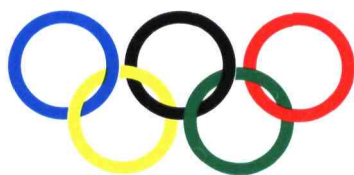
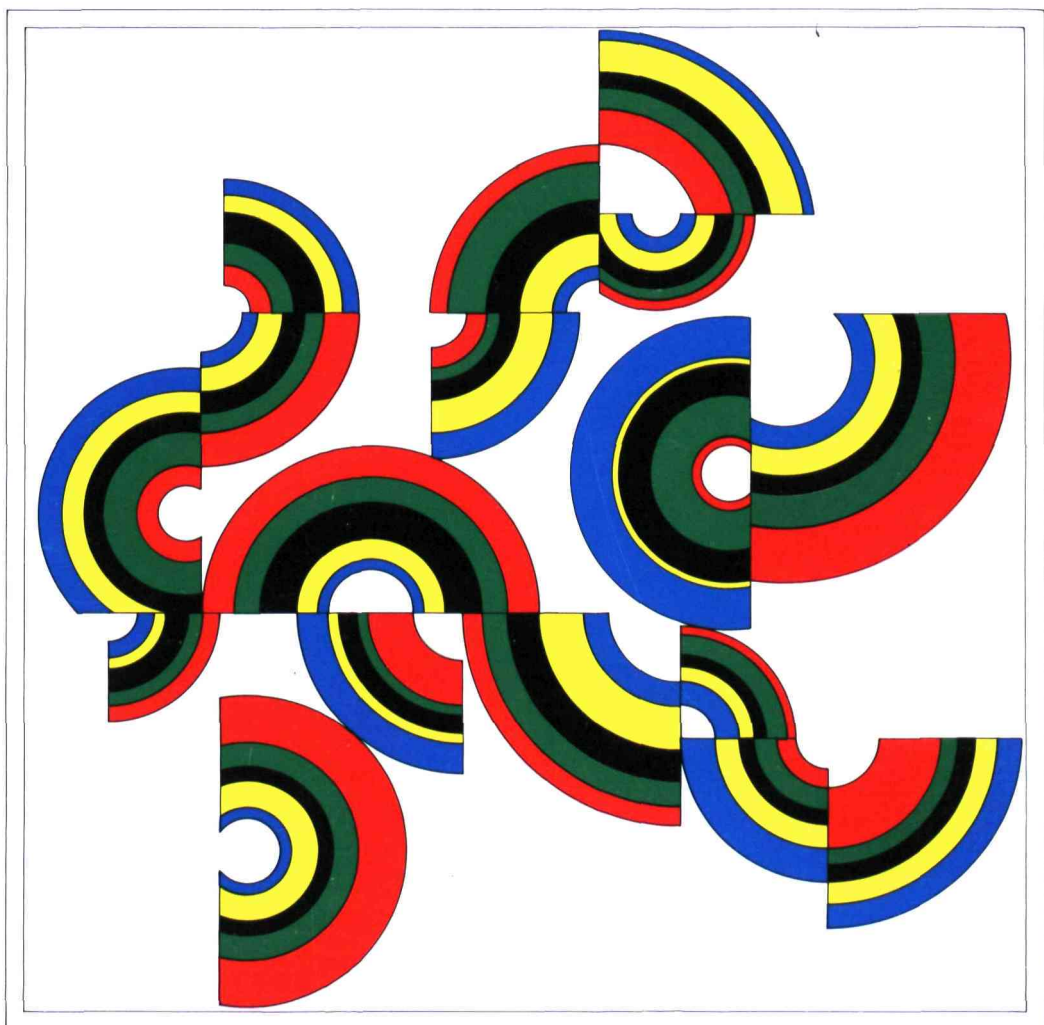


INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEE

OLYMPIC CHARTER 1985



CITIUS – ALTIUS – FORTIUS



OLYMPIC CHARTER 1985

CITIUS – ALTIUS – FORTIUS



BYE-LAWS

INSTRUCTIONS

ORGANIZATION OF
THE OLYMPIC GAMES

OLYMPIC
AWARDS

MODEL
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LIST OF
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The following chapters are no longer included in the “Olympic Charter”:

ORGANIZATION OF THE OLYMPIC GAMES	
III Questionnaire for the written, spoken and film press	
IV Radio and television questionnaire	
VII Contract to be made between the International Olympic Committee and the National Olympic Committee of the candidate city	
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These are replaced by documents which are already in the possession of the 1992 candidate cities.

RULES

LIST OF
MEMBERS

MODEL
CONSTITUTION

OLYMPIC
AWARDS

ORGANIZATION OF
THE OLYMPIC GAMES

INSTRUCTIONS

BYE-LAWS

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 organization 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 organized to the satisfaction of and in accordance with the requirements of the IOC.

Should there be several candidate cities in one country for the organization of the same Olympic Games, it is the responsibility of the NOC to recommend one of them for selection by 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 organization of the Olympic Games¹, to the exclusion of the IOC's entire responsibility.

The IOC will conclude a written agreement with the city chosen and the NOC of that country detailing the obligations incumbent upon them.

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 symbolize 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.

¹ See definition of the Organizing 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.

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.

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 recognized 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 organization 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 organization 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 organization. It selects such persons as it considers qualified to be members, provided that they speak French or English and are citizens of and reside in a country which possesses an NOC recognized 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 organizations 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 75. 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 Organization

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 re-elected to this post after a minimum interval of four years.

If a Vice-President is unable to fulfil the duties of his office, the IOC elects a new Vice-President at the next IOC Session. This new

Vice-President holds office only for the remainder of the term of the person whose place he takes. He is eligible for immediate re-election at the end of his term of office.

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

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

D. *The Executive Board*

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

The seven 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 organizational 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 organizations 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

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

² See page 39.

³ See Rule 18.

The place at which a Session is to be held shall be fixed by the IOC. The place of an extraordinary Session shall be fixed by the President.

Not less than one month's notice of a Session or extraordinary Session shall be given by the President and the notice shall be accompanied by the agenda for the meeting.

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

The costs and expenses of organizing 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 organizations 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 constituted by the absolute majority of its total membership.

Resolutions, with the exception of those covered by the terms of Rule 22, shall be passed by an absolute majority of the votes cast. Spoilt ballot papers shall not be taken into consideration for the calculation 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, German and Arabic.

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 organization 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

¹ See also "Debates at Sessions", page 68.

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.

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 recognize 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, authorize 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 organization 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 organizations. 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 101.

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 recognized 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 recognized by the IOC may enter competitors in the Olympic Games, a country without an NOC must form such a Committee and have it recognized 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 recognized 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 recognized 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. Understanding that as a competitor in the Olympic Games I am participating in a festival which has both international and historical significance, I agree to be filmed, televised, photographed and otherwise recorded during the Olympic Games under the conditions and for the purposes now or hereafter authorized by the International Olympic Committee. I also agree to observe the provisions of Rule 51 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 Olympic Games 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 official ending of the Olympic Games shall be when the Olympic flame is extinguished.

33 Choice of the city

Having studied the report received from the IFs' representatives, and that received from the NOCs' representatives—the representatives having been nominated by the relevant bodies—the IOC shall, on the occasion of a Session being held in a country which does not have a candidate city, select the city where the Games of the Olympiad and the city where the Winter Games will take place.

The organization 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 Organizing 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 organize the Olympic Games shall undertake in writing to observe the "Conditions laid down for candidate cities", page 76.

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 organization 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 Organizing Committee

The Organizing Committee (OCOG) must possess legal personality. It shall be the executive body for the organization of the Olympic Games, as specified in Rule 33, and shall be responsible for all the physical problems of organization. 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 authorizing 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 co-operation between the NOCs and the Organizing Committee, a Liaison Committee shall be established between the NOCs and the Organizing 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 recognized by the IOC:

International Amateur Athletic Federation (IAAF)

International Rowing Federation (FISA)

International Badminton Federation (IBF)

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 organized by the respective national federations;
- b) international participation and organization 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 organized 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, organized 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 recognized sports as demonstrations during the period of the Games in accordance with bye-laws.

49 Technical delegates

Each IF recognized 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 2,400 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 2,400 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, time-keepers, 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 by the IOC to facilitate the work of the different mass media in covering the Olympic Games. This task, undertaken by the IOC in co-operation with the Organizing Committee, is laid down in the bye-laws to this Rule which are entitled "Media Guide"¹.

This document is an integral part of the contract signed by the IOC and host city when awarding the Olympic Games.

All persons reporting the Olympic Games shall be accredited by the IOC subject to the conditions laid down in the "Media Guide". Application for accreditation will be sent by the NOCs within the stipulated time schedule to the IOC, except for contracting broadcasters and recognised international agencies, whose application will be handled directly by the IOC.

Accreditation basically guarantees access to Olympic events. If necessary restrictions exist the IOC will make every effort to meet the requirements of accredited media.

Under no circumstances throughout the duration of the Games of the Olympiad and the Olympic Winter Games, may any athlete,

¹ The "Media Guide" is a separate document.

coach, official, press attaché or any other accredited participant be accredited as a journalist or perform the functions of the media.

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

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.

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 authorize 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 authorized 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 Organizing 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 authorize 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 IOC recognition

In order to involve a sport in the Olympic Movement, thus furthering its development, the IOC can give recognition to International Federations, provided an International Federation confirms its compliance with the Olympic Charter and the sport it governs complies with the criteria valid for Olympic sports¹. The statutes of the International Federation shall be submitted for approval to the IOC Executive Board.

Should these conditions no longer be met, IOC recognition shall be withdrawn.

Sports governed by International Federations recognized by the IOC according to the present Rule can be in the programme of continental and regional Games, receiving the patronage of the IOC.

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

The IOC may also accord its recognition to international organizations dealing with sports, which organizations conform with the requirements of the Olympic Charter and their statutes shall be approved by the IOC Executive Board.

6. Protocol

58 Invitations and forms

The invitations to take part in the Olympic Games must be sent out by the IOC one year before the opening ceremony. They shall be addressed to all recognised NOCs and shall be in the following terms:

“The International Olympic Committee has the honour to invite you to participate in the Games of the ... Olympiad (or the ... Olympic Winter Games) which will take place at ... from ... to ...”

All invitations must be sent simultaneously by registered air mail and not through diplomatic channels.

The NOCs shall reply to the invitation by registered mail and replies must be postmarked not later than four months after the date the invitation was sent.

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 or accreditation card establishes the identity of its holder and constitutes the document authorizing entry into the country in which the city organizing 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.

The IOC shall be responsible for the attribution and the establishment of the Olympic identity card, but may, however delegate this role to the OCOG, which must, in all cases, make the card available to the people whose status is specified in the bye-law¹.

Holders of the Olympic identity card are allowed to attend all of the events to which the Olympic Games give rise, except when otherwise stipulated in the Olympic Charter. In particular, the Olympic identity card authorizes access to the sites where training and competitions take place, to reserved seats in the stands (in accordance with the specifications of Rule 60 and its bye-law), to the Olympic villages and Olympic family accommodation sites, to the press, radio and television, and medical control centres.

¹ See page 50.

The Olympic identity cards are classified as specified in the bye-law. Any change must be submitted to the IOC for approval.

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 countersignature, the holder of an Olympic identity card must have in his possession an official document confirming his identity and nationality.

60 Reserved seats

Free seats shall be reserved as stipulated in the bye-law, page 52.

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 Rule³.

¹ See page 54.

² See page 56.

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 recognized. 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 recognize 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, organize an international youth camp³ at the time of the Olympic Games.

¹ See page 58.

² See page 58.

³ See instructions, page 73.

BYE-LAWS

LIST OF
MEMBERS

MODEL
CONSTITUTION

OLYMPIC
AWARDS

ORGANIZATION OF
THE OLYMPIC GAMES

INSTRUCTIONS

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 trademark 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 Rule 53, the IOC Olympic emblem may be exploited by it, or by a person authorized by it, on the territory of an NOC as long as this exploitation does not cause serious damages to the interest of the NOC concerned and that the decision be taken in consultation with the latter, which shall receive part of the net proceeds from the said exploitation.
13. The IOC Executive Board is entitled to issue such directives as it thinks appropriate to supplement this bye-law and make it easier to interpret and apply.

TO RULE 8

1. With the following exceptions, only nationals of a country entered by their NOC may take part in the Olympic Games and represent their country. If a competitor has represented one country in the Olympic Games, or in continental or regional games or in world or area championships recognised by the relevant IF, 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 naturalized competitor (or one who has changed his nationality by naturalization) may not participate in the Olympic Games to represent his new country until three years after his naturalization. The period following naturalization 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 recognized 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 recognizing 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 recognized by the IOC, an NOC must submit for the IOC's approval two copies in French or English of its rules and regulations¹, as well as any subsequent modifications to these texts. The NOC must ask the IFs to which its member national federations are affiliated to provide the IOC with an attestation in which those IFs certify that the said national federations are their members in good standing.

Each NOC whose rules and regulations have been approved by the IOC shall submit a certified copy thereof to the IOC, together with a request for recognition signed by its President and Secretary General, and with the list of the members of its Executive Committee. The appropriate body of the IOC shall then take a decision on the recognition of the NOC.

2. The rules and regulations of all NOCs must be in compliance with the IOC Rules and refer to them expressly. The NOC is responsible for their being enforced in its country. If any doubt exists as to the scope or interpretation of the constitution or rules of an NOC, or if any contradiction exists between these texts and those of the IOC, the latter shall take precedence.

3. Any subsequent change to the rules and regulations as approved by the IOC shall also be submitted to the IOC in certified form, with a request for approval signed as under point 1 above.

Certified copies of the minutes of meetings at which elections or changes in membership have taken place shall be sent to the IOC.

4. NOCs may submit proposals to the IOC regarding the IOC Rules, the Olympic Movement in general or the organization 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 recognized 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 organizations concerned in sport.

¹ See "Model Constitution for a National Olympic Committee", page 101.

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 organize and supervise their country's representation at the Olympic Games. Representation covers the decision to participate and the entry of athletes selected by their respective national federations. They shall be responsible for the equipment, transport and accommodation of their teams.
They shall also be responsible for the behaviour of the members of their national delegation, on whose behalf NOCs shall take out sufficient insurance against the risks of death, disability, illness, medical and pharmaceutical expenses and third party liability.
9. The final entry in the Olympic Games shall remain the exclusive responsibility of the NOC which shall base itself not only on an athlete's sports performances but also on his ability to be an example to the sporting youth of his country.
10. A general meeting of an NOC must be held at least once a year.
11. The members of the Executive Board (inner committee, administrative committee or board of management) of an NOC must be elected at least every four years at a general meeting expressly convened for this purpose. Governments may not nominate any member of the NOC.
12. Members of NOCs, with the exception of those engaged solely in the administration of 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 organize 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 organization 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 organizations.

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 recognize 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 recognize it. NOCs which cease to be recognized 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 patronized 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 practice 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 co-ordinate 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 co-ordinate 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 co-operation 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 (up-grading) 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 Organizing 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, athletics' clubs or other similar organizations in accordance with the IOC Rules.
2. *Technical arrangements to be mutually agreed between the IFs and the Organizing 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 Organizing Committee;
- e) proposals concerning the selection and number of athletes for doping control;
- f) proposing a list of international competitions at which the Organizing Committee is authorized 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 organizing additional visits deviating from the IOC Rules;
- i) accepting individual athletes from countries which have a duly recognized 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 on 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 organizational 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 on 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 organized 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 organized by the OCOG, but not if their organization falls upon the IFs. Events organized 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 Organizing Committee (OCOG) is obliged to respect the decision taken in accordance with the preceding paragraph.

TO RULE 48

1. Demonstration sports can be organized 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 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.

If the identity documents are made available by the OCOG, 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 of his family accompanying him. The card will not be issued to the guest if the person who has the right to invite him does not attend the Olympic Games himself, and will be withdrawn from him as soon as the latter leaves the Olympic Games definitively. The A Card will be handed over by the IOC.

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. The members of the Medical Commission can be accompanied by their spouses, as long as the former remain present at the Olympic Games.

For the IOC staff. It will be handed over to them by the IOC.

12 transferable cards handed over by the IOC to the parties concerned.

(*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.

(to the OCOGs)

- For the Presidents and Secretaries General of the Organizing 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, and one accompanying guest of each of them.

CARD C

- 12 transferable cards per IF;
- for the chefs de mission and assistant chefs de mission;
- for the Olympic attachés;
- 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.

CARD F (to the NOCs)

- for the competitors;
- for the team officials.

CARD G

- for the OCOG members and their guests.

Note:

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

TO RULE 60

Free seats shall be reserved:

In the main stadium:

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

STAND A

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

STAND B

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

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

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

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

For IOC staff members.

Twelve places allocated to the IOC.

STAND C

- Twelve places shall be allotted to each IF.
- For members of NOCs taking part in the Olympic Games and their guests, one transferable pass to be allotted for every twenty competitors.
- For the chefs de mission and assistant chefs de mission, unless they already have a seat in stand B, and the Olympic attaché of each participating country.
- For members of 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 (1,000 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 (1,500 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 organizing 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.

Moreover, twenty additional seats will be reserved in stand B for members of the IFs' bureaux at the competition sites of their own sports.

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 organizing the Olympic Games, except that Greece shall lead the parade and the organizing 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.

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 organizing 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 authorized 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 recognized 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 recognized 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 recognized 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 semi-circle 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 winners' 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 organize 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 Organizing 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)."

The Mayor of the city organizing the next Olympic Games shall then join the President of the IOC on the rostrum. A representative of the city where the Games of the Olympiad have just been 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. For the Winter Games there is another flag, presented in 1925 by the city of Oslo. The flags must be kept in the principal municipal building of the city organizing the next Olympic Games until the closing ceremony.

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 flag bearers and the competitors shall march out to the sound of music.

INSTRUCTIONS

LIST OF
MEMBERS

MODEL
CONSTITUTION

OLYMPIC
AWARDS

ORGANIZATION OF
THE OLYMPIC GAMES

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 realization 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, organizations 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 Organizing Committee is responsible—the NOC of the country where the Session is held is responsible for the complete organization 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 Organizing Committee shall give its assurance that no meeting concerned with sport will be held eight days before or eight days after any meeting organized by the IOC and not approved by the IOC.

The Organizing 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 Organizing 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 organizations recognized 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 Organizing 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 Organizing 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>	Organizing Committee of meetings
<i>Purple with black stripe</i>	Staff working for the Organizing 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 Organizing 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 B passes, 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 Organizing Committees, invitations to attend the Session shall be sent out by the IOC and the list of guests forwarded to the Organizing Committee so that it may send further information (e.g. programme, etc.).

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

3. Organizing Committee of the Olympic Winter Games.

4. International Federations.

The Presidents (or other representatives) of the IFs recognized 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. Organizing 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 recognized 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, head 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 head of government, the Organizing Committee shall refer this to the President of the IOC.

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

Agenda

The agenda is prepared by the IOC in conformity with Rule 15. Members of the IOC, NOCs and Boards of IFs administrating sports on the Olympic programme have the right to propose items for the agenda, such proposals to be presented to the President not later than three months before the meeting. 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 Organizing 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 Organizing 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, German and Arabic, 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 Organizing 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 (1,800 ft) to 720 m (2,400 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 numeration, 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 authorized 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 organizers, hostesses, etc. must *not* be in the room. Communication must be arranged for the President and the Director to call messengers, if necessary.

The Organizing 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 Organizing 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 Organizing 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 authorize during or after the Session.

A reception shall be offered by the Organizing 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 Organizing 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 Organizing Committee whose Secretary General will be in direct and regular liaison with the IOC Director?

Note:

The Organizing Committee must not take any steps concerning :

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

IV. INTERNATIONAL YOUTH CAMP

Youth camps organized 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 Organizing Committee shall be responsible to fix the total number of young people (within a maximum of 1,500 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 Organizing 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 organized on the occasion of the Olympic Games at the discretion of the Organizing 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 organized by the IF's whose sports are included on the Olympic programme, if the latter submit a written request.

ORGANIZATION OF THE OLYMPIC GAMES

**ORGANIZATION OF
THE OLYMPIC GAMES**

**OLYMPIC
AWARDS**

**MODEL
CONSTITUTION**

**LIST OF
MEMBERS**

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. Organizing 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 emphasized; 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 recognized 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 broadcasting

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 "Media Guide" and the "Minimum Requirements for the Electronic, Written and Photographic Coverage and Broadcasting by Radio and Television of the Games of the Olympiad and the Olympic Winter Games".

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 authorized 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, badminton, basketball, boxing, canoeing, cycling, equestrian sports, fencing, football, gymnastics, handball,

hockey, judo, 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.

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 the international judges and referees and the travel and board and lodging expenses of the national judges and referees needed for the competitions, as selected by the respective IFs and approved by the IOC.

The OCOG must also cover the travel and board and lodging expenses of the members of the IOC Medical Commission, the maximum number of whom shall be determined by the Executive Board.

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 organizations. 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 1,000,000 for the Games of the Olympiad and US dollars 500,000 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 Organizing 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 organization with sufficient experience to stage the Games?
Name any other important international events that have been organized in your city.
13. What cultural programme do you propose?

3. Organization

14. The Olympic Games are confined to 16 days. Which dates do you propose?
15. The Olympic Games' sports 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 Organizing 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 documents for press, radio and television.

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

Between

the International Olympic Committee and the Organizing 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 Organization") of the other part,

1. Subject to the terms of this contract, the Organization¹ 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 Organization 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 Organization [in one or several countries of the authorities of the Organization, for which country or countries the said guarantee has not been given].
3. The IOC/OCOG undertakes to provide the Organization, 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 Organization 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 Organization is a union of broadcasting authorities.

4. No advertising shall appear on the competition sites, except that authorized 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 Organization is authorized 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 Organization undertakes to prevent the personnel under its control from interfering with the course of the Games.

The Organization 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 Organization 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 Organization 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 Organization 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 Organization 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 Organization 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 Organization 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 Organization, 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 Organization the right to reduce proportionately the total payment to the IOC/OCOG.

13. The IOC/OCOG shall supply the Organization 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 Organization 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 Organization 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 Organization 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 Organization undertakes not to supply its Olympic pictures to a film news agency.
19. The Organization undertakes to hand over to the IOC/OCOG free of charge one copy of any recording of the Games it shall have made. It authorizes 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.

**IV. 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, recognizes and declares that it is aware of the agreement which shall be concluded with the IOC if this city is elected for the organization 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 jeopardize, 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.

OLYMPIC AWARDS

OLYMPIC
AWARDS

MODEL
CONSTITUTION

LIST OF
MEMBERS

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 decoration, and personal wearing of this. In addition each recipient receives a diploma. In exceptional circumstances, this decoration will be in gold.

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 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 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)
		His Holiness Pope John 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)
	1984	Mr. Branko Mikulic (Yugoslavia)
		Mr. François Mitterrand (France)
Mr. Peter V. Ueberroth (United States)		
1985	Mr. Nicholas Ceausescu (Romania)	
	Mr. Erich Honecker (German Democratic Republic)	
<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 H.R.H. 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. Rooney Arledge (United States)
 Mr. Jacinto Balleste (Spain)
 Mr. Rafael Barquero Chaves (Costa Rica)
 Mr. Arpad Bogsch (United States)
 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 (United States)
 Mrs. Hideko Hyodo (Japan)
 Mr. Enrikas Juskhevitsus (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 Mr. José Beracasa (Venezuela)
 H. H. Sultan Hamengku Buwono IX (Indonesia)
 Mr. Avinash Chandra Chatterji (India)
 Mr. José Ramon Fernandez (Cuba)
 Mr. Haim Glowinsky (Israel)
 Mr. Hichiro Hatta (Japan)
 Mr. Paavo Mikko Honkajuuri (Finlande)
 Mr. Clarence H. Johnson (United States)
 Mr. Robert Kane (United States)
 Mr. Frantisek Kroutil (Czechoslovakia)
 H.S.H. Prince Franz-Josef II of Liechtenstein
 Mr. Alois Lugger (Austria)
 Mr. Fernando Luis Pereira Machado (Portugal)
 Mr. Paul-René Martin (Switzerland)
 Mr. Trendafil Martinski (Bulgaria)
 Mr. Edgar Mercier (France)
 Mr. João de Oliveira (Brazil)
 Mr. Lazlo Papp (Hungary)
 Mr. Giovanni Romagna (Italy)
 Mr. A. de O. Sales (Hong Kong)
 Mr. Angel Solakov (Bulgaria)
 The Prince Tsuneyoshi Takeda (Japan)

- Mr. Habib Thiam (Senegal)
 General Sven Thofelt (Sweden)
 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 (Romania)
 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.)
- 1984 Mr. Abdelhamid Rachdi Alami (Morocco)
 Mr. Abilio Ferreira d'Almeida (Brazil)
 Mr. Luis Azemar Puig de la Bellacasa (Spain)
 Mr. Motohiko Ban (Japan)
 Mrs. Herma Bauma (Austria)
 Mr. Bo Bengston (Sweden)
 Mr. Jean Borotra (France)
 Mr. Paolo Cappabianca (Italy)
 Mr. Juan José Castillo (Spain)
 Mr. Harry H. Cavan (Great Britain)
 Miss Nadia Comaneci (Romania)
 Mr. George Craig (New Zealand)
 Dr. Beppe Croce (Italy)

Mr. Sandy Duncan (Great Britain)
 Mr. Suat Erler (Turkey)
 Mr. René Frank (Belgium)
 Mr. Akira Fujita (Japan)
 Mr. Antonin Himl (Czechoslovakia)
 Mr. Pierre Hirschy (Switzerland)
 Mr. Bert Isatitsch (Austria)
 Mr. Pal Kovacs (Hungary)
 Mr. Paul Libaud (France)
 Mr. Hero Lupescu (Romania)
 Colonel F. Don Miller (United States)
 Mr. Julio Enrique Monagas (Puerto Rico)
 Hadj Ibrahim Mbomba Njoya (Cameroons)
 Mr. Renzo Nostini (Italy)
 Mr. Fred B. Oberlander (Canada)
 Mr. Nelson Paillou (France)
 Mr. Marian Renke (Poland)
 Mr. Walter J.M.A. von Rosberg
 (Netherlands Antilles)
 Mr. Zhong Shitong (People's Republic of China)
 Mr. Olegario Vazquez Raña (Mexico)

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 (United States)
 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. Anita de Frantz (United States)
 Mrs. Dawn Fraser (Austria)
 Mr. Alex Frere (Great Britain)
 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)
 Mrs. Esther Roth-Sacharmarov (Israel)
 Mr. Yücel Seckiner (Turkey)
- 1984 Mr. Francisco Alguersvari Duran (Spain)
 Mr. Duarte Manuel de Almeida Bello (Portugal)
 Mr. Siegfried Brietzke (Germany)
 Mr. Muhammad Naqi Butt (Pakistan)
 Mr. Bogomil Nonev (Bulgaria)
 Mr. Alberto Passadore (Uruguay)
 Mr. Jozsef Szalay (Hungary)
 Mr. Ashenafi Youria (Ethiopia)

Olympic Order awarded since the 87th Session at Sarajevo in 1984

- 1984 Mrs. Hélène Ahrweiler (France)
 Mr. Abdul Hameed Al-Hajji (Kuwait)
 Mr. Aldo Bergamaschi (Italy)

Mr. Fred Blay (Liberia)
Mr. Emeric Blum (Yugoslavia)
Mr. Tom Bradley (United States)
Mr. Gian-Carlo Brusati (Italy)
Mr. Miroslav Cerar (Yugoslavia)
Mr. Alain Danet (France)
Mr. Horst Dassler (Germany)
Mr. Abdelaziz Elshafei (Egypt)
Mr. Milan Ercegan (Yugoslavia)
Mr. Shunji Fujii (Japan)
Mr. Knolly Henderson (Trinidad and Tobago)
Mr. Paul Högberg (Sweden)
Mr. Samwel Mbogo Kamau (Kenya)
Mr. Ahmed Karabegovic (Yugoslavia)
Mr. Kenjiro Mizuno (Japan)
Mr. Primo Nebiolo (Italy)
Mr. Günther Sabetzki (Germany)
Mr. Keith Shervington (Jamaica)
Mr. Baghadi Si-Mohamed (Algeria)
Mr. Anto Sucic (Yugoslavia)
Mr. Artur Takac (Yugoslavia)
Mr. Stanko Tomic (Yugoslavia)
Mr. Harry Usher (United States)
Mr. Ugljjesa Uzelac (Yugoslavia)
Mr. Paul Ziffren (United States)

1985 Sir Adetokunbo Ademola (Nigeria)
Mr. Haralambie Alexa (Romania)
Sheik Esa Bin Rashed Al Kalifa (Bahrain)
Mr. Hanji Aoki (Japan)
Mr. Abdel Azim Ashry (Egypt)
Mr. Tsegaw Ayele (Ethiopia)
Mr. Edmund William Barker (Singapore)
Mr. Domenico Bruschi (San Marino)
Mrs. Christine Caron (France)
Mr. Bud Greenspan (United States)
Mr. Josef Grudzien (Poland)
Mr. Hermann Jannsen (Germany)
Mr. John B. Kelly (United States)
Mr. Ferdinand Siregar Mangombar (Indonesia)
Mr. Kenkichi Oshima (Japan)
The Lord Porritt (New Zealand)
Mr. Bedrich Poula (Czechoslovakia)
Mr. Ludwig Prokop (Austria)
Mr. André Gustavo Richer (Brazil)
Mr. Raimundo Saporta (Spain)
Mr. William Simon (United States)
Mr. Borislav Stankovic (Yugoslavia)

Mr. Joseph Lluís Vilaseca (Spain)
Mr. Walter Wasservogel (Austria)
Mr. Jean Weymann (Switzerland)

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 Idraets 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 Organizing Committee of the Central American and
Caribbean Games, Mexico
- 1955 Organizing 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 Organizing Committee of the Asian Games in Bangkok (Thai-
land)
- 1971 Organizing 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 Organizing 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
- 1984 Organizing Committee for the 1st Athletics World Champion-
ships at Helsinki



**MODEL CONSTITUTION FOR
A NATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEE**

**MODEL
CONSTITUTION**

**LIST OF
MEMBERS**

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 organize, 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 organization 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 organization 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 recognized 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 recognized 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 Vikelas</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>Dr. Jiri Guth-Jarkovsky</i>	Bohemia	1943
8 1894	<i>Dr. Franz Kemény</i>	Hungary	1907
9 1894	<i>Lord Amphill</i>	Great Britain	1898
10 1894	<i>Charles Herbert</i>	Great Britain	1906
11 1894	<i>Dr José Benjamin Zubiaur</i>	Argentina	1907
12 1894	<i>Leonard A. Cuff</i>	New Zealand	1905
13 1894	<i>Count Lucchesi Palli</i>	Italy	1895
14 1894	<i>Comte Maxime de Bousies</i>	Belgium	1901
15 1894	<i>Duke d'Andria Carafa</i>	Italy	1898
16 1895	<i>Dr Wilhelm Gebhardt</i>	Germany	1909
17 1897	<i>Rev. R. S. de Courcy Laffan</i>	Great Britain	1927
18 1897	<i>Count Alexandre Mercati</i>	Greece	1925
19 1897	<i>Count Brunetta d'Usseaux</i>	Italy	1919
20 1898	<i>Baron F.W. de Tuyll de Serooskerken</i>	Netherlands	1924
21 1899	<i>Count de Talleyrand Périgord</i>	Germany	1903
22 1899	<i>Colonel Holbeck</i>	Denmark	1906
23 1899	<i>Prince George Bibesco</i>	Rumania	1901
24 1899	<i>Baron Godefroy de Blonay</i>	Switzerland	1937
25 1900	<i>Theodore 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 Beliozsky de Beliozersk</i>	Russia	1908
29 1900	<i>Count Ribaupierre</i>	Russia	1910
30 1900	<i>Count Clarence de Rosen</i>	Sweden	1948
31 1901	<i>Prince Edward 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>Count Mejorada del Campo, Marquis de Villamejor</i>	Spain	1921
36 1903	<i>Count Caesar 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 Count von der Assebourg</i>	Germany	1909
42 1905	<i>Richard Coombes</i>	Australia	1932
43 1905	<i>Prince Alexander zu 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>Captain</i> <i>Heinrik Angell</i>	Norway	1907
45	1906	<i>E. N. Tzokow</i>	Bulgaria	1912
46	1906	<i>Captain</i> <i>Grut</i>	Denmark	1912
47	1906	<i>Lord</i> <i>Desborough of Taplow</i>	Great Britain	1909
48	1906	<i>Duke de</i> <i>Lancastre</i>	Portugal	1912
49	1907	<i>Manuel</i> <i>Quintana</i>	Argentina	1910
50	1907	<i>Count</i> <i>Geza Andrassy</i>	Hungary	1938
51	1907	<i>Thomas</i> <i>Hefstye</i>	Norway	1908
52	1908	<i>Allison</i> <i>Armour</i>	United States	1919
53	1908	<i>Baron</i> <i>R. Willebrand</i>	Finland	1920
54	1908	<i>Prince</i> <i>Scipion Borghese</i>	Italy	1909
55	1908	<i>Comte</i> <i>Albert Gautier Vignal</i>	Monaco	1940
56	1908	<i>Colonel</i> <i>Johan T. Sverre</i>	Norway	1927
57	1908	<i>George</i> <i>A. Plagino</i>	Rumania	1949
58	1908	<i>Prince</i> <i>Simon Troubetzkoi</i>	Russia	1910
59	1908	<i>Selim</i> <i>Sirry Bey</i>	Turkey	1930
60	1909	<i>Baron</i> <i>von Wenningen</i>	Germany	1914
61	1909	<i>Sir</i> <i>Theodore Cook</i>	Great Britain	1915
62	1909	<i>Senator</i> <i>Jules de Muzsa</i>	Hungary	1946
63	1909	<i>Attilio</i> <i>Brunialti</i>	Italy	1913
64	1909	<i>Professor</i> <i>Jigoro Kano</i>	Japan	1938
65	1910	<i>Count</i> <i>A. F. Sierstorft</i>	Germany	1919
66	1910	<i>Angelo</i> <i>C. Bolanaki</i>	Egypt (Greece from 1933)	1963
67	1910	<i>Maurice</i> <i>Pescatore</i>	Luxembourg	1929
68	1910	<i>Prince</i> <i>Léon Ouroussoff</i>	Russia	1933
69	1911	<i>Prince</i> <i>Otto zu Windischgraetz</i>	Austria	1919
70	1911	<i>Sir</i> <i>John Hanbury Williams</i>	Canada	1921
71	1911	<i>Evert</i> <i>Jansen Wendell</i>	United States	1921
72	1911	<i>Abel</i> <i>Ballif</i>	France	1913
73	1912	<i>Count</i> <i>Rudolf de Colloredo Mansfeld</i>	Austria	1919
74	1912	<i>Professor</i> <i>O. N. Garcia</i>	Chile	1919
75	1912	<i>Count</i> <i>de Penha Gardia</i>	Portugal	1940
76	1912	<i>General</i> <i>S.W. Djoukitch</i>	Serbia	1949
77	1913	<i>Count</i> <i>von Armin Muskau</i>	Germany	1919
78	1913	<i>Raul</i> <i>de Rio Branco</i>	Brazil	1938
79	1913	<i>Dimitrius</i> <i>Stancioff</i>	Bulgaria	1929
80	1913	<i>Sydney</i> <i>Farrar</i>	South Africa	1919
81	1913	<i>Colonel</i> <i>Hansen</i>	Denmark	1922
82	1913	<i>Albert</i> <i>Glandaz</i>	France	1944
83	1913	<i>Duke</i> <i>of Somerset</i>	Great Britain	1920
84	1913	<i>General</i> <i>Carlo Montu</i>	Italy	1939
85	1913	<i>George</i> <i>Duperron</i>	Russia	1915
86	1914	<i>Marquis</i> <i>Melchior de Polignac</i>	France	1950
87	1918	<i>P. J. de</i> <i>Matheu</i>	Central America	1941
88	1919	<i>Baron</i> <i>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-General 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>Dr. 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>Duke of Alba</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>Count Alberto Bonacossa</i>	Italy	1953
133	1925	<i>J. P. Firth</i>	New Zealand	1927
134	1926	<i>Duke Adolphe Frederick von Mecklenburg-Schwerin</i>	Germany	1956

<i>Election</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Cessation of functions</i>	
135	1926	<i>George 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 Jahnce</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>Count de Vallellano</i>	Spain	1952
155	1931	<i>C. J. Wray</i>	New Zealand	1934
156	1931	<i>General Dr Rouppert</i>	Poland	1946
157	1932	<i>Horacio Bustos Moron, Jr.</i>	Argentina	1952
158	1932	<i>Prince Axel of Denmark</i>	Denmark	1958
159	1932	<i>G. D. Sondhi</i>	India	1966
160	1932	<i>Count 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>H.E. Mohammed Taher</i>	Egypt	1968
169	1934	<i>Count 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>H.S.H. Prince Franz-Josef II</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>General Henri Guisan</i>	Switzerland	1939
178	1937	<i>Joaquin Serratosá Cibils</i>	Uruguay	1958
179	1938	<i>General 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 Tramoy</i>	Belgium	1957
184	1939	<i>Dr H. H. Kung</i>	China	1955
185	1939	<i>General Giorgio Vaccaro</i>	Italy	1949
186	1939	<i>Dr M. Nagai</i>	Japan	1950
187	1939	<i>Dr Sh. Takaishi</i>	Japan	1967
188	1939	<i>A. V. Lindbergh</i>	South Africa	1939
189	1939	<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>John Coleridge Patteson</i>	Canada	1954
193	1946	<i>Dr Joseph Gruss</i>	Czechoslovakia	1965
194	1946	<i>Armand Massard</i>	France	1970
195	1946	<i>Major-General C. F. Pahud de Mortanges</i>	Netherlands	1964
196	1946	<i>Benedikt G. Waage</i>	Iceland	1966
197	1946	<i>H.R.H. The Grand Duke Jean of Luxembourg</i>	Luxembourg	
198	1946	<i>Dr 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 Ketses</i>	Greece	1965
203	1947	<i>Dr 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>Dr George Loth</i>	Poland	1961
209	1948	<i>Stanko Bloudek</i>	Yugoslavia	1959
210	1948	<i>Dr 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>General 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	
222	1951	<i>Comte Jean de Beaumont</i>	France	
223	1951	<i>Dr 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	The Lord Killanin	Ireland
228	1952	Sheik Gabriel Gemayel	Lebanon
229	1952	<i>General José de J. Clark</i>	Mexico
230	1952	<i>Aleksei Romanov</i>	U.S.S.R.
231	1952	<i>Enrique Alberdi</i>	Argentina
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
236	1952	<i>General Gustaf Dyrssen</i>	Sweden
237	1952	<i>D^r Julio Bustamante B.</i>	Venezuela
238	1955	<i>D^r Alejandro Rivera Bascur</i>	Chile
239	1955	<i>Suat Erler</i>	Turkey
240	1955	<i>Ki Poong Lee</i>	Korea
241	1955	Prince Gholam Reza Pahlavi	Iran
242	1955	Alexandru Siperco	Romania
243	1956	Willi Daume	Germany
244	1957	Saul Christovão Ferreira Pires	Portugal
245	1958	H.R.H. Prince Albert de Liège	Belgium
246	1958	Eduardo Dibos	Peru
247	1959	Syed Wajid Ali	Pakistan
248	1959	<i>Ivar Emil Vind</i>	Denmark
249	1960	Reginald Stanley Alexander	Kenya
250	1960	Boris Bakrac	Yugoslavia
251	1960	<i>Mario L. Negri</i>	Argentina
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	General Raul Pereira de Castro	Portugal
257	1963	João Havelange	Brazil
258	1963	Marc Hodler	Switzerland
259	1963	<i>Alfredo Inciarte</i>	Uruguay
260	1963	H.M. King Constantine	Greece
261	1964	<i>Arpad Csanadi</i>	Hungary
262	1964	Prince Alexandre de Mérode	Belgium
263	1964	Major Sylvio de Magalhães Padilha	Brazil
264	1964	<i>Giulio Onesti</i>	Italy
265	1964	Jonkheer Herman A. van Karnebeek	Netherlands
266	1964	<i>Sang Beck Lee</i>	Korea
267	1965	<i>Amadou Barry</i>	Senegal
268	1965	Gunnar Ericsson	Sweden
269	1965	Frantisek Kroutil	Czechoslovakia
270	1965	<i>Vice-Admiral Pyrros Lappas</i>	Greece

	<i>Election</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Cessation of functions</i>
271	1965	Mohamed Mzali	Tunisia	
272	1966	<i>Dr h.c. Georg von Opel</i>	Germany	1971
273	1966	Juan Antonio Samaranch	Spain	
274	1966	<i>Dr h.c. Heinz Schöbel</i>	German Dem. Rep.	1980
275	1966	Jan Staubo	Norway	
276	1966	H.R.H. Prince Georg Wilhelm of Hanover (ex-officio)	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	<i>José Beracasa A.</i>	Venezuela	1981
283	1968	Dr Abdel Mohamed Halim	Sudan	1982
284	1968	H.H. Sultan Hamengku Buwono IX	Indonesia	1976
285	1968	<i>René Rakotobe</i>	Madagascar	1971
286	1969	Sir C. Lance S. Cross	New Zealand	
287	1969	Raymond Gafner	Switzerland	
288	1969	Louis Guirandou-N'Diaye	Ivory Coast	
289	1969	Masaji Kiyokawa	Japan	
290	1969	Virgilio de León	Panama	
291	1969	<i>Dr Rudolf Nemetschke</i>	Austria	1976
292	1970	Maurice Herzog	France	
293	1970	Henry Hsu	Taiwan	
294	1970	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 Mbaye	Senegal	
304	1974	Air Chief Marshal Dawee Chullasapya	Thailand	
305	1974	Dr Eduardo Hay	Mexico	
306	1974	<i>David H. McKenzie</i>	Australia	1981
307	1974	<i>Julian K. Roosevelt</i>	United States	1986
308	1974	Mohammed Zerguini	Algeria	
309	1975	<i>Epaminondas Petralias</i>	Greece	1977
310	1976	Matts Carlgren	Sweden	
311	1976	Dr Kevin O'Flanagan	Ireland	
312	1976	Peter Tallberg	Finland	
313	1976	José D. Vallarino 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	General Niels Holst-Sørensen	Denmark	
317	1977	Lamine Keita	Mali	
318	1977	Cornelis (Kees) Kerdel	Netherlands	
319	1977	<i>Taik Soo Kim</i>	Korea	1983
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-General Dadong Suprayogi	Indonesia	
325	1978	René Essomba	Cameroons	
326	1978	Hon. Datuk Seri Hamzah Bin Haji Abu Samah	Malaysia	
327	1978	Yu Sun Kim	D.P.R. Korea	
328	1978	<i>Nikolaos Nissiotis</i>	Greece	1986
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	Günther 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	Phillip 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	
347	1984	Turgut Atakol	Turkey	
348	1984	H.S.H. Princess Nora of Liechtenstein	Liechtenstein	
349	1984	Chong-Kyu Park	Korea	
350	1984	David Sikhulumi Sibandze	Swaziland	
351	1985	General Henry E. Olufemi Adefope	Nigeria	
352	1985	Francisco J. Elizalde	Philippines	
353	1985	Carlos Ferrer Salat	Spain	
354	1985	Robert H. Helmick	United States	
355	1985	H. S. H. Prince Albert of Monaco	Monaco	

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