

OLYMPIC CHARTER' 89



INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEE



CITIUS ALTIUS FORTIUS

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OLYMPIC CHARTER 1989

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RULES

I. FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES

1 The aims of the Olympic Movement are:

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

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

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

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

The first Olympiad of modern times was celebrated in Athens in 1896, and subsequent Olympiads and Games are numbered consecutively from that year, even though it has been impossible to hold the Games in every Olympiad.

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

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

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

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

Every person or 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 31 for the duration of the Games.

² See Rule 33.

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 during the second calendar year following that in which the Games of the Olympiad are held.

The first Winter Games were celebrated in 1924. Starting from this date they are numbered as they are held, the 17th Winter Games being held in 1994.

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 34.

² See also Rule 52 for the Emblem of the Games and by-law.

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. 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.

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 countries¹;
- 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.

Any member having served the IOC for at least ten years and who retires due to age, health or other reason accepted by the Executive Board, shall become an honorary member.

Honorary members may continue their activities on behalf of the IOC. Their status remains unchanged, except for the right to vote, which they do not hold any more; they are invited to attend the Olympic Games, Congresses and Sessions where places are reserved for them; they offer their advice when requested by the IOC President; they may receive the Olympic Order.

¹ See bye-law.

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 four 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, four Vice-Presidents and six additional members. These six members are elected for a period of four years.

The members of the Executive Board are elected to hold office until the end of the Session which shall be held during the last year of their mandate.

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 ratifies the agenda for the Sessions of the IOC;
- it is responsible for the execution of decisions taken by the Session;
- 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;
- following notification by the President, it appoints the Administrateur délégué and Secretary General and may dismiss them. The President decides on their promotion, sanctions and emoluments;
- it accepts the ultimate responsibility for the administration;
- it keeps the IOC's records;
- it meets at least four times a year;
- it examines and takes a position on all proposals relating to the Olympic Charter before submitting them to the Session.

Members of the IOC staff are employed in accordance with the administrative 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.

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

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

requisition of the same number of members of the IOC as is needed to form a quorum at a Session.¹

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 "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

¹ See Rule 18.

ballot papers and abstentions 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 Rules 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 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.

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.

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 bye-law.

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 52.

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

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.

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 Medical code

All competitors must comply with the medical code drawn up by the IOC.¹

29 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

¹ See bye-law.

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 45, 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 50 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.

30 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 organization of the Olympic Games

31 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.

32 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 select the city where the Games of the Olympiad and the city where the Winter Games will take place.

These designations take place at Sessions held in countries having no candidate city seven years before the year during which the concerned Games of the Olympiad or Winter Games will be held.

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”.

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.

33 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.

34 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 32, 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 39. 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.

35 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 led 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 48 and 49.)

36 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.

37 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.

38 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.

39 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.

40 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

41 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.

42 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)

¹ See bye-laws.

² See Rule 42.

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

International Baseball Association (IBA)
International Basketball Federation (FIBA)
International Bobsleigh and Tobogganing Federation (FIBT)
International Amateur Boxing Association (AIBA)
International Canoe Federation (FIC)
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)

43 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 41). 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.

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.

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.

44 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.

45 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.

46 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.

47 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.

48 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 49. 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.

49 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 36.

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

50 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, 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.

51 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

¹ The "Media Guide" is a separate document.

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.

52 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 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.

53 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 therefore.

54 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.

¹ See bye-law to Rule 6.

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

55 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.

56 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.

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

57 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 ...”

¹ See bye-law to Rule 42 (Criteria for Olympic sports, disciplines or events).

All invitations must be sent simultaneously by the most rapid means, by registered mail or against acknowledgement of receipt.

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).

58 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-law.

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 59 and its bye-law), to the Olympic villages and Olympic family accommodation sites, to the press, radio and television, and medical control centres.

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.

59 Reserved seats

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

60 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.

61 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.

62 Opening ceremony

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

63 Medals and diplomas

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

64 Victory ceremony

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

65 Closing ceremony

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

66 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.

67 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.

68 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.

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

70 Youth Camp

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

BYE-LAWS

TO RULES 6 AND 52

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.
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.

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 52, 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 52, 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 regulations, 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.

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 for 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 28¹

- A. Doping is forbidden. The IOC Medical Commission shall prepare a list of prohibited classes of drugs and of banned procedures.
- B. The IOC Medical Commission has the responsibility for the implementation of these rules. Members of this Commission may not act as team doctors.
- C. All Olympic competitors are liable to medical control and examination carried out in conformity with the rules of the IOC Medical Commission.
- D. Any Olympic competitor refusing to submit to a medical control or examination or who is found guilty of doping shall be excluded from competition or from the present or future Olympic Games.
- If the Olympic competitor is a member of the 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

¹ The rules contained in the "IOC Medical Controls Brochure" shall be deemed to be part of this bye-law. Copies of this brochure are available from the IOC.

members have been found guilty of doping may be excluded from the Olympic Games in which it is participating.

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.

- E. If any person other than the athlete is involved in the doping offence, action comparable to that taken against the athlete may result.
- F. A medal may be withdrawn or other disciplinary action taken by order of the Executive Board on the proposal of the IOC Medical Commission.
- G. The above regulations shall in no way affect further sanctions by the IFs or the NOCs.
- H. Competitors in events for women only must comply with the prescribed tests for gender verification. (Femininity control).

TO RULE 36

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 37

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

1. Subject to Rule 37, 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 46 and 48, 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 41

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 52, 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 52 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 42

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 43.
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 44

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 50 (Coverage of the Olympic Games) when the events are organized by the IFs,
Rule 62 (Opening ceremony),
Rule 63 (Medals and diplomas),
Rule 64 (Victory ceremony),
Rule 65 (Closing ceremony).
Rule 50, 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 47

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 58

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:

IOC CARD

For the members of the IOC, the Administrateur délégué and the Secretary General of the IOC, the Director of Olympic Solidarity and the Sports Director and, for each of them, one accompanying guest from his/her family. The IOC Card will not be issued to the guest if the person who has the right to invite him/her does not attend personally the Olympic Games, and will be withdrawn from such guest as soon as the latter definitely leaves the Olympic Games. The IOC Card will be handed over by the IOC.

IF CARD

For Presidents and Secretaries General of IFs whose sports are on the Olympic programme and, for each of them, one accompanying guest.

NOC CARD

For Presidents and Secretaries General of the NOCs and for each of them one accompanying guest.

B CARD

(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 any other official capacity. 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 members of 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 technical delegates of the IFs whose sports are on the Olympic programme and, for each of them, one accompanying guest, as well as for the 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 and valid only for the duration of such competition; 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 chefs de mission.

(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) being held in the same year and of the next Olympic Games to be held, and one accompanying guest of each of them.

C CARD

- 12 transferable cards per IF;
- for the assistant chefs de mission;
- for the Olympic attachés;
- to members of OCOGs of the future Olympic Games.

D CARD (*to the IFs*)

- for the technical officials and juries as stipulated in Rule 49.

E CARD

- for the persons referred to in Rule 50.

F CARD (*to the NOCs*)

- for the competitors;
- for the team officials.

G CARD

- for the OCOG members and its guests.

TO RULE 59

Free seats shall be reserved:

In the main stadium:

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

STAND OF HONOUR

In the centre, IOC Sector

For each IOC member present, the Administrateur délégué, the Secretary General, the Director of Olympic Solidarity and the Sports Director and for an accompanying guest of each of them.

To the right, IF sector

For the Presidents and Secretaries General of IFs whose sport is on the Olympic programme and for one accompanying guest of each of them.

To the left, NOC sector

For Presidents and Secretaries General of NOCs and for one accompanying guest of each of them.

STAND B

For the technical delegates of each IF whose sports are on the Olympic programme and for one accompanying guest of each of them.

For the *Chef de Mission* of each NOC.

For 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 any other official capacity.

For the members of the IOC staff.

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 being allotted for every twenty competitors.

For the assistant chef de mission and the Olympic attaché of each participating country.

For members of the OCOGs of the future Olympic Games.

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 places 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 of honour.

For members of the organizing OCOG.

In other stadia:

- A box and one stand for occupants of the stand of honour and stand B. The stand of honour 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 the stand of honour and stand 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 62

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 63

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 36 and its by-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 64

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 65

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 1952 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.

