development of a sport, the IOC can give recognition to International Federations, provided the sport they govern complies with the criteria valid for Olympic sports¹ and the following standards:

- 25 countries and 3 continents for summer sports;
- 20 countries and 3 continents for winter sports.

These sports can be included in the programme of continental and regional games receiving the patronage of the IOC. For this purpose, easier standards can be applied.

¹ See bye-law to Rule 43 (Criteria for Olympic sports, disciplines or events).

The IOC may also accord its recognition to international organisations, but with the express provision that they conform with the "Olympic Charter", and that their statutes are approved by 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).

59 Identity documents

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 60.

60 Reserved seats

Free seats shall be reserved as stipulated in the bye-law, page 62.

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 ceremony

The opening ceremony is described in the bye-law to this rule¹ 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 rule².

¹ See page 64.

² See page 66.

65 Victory ceremony

The victory ceremony is described in the bye-law to this rule¹ and must be strictly adhered to.

66 Closing ceremony

The closing ceremony is described in the bye-law to this rule² 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.

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 camp³ at the time of the Olympic Games.

¹ See page 68.

² See page 68.

³ See instructions, page 83.

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. The NOCs must do their utmost to take the necessary steps to ensure that their countries become party to the treaty concerning the protection of the Olympic symbol. 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 otherwise 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.¹
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 and publicity purposes of any kind is strictly forbidden except by the IOC. The use of an Olympic emblem for commercial and publicity purposes is only allowed on the undermentioned conditions.

¹ See instructions V.

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 or an OCOG.
11. The emblems of the above-mentioned OCOGs and those of other NOCs may not be used for commercial purposes on the territory of another NOC without its prior approval which cannot be avoided by commercial use of an emblem without the Olympic rings.
12. Notwithstanding part 6 of this bye-law and the Rule 53, the IOC Olympic emblem may be exploited by it, or by a person authorised by it, on the territory of a 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, 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

The ceremony of taking the oath for the new members takes place at the plenary Session of the IOC.

The Head of Protocol leads the new member(s) on to the dias and places them in alphabetical order. The member(s) holding the edge of the Olympic flag in the left hand and raising the right hand, then make the following declaration:

“Accorded the honour of becoming a member of the International Olympic Committee and of representing it in my country... and recognising my duties in this capacity, I pledge myself to serve the Olympic Movement to the best of my ability, to respect and assure the respect of all the principles of the “Olympic Charter”, and the decisions of the IOC which I consider as not subject to appeal on my part, keeping myself free from any political or commercial influence and from any racial or religious consideration.”

Immediately afterwards, they sign the same declaration laid out on a desk.

The President then presents them with their IOC membership card and diploma, and the medal which must be worn at official ceremonies.

At the beginning of the first work session, the Head of Protocol will officially introduce the newly elected member to each of the IOC members present and lead him to 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, a 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 a 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.

Before being accepted as a member, the national federation must obtain the recognition of the NOC.

6. NOCs must include national federations or representatives of federations which govern a sport not on the Olympic programme, multi-sports groups and organisations concerned in sport.

¹ See "Model Constitution for a National Olympic Committee", page 146.

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 sport and Olympism and who possess the nationality of the country.
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 accommodations 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 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. Each IF is responsible for the wording of the eligibility code relating to its sport, which must be approved by the Executive Board in the name of the IOC.
- B. The observation of Rule 26 and of the eligibility codes of IFs are under the responsibility of IFs and NOCs involved. The Eligibility Commission of the IOC will ensure the application of these provisions.
- C. All cases of infringement of Rule 26 of the IOC and of the eligibility codes of IFs shall be communicated by the respective IF or NOC to the IOC to be taken in consideration by its eligibility commission. In accordance with Rule 23 and its bye-law, the accused competitor may request to be heard by the Executive Board whose decision will be final.

Guidelines to eligibility code for the IFs

- A. The following regulations are based on the principle that an athlete’s health must not suffer nor must he or she be placed at a social or material disadvantage as a result of his or her preparation for and participation in the Olympic Games and international sports competitions. In accordance with Rule 26, the IOC, the IFs, the NOCs, and the national federations will assume responsibility for the protection and support of athletes.

- B. All competitors, men or women, who conform to the criteria set out in Rule 26, may participate in the Olympic Games, except those who have:
1. been registered as professional athletes or professional coaches in any sport;
 2. signed a contract as a professional athlete or professional coach in any sport before the official closing of the Olympic Games;
 3. accepted without the knowledge of their IF, national federation or NOC, material advantages for their preparation or participation in sports competition;
 4. allowed their person, name, picture, or sports performances to be used for advertising, except when their IF, NOC or national federation has entered into a contract for sponsorship or equipment. All payment must be made to the IF, NOC or national federation concerned, and not to the athlete;
 5. carried advertising material on their person or clothing in the Olympic Games and Games under the patronage of the IOC, other than trademarks on technical equipment or clothing as agreed by the IOC with the IFs;
 6. in the practise of sport and in the opinion of the IOC, manifestly contravened the spirit of fair play in the exercise of sport, particularly by the use of doping or violence.

TO RULE 37

The quotas shall be:

- a) *Administrative staff*
- i) chef de mission;
 - ii) one assistant chef de mission for a delegation comprising over 50 competitors;
 - iii) for 30 or less competitors: one for every three competitors;
 - iv) for the next 70 competitors (31 to 100): one for every five competitors;
 - v) for every six competitors over 100: one extra.
- b) *Medical personnel* (doctors, nurses, masseurs)
- 5 for 25 competitors;
1 additional for every other 25 competitors to a maximum of 24.
- Veterinary surgeons: not more than one per delegation, plus one extra if the venue of one equestrian event is more than 50 km away from the venue of another equestrian event.

- c) *Technical personnel* (coaches, boatmen, armourers, cooks, etc.)
- i) one team official for each sport in which competitors are duly entered;
 - ii) one additional team official for each sport in which female competitors are duly entered;
 - iii) one groom for each competitor duly entered in an equestrian sport.

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 38

The NOCs through the Liaison Committee shall have the following rights and responsibilities:

1. Subject to Rule 38, to coordinate the work of the NOCs in respect of their participation in the Olympic Games and in particular:
 - a) to ensure that all NOCs are kept fully informed of developments taking place in respect of the Games;
 - b) to ensure that the IOC is kept fully informed of views of NOCs on matters relating to the Games.
2. To coordinate the views of Chefs de Mission.
3. To develop a post-Games analysis by officials and competitors to be submitted to the IOC.
4. To coordinate the work of Attachés and Liaison Officers in the host city.
5. Subject to Rules 47 and 49, to investigate areas of beneficial cooperation between NOCs, e.g. air transport, freight, rental of accommodation for extra officials, to liaise with the OCOG concerning arrangements for accommodation and facilities at the Olympic Village, to discuss the costs of participation, to examine venues, training facilities and other sites, to discuss transport arrangements for participants and officials, to suggest ways and means of allocating tickets to NOCs and appointed tour agencies.
6. To discuss, after the IOC's agreement, any other matters which in their opinion affect the well-being and adequate preparation of the competitors and officials.

TO RULE 42

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 candidate 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 43

Criteria for Olympic sports, disciplines or events

1. Any sport, discipline or event on the Olympic programme or applying for admission must be in conformity with the conditions laid down in Rules 26 and 44.
2. Any sport, discipline or event 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 controlling world, continental or regional championships.
4. Any sport, discipline or event in which the construction and quality of equipment tends to give special advantage to some athletes, not available to others, should not be encouraged.
5. Sports, disciplines or events depending mainly on mechanical propulsion are not acceptable.
6. Those sports, disciplines or events are desirable in which achievements can be assessed with the minimum of human error.
7. Sports, disciplines or events 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, discipline or event should not involve excessive expenses and major organisational difficulties connected with equipment, venues and technical officials.
9. Any sport and/or discipline on the Olympic programme or applying for admission should have a 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, disciplines or events in the Olympic programme may be maintained in exceptional cases on the mere basis of Olympic tradition.
11. Sports or events with artificial team placing are not to be encouraged.
12. Team events in individual sports are not encouraged.

TO RULE 45

1. The pre-Olympic events, an integral part of the Olympic Games, are subject to the same rules as the latter, and hence the "Olympic Charter" applies to them in its entirety except for the following rules:

Rule 51 (Coverage of the Olympic Games) when the events are organised by the IFs,

Rule 63 (Opening ceremony),

Rule 64 (Medals and diplomas),

Rule 65 (Victory ceremony),

Rule 66 (Closing ceremony).

Rule 51, including its television section, is applicable when the pre-Olympic events are organised by the OCOG, but not if their organisation falls upon the IFs. Events organised by the IFs cannot be called "pre-Olympic" except if they are qualifying events for the Olympic finals.

2. The pre-Olympic events may not be included as part of the programme of the Olympic Games until there is a favourable decision by the IOC, taken in consultation with the IFs for each sport involved. For each of the sports, the pre-Olympic events are governed by the technical regulations of the appropriate IFs.
3. The organising committee (OCOG) is obliged to respect the decision taken in accordance with the preceding paragraph.

TO RULE 48

1. Demonstration sports can be organised at national or international level.
2. The demonstration sports programme must be as short as reasonable and must have real demonstration characteristics.
3. The demonstration is not an official part of the Olympic Games and the rules on selection, accreditation, prizes and protocol must be different from those of the Olympic sports.
4. All competitors participating in the demonstration must comply with IOC Rule 26. The entries must be signed by the respective national federation and NOC.
5. The OCOGs must apply in written form to the IOC. In the event of IOC approval, all technical details (selection of athletes or teams, competition system, number of participants, etc.) must be agreed after consultation with the respective IF and must be approved by the IOC.

TO RULE 51

Any case not covered by this bye-law shall be settled by the IOC Executive Board.

A) Written and Photographic Press

Having consulted the IF concerned, the OCOG shall place at the disposal of the written and photographic press the space necessary for the proper coverage of the Olympic Games. The number and position of the places reserved for the representatives of the written and photographic press may be limited only for reasons directly concerning the organisation of the events unless the Executive Board shall otherwise decide.

The OCOG, after the approval of the IOC and the IFs, 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.

Entrance tickets must bear the following mentions: 1) on the front: "See conditions of use on the reverse"; 2) on the reverse:

- "a) The use of movie and still cameras, recording and similar equipment for commercial purposes or other than private purposes is strictly forbidden.
- b) The holder of this ticket consents implicitly to being filmed or photographed within the areas to which this ticket gives access."

Photographic Pools

The IOC and the OCOG, in collaboration with the photographic agencies and the organisations concerned, and at the expense of the latter, shall set up photographer's pools. The material thus obtained shall be made available free of charge to the IOC and the OCOG, and a copy of all originals shall also be given to them free of charge at the end of the Games. The organisation of the photographers' pools shall be the responsibility of the IOC alone. In all cases, the IOC's photographer shall have precedence over all the other members of the pool(s).

All photographers requesting accreditation to the Games shall be required to sign a contract with the IOC setting out their rights and duties. (See also the heading on "Post-Olympic use".) No accreditation shall be granted without such a contract.

The choice of positions for photographers at the competition sites shall be decided in collaboration with the IFs, which nevertheless may not grant any direct accreditation to photographers.

Photographs taken for commercial purposes may only be used with the written agreement of the IOC.

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. The IOC shall be free to reproduce in its own publications, without infringing copyright and without payment, any such photographs as well as isolated images taken from the said films, this being an implicit condition agreed to by each member of the pools.

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.

Upon receipt of the accreditation forms duly completed by the representatives of the official accredited written and photographic press, and in accordance with the under-mentioned categories, the OCOG shall, with the IOC's approval, issue a permit, called an "accreditation card".

Under no circumstances, 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.

A journalist and a photographer for the IOC shall receive automatically an accreditation as well as one journalist and one photographer from the OCOG, and one photographer per IF on its sports venue.

The representatives of the five international agencies shall obtain accreditation directly 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 OCOG is to give the IOC the list of press attachés for approval.

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 following are the categories for the written and photographic press representatives of the mass media:

1. *International agencies*

EI Journalists

EIP Photographers

EIT Members of staff

Persons engaged by one of the 5 recognised international agencies.

2. *Written press (EE)*

Person engaged either by an agency (other than one of those recognised) or by a newspaper (daily or periodical) or else a recognised journalist collaborating freely with publications of his choice, to which he supplies articles.

3. *Photographers (EP)*

Person whose profession is to take photographs intended for use by the press or various publications and who will use his photographs for editorial purposes only. Photographs taken for commercial purposes may only be used with the written agreement of the IOC.

4. *Journalists specialising in certain sports or disciplines (ESP)*

To better cover certain sports or disciplines, 145 journalists may be accredited.

The accreditation, to be entitled ESP, would allow the holder access to the Press Centre, Olympic Village, press transportation and housing, the designated sports venue and the designated press sub-centre.

Applications for such accreditations may be made upon the recommendation of the IFs and through the NOC. The NOC may consult the press national federation and/or the sports writers national association. Since this is intended as a pilot scheme the accreditation list will be approved by the Executive Board after scrutiny by the Press Commission.

The Executive Board reserves the right to reduce the total accreditations, if a reduction becomes necessary due to the limitation of press facilities, accomodation and other reasons.

5. *Writers and academics* (EE)

A person whose career may not be in journalism may request accreditation by directly addressing the IOC.

6. *Technical staff* (ET)

Person attached to a press organisation and whose presence is indispensable to the press bodies: photo-technicians, secretaries, messengers, drivers, interpreters.

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.

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 upon the decision 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 needs 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.

The table on the following page shows the maximum number of accreditations per media category for written and photographic press.

B) Electronic Recording and Broadcasting

Without prejudice to the granting of exclusive rights as defined hereafter, the showing, free of charge, of newsreel covering the Olympic

¹ See also the "Conditions laid down for candidate cities".

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.

However, cinemas, television networks or single stations, strictly in countries the list of which will be published by the IOC three months before the Games, will be authorised to show one daily package of edited material up to 9 minutes in order to promote the Olympic Games and related sports disciplines.

In these rules, the expressions “television network”, “television organisation” and “television station”, mean television networks, organisations and stations using land-based transmitters, television networks, organisations and stations using a direct broadcast satellite, and cable television networks, organisations and stations.

Electronic Broadcasting and distribution

The IOC may, subject to payment, grant the right to broadcast and/or distribute reports on the Olympic Games.¹ 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 sound radio broadcasting organisations have the right to broadcast freely reports on the Olympic Games, excluding any commercial exploitation of these reports.

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. When exclusive rights are granted to one organisation, no other broadcasting and/or distribution organisation, notwithstanding the “Electronic Recording and Broadcasting” paragraph above, may broadcast any Olympic coverage, whatever its duration on that territory, without having first obtained from the organisation owning the exclusive rights for that territory the detailed and formal authorisation for such telecast, which shall still be limited to three times two minutes per day.

This provision shall be applicable during the same period as that covered by the exclusivity granted by the IOC.

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.

¹ See also the “Conditions laid down for candidate cities”.

GAMES OF THE OLYMPIAD (S = SUMMER) – WINTER GAMES (W = WINTER)

| GROUP | CATEGORIES | | | | | | | | Accreditation Process | |
|--|-------------|------|---------------|-------|---------------------------|------|------|------|-----------------------|---|
| | Journalists | | Photographers | | Technical Staff | | | | | |
| | S | W | S | W | S | W | | | | |
| International Agencies | | | | | | | | | | |
| EI | 150 | 100 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Directly by the OCOG |
| EIP | — | — | 50 | 40 | — | — | — | — | — | |
| EIT | — | — | — | — | 150 | 50 | — | — | 50 | |
| Pools | | | | | | | | | | |
| International EP | 6 | None | 24 | None | According to requirements | None | None | None | None | Directly by the OCOG outside of photographers' quota |
| National EP | 6 | None | 24 | None | | None | None | None | None | |
| General Press (National Agencies and Press) | | | | | | | | | | |
| EE | 3000 | 1448 | 350 | 160 | 500 | 220 | 270 | 270 | 270 | Through the NOCs |
| ER | | | | | | | | | | |
| EP | | | | | | | | | | |
| ET | | | | | | | | | | |
| ESP | 145 | — | | | | | | | | |
| EE | 5 | 5 | | | | | | | | |
| IOC - EE/EP | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | Directly by the OCOG (photographers outside of quota) |
| OCOG - EE/EP | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | |
| Categories total | 3314 | 1555 | 450* | 202** | 650 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | |
| Grand total: S: 4414 | | | | | | | | | | |
| W: 2027 | | | | | | | | | | |

* Including 50 accredited outside of quota. In addition, each of the 23 IFs whose sport is included on the programme of the Games of the Olympiad may ask for the accreditation of one photographer on its sports venue.

** Including 2 photographers accredited outside of quota. In addition, each of the 6 IFs whose sport is included on the programme of the Winter Games may ask for the accreditation of one photographer on its sports venue.

The figures for each category are the maximum number for the Games of the Olympiad and the Winter Games. For 1984, if any contractual agreements are entered into subsequent to the 1978 Charter then members of the press in that category are not included in the quota of accreditations.

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

Reserved locations

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

Television and film news reporting

The IOC and the OCOG, in collaboration with the television organisations and the filmed and televised news companies, and at the expense of the latter, shall set up photographic 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, without the specific authorisation of the IOC.

A copy of all original films taken by the pools shall be given free of charge to the IOC for its archives at the end of the Games.

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, which is 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 (video-discs and video-cassettes), 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. After the expiry of this period, all rights of exploitation revert to the IOC which is the sole authority entitled to exercise these rights.

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.

Accreditations

The general principles relating to accreditations for written and photographic press as stipuled in this bye-law are applicable *mutatis mutandis* to personnel attached to recording media, radio and television, it being understood that there is no automatic accreditation and that the radio broadcasting bodies can only make claim to accreditation in so far as they have signed a contract for the transmission of the Olympic Games and/or have reserved technical media at the radio and television broadcasting centre. Their accreditations shall be issued directly by the OCOG.

Categories working in the Radio and Television Broadcasting Centre:

1. *Commentators* (EC)

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.

2. *Crews for film or television news* (EF)

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.

3. *Auxiliary television personnel* (ES)

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, messengers.

4. *Support staff* (ETS)

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.

5. *Spoken press* (ER)

Person engaged by a radio or television organisation whose company has not reserved technical facilities at the radio and television broadcasting centre.

Special arrangements may be made for EE and ER card-holders to use written press, radio and television facilities.

Games of the Olympiad

Of the 7800 accreditations to be allocated there remain available (for international agencies and the general press):

ETS: 1086 support staff members.

(For broadcasting organisations with contractual agreements and for film and TV news agencies which basically are accredited by the OCOG.)

EC: 800 commentators.

ES: 1400 auxiliary personnel for television.

EF: 100 for film and TV news agencies' staff.

Winter Games

Of the 4500 accreditations to be allocated there remain available (for international agencies and the general press):

ETS: 1000 support staff members.

(For broadcasting organisations with contractual agreements and for film and TV news agencies which basically are accredited by the OCOG.)

EC: 295 commentators.

ES: 1130 auxiliary personnel for television.

EF: 50 for film and TV news.

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

EI: International agencies

EIP: International agency photographers

EIT: Personnel of agency photographers

EE: Written press

ER: Spoken press

EP: Photographers

ESP: Specialised journalists

EE: Writers and academics

EF: Film and TV news agencies and the official film

ET: Technical staff

EC: Radio and TV commentators

ES: Television support staff

ETS: Support staff

These cards give their holders the following privileges: EI, EE, ER, ESP, 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.

EIP, EP, EIT, ET, ES, ETS: 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 Press Commission of the IOC and distributed sufficiently in advance through each NOC or its nominee may be required for certain events.

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 needs 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.

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 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.

The following 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;

(*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);

(*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 future 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 member of future 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 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 D, 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, the IFs or the NOCs.

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 semi-circle around the rostrum; an athlete of the country where the Olympic Games are taking place shall then advance to the rostrum; he shall mount the rostrum and, holding a corner of the Olympic 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, sixth, seventh and eighth places, if any. 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 g 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, sixth, seventh and eighth, if any, 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 37 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 name-boards 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

INSTRUCTIONS

I. POLITICAL USE OF SPORT

The IOC 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, 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 IOC, the IFs, the NOCs 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 the Executive Board 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 US dollars 60 per day for a single room with bath and breakfast, and US dollars 90 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 do so. The Head of State will officially open the Session at the request of the President of the IOC.

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.

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.

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

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.

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 administering 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. Proposals forwarded by members of the IOC are submitted to the Session together with the advice of the Executive Board. The acceptance of the other 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 guests 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 possibly 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 (3¾ ins/s).

The recording shall be made on a single track, or possibly 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 and the Director 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 following 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.

V. OLYMPIC FLAG

The Olympic flag can be hoisted by a member of the IOC (if there is a member in the country) during world championships organised by the IFs whose sports are included on the Olympic programme, if the latter submit a written request.

**ORGANISATION
OF THE OLYMPIC GAMES**

**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.

The IOC wishing for all candidate cities to be considered on an equal footing and having decided to send three official commissions of enquiry (one composed of IOC members, another of IFs and the third of NOCs), the IOC requests the candidate committees not to invite any other persons taking a direct part in the election of the host cities for the Olympic Games.

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 37 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. Television and broadcasting¹

The candidate city shall obtain from its government, as well as from its national television, if any, recognition of the IOC’s exclusive rights for broadcasting of the Olympic Games by television, film or otherwise. The candidate cities undertake to place at the disposal of Radio and Television, completely free of charge, the basic requirements as defined in the “Instructions” and “Radio and Television Questionnaire”.

These basic requirements, as indicated to the city when submitting its candidature, constitute the minimum infrastructure necessary.

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,

¹ See Rule 51 and its bye-law.

modern pentathlon, rowing, shooting, swimming, table tennis, tennis, volleyball, 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 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, (Rule 52).

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.

The IOC photographer should take precedence on all positions.

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. The OCOG must cover the board and lodging expenses of all judges and referees needed for the competitions.

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 Meetings").

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. Accreditation to the Olympic Games of all representatives of the information media is the sole prerogative of the IOC.

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 US dollars 500,000 for the Games of the Olympiad and US dollars 250,000 for the Winter Games.
2. This guarantee may be used by the IOC to meet the obligations of the OCOG if the latter is unable to fulfil its financial commitments itself, for example towards the NOCs.

3. Each city submitting its candidature must deposit US dollars 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, without interest.

II. QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CANDIDATE CITIES APPLYING FOR THE OLYMPIC GAMES

1. 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 34 and do you guarantee you will abide by it?

2. 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?

3. 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 Olympic Games' sport programme is governed by Rules 28, 42 and 44. 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? Please indicate the basic cost per day in dollars.
19. What accommodation is there for visitors?
What accommodation and facilities do you plan for the press?

4. 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 will be handed over when received, in conformity with the IOC formula, for division between the IOC, IFs and National Olympic Committees (NOCs) and your organising committee?
22. 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?

5. Press-Radio-Television

23. 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 51.

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?

All accreditation of representatives of the press (with the exclusion of the five agencies mentioned above) may only be carried out of the NOC, to the exclusion of any other organisation. Do you accept to conform with this?

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 subcentres?

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 terms 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, belinos, 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
- 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

General

1. a) It is an integral part of the responsibility of a host city to provide the radio and television organisers, free of charge, with the infrastructure, facilities and services they will need to install and exploit their equipments in order to produce their radio and television coverages of the Olympic Games in the best possible conditions. It is then essential for the host city to plan professionally such infrastructure, facilities and services, and therefore please identify the public or private broadcasting organisation(s) with which you have studied this questionnaire:
 - i) for television,
 - ii) for sound broadcasters,
 - iii) please also indicate which broadcaster or group of broadcasters is able:
 - a) to produce an international television signal as defined in Appendix II,
 - b) to act as a host coordinating broadcaster or as a host broadcaster.
- b) It is equally essential that the distribution of radio and television signals and the means of communication employed by the broadcasters are assured both nationally and internationally through the provision of the necessary audio and video circuits (lines) and frequencies. Therefore, please identify the public or private telecommunications organisations with which you have discussed all communication requirements as listed in Appendix:
 - i) local communications,
 - ii) national communications,
 - iii) international communications.
- c) Due to the complexity of the television and radio problems please identify the name of:
 - i) the full-time senior staff member with extensive broadcasting experience you have assigned as the head of your committee of radio and television experts,
 - ii) the other members in that committee, together with their functions.
- d) When integrating the various sports into an olympics programme, according to Article 44 of the Olympic Charter, you will accept to discuss, in complete liaison with the IOC, the suggestions of broadcasters aimed at avoiding, as far as possible, conflicts between major competitions and ceremonial events.

Information service

2. Since the radio and television journalist transmits almost all olympic events live (as they happen) he must receive in the International Broadcasting Centre and at venue commentary positions all information relating to competitions and surrounding events without any delay. Therefore, can you guarantee the provision, free of charge, of all necessary information to meet the needs of radio and television journalists by means of visual displays and rapid print-out?

Access and Accreditations

3. a) It is essential that all personnel designated by all broadcast organisations with a right to cover the Games be permitted to enter the host country for the purpose of broadcasting the Games, and be given unlimited access to their places of work at the Games. Accordingly, please confirm that:
 - i) the necessary permits and/or visas for broadcast personnel to enter the host country for their work in connection with the Games will be issued,
 - ii) all necessary permits will be provided to ensure that broadcast personnel, as designated by the broadcasters, will have access to their places of work at the Games,
 - iii) the maximum number of journalist accreditations approved by the IOC will be issued upon request.
- b) Please confirm that you will guarantee access to all survey teams to visit all olympic installations from the time when your city is granted the responsibility for organising the Games, and keep the IOC informed of such surveys.

Accommodation

It is important to realise that broadcast personnel are in an Olympic city to work.

4. a) Can you guarantee that the bulk of the broadcasters' accommodation will comprise one single bed per room, and that arrangements will be made for:
 - i) the installation of private telephones, at prices fixed and agreed with the IOC,
 - ii) individual washing and bathing, and easy availability of laundry facilities.

- b) How do you propose to accommodate the broadcasting personnel?
 - i) in a specially constructed press village, where?
 - in what form?
 - what tariff do you propose?
 - ii) in hotels or motels?
 - iii) in student halls of residence?
 - iv) in apartment blocks?
- c) Do you agree to keep the prices of the accommodation for broadcasting personnel as reasonable as possible, after consultation with and the approval of the IOC?
- d) What distance will the broadcasters' accommodation be from the main stadium and the International Broadcasting Centre?
- e) Who will be responsible for the reservation of the aforementioned accommodation?

Transport and Logistics

- 5. a) Can you guarantee a regular transport service, for the exclusive use of radio and television personnel, between the different venues, International Broadcasting Centre, the press centre, Olympic village, and the accommodation centres?
How do you propose to organise the transport service?
- b) A certain number of individual cars will be used by broadcasters for quick transportation of equipment and personnel. Please advise the number of passes, parking permits and spaces that will be made available at the International Broadcasting Centre, each venue and the Olympic village.
Most of these individual cars will require a locally recruited driver, who speaks a foreign language. Will you be able to recruit such drivers, and which language will they be trained in?
- c) Most broadcasting organisations will require interpreters and bilingual secretaries.
 - i) How many interpreters will be available and for which languages?
 - ii) How many bilingual secretaries will be available and for which languages?
- d) Many broadcasters will wish to import equipment and supplies to facilitate their work in covering the Games. Please confirm that all assistance will be given to ensure the importation and re-exportation of such equipment and supplies, free of any duty.
- e) It is essential that in any emergency, broadcasting personnel will be available to receive instant medical attention. Therefore, please indicate the medical facilities you plan to provide at the following locations:

- a) International Broadcasting Centre,
- b) venues,
- c) Olympic village.

What plans have you made in cases of serious illness requiring hospital care?

Promotion of the Olympic Movement

6. a) 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 with commentaries in the two official languages of the International Olympic Committee (French and English)?

You will see to it that all necessary information concerning the television channels, the radio frequencies and the times when such news bulletins will be broadcasted is distributed to the public, in hotels, local newspapers, etc.

- b) Are the radio and television organisations with which you establish preliminary contacts prepared to broadcast promotional programmes for the Olympic Movement, commencing at least one year prior to the Games?
- c) 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?
- d) Can you guarantee to give the IOC, free of charge, one set of all videotapes, for its archives?

Final Report to the IOC

7. You undertake to send to the IOC after completion of the Games a detailed report on the infrastructure, facilities and services which you will have made available to the world radio and television broadcasters.

The IOC may use such information in any manner it may decide, especially for the information of future candidate cities. Such report will have to be written in French or English.

Appendixes

You will find attached three appendixes intended to supplement the basic information of your committee of radio and television experts and which also contain more questions as part of the present questionnaire.

APPENDIX I

Telecommunication facilities

It is essential that in deciding on the number of telecommunication facilities as listed below account be taken of developments in the coverage of Olympic events by broadcasters. Account should also be taken of the fact that there is a differing amount of interest in the Summer Games and the Winter Games. The final number should be decided only after a preliminary enquiry among the broadcasting unions, and before the start of final planning and construction of these facilities.

What will be the absolute deadline for the broadcasters to present their final requests?

A. *International telecommunication facilities from the Olympic Production Centre*

1. Video and international sound circuits either via landlines or via satellites, as per the CCITT recommendations.
2. Commentary circuits with feedback and/or control circuits, as per the CCITT recommendations.
3. Control/coordination circuits either 2- or 4-wire, as per the CCITT recommendations.
4. Telephones with various access:
 - local broadcasting centre/venues;
 - national;
 - international;
5. Telecommunication systems:
 - telex, telephone and other circuits;
 - circuits giving access to the message distribution system of the world's major news agencies.

B. *Local telecommunication facilities*

1. Provision of and access to a personnel paging system (beepers).
2. The necessary authorisations for the utilisation of walkie-talkies, high frequency microphones and other low power transmit-receive systems.
3. Possibility of monitoring the outgoing video and international sound signals from the production centre as well as the incoming signals from the venues. This monitoring should be possible in the offices, the control rooms and the commentary positions.

- C. *Telecommunication facilities between the venues and the Production Centre*
1. Video and international sound circuits, as per the CCITT recommendations.
 2. Commentary circuits with feedback and/or control circuits, as per CCITT recommendations.
 3. Control/coordination circuits either 2- or 4-wire, as per the CCITT recommendations.

APPENDIX II

Facilities for coverage

1. *Definition of the international television signal*

The live international television signal (video and audio) to be produced by the television organisation having a contract with the Organising Committee to provide the same shall consist of a live television picture in the technical standard appropriate to the host country (as specified in the relevant CCIR reports) and the necessary related background sound and effects (international sound). International sound shall be made available to radio organisations. This international television signal shall be produced 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.

The international signal should include slow motion, replays, timing, basic graphics such as starting numbers, starting lists, name of competitors, IOC abbreviation for nations, results, world records, Olympic records. As a basic rule the graphics should be in latin characters. However, the possibility should exist for individual broadcasting organisations to substitute their own graphics.

The signal shall exclude elements of a unilateral (national) character, both in vision and sound, such as interviews, on-camera appearances of commentators, and any advertising whatever its nature, unless expressly permitted under the IOC Charter.

The production of the international signal shall have priority over all unilateral requirements, including those of the national broadcaster.

2. *Camera positions*

At each stadium or venue, it will be necessary to provide the necessary space for the installation of electronic cameras which will be used for providing the international signal. These positions will vary from venue to venue, but it is essential that they are so situated and in a sufficient number to ensure that the worldwide television audience has a complete and unhindered view of all Olympic events.

Additional space will be required next to the main camera positions and in other parts of the stadia, so that some individual broadcasters can install cameras to produce their own coverage of events, which would supplement the international signal.

The final position of all cameras will be discussed and agreed with the broadcaster(s) responsible for producing the international signal, with whom a procedure for the allocation of the additional space required by individual broadcasters should be agreed.

3. Commentator positions

At each venue sufficient commentary positions will be installed to meet the needs of radio and television organisations. These positions will be located so that the commentator has a complete and unhindered view of the event, and in relevant events, in line with the finishing line. Each position will have three adjacent seats and be separated by a perspex or clear plastic screen. Each position will have a table large enough to install the commentator's unit and two colour monitors. The whole area will be separated from the general public, will have its own access points, and where possible be situated close to local press rooms, interview rooms and athletes dressing-rooms.

The number of positions for each venue should be finalised with the broadcaster producing the international signal, taking into account the demand reflected in past Olympic Games.

4. Lighting

Each stadium and arena will have sufficient lighting installed to ensure first class quality colour pictures. This level will depend on the sensitivity of the cameras employed, and should therefore be decided upon with the organisation responsible for producing the international signal. However, in general the level should not be less than 1400 lux, measured in any part of the stadium or arena.

5. Interview facilities

At the Olympic village and each stadium where major disciplines will take place (i.e. athletics, swimming, gymnastics, boxing, cycling, volleyball and basketball) one television and one radio interview studio will be provided, so that individual broadcasting organisations can produce interviews with athletes, trainers and personalities. At other competition sites, an interview area next to one of the camera positions will be provided to enable individual broadcasters to make similar interviews.

6. Information service

Radio and television personnel working at the venues will receive all information distributed to the written press, and will have access to all press centres at venues.

7. *General facilities*

At each stadium or venue the following facilities will be provided:

a) *Parking*

Sufficient parking space for radio and television organisations' vehicles in possession of an official sticker. Special parking space for the technical trucks at the venues.

b) *Catering facilities*

A snack bar or cafeteria to enable the radio and television personnel to obtain refreshments before and during the events.

c) *Telephones and telex machines*

Radio and television personnel will, of course, have access to the telephone and telex, either in the press centre or the telecommunications centre at the competition site.

d) *Technical storage space*

Storage space or technical areas will enable the storage of specialised equipment at each site, and the relevant electrical power will be supplied.

In this respect, emergency generators should be installed to enable at least 50% of the total power to be maintained.

N.B. — It is strongly recommended that if new stadia or venues are planned for construction, the needs of radio and television with regard to the infrastructure, facilities and services detailed above are taken into account prior to the start of construction.

APPENDIX III

International Broadcasting Centre

1. *Introduction*

The International Broadcasting Centre must provide the space, including partitioning and other facilities as defined hereafter to enable the world broadcasters to install, maintain and exploit the facilities necessary for them to prepare and transmit radio and television programmes of the Olympic events.

It is important that the International Broadcasting Centre should at least be accorded the status of the main press centre and, in particular, should be provided with an information service of a very high standard.

2. *General*

The facilities listed below describe the essential needs of the world's broadcasters to ensure a satisfactory coverage of the Olympic Games both by television and radio. It is evident that radio and television

organisations have many common needs, but the method of production differs between radio and television organisations, as well as between individual broadcasters, depending on national practices.

The facilities below are intended to better inform your television and radio experts and help them to better define your obligations concerning infrastructure, facilities and services.

Most radio organisations require a radio studio in the International Broadcasting Centre to produce and coordinate their own national programme service. For the majority of television organisations or groupings of such organisations, coverage of the Games is based almost exclusively on the international television signal produced at each venue. However, some television organisations may seek to produce a national programme by using a television studio in the International Broadcasting Centre and making its own selection from the coverage of the events. It should be noted, furthermore, that some major broadcasters and regional unions may seek to supplement the facilities detailed below, in order to meet specialised needs, and therefore some additional space will be required in the International Broadcasting Centre (as well as at some of the major venues).

2.1. *Television*

- 2.1.1. A master control room for the termination and distribution of the incoming vision and international sound feeds from the OB venues, and the routing of outgoing vision and audio feeds to international circuits.
- 2.1.2. A switching and distribution centre for the termination and distribution of incoming commentary and communication circuits from the various OB venues and for the routing of outgoing commentary and communication feeds to international circuits.
- 2.1.3. Three or four continuity or presentation switching rooms.
- 2.1.4. 15-20 television studios.
- 2.1.5. A central video-tape recording area.
- 2.1.6. Separate video-tape recording areas associated with the individual TV studios, etc.
- 2.1.7. A central telecine area plus, if required, separate telecine machines associated with individual studios, etc.
- 2.1.8. Film and/or video-tape editing rooms.
- 2.1.9. Film-processing facilities.
- 2.1.10. Film sound-transfer and dubbing facilities.
- 2.1.11. Viewing rooms.
- 2.1.12. 75-100 off-tube commentary facilities.
- 2.1.13. Closed-circuit TV distribution system.

2.2. *Radio*

2.2.1. A switching and distribution centre for the termination and distribution of incoming commentary and communication circuits from OB venues and for the routing of outgoing commentary and communication feeds to international circuits. It may be convenient to combine this centre with the corresponding one for television (2.1.2.).

2.2.2. 70-100 radio studios.

2.3. *Common facilities*

In addition to the specific technical facilities mentioned in 2.1. and 2.2., it will be necessary to provide various common services including: a telephone system, information service, news agency and telecommunication services, some 200-300 offices for individual broadcasters and regional groups, a post office, bank, restaurant, meeting rooms for up to 300 people, storerooms, security services, etc. It should also have parking space for some 400-500 vehicles. Other basic requirements are an adequate electrical power supply (MW) and heating/ventilation or air conditioning, the detailed requirements depending on the geographical location and climatic conditions.

3. *Television facilities*

3.1. Master control room

This area should provide for:

3.1.1. Termination of all incoming vision and directly-associated audio and communication circuits from OB venues. Allowance should be made for at least three sets of circuits from each venue and up to eight from venues such as the athletics stadium and gymnastics and wrestling halls.

3.1.2. Correction of incoming signal levels, etc.

3.1.3. A vision and audio distribution system (approx. 100-150 inputs and 150-200 destinations). Although a single switching matrix may provide a satisfactory solution it may be preferable to split this function between several submaster controls for the major broadcasters and groups of broadcasters.

3.1.4. A point reference for picture-source synchronisation.

3.1.5. Routing of studio outputs, etc. to outgoing international circuits although this may be devolved to 'despatching rooms' operated by the regional broadcasting unions.

3.1.6. Comprehensive monitoring and measurement of all incoming and outgoing signals.

3.2. *Commentary switching and distribution centre*

This may be a separate area for television or combined with radio. It should provide for:

- 3.2.1. Termination of up to 700 (TV) or 1500 (TV and Radio) groups of circuits from commentary positions at OB venues.
- 3.2.2. Correction of incoming signal levels, etc.
- 3.2.3. Distribution of commentary feeds to inputs to TV (and Radio) studios, recording rooms, etc.

N.B.—The regional broadcasting unions will probably require special facilities to enable them to switch several commentary circuits at the same time to follow the production of a multilateral programme.

- 3.2.4. Routing of outputs of studios and multilateral switching systems to outgoing international circuits (approx. 200 TV, 200 Radio).
- 3.2.5. Comprehensive monitoring and measurement of all incoming signals.

3.3. *Continuity or presentation switching rooms*

These rooms will be required by the regional broadcasting unions for the assembly of multilateral programmes to be transmitted by most or all of their members, from the international pictures and sound produced by the host broadcaster. Such programmes would be accompanied by several separate commentaries in the various languages of the unions' member countries. A normal television studio control room is not really suitable for this purpose as studio cameras are not required and the vision and sound mixing functions are separated. Ideally these rooms should be equipped with:

- 3.3.1. A combined vision and sound mixing desk capable of operation by one person. It should have a minimum of ten 'married' vision and sound channels plus 2-3 vision only and sound only channels. The ten 'married' channels should have free access to all incoming OB feeds, all 'dedicated' videotape recorders and telecine machines and to TV studios' outputs. If the concept of a single master control with a single switching matrix is adopted (see 3.1.3.), the mixing desk should have the ability to control remotely the required number of destinations in this matrix. The mixer should have the ability to insert slow motion, to superimpose or 'key' into the vision output locally originated captions as well as the normal mixer functions. Complex 'special-effects' mixing, may not be required.
- 3.3.2. Locally controlled caption sources including:
 - either a colour TV camera or an opacity scanner with colour synthesiser;
 - a 35 mm colour slide scanner;
 - a character generator with colour synthesiser.
- 3.3.3. At least one audio tape recorder (open reel or cassette) to permit the replay of an identification announcement or 'fanfare'.

- 3.3.4. A sufficient number of picture monitors to permit the simultaneous viewing of every picture source on the mixer, the mixer output and all OB event feeds. At least three of the monitors should be colour monitors.
- 3.3.5. Comprehensive monitoring of the international sound feeds and output.
- 3.3.6. Remote control of the switching system for the accompanying multilingual commentaries with comprehensive monitoring facilities and the ability to communicate with the OB commentary positions.

3.4. *Television studios*

Some 15 to 20 television studios will be required to meet the needs of either:

- Individual broadcasting organisations, on an exclusive basis, to produce a complete programme service for their countries.
- Regional broadcasting unions for the use of their members on a shared basis.
- Individual broadcasting organisations on a booking basis to produce short unilateral programme items.

Although the intended use of the studios will determine, to a certain extent, their equipment requirements, and some broadcasters may seek to install additional equipment, the basic facilities required will be as follows:

3.4.1. *Studio floor*

- floor area of about 100 m²;
- 2-3 colour TV cameras;
- teleprompter;
- a cyclorama;
- sufficient lighting units to cover separately a presenter's desk and an interview position;
- 6-10 microphone circuits.

3.4.2. *Control and apparatus rooms*

- control equipment for 2-3 camera channels;
- vision mixer with a minimum of 12 channels of which 6 should have free access to all incoming OB feeds, all 'dedicated' videotape recorders and telecine machines and limited access to central videotape recorders, telecine machines and other vision sources. The mixer should have the appropriate facilities according to the 'state of the art' including special effects, chroma-key, superimposition or insertion of locally generated captions;
- locally controlled caption sources including an opacity scanner with colour synthesiser, a 35 mm colour slide scanner and a character generator with colour synthesiser;

- an audio mixer of at least 16 channels with access to the same video tape and telecine sources as the vision mixer, as well as at least 8 OB venue commentary positions;
- at least two audio tape recorders;
- a sufficient number of colour picture monitors to permit the simultaneous viewing of every picture source on the mixer, the mixer output and all OB event feeds;
- comprehensive monitoring of the audio output, the international sound feeds and the commentary circuits;
- the ability to communicate with the OB commentary positions.

3.5. *Central videotape area*

This area is required to make archive or library recordings of all events and also to provide videotape machines available for booking by individual broadcasters to make recordings of individual events, to edit and to replay such recordings.

A minimum of 20-25 videotape recorders of recognised broadcast standard will be required for this purpose.

Depending upon the availability of space it may be convenient to accommodate the videotape recorders directly associated with individual studios in the same area, but it is usually better to locate the larger number of machines required by the major broadcasters and regional unions in separate areas.

It may also be necessary to make provision for the installation of equipment for editing and replaying recordings made on light-weight recorders used by mobile teams if these are of different format to the recorders mentioned above.

3.6. *Individual videotape areas*

The regional broadcasting unions and the major individual broadcasters will require separate videotape recording areas, each equipped with 15-20 machines of recognised broadcast standard. Ideally these areas should be located close to these broadcasters' sub-master controls, continuity switching rooms or TV studios. They should each include at least two machines for slow-motion operation.

If separate videotape rooms are provided for use in conjunction with TV studios used on a booking basis, only two or three normal videotape recorders will be required, one having slow-motion capabilities. It will also be necessary to provide for the replay of recordings made by mobile teams. The editing of such recordings will generally be carried out on equipment brought by the individual broadcasters, but it will be necessary to allow space for its installation, either within the broadcasters' office areas or in separate editing rooms.

3.7. *Telecine areas*

The extent to which it will be necessary to provide telecine machines will depend very much on developments, but the current trend suggests that lightweight electronic cameras and videotape recorders will supercede film cameras for unilateral coverage associated with the Olympic Games. Nevertheless it will probably be necessary to provide at least a central telecine area equipped with some 6-8 colour telecine machines capable of handling 16 mm film with COMOPT or COMMAG sound tracks. There would also be one 16 mm SEPMAG sound reproducer associated with each telecine machine.

If enquiries show that film will be used extensively, it may be desirable to provide one telecine machine plus sound reproducer associated with each TV studio and two or three for the major broadcasters.

3.8. *Film editing rooms*

Depending upon the scale of film activity there will be a requirement of up to 20 rooms equipped with film-editing tables.

3.9. *Film processing facilities*

High speed processing facilities will be required to treat the currently used type of film stock. In view of the likely diminishing use of film, the total footage to be processed is unlikely to exceed the figure of 400,000 m achieved in Montreal in 1976.

3.10. *Film sound-transfer and dubbing facilities*

A number of rooms will be required to be equipped with the necessary apparatus for the mixing and editing of film sound tracks and transfer of sound from 6.25 mm tape to 16 mm magnetic film, also for adding voice commentary to effects sound tracks.

3.11. *Off-tube commentary booths*

75-100 commentary booths will be required to enable commentaries to be made on events which are covered only on film, or take place at considerable distances, or on edited summaries of certain events prepared by the host broadcaster or by regional broadcasting unions.

These booths should be equipped similarly to the commentary positions at OB venues, their picture monitors being connected to the closed-circuit distribution TV system in the building (3.12.).

3.12. *Closed-circuit TV distribution*

A multi channel closed-circuit TV distribution system is required to make pictures of the events and the outputs of all studios available for viewing in both offices and technical areas. Techniques are now available which enable such a system to have up to 36 channels while making use of domestic TV receivers for the display of pictures. It should be noted that many broadcasters will require two or more receivers in their offices and a total of 600 outlets will probably be required.

4. *Radio facilities*

4.1. *Audio switching and Distribution Centre*

This centre may be separate or combined with that for television. Its functions will be similar to those described in 3.2. except that it should be able to accept up to 800 incoming groups of circuits and be able to distribute them to about the same number of studio inputs, as well as direct to the 200 outgoing international circuits.

4.2. *Radio studios*

The studio proper should have a floor area of about 20 m². It should be equipped for the connection of up to 6 microphones and have provision for installation of an announcer's/presenter's desk and a table for interview or discussion situation. One or more TV receivers connected to the closed-circuit TV system will be required.

Adequate acoustic isolation must be provided between the studio, its own control room and other adjacent areas. A minimum attenuation of 40 dB is desirable.

Ideally, the control room should have a minimum area of 25 m², but a smaller area would suffice if suitable immediately adjacent office space can be supplied. The mixing desk should have a minimum of 16 channels and the ability to accept inputs from a minimum of 8 OB commentary positions at a time. 3 or 4 audiotape recorders will be required.

It should be noted that some individual broadcasters may prefer to install their own portable equipment in the studio and in such cases all that is required is to provide the basic rooms, external audio wiring, electrical power supplies, lighting, etc.

5. *Common Facilities*

In addition to the specific technical facilities detailed in 3 and 4, the various broadcasters and regional broadcasting unions will require some 200-300 offices and a wide range of common services including:

5.1. *Telephone Systems*

At least 200 direct lines with direct dialling for international calls plus some 500 extensions on an internal automatic exchange with access to the public network.

5.2. *Telex and Telegraph Services*

In addition to a central telex and telegraph office allowance should be made for 30-40 telex machines to be installed in various individual offices.

5.3. *Information Service*

Because of the immediacy of the work of the television and radio journalists, it will be essential to provide a very efficient and rapid system for distributing information relevant to the Games, (e.g. start

lists, results, etc.) to all offices and studios. In addition certain major broadcasting unions, and possibly some broadcasters, are likely to request the installation in their own production areas, of terminals giving direct access to the Organising Committee's information computer system.

5.4. *News Agency Services*

In addition to the information service provided by the Olympic Organising Committee, many broadcasters will require the installation in their own offices or production areas of teleprinters connected to the recognised international news agency services such as AFP, AP, UPI, Reuters, Tass. A total of about 50 machines covering some 10-12 news agencies will be required.

5.5. *General Support Services*

It should be remembered that the centre will have a working population of several thousand people, many of whom will be working in it up to 18 hours per day. It is therefore necessary to provide additional facilities such as a bank, a post office, medical services, catering (including 'take-away' food and drinks) and a sufficient number of sanitary facilities.

5.6. *Master Clock System*

A master clock system, with repeater clocks in all offices and production areas is required. Ideally studio control rooms should have at least two repeater clocks, one of which can be set to the broadcaster's home country time zone and the other to local time.

6. *Office Facilities*

In addition to normal office furniture, typewriter, etc., the broadcasters will require in their offices a higher than normal level of technical installations:

- circuits to the main commentary switching centre and/or their own studios for monitoring and intercommunication;
- lightweight video and audio tape recorders for the review and editing of unilateral programme material;
- telex and news agency machines;
- direct exchange line and local telephones;
- photocopying machines, refrigerators, etc.

It will therefore be necessary to foresee an adequate electrical power supply and number of outlets.

All such common facilities listed in Point 5 above will have to be supplied free of charge by the Organising Committee, it being understood that telephone calls, telex and telegraph communications will be paid for by the users.

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 occurring 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 NATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEE
OF 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.

**VII. CONTRACT TO BE MADE BETWEEN
THE INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEE AND
THE NATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEE
OF THE CANDIDATE CITY**

BETWEEN the International Olympic Committee (IOC) on the one hand
the National Olympic Committee
and the city of on the other hand.

WHEREAS

- A. The city of has submitted its candidature to organise and conduct the Games at in conformity with the "Olympic Charter".
- B. The city has replied satisfactorily to the questionnaires sent to the candidate cities for the organisation of the Games. A copy of these documents and the replies is attached to the present contract and forms an integral part thereof.
- C. The IOC, on the basis of the above, has awarded the Games of theth Olympiad (or theth Winter Games) to the city of

IT IS HEREBY AGREED

- 1. The city confirms and acknowledges that its answers given in the questionnaire are true in all respects, that they constitute for the city a valid legal commitment, and that these answers induced the IOC to award it the Games in compliance with the Rules and bye-laws of the "Olympic Charter" as approved by the IOC Session held in (city) in (date).
- 2. The city:
 - a) guarantees:
 - i) the provision in good time and working condition of all the technical facilities mentioned in the questionnaire including, but not being limited thereto, communications, including radio and television circuits between the competition sites and the radio/television and press centres and similar communications between such centres and one or several suitable ground stations, as well as their ability to convey the signal to other continents by satellite. An outline plan of the appropriate infrastructures shall be submitted to the IOC six months after the constitution of the OCOG;

3. All contracts directly or indirectly concerning the IOC's moral or material rights may only be concluded with the IOC's prior approval, including all contracts concerning the commercial exploitation, in whatever form, of the emblem of the Games on the territory of another National Olympic Committee, or coin and medal programmes. Such contracts, until such time as they receive the approval of the IOC are null and void. Moreover, any contract concerning commercial identification shall first be submitted to the IOC for approval.

In pursuance of Rule 21, the IOC shall have the right in respect of contracts for commercial exploitation of the emblem of the Games to claim a reasonable share in cash of the consideration stipulated, in kind or in cash, in each of such contracts. The exact amount of this share in cash shall be determined for each contract by agreement between the IOC and the OCOG.

4. Contracts concerning radio and television may only be negotiated and concluded by the IOC, jointly with the Organising Committee and to the IOC's benefit. Out of the monies which the television organisations shall pay to it, the IOC undertakes to set aside an amount to be determined which will be paid to the OCOG in accordance with Rule 51 and its bye-law.

Sums considered or designated as payment for technical services or means may not be deducted from these monies. Contracts between the host organisation and individual foreign television organisations concerning all other services and facilities for unilateral purposes and giving rise to financial remuneration shall be subject to compulsory submission to the IOC before signature.

5. If the country where the city is located at any time before the opening ceremony of the Games finds itself in a state of war or in a situation officially considered as one of belligerence, the IOC has the right, by simple notification addressed to the OCOG and to the NOC, to withdraw the Games from the city, without any responsibility on its part for the consequences, financial or otherwise, of such withdrawal, which the city, the OCOG and the NOC undertake in advance to accept without having recourse to the jurisdiction set out in paragraph 7 of this contract.

6. Except as herein otherwise expressly stated, this agreement and the rights and obligations of the parties and of the OCOG are subject to the Rules and bye-laws of the "Olympic Charter" as approved by the IOC Session held in (city) in (date) and annexed thereto.

7. It is agreed between the parties that this agreement is subject to the law of Switzerland and that the court of first instance of Geneva, canton of Switzerland, has exclusive jurisdiction in relation thereto if the parties fail to come to an amicable settlement.

The city expressly waives the application of any federal or state law or any other legal provision under which it may claim immunity against any law suit instigated by the IOC and it agrees that such law suits and any other notices shall be validly served if they are addressed to the OCOG.

The French version of this contract prevails.

For and on behalf of the International Olympic Committee

For and on behalf of the National Olympic Committee

For and on behalf of the city

VIII. STANDARD PRESS ACCREDITATION QUESTIONNAIRE

This questionnaire is to be filled out (please type) by all mass media representatives. Before doing so, please familiarise yourself with Rule 51 of the "Olympic Charter" and its bye-laws, which are to be found in the enclosed annex.

1. Requesting National Olympic Committee
2. Last name
Given name

Attach 2 photographs

3. Sex
01 Male
02 Female
4. Date of birth
(Example: January 2, 1945 = 02.01.45)
5. Place of birth
Country
City/Town
6. Nationality
Country
7. Permanent address
Address
City/Town
Country
Postal code
Telephone
8. Passport number

9. Name of your organisation
10. Type of your organisation
(according to definitions of the “Olympic Charter” – see annex)
 - EI International agencies
 - EIP International agency photographers
 - EIT Personnel of international agencies
 - EE Written press
 - ER Spoken press
 - EP Photographers
 - ESP Specialised journalists
 - EE Writers and academics
 - EF Film and TV news agencies and the official film
 - ET Technical staff
 - EC Radio and television commentators
 - ES Television support staff
 - ETS Support staff
11. Address of your organisation
 - Address
 - City/Town
 - Country
 - Postal code
 - Telephone
 - TelexCorrespondance should be addressed to:
 - 01 Permanent address
 - 02 Address of your organisation
12. Telecopier (if any)
 - Number
 - Type
13. Periodicity of the publication
 - 01 Daily
 - 02 Weekly
 - 03 Monthly
 - 04 Fortnightly
 - 05 Quarterly
 - 06 Annually
 - 07 Other
14. Circulation

15. Your function at the Olympic Games

- 01 Journalist
- 02 Freelance reporter
- 03 Photographer
- 04 Commentator
- 05 Reporter
- 06 Cameraman
- 07 Operator
- 08 Soundman
- 09 Producer
- 10 Editor
- 11 Director
- 12 Administrator
- 13 Technician
- 14 Assistant
- 15 Secretary
- 16 Laboratory assistant
- 17 Telegraphist
- 18 Messenger
- 19 Cableman
- 20 Machinist
- 21 Chauffeur
- 22 Electrician
- 23 Lighting technician

16. How long do you plan to stay at the Games?

..... days

Date of arrival

Date of departure

17. In which Olympic city do you wish to stay?

18. How will you travel to the host city of the Games?

- 01 plane
- 02 train
- 03 private car
- 04 other

19. Will you use a private car?

The necessary formalities and possible restrictions concerned are to be found in annex.

Yes

No

20. Do you wish us to make a reservation for your accommodation?
 Yes _____ No _____
 Refer to your news organisation _____
 Refer to your NOC Press attaché _____
21. If the answer is yes, do you wish to have:
 Single room _____ Double room _____ Suite _____
22. According to the map in annex which gives details of hotels and other accommodation, prices and reservation possibilities, please indicate your choice of lodging.
 1st choice _____
 2nd choice _____
 3rd choice _____
23. If you wish to share a room with a colleague, please indicate their name.

24. Do you have any particular wishes regarding accommodation?

25. Which official or working IOC language do you know?
 01 French _____ 04 Russian _____
 02 English _____ 05 German _____
 03 Spanish _____ 06 Other _____
26. In which language do you wish to receive press releases?
 01 French _____ 02 English _____
27. Which typewriter keyboard will you use in the Main Press Centre and in its branches?
 01 English _____ 06 Arabic _____
 02 French _____ 07 Italian _____
 03 German _____ 08 Japanese _____
 04 Spanish _____ 09 Swedish _____
 05 Russian _____

If none of these alphabets applies to you, indicate the one of your choice.

28. The sports or disciplines you intend to cover.
- | | | | |
|---------------|----------------|----------------|--|
| 01 Athletics | M ¹ | W ¹ | |
| 02 Rowing | | | |
| 03 Basketball | | | |

¹ M = Men W = Women (if applicable)

| | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| | M ¹ | W ¹ |
| 04 Boxing | | |
| 05 Canoeing | | |
| 06 Cycling (road) | | |
| 07 Cycling (track) | | |
| 08 Fencing | | |
| 09 Football | | |
| 10 Gymnastics | | |
| 11 Weightlifting | | |
| 12 Handball | | |
| 13 Hockey | | |
| 14 Judo | | |
| 15 Wrestling | | |
| 16 Swimming | | |
| 17 Synchronised swimming | | |
| 18 Diving | | |
| 19 Water-polo | | |
| 20 Modern pentathlon | | |
| – 20.1 fencing | | |
| – 20.2 equitation | | |
| – 20.3 swimming | | |
| – 20.4 shooting | | |
| – 20.5 cross country | | |
| 21 Equestrian sports | | |
| – 21.1 dressage | | |
| – 21.2 three-day event | | |
| – 21.3 jumping | | |
| 22 Table tennis | | |
| 23 Tennis | | |
| 24 Shooting | | |
| 25 Archery | | |
| 26 Volleyball | | |
| 27 Yachting | | |
| <i>For the Winter Games</i> | M ¹ | W ¹ |
| Biathlon | | |
| Bobsleigh | | |
| Ice Hockey | | |
| Luge | | |
| Speed skating | | |
| Figure skating | | |
| Nordic skiing | | |
| Ski jumping | | |
| Alpine skiing | | |
| 29. Recognised sports: | M ¹ | W ¹ |
| 28 Badminton | | |
| 29 Baseball | | |

¹M = Men ¹W = Women (if applicable)

| | | |
|-------------------|----------------|----------------|
| | M ¹ | W ¹ |
| 30 Orienteering | | |
| 31 Bowling | | |
| 32 Roller Skating | | |
| 33 Softball | | |
| 34 Water skiing | | |
| 35 Taekwondo | | |

30. Sports you specialise in (Please use the code in paragraph 28.)
31. Which competitions beyond the main Olympic stadia do you wish to cover?
32. For the yachting events would you like a seat in the press boat?
 01 For all events
 02 Occasionally
 03 For the last race
33. Where will you file your reports?
 01 Main press centre
 02 Press sub-centres
 03 Desk at the Press stand
 04 Radio and TV broadcasting centre
 05 Other
34. What means of communication will you use to file your reports?
 01 Telephone 04 Telecopier
 02 Telex 05 VDT
 03 Telegraph 06 Other
35. Please list all countries to which you wish to transmit your reports.
36. At what time do you anticipate making your transmissions?
 01 07h00 06 22h00
 02 09h00 07 24h00
 03 11h00 08 02h00
 04 15h00 09 04h00
 05 19h00 10 06h00
37. How will you pay for communications services?
 01 In cash
 02 Credit card
 03 Reverse charge (Collect)

¹M = Men ¹W = Women (if applicable)

38. Do you wish to reserve a small work space in the press centre with a token charge?
Yes No
39. Will you need a personal telephone at the press centre? (At your own expense)
Yes No
40. All costs of installation, service and line charges will be at the expense of the organisation requiring such needs. If so, where would you like to have this (these) connection(s)?
41. When would you like these connections to be installed?
42. Whom should we contact to review your requirements?
43. Which sports would you like to cover using a telephone at the press stand?

Installation and rental costs are payable.

| | M ¹ | W ¹ |
|--------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| 01 Athletics | | |
| 02 Rowing | | |
| 03 Basketball | | |
| 04 Boxing | | |
| 05 Canoeing | | |
| 06 Cycling (road) | | |
| 07 Cycling (track) | | |
| 08 Fencing | | |
| 09 Football | | |
| 10 Gymnastics | | |
| 11 Weightlifting | | |
| 12 Handball | | |
| 13 Hockey | | |
| 14 Judo | | |
| 15 Wrestling | | |
| 16 Swimming | | |
| 17 Synchronised swimming | | |
| 18 Diving | | |
| 19 Water-polo | | |

¹M = Men ¹W = Women (if applicable)

| | | | |
|-----|---|----------------|----------------|
| 20 | Modern pentathlon | M ¹ | W ¹ |
| | – 20.1 fencing | | |
| | – 20.2 equitation | | |
| | – 20.3 swimming | | |
| | – 20.4 shooting | | |
| | – 20.5 cross country | | |
| 21 | Equestrian sports | | |
| | – 21.1 dressage | | |
| | – 21.2 three-day event | | |
| | – 21.3 jumping | | |
| 22 | Table tennis | | |
| 23 | Tennis | | |
| 24 | Shooting | | |
| 25 | Archery | | |
| 26 | Volleyball | | |
| 27 | Yachting | | |
| 43. | <i>For the Winter Games</i> | M ¹ | W ¹ |
| | Biathlon | | |
| | Bobsleigh | | |
| | Ice Hockey | | |
| | Luge | | |
| | Speed skating | | |
| | Figure skating | | |
| | Nordic skiing | | |
| | Ski jumping | | |
| | Alpine skiing | | |
| 44. | Recognised sports: | M ¹ | W ¹ |
| | 28 Badminton | | |
| | 29 Baseball | | |
| | 30 Orienteering | | |
| | 31 Bowling | | |
| | 32 Roller Skating | | |
| | 33 Softball | | |
| | 34 Water skiing | | |
| | 35 Taekwondo | | |
| 45. | Will you require additional telephone services? | | |
| | Yes | | No |
| | If so, please specify: | | |

¹ M = Men ¹ W = Women (if applicable)

68. How many Olympic Games have you already covered? Give the names of the organising cities.
69. How many Winter Games have you already covered? Give the names of the organising cities.

Date:

Signature:

Stamp and signature of the Director of your organisation:

Stamp and signature of the President of your National Olympic Committee:

The following annexes should be attached to the questionnaire:

- Rule 51 and its bye-laws,
- Necessary formalities and possible restrictions for utilisation of private cars,
- Map of main sites, hotels and accommodation, price list by category, conditions for reservation,
- Price list for communication media,
- Calendar of events.

OLYMPIC AWARDS

**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 Order.

The Olympic Cup.

Olympic Order (created in 1974)

Regulations

Article 1

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

Article 2

Only individuals 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 world 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) |
| | 1980 | The Lord Killanin (Ireland) |
| | 1981 | The Marquess of Exeter (Great Britain) |
| | | Sa Sainteté le Pape Jean Paul II |
| | | Mr. Amadou Mahtar M'Bow (Senegal) |
| | | H. M. King Olaf of Norway |
| 1982 | H. M. King Di Pertuan Agung of Malaysia | |
| 1983 | Mrs. Indira Gandhi (India) | |
| <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
Bâtonnier René Bondoux (France)
Colonel Don Domingos De Sousa Coutinho,
Marquess of Funchal (Portugal)
Mr. Akram A. Fahmi (Iraq)
Mr. Emrys 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)
- 1980 Professor Arnold H. Beckett (Great Britain)
Mr. Pablo C. Cagnasso (Argentina)
Mr. Franco Carraro (Italy)
Mr. Benito Castejon (Spain)
Mr. Claude Collard (France)
Professor Albert Dirix (Belgium)
Sir Denis Follows C.B.E. (Great Britain)
Mr. Sydney B. Grange (Australia)
Mr. Kurt Hasler (Switzerland)
Mr. Frederick Holder (Great Britain)
The Rt. Hon. Denis Howell (Great Britain)
Colonel Raoul Mollet (Belgium)
Mr. William R. Jones (Great Britain)
Mr. Ignati T. Novikov (U.S.S.R.)
Mr. Charles Palmer (Great Britain)
Mr. Henri Pouret (France)
Mr. Amilcare Rotta (Italy)
Mr. Anton Skataretiko (Yugoslavia)
Mr. Bertil Sallfors (Sweden)
Mr. Yoshiyuki Tsuruta (Japan)
- 1981 Mr. Gérard d'Aboville (France)
Mr. Roone Arledge (U.S.A.)
Mr. Jacinto Balleste (Spain)
Mr. Rafael Barquero Chaves (Costa Rica)
Mr. Arpad Bogsch (U.S.A.)
Mr. Charles de Coquereaumont (France)
Mr. David Coward (Great Britain)
Dr. Max Danz (Germany)
Mr. Jean-Pascal Delamuraz (Switzerland)

- Mr. Henry Joseph Dieme (Senegal)
 Mr. Bo Ekelund (Sweden)
 Mr. Pierre Ferri (France)
 Mr. Jacques Goddet (France)
 Mr. Gisli Halldorsson (Iceland)
 Dr. Harold W. Henning (U.S.A.)
 Mrs. Hideko Hyodo (Japan)
 Mr. Enrikas Juskhevičius (U.S.S.R.)
 Mr. Hubert Kunze (Germany)
 Mr. Kurt Møller (Denmark)
 Miss Irina Mukhina (U.S.S.R.)
 Mr. Desmond O'Sullivan (Ireland)
 Mr. Adriaan Paulen (Netherlands)
 Mr. Adriano Rodoni (Italy)
 Mr. Abdelmoneim Wahby (Arab Republic of
 Egypt)
- 1982 H. S. H. Prince Franz-Joseph II of Liechtenstein
 Mr. Frantisek Kroutil (Czechoslovakia)
 Mr. Paavo Mikko Honkajuuri (Finland)
 The Prince Tsuneyoshi Takeda (Japan)
 Mr. José Beracasa (Venezuela)
 H. H. Sultan Hamengku Buwono IX (Indonesia)
 General Sven Thofelt (Sweden)
 Mr. Avinash Chandra Chatterji (India)
 Mr. José Ramon Fernandez (Cuba)
 Mr. Haim Glowinsky (Israel)
 Mr. Hichiro Hatta (Japan)
 Mr. Clarence H. Johnson (U.S.A.)
 Mr. Robert Kane (U.S.A.)
 Mr. Aloïs Lugger (Austria)
 Mr. Fernando Luis Pereira Machado (Portugal)
 Mr. Paul-René Martin (Switzerland)
 Mr. Trendafil Martinski (Bulgaria)
 Mr. Edgar Mercier (France)
 Mr. Lazlo Papp (Hungary)
 Mr. João de Oliveira (Brazil)
 Mr. Giovanni Romagna (Italy)
 Mr. A. de O. Sales (Hong Kong)
 Mr. Angel Solakov (Bulgaria)
 Mr. Habib Thiam (Senegal)
 Mr. Jukka Uunila (Finland)
- 1983 Mr. Kouassi Angama (Ivory Coast)
 Mr. Georges Athanassiadis (Greece)
 Sir Gerald Cash (Bahamas)
 Dr. Arpad Csanadi (Hungary)
 Mrs. Betty Cuthbert (Australia)
 Mr. Eduardo Dibos (Peru)

Mr. Laurent Dona-Fologo (Ivory Coast)
 Lieutenant-General Marin Dragnea (Rumania)
 Mr. Jean Drapeau (Canada)
 Mrs. Ilona Elek (Hungary)
 Mr. Massoud Ahmmed El-Zantouti (Libya)
 Mr. Manfred Ewald (German Democratic Republic)
 Mrs. Marie-Thérèse Eyquem (France)
 Mr. Sisto Favre (Italy)
 Mr. Edgar Fried (Austria)
 Dr. Abdel Mohamed Halim (Sudan)
 Mr. Taik Soo Kim (Korea)
 Mrs. Galina Koulakova (U.S.S.R.)
 Mr. Leopoldo de León (Panama)
 Mr. Alexander Medved (U.S.S.R.)
 Mr. Roger Ménard (France)
 Mr. Chuhei Nambu (Japan)
 Mr. Robert F. Osborne (Canada)
 Mr. Javier Ostos (Mexico)
 Mr. Julius Lockington Patching (Australia)
 Mr. Berge Philips (Australia)
 Mr. Gaotang Rong (People's Republic of China)
 Mr. Victor Saneev (U.S.S.R.)
 Mr. Katsuji Shibata (Japan)
 Mr. Serguei Shalibashvili (U.S.S.R.)
 Mrs. Lidia Skoblikova (U.S.S.R.)

- 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. Ludmilla 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 Díez 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)
- 1980 Mr. Sigge Bergman (Sweden)
 Mrs. Elisabeth Ferris (Great Britain)
 Mrs. Dawn Fraser (Austria)
 Mr. Alex Frere (Great Britain)
 Mrs. Anita de Frantz (U.S.A.)
 Mr. Jean-Claude Ganga (Congo)
 Mr. Marcello Garroni (Italy)
 Mr. Michel Henault (France)
 Mr. John Hennessy (Great Britain)
 Mr. Luis F. Hurtado (Panama)
 Mr. Joseph Jungmann (Czechoslovakia)
 Mr. Clare McDermott (Canada)
 Mr. Donato Martucci (Italy)
 Mr. Geoffrey Miller (Great Britain)
 Mr. Robert Pariente (France)
 Mr. John Rodda (Great Britain)
 Mr. Hussein Sejean (Lebanon)
 Mr. Walter Siegenthaler (Switzerland)
 Mr. Mustapha Thraya (Tunisia)
 Mr. Alexander Yermakov (U.S.S.R.)
- 1981 Mr. Slaheddine Baly (Tunisia)
 Mr. Max Bangerter (Switzerland)
 Brigadier Henrique Alves Callado (Portugal)
 Mr. Gregor Hradetzky (Austria)
 Mr. Karoly Karpati (Hungary)

- Dr. J. Raymond Owen (Great Britain)
 Mrs. Irina Rodnina (U.S.S.R.)
 Mr. Kenneth A. Ryan (Ireland)
 Mrs. Irena Szewinska (Poland)
 Mr. Eduardo Yanez Zavala (Chile)
- 1982 Mr. Waldemar Baszanowski (Poland)
 Mr. Jaime Muñoz Camposano (Ecuador)
 Mr. João da Costa (Brazil)
 Mr. Paul Elvstrøm (Denmark)
 Mr. Sinan Erdem (Turkey)
 Mr. Giuseppe Sabelli Fioretti (Italy)
 Mr. Gert Fredriksson (Sweden)
 Mr. Arild Honne (Norway)
 Mr. Sixten Jernberg (Sweden)
 Mr. Léonid Khomenkov (U.S.S.R.)
 Mr. Guillermo Montoya Sanchez (Mexico)
 Dr. Ridha Mrad (Tunisia)
 Mr. Luis Chiriboga Parra (Ecuador)
 Mr. E. Howard Radford (Canada)
 Mr. Albert Riethausen (Germany)
 Mr. Donald Rowlands (New Zealand)
 Mr. Toni Sailer (Austria)
 Mr. Vladimir Smirnov (U.S.S.R.)
 Mr. Ulrich Wehling (German Democratic
 Republic)
 Mr. D.J. Williams (Bermuda)
- 1983 Mr. Antonio Carlos Almeida Braga (Brazil)
 Mr. Nikolai Gueorguiev (Bulgaria)
 Mr. Nigel Hacking (Great Britain)
 Mr. Erhard Georg Friedrich Hoehne (German
 Democratic Republic)
 Mr. Guipro Koffi (Ivory Coast)
 Dr. Antonio Losada (Chile)
 Mr. Raden Maladi (Indonesia)
 Mr. Janusz Piewcewicz (Poland)
 Mr. Yücel Seckiner (Turkey)
 Mrs. Esther Roth-Sacharmarov (Israel)

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 Olímpico Argentino
- 1944 City of Lausanne
- 1945 Norges Fri Idrettsforbund, Oslo
- 1946 Comité Olímpico 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 Sport, 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
 1980 Ginásio Clube Português
 1981 Confédération Suisse
 International Olympic Academy
 1982 Racing Club de France
 1983 Comité Olímpico de Puerto Rico

**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 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 3c) 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>General de Boutowski</i> | Russia | 1900 |
| 5 | 1894 | <i>General Victor Balck</i> | Sweden | 1921 |
| 6 | 1894 | <i>Professor 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 Amphihill</i> | Great Britain | 1898 |
| 10 | 1894 | <i>Charles Herbert</i> | Great Britain | 1906 |
| 11 | 1894 | <i>D^r José Benjamin Zúbiaur</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>D^r 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 Ribaupierre</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 Wartensleben</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>General comte von der Assebourg</i> | Germany | 1909 |
| 42 | 1905 | <i>Richard Coombes</i> | Australia | 1932 |
| 43 | 1905 | <i>Prince Alexandre de Solms Braunfels</i> | Austria | 1909 |

* *In italics, deceased members.*

| <i>Election</i> | <i>Name</i> | <i>Country</i> | <i>Cessation of functions</i> |
|-----------------|-------------|---|-----------------------------------|
| 44 | 1905 | <i>Capitaine Heinrik Angell</i> | Norway 1907 |
| 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 Lancastre</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> | Finland 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>Senator Jules de Muzsa</i> | Hungary 1946 |
| 63 | 1909 | <i>Conseiller Attilio Bruniatti</i> | Italy 1913 |
| 64 | 1909 | <i>Professor Jigoro Kano</i> | Japan 1938 |
| 65 | 1910 | <i>Comte A. F. Sierstorpf</i> | Germany 1919 |
| 66 | 1910 | <i>Angelo C. Bolanaki</i> | Egypt 1963 (Greece from 1933) |
| 67 | 1910 | <i>Maurice Pescatore</i> | Luxembourg 1929 |
| 68 | 1910 | <i>Prince Léon Ourousoff</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>Professor O. N. Garcia</i> | Chile 1919 |
| 75 | 1912 | <i>Comte de Penha Gardia</i> | Portugal 1940 |
| 76 | 1912 | <i>General S.W. Djoukitch</i> | Serbia 1949 |
| 77 | 1913 | <i>Comte Armin Muskau</i> | Germany 1919 |
| 78 | 1913 | <i>Raul de Rio Branco</i> | Brazil 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>Duke of Somerset</i> | Great Britain 1920 |
| 84 | 1913 | <i>General 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 |

| <i>Election</i> | <i>Name</i> | <i>Country</i> | <i>Cessation of functions</i> | |
|-----------------|-------------|---|-----------------------------------|------|
| 89 | 1920 | <i>Carlos-Silva Vildosola</i> | Chile | 1922 |
| 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 gen. 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>Professor 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 Khoi</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>General 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> | Brazil | 1961 |
| 116 | 1923 | <i>Dr Ferreira Santos</i> | Brazil | 1962 |
| 117 | 1923 | <i>J. Matte Gormaz</i> | Chile | 1928 |
| 118 | 1923 | <i>Porfirio Franca</i> | Cuba | 1938 |
| 119 | 1923 | <i>Marquis de Guadalupe</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 Jahneke</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> | Chile 1933 |
| 150 | 1929 | <i>Lord Aberdare</i> | Great Britain 1957 |
| 151 | 1930 | <i>N. 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 Vallellano</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 1981 |
| 163 | 1933 | <i>Sir Noël Curtis Bennett</i> | Great Britain 1950 |
| 164 | 1933 | <i>Dr Jotaro Sugimoura</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 1980 |
| 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> | Brazil | 1955 |
| 182 | 1938 <i>Johan Wilhelm Rangell</i> | Finland | 1967 |
| 183 | 1939 <i>Baron de Trannoy</i> | Belgium | 1957 |
| 184 | 1939 <i>D^r H. H. Kung</i> | China | 1955 |
| 185 | 1939 <i>Général Giorgio Vaccaro</i> | Italy | 1949 |
| 186 | 1939 <i>D^r M. Nagai</i> | Japan | 1950 |
| 187 | 1939 <i>D^r Sh. Takaishi</i> | Japan | 1967 |
| 188 | 1939 <i>A.V. Lindbergh</i> | South Africa | 1939 |
| 189 | 1939 <i>Nicolas de Horthy, Jr.</i> | Hungary | 1948 |
| 190 | 1946 <i>Hugh Richard Weir</i> | Australia | 1975 |
| 191 | 1946 <i>R. W. Seeldrayers</i> | Belgium | 1955 |
| 192 | 1946 <i>Jean-Claude Patterson</i> | Canada | 1954 |
| 193 | 1946 <i>D^r 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 <i>S.A.R. le grand duc Jean de Luxembourg</i> | Luxembourg | |
| 198 | 1946 <i>D^r José Pontes</i> | Portugal | 1956 |
| 199 | 1946 <i>J. Dowsett</i> | South Africa | 1951 |
| 200 | 1946 <i>Reginald Honey</i> | South Africa | 1982 |
| 201 | 1946 <i>Albert Mayer</i> | Switzerland | 1969 |
| 202 | 1946 <i>Jean Ketséas</i> | Greece | 1965 |
| 203 | 1947 <i>D^r Manfred M. Ritter von Markhof</i> | Austria | 1969 |
| 204 | 1947 <i>Sidney Dawes</i> | Canada | 1967 |
| 205 | 1947 <i>Shou-Yi-Tung</i> | China | 1958 |
| 206 | 1947 <i>Raja Bhalendra Singh</i> | India | |
| 207 | 1948 <i>Bo Ekelund</i> | Sweden | 1965 |
| 208 | 1948 <i>D^r Georges Loth</i> | Poland | 1961 |
| 209 | 1948 <i>Stanko Bloudek</i> | Yugoslavia | 1959 |
| 210 | 1948 <i>D^r Ferenc Mezö</i> | Hungary | 1961 |
| 211 | 1948 <i>Enrique O. Barbosa Baeza</i> | Chile | 1952 |
| 212 | 1948 <i>John Jewett Garland</i> | United States | 1969 |
| 213 | 1948 <i>Erik von Frenckell</i> | Finland | 1976 |
| 214 | 1948 <i>Général Miguel Ydigoras Fuentes</i> | Guatemala | 1952 |
| 215 | 1948 <i>Olaf Christian Ditlev-Simonsen, Jr.</i> | Norway | 1967 |
| 216 | 1949 <i>Prince Rainier III</i> | Monaco | 1950 |
| 217 | 1949 <i>Ahmed E. H. Jaffer</i> | Pakistan | 1956 |
| 218 | 1950 <i>Ryotaro Azuma</i> | 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 <i>Lord Luke of Pavenham</i> | Great Britain | |
| 221 | 1951 <i>Comte Jean de Beaumont</i> | France | |
| 223 | 1951 <i>D^r Giorgio de Stefani</i> | Italy | |
| 224 | 1951 <i>Constantin Andrianov</i> | U.S.S.R. | |
| 225 | 1951 <i>Lewis Luxton</i> | Australia | 1974 |

| <i>Election</i> | <i>Name</i> | <i>Country</i> | <i>Cessation of functions</i> |
|-----------------|-------------|---|-----------------------------------|
| 226 | 1952 | General Vladimir Stoytchev | Bulgaria |
| 227 | 1952 | Lord Killanin | Ireland 1980 |
| 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 | D ^r Augustin Sosa | Panama 1967 |
| 236 | 1952 | <i>Général Gustaf Dyrssen</i> | Sweden 1970 |
| 237 | 1952 | <i>D^r Julio Bustamante B.</i> | Venezuela 1968 |
| 238 | 1955 | D ^r Alejandro Rivera Bascur | Chile |
| 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 1982 |
| 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 | <i>Général Raul Pereira de Castro</i> | Portugal |
| 257 | 1963 | João Havelange | Brazil |
| 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 | <i>Arpad Csanadi</i> | Hungary 1983 |
| 262 | 1964 | Prince Alexandre de Mérode | Belgium |
| 263 | 1964 | Major Sylvio de Magalhães Padilha | Brazil |
| 264 | 1964 | <i>M^e Giulio Onesti</i> | Italy 1981 |
| 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 1981 |
| 270 | 1965 | <i>Vice-admiral Pyrros Lappas</i> | Greece 1980 |

| <i>Election</i> | <i>Name</i> | <i>Country</i> | <i>Cessation of functions</i> |
|-----------------|-------------|---|---------------------------------------|
| 271 | 1965 | Mohamed Mzali | Tunisia |
| 272 | 1966 | <i>D^r h.c. Georg von Opel</i> | Germany 1971 |
| 273 | 1966 | Juan Antonio Samaranch | Spain |
| 274 | 1966 | <i>D^r 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 1981 |
| 279 | 1967 | Tsuneyoshi Takeda | Japan 1981 |
| 280 | 1967 | James Worrall | Canada |
| 281 | 1968 | Agustín Carlos Arroyo Yerovi | Ecuador |
| 282 | 1968 | José Beracasa A. | Venezuela 1981 |
| 283 | 1968 | <i>D^r Abdel Mohamed Halim</i> | Sudan 1982 |
| 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>D^r Rudolf Nemetschke</i> | Austria 1976 |
| 292 | 1970 | Maurice Herzog | France |
| 293 | 1970 | Henry Hsu | Taiwan |
| 294 | 1970 | General Sven Thofelt | Sweden 1976 |
| 295 | 1971 | General 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 | Jamaica |
| 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 | <i>D^r Eduardo Hay</i> | Mexico |
| 306 | 1974 | <i>David H. McKenzie</i> | Australia 1981 |
| 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 | <i>D^r Kevin O'Flanagan</i> | Ireland |
| 312 | 1976 | Peter Tallberg | Finland |
| 313 | 1976 | José D. Vallarino Veracierta | 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 General Niels Holst-Sørensen | Denmark |
| 317 | 1977 | Lamine Keita | Mali |
| 318 | 1977 | Cornelis (Kees) Kerdel | Netherlands |
| 319 | 1977 | <i>Taik Soo Kim</i> | 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 Dadong 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 |
| 330 | 1981 | Vladimir Cernusak | Czechoslovakia |
| 331 | 1981 | Nikos Filaretos | Greece |
| 332 | 1981 | Mrs. Pirjo Haggman | Finland |
| 333 | 1981 | Zhenliang He | People's Republic of China |
| 334 | 1981 | Gunther Heinze | German Dem. Rep. |
| 335 | 1981 | Mrs. Flor Isava Fonseca | Venezuela |
| 336 | 1981 | Sheikh Fahid Al-Ahmad Al-Sabah | Kuwait |
| 337 | 1982 | Franco Carraro | Italy |
| 338 | 1982 | Philip Walter Coles | Australia |
| 339 | 1982 | Ivan Dibos | Peru |
| 340 | 1982 | Mrs. Mary Alison Glen-Haig | Great Britain |
| 341 | 1982 | Chiharu Igaya | Japan |
| 342 | 1983 | H.R.H. Prince Faisal Abdul Aziz | Saudi Arabia |
| 343 | 1983 | General Zein El Abdin M.A.A. Gadir | Sudan |
| 344 | 1983 | Anani Matthia | Togo |
| 345 | 1983 | Roque Napoleón Muñoz Peña | Dominican Republic |
| 346 | 1983 | Pal Schmitt | Hungary |

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