

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTORY REGULATIONS

§ 1-1 Organisation and scope

The Norwegian Olympic Committee and Confederation of Sports (NOC) is a joint organisation for sport in Norway.^[1]

NOC's General Assembly is the highest authority in Norwegian sport. NOC is a voluntary, non-party political and independent organisation. IOC's charter applies in matters concerning Norway's preparations for and participation in the Olympic Games.

The following organisational units belong under NOC: National Sport Federations, regional sporting bodies, National Sport Federations' regional bodies, sports councils and clubs. Clubs and the National Sport Federations are NOC's members.

These statutes apply to all organisational units and all activities organised under the auspices of NOC.

§ 1-2 Objective

NOC shall endeavour to provide everyone with the opportunity to participate in sport on the basis of their own needs and wishes. Sport is defined as activities which satisfy the following conditions:

- a) Physical activity by way of competition, training and/or exercise
- b) The competition activity is measurable according to approved regulations
- c) The activity complies with the ethical standards of Norwegian sport

The organisation shall create positive values for individuals and society, and thereby strengthening its position as mass movement and driving force in society.

The work of the organisation shall be characterised by voluntary effort, democracy, loyalty and equality. All sporting activity shall be based on the fundamental values of enjoyment of sport, fellowship, health and honesty.

§ 1-3 Duties

NOC aims to achieve its objective through co-operation with members and organisational units and with public authorities, the business community and organisations outside sport within the framework applying to sport at the national level and in IOC's charter.

§ 1-4 Members

Sports clubs, National Sport Federations, other organisations as well as sports groups in other associations may be admitted as members of NOC as approved by NOC's Executive Board.

A sports club must be a member of a National Sport Federation covering the branches of sport engaged in by the club, unless the club engages exclusively in sport for exercise purposes which is not organised by any National Sport Federation in NOC.^[2]

By National Sport Federation is meant a federation as defined in chapter 6 of these statutes.

By sports club is meant a self-owning, free-standing club consisting of personal members only. The club's objective shall be to engage in sport or organise sports clubs/teams. Start co-operation or other forms of co-operation between sports clubs are not deemed to be sports clubs.

§ 1-5 Co-operation with other entities than clubs

Sports clubs may co-operate with other associations, companies, foundations or other legal persons.

Co-operation agreements between sports clubs and federations as mentioned in the first paragraph, which entail the club undertaking to transfer in whole or in part the administration, marketing etc. of the

club and/or its members or similar business activity, must be submitted to NOC for approval. The same applies to co-operation agreements with supporter clubs. Conditions may be laid down for the granting of approval. NOC's Executive Board may draw up guidelines for such co-operation agreements.

§ 1-6 Application for membership

A club's membership application shall be sent to the regional sports body, which will elicit the views of the National Sport Federation's regional body(ies) and the sports council, cf. § 10-1. The regional sporting body decides on membership and the approval of names.^[3]

The decisions of a regional sporting body may be overruled by NOC's Executive Board, which may also lay down guidelines for the regional body's acceptance of clubs.

National Sport Federations' applications for membership shall be submitted to NOC's General Assembly in accordance with guidelines laid down by NOC's Executive Board.

Clubs and National Sport Federations seeking membership of NOC must undertake to follow NOC's Statutes as their norm. Amendments which entail supplementary regulations and which are not in contravention of the norm or these statutes, may subsequently be adopted, but subject to the approval of NOC's Executive Board. All applicants must undertake to comply with the statutes and regulations of NOC and its organisational units, cf. § 2-2. Applicants are obliged to use names that comply with the guidelines for the names of sports clubs adopted by NOC's Executive Board.

§ 1- 7 Membership dues

NOC and the regional sporting bodies may not charge sports clubs membership dues. National Sport Federations, National Sport Federations' regional bodies, sports councils and sports clubs stipulate their membership dues themselves.

NOC's General Assembly may lay down guidelines regarding the amount of membership dues and charges.

§ 1- 8 Accounts

NOC's accounting year runs from 1 January to 31 December.

NOC's accounting regulations apply to all organisational units affiliated to NOC.

CHAPTER 2: JOINT REGULATIONS FOR ALL ORGANISATION UNITS

§ 2-1 Scope

The provisions of the present chapter apply to all organisation units affiliated to NOC. This applies regardless of whether the regulations are included in the individual organisational units' own regulations.

§ 2-2 NOC and the organisational units as higher authorities

Organisational units affiliated to NOC shall comply with NOC's Statutes and decisions. They are also obliged to adopt statutes obliging their members to do the same. Organisational units affiliated to another organisational unit are obliged to comply with said unit's statutes and decisions.

NOC's organisational units shall have statutes approved by NOC's Executive Board, cf. §2-15.

If so required by a higher-ranking sporting authority, organisational units are obliged to submit accounts, minutes, correspondence, vouchers etc.

§ 2-3 Supreme authority

Supreme authority is vested in the annual general meeting/ general assembly of the organisational units. The executive committee is the highest authority between annual general meetings/ general assemblies.

§ 2-4 Gender distribution

When electing/appointing delegates to general assembly(ies), and members to executive boards, councils and committees in NOC and its organisational units, candidates/delegates of both sexes shall be chosen.

The composition shall be proportionate to the gender distribution among the members, such, however, that there shall be at least two representatives from each of the sexes. This does not apply to councils and committees comprising 3 members or fewer.

In special circumstances, NOC's Executive Board may make an exception to this rule.

§ 2-5 Voting rights, eligibility for office, the right to speak and propose motions

Only persons aged 15 or more and who have fulfilled their membership duties, cf § 10-6, shall be entitled to vote and be eligible for office. Attendance or voting by proxy is not permitted, cf § 2-9 (1) last sentence.

Delegates to general assembly(ies) or meetings in higher-ranking organisational units must have been members of the club or unit entitled to representation for at least 1 month. An employee of the organisational unit represented or of the organisational unit in which representation is to take place, is ineligible as a representative. This does not apply to representatives elected by and from among the employees,^[4] or who are players or athletes on contract to and with membership in the club entitled to representation.

Office-holders may not concurrently be employees within the same organisational unit unless NOC's Executive Board grants exemption.

Committee members entitled to attend meetings without the right to vote, have the right to speak and to propose motions in matters lying within the scope of the committee.

The auditor is entitled to attend and to speak at meetings in matters lying within his/her field.

Representatives in higher-ranking organisational units are entitled to speak in ordinary and extraordinary general assemblies/ annual meetings in lower-ranking organisational units.

Persons who are excluded as members of the IOC are not eligible for the NOC's Executive Board and may not be a delegate at the NOC's General Assembly.

§ 2-6 Refund of expenses. Remuneration.

An office-holder may receive a refund of necessary, actual expenses, including loss of earnings, incurred during the performance of the office-holder's duties. An office-holder may receive reasonable remuneration for his/her work. Expenses for loss of earnings and remuneration pursuant to the previous sentence shall be entered in the budget and accounts.

§ 2-7 Disqualification

Office-holders, elected representatives and employees of an organisational unit are disqualified from preparing the basis for a decision or making a decision:

- a) when the person in question has an interest in the matter
- b) when the person in question is related to, or related by marriage to, a party to the matter, in a direct line of ascent or descent or laterally related up to and including siblings

- c) when the person in question is married to, engaged to or cohabitant with a party to the matter
- d) when the person in question is chairperson of, has an executive position in or is member of the board of directors of an enterprise which is party to the matter.

Similarly, a person is disqualified when other special conditions prevail which are liable to undermine confidence in the impartiality of the person in question; emphasis shall *inter alia* be placed on whether the decision in the matter in hand may entail special benefit, loss or disadvantage for the person in question him/herself, or for any person closely associated with same. Emphasis shall also be placed on whether objections on the grounds of partiality have been raised by any of the parties.

Questions of disqualification shall be decided by the relevant body.

The rules on disqualification will not apply if it is clear that the office-holder's or employee's connection to the matter or the parties can in no way influence the person in question's standpoint, and the interests of sport do not dictate that he/she should step down.

When a higher-ranking person is disqualified, the decision in the matter may not be taken by a direct subordinate in the same organisational unit.

By party in the context of this regulation is meant a person who is the subject of a decision or who is otherwise directly affected by the matter in hand.

A member of the control committee or the executive committee of an organisational unit may not concurrently be a member of an adjudication or appeals committee in the same organisational unit.

§ 2-8 Notice of general assemblies/ meetings

Notice of general assemblies/ annual general meetings shall be given as follows:

- NOC: At least 5 months.
- Regional sports bodies: At least 3 months.
- National Sport Federations: At least 2 months
- National Sport Federations' regional bodies: At least 1 month.
- Sports councils: At least 1 month.
- Clubs: At least 1 month.

The deadline for submitting motions must be set such that the complete agenda and other necessary documents including motions may be dispatched within the following deadlines:

- NOC: At least 1 month.
- Regional sports bodies: At least 1 month.
- National Sport Federations: At least 2 weeks
- National Sport Federations' regional bodies: At least 1 week.
- Sports councils: At least 1 week.
- Clubs: At least 1 week.

Motions must be submitted in reasonable time before the deadlines stipulated in the second paragraph above.

At least 2 weeks notice must be given of an extraordinary general assembly and the agenda including other necessary documents must be enclosed with the notice.

For all organisational units, notice shall be given directly to those entitled to representation with the exception of clubs for which notice may be given in some other reasonable manner.

§ 2-9 Quorum rules

In the case of statutorily convened annual meetings/general assemblies the number of approved delegates/members in attendance forms a quorum. Annual general meetings of sports clubs are quorate if the number of delegates/ members in attendance is at least equivalent to the number of members of the executive committee. If the annual general meeting of a sports club is not quorate, a new annual general meeting may be convened without a minimum participation requirement. Attendance or voting by proxy is not permitted, cf § 2-5 (1).

Motions for the amendment of statutes or regulations that have not been included on the dispatched agenda, may not be dealt with by general assemblies or meetings. Other matters may be dealt with and decided when 2/3 of those in attendance so decide in connection with the resolution on approval of the agenda.

§ 2-10 Chairperson/ minutes secretary

General Assemblies and annual general meetings shall be chaired by an elected chairperson(s). Neither the chairperson(s) nor the elected secretary(ies).

§ 2-11 Voting

Unless otherwise stipulated in these statutes, a resolution is valid if it carried by a simple majority of the votes cast. No delegate has more than one vote. Blank votes are deemed not to have been cast.

Elections shall be by ballot if there is more than one motion, or a demand for a ballot is put forward. If the vote is to be in writing, only nominated candidates may be entered on the ballot paper. Ballot papers which are blank or which contain names of candidates who have not been nominated or which do not contain the numbers of which the votes are cast, shall not count and the votes shall be deemed not to have been cast.

In the case of individual elections in which a candidate does not achieve a majority of the votes cast, a new ballot must be conducted between the two candidates who have received the most votes. If the new ballot results in a parity of votes, the election shall be decided by drawing lots.

When more than one person is to be elected in one ballot, all the candidates must receive more than half of the votes cast in order to be deemed elected. This does not apply to deputy representatives. If an insufficient number of candidates achieves this in the first ballot, those who have received more than half the votes cast shall be deemed elected. A new ballot among the other candidates shall then be held and after this new ballot, those who have received most votes shall be deemed elected. If there is parity of votes in the new ballot, the election shall be decided by drawing lots.

§ 2-12 A higher-ranking organisational unit's authority etc.

A higher-ranking organisational unit may, in special circumstances, convene extraordinary general assemblies and meetings in a lower-ranking organisational unit.

A higher-ranking organisational unit may, if there are special reasons for so doing, take over the administration of a lower-ranking unit and appoint persons to necessary offices.

If an organisational unit is incapable of meeting its financial obligations as and when they accrue, the organisational unit in question shall immediately inform its higher-ranking organisational unit about the situation, and they shall in co-operation appoint a board comprising representatives from the lower-ranking organisational unit, the higher-ranking organisational unit and persons possessing special qualifications in the relevant field.

The board shall comprise at least 3 persons, and have a remit to submit a recommendation of necessary measures. The recommendation shall be submitted to the organisational units involved and to NOC's Executive Board.

§ 2-13 The executive board and executive committee's authority. Quorum rules etc.

Organisational units' executive boards and executive committees are quorate when a majority of their members are in attendance. In cases of parity of votes, the chairperson has the casting vote.

All organisational units are committed by their executive boards. For clubs which have group executive boards, this means the main executive boards.

§ 2-14 Resignation

Membership of NOC can be resigned in the following ways:

- a) Sports clubs wishing to resign from NOC send notice of their intention to the relevant regional sports body and are deemed to have left NOC 3 months after receipt of notice by the regional body. Notice that a club is to resign from NOC shall be sent to the relevant regional sports body 14 days before the club's annual general meeting is to deal with the matter.
- b) National Sport Federations wishing to resign from NOC send notice of their intention directly to NOC's Executive Board and are deemed to have left 3 months after the Executive Board has received notification.

On resignation or loss of membership sports facilities and equipment owned by the club or National Sport Federation pass to NOC or to a cause formally approved by NOC's Executive Board, if public funds/ lottery funds have been granted for these assets. Notification of claims on clubs from higher-ranking organisational units can be sent to NOC for processing.

§ 2-15 Amendment of statutes

An organisational unit's statutes may only be amended by an ordinary or extraordinary annual general meeting/general assembly, the motion to amend the statutes having been included on the agenda and requiring a 2/3 majority of the votes cast. Amendments of § 2-16 requires a ¾ majority of the votes cast.

Statute amendments must be sent to NOC for approval. NOC's Executive Board may delegate approval of amendments to the individual regional sports bodies or National Sport Federation.

Amendments to statutes shall not enter into force until they have been approved by NOC.^[5] NOC's Executive Board may, in connection with approval of a subordinate organisation's statutes, edit them so that they are not in contravention of NOC's Statutes. Amendments to NOC's statutes enter into force immediately unless the passed resolution states otherwise.

NOC's Executive Board may by an anonymous decision pass temporary amendments to the statutes between the NOC's General Assemblies. The motion for the statutes amendments must be dealt with and recommended in advance by NOC's Law Committee. The amendments must be approved on the next General Assembly. The amendments enter into force immediately and apply until the next General Assembly. NOC's Executive Board may only pass temporary amendments to chapter 11, 12, 13 and 14 of the NOC statutes.

§ 2-16 Dissolution etc.

A motion proposing the dissolution of a National Sport Federation or sports club must first be dealt with by an ordinary annual general meeting/ general assembly. If a dissolution resolution is adopted with at least a 2/3 majority, an extraordinary annual general meeting/ general assembly must be convened 3 months later. For dissolution to take place the resolution must be re-adopted with a 2/3 majority. A National Sport Federation's regional body may only be dissolved by the National Sport Federation in question. Regional sports bodies may only be dissolved by NOC. Sports councils may only be dissolved by the regional sports body in question. On dissolution or other termination of an organisational unit, the funds of the organisational unit shall pass to NOC or to a cause approved by the regional sports body's executive board. On dissolution of sports councils or clubs, the organisational unit's records shall be sent to the regional sports body. Notification of dissolution of a

club shall be sent to the regional sports body in question 14 days before the club holds its meeting to deal with the matter.

A merger is not deemed to be dissolution. A resolution on a merger and the necessary amendment of statutes in this connection, shall be adopted in accordance with the regulations on amendment to statutes, cf. § 2-15.

A motion for the dissolution of NOC may only be dealt with by an ordinary General Assembly after having been included on the agenda. If the motion is passed with at least a $\frac{3}{4}$ majority, an extraordinary General Assembly shall be convened, to be held 3 to 6 months later. If the resolution is confirmed by the extraordinary General Assembly by majority of at least $\frac{3}{4}$, a decision to dissolve NOC shall have been taken. This General Assembly shall at the same time decide on the allocation of NOC's assets. The assets may only be used for sporting purposes and their use must be approved by the Ministry.

§ 2-17 Self-adjudication

Disputes connected with NOC and underlying organisational units shall be finally decided within the organisation's executive and adjudicative bodies, cf., however, § 2-18.

§ 2-18 Sport's arbitration panel

When all appeal and review possibilities within sport have been exhausted, parties with a legal interest may bring matters being dealt with pursuant to NOC's penal provisions before NOC's arbitration panel. The summons must be sent to NOC and be postmarked 14 days at the latest after the decision has been announced.

CHAPTER 3: NOC's GENERAL ASSEMBLY

§ 3-1 Norwegian sport's highest authority.

NOC's General Assembly has supreme authority in NOC and is held once every four years in April/May.

§ 3-2 Representation

The following attend NOC's General Assembly with the right to vote:

- a) NOC's Executive Board.^[6]
- b) 75 delegates from the regional sports bodies ordered according to the number of affiliated clubs as follows:
 - no. 1 - 4 are entitled to 5 delegates
 - no. 5 - 14 are entitled to 4 delegates
 - no. 15 – 19 are entitled to 3 delegates
- c) 75 delegates from National Sport Federations distributed as follows:
 - each National Sport Federation: one delegate
 - federations with at least 1,200 clubs: three additional delegates
 - federations with 600 to 1,199 clubs: two additional delegates.The remaining delegates from National Sport Federations shall be distributed among other federations in proportion to the number of clubs (as far as the total number of delegates allows).
- d) 1 representative for athletes. The representative may be an active athlete or former athlete who has participated in the Olympic Games less than 8 years before the General Assembly in which the representation takes place. The NOC's Executive Board determines rules concerning the nomination of the athlete representative.

Representation pursuant to litra b and c above shall be calculated by NOC's Executive Board on the basis of the number of clubs specified in the report submitted on 1 January the year before the General Assembly, and notification will be sent to the organisations at the same time as the notice convening the General Assembly. The Executive Board lays down more detailed rules.

Chairpersons of regional sports bodies and National Sport Federations attend as delegates. Should the chairperson be unable to attend, or if the person in question is a member of NOC's Executive Board, the deputy chairperson shall attend in his/her stead. The other delegates must be elected by the regional sports bodies' or National Sport Federations' general assemblies, or be appointed by the executive boards on the authorisation of the regional sports bodies or National Sport Federations, and NOC's Executive Board must be notified of the elected delegates 1 month at the latest before NOC's General Assembly.

Furthermore, the following shall attend without the right to vote:

- e) members of NOC's Statutes Committee
- f) the chairpersons of the standing committees
- g) members of the Control Committee
- h) members of the Election Committee
- i) the chairpersons of collaborating organisations to whom NOC's General Assembly has granted the right to attend^[7]
- d) NOC's general secretary
- e) NOC's auditor.

In the event that the chairperson is unable to attend, the deputy chairperson shall attend in his/her stead. If both the chairperson and deputy chairperson are unable to attend, another member may be elected.

When dealing with Olympic matters, including Norway's preparations for or participation in the Olympic Games, representatives of the National Sport Federations included in the Olympic programme shall constitute the majority eligible to vote.

Delegates travel and subsistence expenses shall be covered by NOC at rates approved by the Executive Board.

§ 3-3 Notice

Notice of an ordinary NOC General Assembly shall be dispatched by NOC's Executive Board at least 5 months before the General Assembly. Motions to the General Assembly must be sent to the Executive Board at least 4 months before the General Assembly is to be held, and a complete agenda with other necessary documents including motions must be dispatched by the Executive Board at least 1 month prior to the General Assembly.

§ 3-4 The duties of NOC's General Assembly

NOC's General Assembly shall:

- a) approve the credentials of the delegates in attendance
- b) approve the agenda and order of business
- c) elect a chairperson(s) and minutes secretary(ies) as well as a drafting committee for the General Assembly comprising 5 members.
- d) consider NOC's reports
- e) consider NOC's closed and audited accounts
- f) adopt reports and closed accounts for those funds and accounts pertaining to NOC
- g) appoint a state-authorised public accountant and determine his/her fee
- h) discuss Norway's participation in the Olympic Games
- i) lay down guidelines for applications for public and lottery funds
- j) lay down guidelines for the distribution of assets at the disposal of NOC
- k) determine the organisational affiliation of individual sports to NOC, including their status as National Sport Federations
- l) adopt amendments to NOC's Statutes
- m) deal with submitted motions and other business
- n) discuss the long-term budget and long-term plan
- o) hold the following elections to NOC's Executive Board:^[8]
 - president

- 1st and 2nd vice president
- 8 board members

A majority of NOC's Executive Board members shall represent the Olympic sports.^[9]

The president and vice-president shall be elected separately. The other board members shall be elected in one ballot.

p) hold the following elections:

- a Control Committee comprising a chairperson, 2 members and 2 deputy members
- a Statutes Committee comprising a chairperson, deputy chairperson, 3 members and 2 deputy members
- an Adjudication Committee comprising a chairperson, deputy chairperson, 1 member and two deputy members
- an Appeals Committee comprising a chairperson, a deputy chairperson, 3 members and 2 deputy members
- a chairperson and personal deputy of the Nomination Committee for the next NOC General Assembly. The remaining members of the Nomination Committee shall be elected at the chairpersons' meeting the year before the General Assembly, cf. §§ 3-6 and 3-7.

The chairperson and deputy chairperson of the committees shall be elected separately. The other committee members and deputy members shall be elected in one ballot.

The electoral rules are set out in § 2-11 of these Statutes.

§ 3-5 Intermediate General Assembly

NOC's Executive Board may convene an intermediate General Assembly every second year in order to:

- a) adopt amendments to NOC's Statutes
- b) deal with submitted motions and other business
- c) hold supplementary elections.

The regulations in §§ 3-2 and 3-3 regarding notice and representation apply correspondingly.

§ 3-6 Extraordinary General Assembly

An extraordinary General Assembly can be convened by NOC's Executive Board at minimum one month's notice following:

- a) a resolution by NOC's General assembly
- b) a unanimous decision by NOC's Executive Board
- c) a demand by regional sports bodies and/or National Sport Federations which had at least 40 delegates with voting rights at the previous General Assembly.
- d) a demand by at least 2/3 of the National Sport Federations

An extraordinary General Assembly shall only deal with those matters stipulated in the resolution or demand that a General Assembly be held.

§ 3-7 Chairpersons' meeting

Every year between General Assemblies chairpersons meetings shall be held for NOC's Executive Board and the chairpersons of the regional sports bodies and National Sport Federations, as well as the chairpersons of collaborating organisations represented at the General Assembly (cf. footnote to § 3-2). Chairpersons' meetings shall not be held in those years an intermediate General Assembly is held.

In the event of non-attendance by a chairperson, the deputy chairperson shall attend instead. If both the chairperson and deputy chairperson are unable to attend, another board member may be chosen.

Chairpersons meetings are convened by NOC's Executive Board at 3 months' notice. National Sport Federations and regional sports bodies may propose matters for discussion. The agenda shall be drawn up by NOC's Executive Board and dispatched 1 month prior to the meeting. When drawing up

the agenda, special emphasis shall be put on matters relating to reporting status in relation to the long-term plan and long-term budget adopted by NOC's General Assembly, any changes to the order of priority, accounting and budget reporting and organisational matters of principle.

Matters relating to Norway's preparations for and participation in the Olympic Games shall be dealt with at chairpersons meetings.

At the chairpersons meeting the year before NOC's General Assembly, elections shall be held for 6 members and four deputy members of the Nomination Committee. The National Sport Federations' representatives elect 3 members and two deputy member, and 3 members and two deputy member shall be elected by the regional sports bodies' representatives.

The representatives' travel and subsistence expenses shall be covered by NOC at rates stipulated by NOC's Executive Board.

CHAPTER 4: NOC'S EXECUTIVE BOARD ETC.

§ 4-1 Authority of NOC's Executive Board

The Executive Board is NOC's highest authority between NOC's General Assemblies, with the exceptions that follow from § 6-2. NOC's Executive Board has overall responsibility for general sports policy and other joint tasks at the national and international level.

§ 4-2 Composition. Quorum rules

NOC's Executive Board consists of:^[10]

- President
- 1st and 2nd Vice-Presidents
- 8 board members
- IOC representative(s) in Norway
- one representative from NOC employees, elected by and from among the employees. This representative will have a personal deputy.
- The director of the Norwegian Confederation of Sports' youth committee

The Executive Board is quorate when a majority of the members are present.

When considering Olympic matters, the majority shall be representatives of Olympic sports.

The President or person(s) authorised by NOC's Executive Board shall represent and sign on behalf of NOC.

§ 4-3 Notice of meeting

The President shall send notice of board meetings to the board members. Meetings shall be held at least four times a year. Board meetings shall also be held when demanded by at least four of the board members.

§ 4-4 The duties of NOC's Executive Board

NOC's Executive Board shall *inter alia*:

- a) implement the decisions of NOC's General assembly
- b) attend to general administration
- c) adopt statute norms
- d) approve the statutes of all the organisational units^[11]
- e) set boundaries for the regional sports bodies and approve their names
- f) draw up an annual report and submit audited accounts, and prepare matters to be discussed at NOC's General Assembly
- g) process applications for public and lottery funds
- h) adopt the budget and allocate available assets

- i) inspect the finances of the organisational units. Such inspection should be exercised by the Executive Board:
 - drawing up and adopting accounting and auditing regulations and instructions for all organisational units
 - where desirable, demand the submission of accounts, membership records etc. for review.
- j) prohibit international representation or international events that will be detrimental to the interests of the nation and sport
- k) appoint committees as required, and draw up instructions for them
- l) ensure that statutes and provisions are complied with
- m) select participants and leaders for the Olympic Games on the recommendation of the National Sport Federations.

§ 4-5 General Secretary

The General Secretary is the leader of the Secretariat. The General Secretary shall be responsible for all administrative functions in NOC and shall comply with the orders of and implement the resolutions passed by the Executive Board. The General Secretary shall work in accordance with the instructions drawn up by the Executive Board.

The General Secretary attends NOC's General Assembly, chairpersons meetings, meetings of NOC's Executive Board and Executive Committee and meetings of all committees, at all of which he/ she has the right to speak and propose motions.

§ 4-6 Committees

The Confederation's standing committees shall work according to instructions and guidelines adopted by the Executive Board.

The Statutes Committee shall give its opinion on submitted statute proposals and questions of interpretation submitted by the Executive Board. The Statutes Committee shall also be entitled to submit proposals on its own account.

The Control Committee shall ensure that the allocations made during the operating year are in accordance with the organisation's statutes and resolutions and, in collaboration with the appointed auditor, shall review the organisation's accounts after they have been audited by the auditor. The Control Committee shall meet as often as required to ensure adequate supervision and inspection.

The Adjudication and Appeals Committee shall work in accordance with the regulations in Chapters 11 and 12, and shall not be subject to the instructional authority of the governing bodies.

CHAPTER 5: REGIONAL SPORTS BODIES

§ 5-1 Objective etc.

A regional sports body is a joint body for sport within its geographical area. Its highest authority is the regional sports body's general assembly. Each regional sports bodies decide by a general assembly resolution when the general assemblies shall be held and the time period between the general assemblies which shall not exceed 4 years.

§ 5-2 Duties

The regional sports body shall work with the following:

- a) statutory responsibilities and matters of common interest
- b) sportspolitical areas, especially towards the county, regional service departments/bodies and the municipalities, in order to strengthen the role of sports and improve the clubs' overall conditions.
- c) service and support towards the sports councils, National Sport Federations' regional bodies and clubs to strengthen activity-, competence- and constructiondevelopment.
- d) information and education work relating to sports values and creation of values..

§ 5-3 Members

All sports clubs in the area in question that are members of NOC are members of the regional sports body.

§ 5-4 Statutes

The regional sports bodies shall have statutes that conform to the statute norms adopted by NOC's Executive Board. The statutes of each regional sports body shall be approved by NOC's Executive Board, cf. § 2-15, third paragraph.

§ 5-5 Right to representation at a regional body's general assembly

The following have voting rights at a regional sports body's general assembly:

- a) the regional body's executive board
- b) delegates pursuant to the statutes of the regional sports body, yet so that the sports councils are represented.

The following attend meetings without voting rights, but with the right to speak and propose motions in matters coming within the scope of the committee's field of work:

- a) the chairpersons of the specialist committees, or the deputy chairperson or a board member if the chairperson is unable to attend, cf. § 5-12 d)
- b) members of the Control Committee.

Pursuant to the first paragraph litra b), the right of representation shall be allocated by the executive board of the regional sports body. The regional sports body's general assembly shall determine the total number of delegates and adopt rules for the allocation process. Allocation of the right to representation in the regional bodies shall be announced in the summon to the general assembly.

Representatives must be elected at annual meetings/ general assemblies or appointed by their executive boards, as authorised by their annual meeting, and the regional sports body shall be notified one week at the latest before the general assembly.

§ 5-6 Travel expenses

The regional sports body's executive board determines what proportion of the representatives' travel expenses shall be covered by the regional sports body. Weighted distribution in the allocation of travel expenses may be used.

§ 5-7 Notice of meeting

The regional sports body's general assembly shall be convened by the regional sports body's executive board, giving three months' notice. Motions to be considered must be submitted at least two months before the general assembly. A complete agenda and other necessary documents including motions shall be dispatched at least a month before the general assembly.

§ 5-8 Extraordinary general assembly

Extraordinary general assemblies of regional sports bodies shall be convened by the regional bodies' executive boards, giving at least one month's notice following:

- a) a resolution by the regional sport bodies' general assemblies
- b) unanimous resolutions by the regional sports bodies' executive boards
- c) a demand by organisational units accounting for at least 1/4 of the delegates with voting rights at the last regional sports body's general assembly

Extraordinary general assemblies of regional sports bodies shall only consider matters specified in the resolution or the demand for the convening of the general assembly.

§ 5-9 The duties of the regional sports body's general assembly

The regional sports body's general assembly shall:

- a) approve the credentials of the attending delegates
- b) approve the agenda
- c) elect a chairperson(s), secretary(ies) and 2 delegates to sign the minutes
- d) discuss the regional sports body's report and accounts
- e) discuss the regional sports body's long-term plan and long-term budget
- f) discuss submitted motions and matters
- g) appoint a state authorised/ registered public accountant to audit the body's accounts, and also fix his/ her fee
- h) consider guidelines for the allocation of the funds at the regional sports body's disposal
- i) conduct elections for the following offices:
 - the regional sports body's executive board, comprising a chairperson, deputy chairperson and minimum 3 members with 2 deputy members
 - a control committee with 2 members and 2 deputy members
 - delegates to NOC's General assembly
 - a nomination committee comprising a chairperson and 2 members and a deputy member for the next regional sports body's general assembly.

The chairperson and deputy chairperson shall be elected separately. The other members of the board shall then be elected in one ballot, after which the deputy members shall be elected collectively. Elections shall be held in accordance with the regulations in § 2-11.

§ 5-10 Meetings/ joint meetings

The regional bodies arrange meetings with organisational units when required. The regional body determines the form of the meeting.

§ 5-11 The duties of the executive board

The executive board shall:

- a) implement the decisions of NOC's General Assembly and higher-ranking sports authorities
- b) adopt the budget and allocate the funds at its disposal
- c) work with matters mentioned in § 5-2
- d) appoint committees/councils as required and prepare instructions for them
- e) admit new clubs to NOC and approve the names of the clubs, cf. § 1-6.

§ 5-12 Organisation manager

The organisation manager heads the secretariat. The organisation manager is responsible for all administrative functions within the regional sports body and carries out the orders and implements the decisions of the regional sports body's executive board.

The organisation manager shall attend the regional body's general assembly, chairpersons meeting, meetings of the regional sports body's executive board and committee and all committees, and shall have the right to speak and propose motions.

CHAPTER 6: NATIONAL SPORT FEDERATIONS

§ 6-1 Members. Organisation

The individual sports are each managed by a National Sport Federation. Several sports may form a National Multisport Federation. A National Sport Federation comprises sports clubs which are members of NOC and the National Sport Federation. Representation at the National Sport Federation's general assemblies are stated in the statutes of the National Sport Federation, always provided that the clubs shall be represented at the general assemblies.

§ 6-2 Duties and authority

The National Sport Federation is the highest sporting authority within the sport it represents. For the purpose of these statutes sporting authority shall mean authority in matters concerning the individual sport in question with the following exceptions:

- a) matters of an organisational character that affect several individual sports
- b) matters concerning children's and youth sport that affect several individual sports
- c) financial inspection pursuant to § 4-4 i). This shall not prevent the National Sport Federations implementing inspection procedures on their own account.
- d) international representation pursuant to NOC's Statute § 4-4 j).

The National Sport Federation shall build up its own activities, organisation, finances and employees in compliance with the demands and challenges made by members participating in the sport in question, Norwegian sport and international sport.

Collaboration with sports organisations/ athletes outside NOC must be approved by and subject to the control of the National Sport Federation.

§ 6-3 Admission of National Sport Federations, new sports and change of name

Admission of National Sport Federations takes place at the NOC's general assembly. The NOC's Executive Board prepares provisions for admission which are passed by the NOC general assembly in connection with the handling of the application for admission. Admission of new sports and change of National Sport Federations' name must be approved in advance by the NOC's Executive Board.

§ 6-4 Admission of National Sport Federations with limited rights

NOC's general assembly may admit National Sport Federations which do not comply the conditions for admission, cf § 6-3, as members with limited rights. The NOC's Executive Board prepares conditions for admission which are to be approved by the NOC's general assembly in connection with the handling of the application for admission.

§ 6-5 Statutes

National Sport Federations must have statutes that comply with NOC's statutes and standard statute norms adopted by the NOC's Executive Board. Each National Sport Federations must have statutes approved by the NOC's Executive Board upon recommendation by the Law Committee, cf § 2-15. The approval is limited to the statutes comprised by NOC's statutes.

CHAPTER 7: NATIONAL SPORT FEDERATIONS' REGIONAL BODIES/REGIONS

§ 7-1 Establishment

A National Sport Federation may establish a regional body if there are at least five clubs participating actively in the sport in question. The National Sport Federation's regional body's boundaries shall be fixed by the National Sport Federation. The National Sport Federation may also establish its own competitive areas. The organisation of workplace-based sport is described in chapter 9.

§ 7-2 Duties

The object of the National Sport Federation's regional bodies is to work for the development of sports within the region, and to promote the cooperation between the clubs. The National Sport Federation's regional bodies shall assist its Federation in all questions relating to the sports within the region.

§ 7-3 Statutes

The National Sport Federations draw up their own statute norm for their regional bodies based on the standard statute norm for National Sport Federations' regional bodies prepared by NOC's Executive

Board. The National Sport Federation's regional bodies' statutes shall be approved by NOC's Executive Board on the recommendation of the National Sport Federation. The rules in § 2-2, second paragraph, cf. § 2-15 second paragraph also apply.

CHAPTER 8: SPORTS COUNCILS

§ 8-1 Establishment

All municipalities with more than three sports clubs shall have sports councils for the sports clubs being members of the NOC. A sports club may only be a member of one sports council. By way of exemption given by the NOC's Executive Board a joint sports council for two or more municipalities may be established.

§ 8-2 Duties

The sports council shall:

- strengthen the role of sports and conditions within the local community
- decide on priorities on behalf of the clubs
- record and visualise the scope of local sports and develop local political action programs
- be a meeting place and arena for development in the intersection between public and voluntary work

§ 8-3 Statutes

The sports councils shall have statutes in accordance with the statute norm for the sports councils adopted by NOC's Executive Board. The individual sports councils' statutes shall be approved by NOC's Executive Board.

CHAPTER 9: COMPANY SPORT

§ 9-1 Organisation

Company sport is organised by the Norwegian Motion and Company Sports Federation, which is an organisation affiliated to NOC with status as a National Sport Federation. The statutes of the Norwegian Motion and Company Sports Federation shall be approved by NOC's Executive Board. The rules in § 2-15, first paragraph, are generally applicable.

Where expedient, the Norwegian Motion and Company Sports Federation will set up regional motion and company sports bodies with status as National Sport Federations' regional bodies within the regional sports bodies. Within a regional recreational and company sports body, the Norwegian Motion and Company Sports Federation may establish local sports bodies (motion and company sports councils).

§ 9-2 Members

Company sports clubs in companies, firms, the public sector, professional and vocational groupings, trade unions and other trade associations and organisations may join the Norwegian Motion and Company Sports Federation if they engage in sport and outdoor pursuits in accordance with the guidelines and competition rules for company sport that are applicable from time to time.

Applications for membership are to be sent to the regional motion and company sports body, which will decide whether to accept the application, and notify The Norwegian Motion and Company Sports Federation. In the event of doubt, the application will be sent to the Norwegian Motion and Company Sports Federation for its decision. The Norwegian Motion and Company Sports Federation shall notify NOC of new members. Company sports clubs will be registered as members of NOC.

The Norwegian Motion and Company Sports Federation's members undertake to comply with NOC's Statutes and regulations and the federation shall adopt special statute norms which stipulate that the club members must undertake to comply with NOC's Statutes and regulations and ensure that they are used.

CHAPTER 10: SPORTS CLUBS

§ 10-1 Application for membership

Applications for membership of NOC shall be sent to the regional sports body, which will elicit the opinion of the separate sports and the sports council, cf. § 1-6. In order to be admitted, the club must use NOC's statute norm. Changes of a supplementary nature may be effected later, but must be approved by NOC pursuant to the rules in § 2-2, second paragraph. Admission of company sports clubs is described in chapter 9: Company sport. For other sports clubs the following shall apply:

The regional sports body decides on membership and the approval of names. Decisions may be reviewed by NOC's Executive Board.

§ 10-2 Loss and readmission of clubs' membership

The sports club shall on an annual basis and within the fixed time limit send a report to NOC. If a club fails to submit a report on time, or is guilty of material non-performance of other membership obligations, NOC's Executive Board, after having notified the club and given it the opportunity to state its side of the case, may decide that the club lose its membership of the federation.

On application, clubs that have lost their membership may be readmitted on payment of the re-admission fee as fixed from time to time by NOC's Executive Board. NOC's Executive Board may impose a one-year waiting period before clubs that have been struck from the list previously for the same reasons can be re-admitted.

§ 10-3 Representation rights

Newly admitted sports clubs will be entitled to representation in other organisational units when they have been a member of NOC for six months and have fulfilled the mandatory obligations. The club will then be entitled to representation in accordance with the number of members that can be documented after six month's activity.

§ 10-4 Object

The object of sports clubs shall be to engage in sport or organise sports clubs/ teams.

§ 10-5 Statutes

Sports clubs shall have statutes that have been approved by NOC's Executive Board, cf. §§ 1-6 second paragraph and 2-15 first paragraph, and which are not in conflict with NOC's Statutes and statute norm.

Sports clubs shall comply with NOC's Statutes and the regulations, safety regulations and resolutions adopted by higher-ranking sports authorities.

§ 10-6 Membership of clubs

Everyone who accepts to comply with the laws and regulations of the sports club and higher ranked sports authorities may be admitted as a member. No one may be admitted as a member of a sports club without having settled financial obligations to other organisational units and in members of NOC. In the event of disagreement, the regional sports body decides whether the applicant shall be admitted. The regional sports body's decision may be appealed to NOC's Executive Board within 14

days after notice has been sent by registered post. Membership of sports clubs becomes valid and is reckoned from the date on which the membership fees are paid.

In order to have voting rights and be eligible, a member must have been affiliated to the club for at least a month and have paid the membership fees. The rules in § 2-5 also apply.

§ 10-7 Loss and readmission of personal membership

Membership of a club may be terminated by resignation, striking from the membership list or expulsion.

Resignations shall be in writing and are effective as from the date when they are received.

Members owing fees for more than a year may be struck off the list. Members who have been struck off the list may not be readmitted until outstanding fees have been paid. If a member owes fees after fees for a second year have fallen due, the membership shall be discontinued by the club's striking the member in question from its membership list.

Expulsion shall be pursuant to the penal provisions in chapter 11.

§ 10-8 Sports alliance clubs

The object of a sports alliance club is to organise sports clubs and/or perform sports in NOC. A sports alliance club may not organise more than one sports club within each separate sport.

Members of the sports clubs organised by the sports alliance club must also have membership in the sports alliance club. Sports Clubs organised by the sports alliance club must use the same name as the sports alliance club, in addition to a statement of the sporting discipline.

The NOC Executive Board may in special cases grant an exemption so that a sports alliance club may organise several sports clubs within the same sporting discipline. The NOC Executive Board shall obtain a statement from the National Sport Federation concerned before the application for exemption is handled.

CHAPTER 11: PENAL PROVISIONS

§ 11-1 Scope. Relationship to competition/ match rules

The penal provisions in chapter 11 and the doping regulations in chapter 12 apply to all members and organisational units affiliated to NOC. The provisions shall also apply to club members, athletes, coaches and administrators of clubs. The penal provisions regulate all matters regarding penal measures.

The penal provisions apply also to athletes participating in Norwegian representational teams, even if the athletes are not themselves members of sports clubs affiliated to NOC. In these statutes a representational team means a team representing organisational units in NOC. The same applies to athletes participating at events organised by organisational units affiliated to NOC.

Organisational units are not entitled to have their own penal provisions, but may have their own match and competition rules that will authorise sanctions in the case of infraction. Such rules may not be invoked unless they have been made known.

Organisational units are entitled to use the following sanctions in the event of contravention of match and competition rules, and as administrative measures, without their being deemed penal measures pursuant to this chapter: Reprimands, fines, loss of placings and results and disqualification from participation for a specific period of time or a specific number of matches/competitions. If the disqualification period exceeds three months and the fine exceeds NOK 50,000 for individuals and NOK 500,000 for clubs, the sanctions are deemed to be penal measures pursuant to NOC's penal provisions, in which case the penal provisions shall be applied.

§ 11-2 Acts/omissions subject to penal measures

Penal measures pursuant to these provisions may be imposed if an individual or an organisational unit:

- a) contravenes NOC's or NOC's organisational units' statutes, decisions, safety regulations or other regulations or fails to comply with orders from higher-ranking units,
- b) is guilty of financial irregularities, unlawful violence or otherwise behaves dishonestly or improperly,
- c) pays, effects payment of, receives or enters into agreements to receive consideration in contravention of the applicable regulations,
- d) supplies untrue or misleading information or explanations
- e) organises or participates in events, demonstrations or organised training with disqualified or expelled clubs or members of clubs affiliated to NOC,
- f) contravenes the regulation in chapter 12,
- g) uses alcohol/ drugs on the ground/ facility or in the changing rooms for players, managers or teams, or serves alcohol at events organised by NOC or subordinate organisational units in which persons under 18 are participating, or
- h) in any other way clearly behaves in a manner liable to be detrimental efforts on behalf of, or the reputation of, sport.

In the case of violence in the sports grounds and other serious cases of hooliganism and disorder in connection with sports events, clubs and other organisational units which are responsible for or participating in the event may be subject to penal measures regardless of whether the situation is covered by the rules above and without the necessity of proving guilt. Such penal measures must be capable of preventing similar happenings.

§ 11-3 Guilt. Ignorance

In order to be penalised, intent or negligence must be present, except in those cases described in § 11-2 second paragraph.

Guilt on the part of someone acting on behalf of the organisational unit is a prerequisite for taking penal measures against the organisational unit.

Ignorance of the penal provisions or competition rules (match rules) after these have been made known pursuant to § 11-1 third paragraph does not constitute grounds for waiving penal measures or mitigating circumstances.

§ 11-4 Attempt. Accessoryship

Attempted offences shall be equated with executed offences but may, however, be penalised less harshly.

Being an accessory shall also be subject to penal measures unless otherwise decided.

§ 11-5 Penal measures

The penal measures that may be imposed are:

- a) reprimands,
- b) fines,
- c) loss of the right to be an elected or appointed officer,
- d) loss of right to participate in competitions and organised training (disqualification). In special occasions the disqualification may be limited to participation in competitions. As a main rule disqualification relates to participation in national and international competitions, however, the adjudication committee may limit the disqualification to international competitions. If a doping penalty is imposed on a Norwegian athlete by an adjudication body in NOC pursuant to the IOC's list of prohibited substances and regulations, the athlete shall automatically be disqualified for life from participation in the Olympic Games.

- e) Loss of trophies/championships/records when the penal action may have influenced the result achieved.
- f) loss of membership and pertaining rights (expulsion),
- g) loss of right to organise home matches or, where relevant, other event-related reactions,
- h) loss of distinctions.

Penal measures pursuant to c) to f) may be imposed for a limited period of time or for life. If such penalties exceed one year, they shall be reported to NOC's adjudication committee, which will decide whether the penalty shall be extended to include other individual sports or other organisational units.

If a member of a club affiliated to NOC is judged by both NOC and an international federation for the same offence, NOC will apply the following:

- If the international federation imposes the same or a milder penalty, the sentence imposed by the Norwegian body will be applicable.
- If the international federation imposes a harsher penalty, NOC will accept that the national federation shall execute this penalty. The penalty imposed by the Norwegian body shall otherwise be generally applicable.

Suspended penalties may be imposed.

§ 11-6 Dismissal of criminal proceedings

Even if the violation of the penal provisions is deemed proven, NOC's Executive Board may nonetheless refrain from instigation of penal proceedings in the event of special circumstances that lead NOC's Executive Board, after an overall evaluation, to find that there are prevailing grounds for not taking action against the act. NOC's Executive Board may make this decision contingent on whatever conditions it deems expedient.

If the person who has been granted a waiver of action considers that he or she is not guilty, the person in question may bring the case before the adjudication committee of the sport pursuant to NOC's Statutes § 11-9 within a month of notification of the dismissal of criminal proceedings.

§ 11-7 Limitation period

The limitation period is 2 years. It is reckoned from the date on which the infraction ceased. The limitation period ends when a case is reported to an adjudicative authority.

When official penal proceedings have been initiated, the case is nonetheless not deemed to be barred by lapse of time until two years have passed following the decision concluding the case.

§ 11-8 Procedure

Both individuals and organisational units are entitled to report violations of the penal provisions, but only the organisational units are entitled to initiate proceedings and demand that a case be brought. Violation of the doping provisions may only be reported by competent prosecuting authority.

When the complaint has been approved by an organisational unit, it shall be submitted in writing to the relevant adjudicative authority as soon as possible. The person receiving the complaint must first evaluate whether it has been submitted to the correct body. If not, it shall be forwarded to the correct body and the complainant shall be notified.

If the recipient is the correct body, the complaint shall be sent as soon as possible, and within two weeks at the latest, by registered post to the complainee, who will be given at least 3 weeks to submit his or her comments on the complaint. The complainee shall be informed that the case may be decided on the basis of the submitted complaint if he or she fails to present his or her side of the case by the specified deadline.

Every case shall be decided as quickly as possible. The adjudication body shall ensure that the case being prepared is not unduly delayed and is entitled in this connection to set deadlines, exclude evidence and carry out other preparatory proceedings. Every case shall be thoroughly elucidated

before a decision is made. Parties are entitled to demand an oral hearing unless the adjudication committee agrees unanimously that this is unnecessary. If oral dispositions are taken from parties or witnesses, the parties shall be notified and be entitled to be present, where appropriate with an advisor. The decision shall be based exclusively on the evidence submitted in the case and of which both parties have been informed. Any reasonable doubt shall weigh in favour of the complainee. No person shall participate in the preparation of, or the decision-making in, the case if he or she is an interested party, has submitted a complaint or participated in the proceedings at a lower level or previously made known his or her opinion on the case, or if there are other grounds liable to undermine confidence in his or her impartiality.

The decision shall be justified. An account shall be given of which matters are deemed to have been proven and which penal provisions have been applied.

Notification of the decision, with reasons, shall be sent to the prosecuting authority and the complainee by registered letter or in another warrantable manner. He or she shall at the same time be informed of the deadline for reviewing the decision and the relevant addressee for a demand to have the case reviewed.

§ 11- 9 Suspension

If there are grounds for assuming that a person will be penalised pursuant to § 11-5 first paragraph litra c) or d) and there are particular reasons for so doing, the adjudication authority hearing the case may decide that the person in question shall be suspended. Suspension may apply for up to two months at a time. The total suspension period must not exceed the time during which it is assumed that the person in question will lose his or her rights pursuant to a final judgement.

During the suspension period, the person in question loses rights as decided by the adjudicative authority within the framework specified in § 11-5 first paragraph litras c) and d). The suspension period shall be deducted from any penalty that may be imposed.

The person suspended shall be notified of the decision immediately and informed of his or her right to appeal the suspension decision to a higher-ranking adjudication body.

§ 11-10 The organisational units' authority

Cases pursuant to these provisions shall be dealt with by:

- a) the National Sport Federations' adjudication committees which may deal with all complaints from the National Sport Federations, but may decide to forward submitted complaints to be dealt with by NOC's adjudication committee.
- b) the National Sport Federations' appeals committees, which deal with appeals against decisions made by the National Sport Federations' adjudication committees.
- c) NOC's adjudication committee, which deals with all complaints from clubs, sports councils, National Sport Federations' regional bodies, regional sports bodies, NOC and the National Sport Federations that do not have their own adjudication committees. Cases relating to contravention of the doping regulations shall always be dealt with by NOC's adjudication committee in the first instance. NOC's adjudication committee may decide to transfer a case to a National Sport Federation's adjudication committee.
- d) NOC's appeals committee, which deals with all cases in which NOC's adjudication committee has made a decision in the first instance.

Organisational units' adjudication bodies may only decide on cases within their own area.

In cases that are particularly extensive or of major significance in principle, NOC's Executive Board may demand that a decision made by subordinate organisational units and adjudicative bodies shall be sent to NOC's adjudication committee for review and decision. The NOC Executive Board must resolve pursuant to this provision within 14 days after the decision came to the NOC's knowledge.

§ 11-11 Higher-ranking organisational units' authority

If a higher-ranking organisational unit becomes known with a punishable offence in a subordinated organisational unit, it may order the subordinate organisational unit to consider the case to evaluate whether there has been committed a punishable offence as mentioned in § 11-2.

§ 11-12 Review

The complainant body and the person found guilty may appeal a decision to a higher-ranking body, cf. § 11-9.

The appeal must be in writing and be submitted no later than 14 days after the person in question has been informed of the decision. The demand shall be submitted to the adjudication body that dealt with the case and will be forwarded, with the case documents, to the body which is to review the case.

Any appeal submitted after the deadline for appeal shall be dismissed unless the appellate body finds that the failure to meet the deadline should not be blamed on the appellant, or it is nevertheless found reasonable to consider the appeal.

The appeal shall be dealt with as soon as possible. The provisions in § 11-7 will apply correspondingly.

The appellate body may:

- a) dismiss the case on grounds of formal error,
- b) quash the decision of the subordinate body, send the case back for a fresh hearing and provide guidelines for this,
- c) uphold the appealed decision,
- d) pass a new judgement.

§ 11-13 Effectuation of penalties

The judgement shall become effective when the case has been finally decided. Any suspension shall be deducted from the penalty, cf. § 11-9 second paragraph. This provision also applies if a penal case is brought before the NOC's arbitration panel.

Only time during which the athlete is a member of NOC counts in terms of the suspension/disqualification period. In the event of resignation, the suspension/disqualification period ceases to run, and restarts when/if the person in question rejoins.

§ 11-14 Publication. Confidentiality

A criminal case is not public before it has been decided to report the case. The organisational unit/prosecution authority which reports contraventions of NOC's penal provisions may decide that the decision on reporting the case is made public.

Proceedings in the adjudicative bodies are public unless the adjudicative bodies themselves, or at the request of one of the parties, find that proceedings shall be held in camera.

The whole decision ^[14] in cases dealt with pursuant to NOC's penal provisions is public. However, the adjudication body dealing with the case may, under special circumstances, decide that only the judgement ^[15] shall be public.

§ 11-15 Appointment of defence lawyer and covering of expenses

As a main rule the parties in a criminal case shall cover their own costs with the case.

If the defendant is acquitted in whole or in part, the adjudication body may award costs. Similarly, the defendant may under special circumstances be ordered to pay the costs of the case.

The adjudication body may in special cases appoint and cover the costs of a defence lawyer and experts.

The costs with the case and for the appointed defence lawyer will be refunded insofar as they are deemed reasonable and necessary. Lawyers' fees shall be calculated according to the same rules as those applying to court-appointed defence lawyers in municipal courts. The adjudication body approves the fees' amount. The adjudication body's stipulation of the fees may be separately appealed to the appeals committee.

Necessary expenses for witnesses will only be refunded if the witnesses have been summoned by the adjudication body. Expense for experts will only be refunded if the experts have been appointed by the adjudication body and the costs are deemed reasonable.

When a party is present at oral proceedings at the request of the adjudication body, the body may decide to refund his or her travelling and subsistence expenses in accordance with the rates for public sector employees, cf. however first paragraph. Loss of earnings will not be compensated, cf. however. first paragraph.

§ 11-16 Reopening of case

For the benefit of a person on whom a penalty has been imposed, a case that has otherwise been finally decided by NOC's adjudicative bodies, may be reopened if information becomes available that it is assumed would have led to a different result. To the prejudice of a person found not guilty, a case that has otherwise been finally decided may be reopened if, on the grounds of the person's own admission or other new information or evidence, it is highly probable that the person in question is guilty of a penal offence.

A petition for the reopening of a case shall be sent to the body that last decided the case. If the petition for reopening is rejected, the rejection may be overruled, except for rejections dealt with by NOC's appeals committee.

If the petition for reopening is granted, the reopening body decides how the case is to be dealt with and may make a decision in the case itself.

The provisions in § 11-7 shall apply insofar as they are appropriate.

§ 11-18 Pardons

On application and where special circumstances are in favour of so doing, NOC's Executive Board may grant a pardon.

CHAPTER 12: DOPING

The following provisions have been adopted by the NOC Executive Board with effect from June 1st 2004.

§ 12-1: Scope

(1) The Doping provisions apply to the following:

- a) all members of NOC, or horses or dogs used by same. Anyone who resigns from NOC remains under an obligation to undergo doping tests for one year after their resignation. Anyone who resigns from NOC and fails to attend a doping test, may not rejoin as a member until two years after their failure to attend.
- b) all athletes who participate in teams representing organisational units in NOC (Representational teams). National Sport Federations may, as a precondition for participating in national teams, demand that athletes sign agreements which regulate compliance with the

- doping provisions and obligations to report on the athlete's whereabouts from time to time in connection with training or otherwise in order to carry through doping controls.
- c) any athlete who resides and trains/competes abroad.
 - d) anyone participating in competitions or sports events organised by organisational units within NOC. This applies regardless of whether the event is for training or competition purposes.
 - e) Organisational units within NOC.
- (2) If a participant of the supporting network (coach, team leader, medical personnel) is not a member of a club affiliated to NOC, the organisational units must enter into agreements with such persons which secure that the person concerned will acknowledge and obey the doping provisions.
- (3) These doping provisions regulate every aspect concerning anti-doping work and are assumed to be in conformity with the World Anti-Doping Code issued by the The World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA). In case of interpretation differences, the doping provisions shall be interpreted in compliance with the World Anti-Doping Code.
- (4) Organisational units in NOC may not adopt their own doping provisions. If International Sport Federations delegate authority to National Sport Federations with respect to doping cases, such cases shall be handled pursuant to NOC's doping provisions.
- (5) NOC may adopt guidelines for the anti-doping activity.

§ 12-2 Definition of doping and rule violations

- (1) The following constitute rule violations:
- a) The presence of a prohibited substance or traces of this in an athlete's doping test.
 - b) Use or attempt to use a substance or method which is prohibited according to special doping list adopted by WADA.
 - c) To refuse to attend a required doping control, to refuse to submit a doping test or otherwise evade from a doping control.
 - d) To violate guidelines concerning athlete information or not to be available for doping control according to the guidelines.
 - e) To falsify, exchange or destroy a doping test.
 - f) To be in possession of a substance which according to the doping list is prohibited in out of competition doping controls or to be in possession of a prohibited method.
 - g) To produce, import, export, sell, distribute, acquire, send or transfer a prohibited substance or a prohibited method.
 - h) To prescribe or give out a prohibited substance or method or any attempt hereof.
- 2) The doping list comprises prohibited substances or methods. The list enters into force upon WADA's decision. The list applies and is enforced until a new list applies.
- 3) Horses and dogs used by athletes are subject to those doping rules which are adopted from time to time by the Ministry of Agriculture and by the relevant International Sport Federation. Rider and dog handler are penalized pursuant to § 11-2, littera g) of the NOC's statutes for any violation of the beforementioned rules.

§ 12-3 Doping control

- (1) Doping controls may be carried out without notice, and also in and out of competition. Anti-doping Norway (ADN) may adopt rules for implementation of doping controls, cf § 12-22.
- (2) Doping controls may also be undertaken by other organisations when so stated in agreement with NOC or ADN, or by international rules.

§ 12-4 Guilt requirements

- (1) The athlete must procure that no prohibited substance is induced into the athlete's body. An athlete is responsible for any prohibited substance or traces of such substance found to be present in the athlete's doping test, cf § 12-22, without any demonstration of guilt.
- (2) Intent or negligence must be demonstrated in order to pass a verdict for violation of § 12-2, litras b to h.
- (3) Lack of knowledge to the doping provisions subsequent to publication is not ground for acquittal or a reduced sentence.

§ 12-5 Proof

- (1) ADN has the burden of establishing that a violation has occurred. The adjudication body shall apply a standard of proof which is greater than the mere balance of probability but less than proof beyond reasonable doubt.
- (2) If someone pursuant to the doping rules is instructed to prove a special fact or circumstance the standard of proof is greater than the mere balance of probability.
- (3) Facts related to doping rule violations may be established by any reliable means.
- (4) The following rules apply in case of breach of procedures:
 - (a) WADA-accredited laboratories are presumed to have conducted analysis and custody of doping samples in accordance with WADA's standards for laboratory analysis. If the athlete rebuts the preceding presumption by showing that a departure from the WADA standards has occurred, then ADN shall have the burden to establish that such departure did not cause the positive analysis. In such case ADN have the burden of proof as mentioned in the first section.
 - (b) Departures from the WADA standards for testing may not be invoked as breach of procedures unless the departure may have influenced on the sample's validity. If the athlete with greater than the mere balance of probability establishes that departures from the standards have occurred, then ADN shall have the burden to establish that such departures did not cause the positive analysis or the factual basis for the breach of the rule. In such case ADN have the burden of proof as mentioned in the first section.

§ 12-6 Attempt. Assistance

- (1) Attempt is deemed equal to a committed violation.
- (2) Assistance is comprised by the rules unless otherwise stated.

§ 12-7 Automatic forfeiture of prizes, championships and result

A doping rule violation in connection with a positive test automatically, without court procedures, leads to the athlete forfeiting prizes, championships and results obtained in the competition concerned.

§ 12-8 Doping rule violation sanctions

- (1) A doping rule violation discovered during an event may lead to forfeiture of prizes, championships and results from all the competitions in that event. If the athlete establishes that the athlete bears no fault in connection with the doping rule violation, the athlete's results in the other competitions in that event shall be retained, unless the doping rule violation has affected the other competition results.
- (2) Unless fairness requires otherwise, the athlete forfeits prizes, championships and results obtained in the period after the doping rule violation occurred until suspension or exclusion enters into force.

(3) Exclusion involves loss of right to participate in competitions and organised training, and the loss of the right to be an elected or appointed officer.

(4) Violation of § 12-2, letters a – c, e and f, shall be sanctioned with a two years exclusion for the first violation and a life time exclusion for the second violation.

(5) The doping list may specify certain substances which are considered particularly sensitive in terms of inadvertent breach of the doping rules due to their general accessibility in medical products or that the substance's advanced performance effect by way of abuse is unlikely. If the athlete can prove that the use of such substances was not motivated by the wish for increase of performance ability, the following exclusion rules shall apply:

a) For the first violation the athlete shall at minimum be given a warning and at maximum be excluded for one year.

b) For the second violation the athlete shall be excluded for two years.

c) For the third violation the athlete shall be excluded for life.

(6) Violation of § 12-2 letters g and h shall be sanctioned with a minimum four year exclusion with the possibility of imposing a life time exclusion.

(7) Violation of § 12-2, letter d may be sanctioned with an exclusion of three months up to two years.

(8) An athlete who has been excluded for four years, may participate in sports on a local level within other sports than the one the athlete participated in when submitting the positive drug test. The athlete may not participate in competitions which may qualify for national or international championships.

(9) An athlete who wish to re-entry sports after the exclusion period must during suspension period (if any) and during the exclusion be available for drug testing and upon request state required athlete information.

(10) If the athlete is not a member of the NOC, a positive doping test or a refusal to attend a required without valid grounds, cf. section one above, will automatically involve exclusion from participation in the competition and annulment of the results obtained. The athlete may not participate in competitions or events organised by organisational units within the NOC for a period of two years from the exclusion took place. The athlete will also be excluded from membership within the NOC for two years.

(11) The NOC will recognise legally valid decisions by international sports organisations which are made according to and in compliance with the rules stated in the World Anti-Doping Code.

(12) The NOC may sanction organisational units by way of administrative measures in case of violation of the doping rules. The following sanctions may be imposed:

a) Reprimands

b) Fines not exceeding the limits stated in § 11-1

c) Reduction of economic support

§ 12-9 Discharge and reduction of exclusion due to special circumstances

(1) If the athlete proves that violation of § 12-2, letters a or b is caused without guilt, exclusion imposed pursuant to § 12-8 shall be discharged. The violation does not count as a first time violation in cases where this may be of relevance.

(2) If the athlete proves that violation of § 12-2 letters a – c and h is caused with no significant guilt, then the period of exclusion may be reduced to no less than one-half of the minimum period of exclusion otherwise applicable. If the otherwise applicable period of exclusion is a lifetime, the reduced exclusion period under this section may be no less than eight years.

(3) In case of a positive doping test the athlete must also prove how the prohibited substance was induced to the athlete's body in order for the exclusion to be discharged or reduced.

(4) If the athlete substantially assists in discovering violation of § 12-2, letter f related to possession of prohibited substances or methods for support personnel, and violation of § 12-2 letter g and h, the exclusion period may be reduced to no less than one-half of the minimum period of exclusion otherwise applicable. If the otherwise applicable period of exclusion is a lifetime, the reduced exclusion period under this section may be no less than eight years.

§ 12-10 Loss or reduction of individual economic support

The NOC and organisational units within the NOC shall fully or partly deprive economic support to a person who violates the rules stated in § 12-2. This rule does not apply if the athlete has submitted a positive drug test for drugs mentioned in § 12-8, fifth subparagraph,

§ 12-11 Multiple violations

(1) Multiple violations of the doping rules are deemed to be the case if the second doping rule violation was committed by a person after the person received notice, or after a proven reasonable attempt to give notice to the athlete about the first doping rule violation. If it is established that there is only one violation of the doping rules, the sanction imposed shall be based on the violation that carries the more severe sanction.

(2) If a person, based on the same doping test, is found to have submitted a doping test for a substance, cf § 12-8, fifth subparagraph, and a prohibited substance or method, it shall be considered as one violation of which the sanction imposed shall be based on the violation that carries the more severe sanction.

(3) If a person commits two separate violations of the doping rules of which one of the violations is a positive doping test for a special substance, cf. § 12-8, fifth subparagraph and the other violation is a violation of § 12-2 letters a, b, f-h, the sanction imposed shall be at a minimum two years and at a maximum three years exclusion.

(4) Upon the third violation of the doping rules life-time exclusion shall be imposed.

§ 12-12 Limitation

The limitation period is eight years. The limitation period is calculated as of the date the punishable violation ended. The limitation period is interrupted when a case is reported to the prosecuting authority.

§ 12-13 Procedure

(1) Upon a doping rule violation the athlete shall be informed as soon as possible after ADN has undertaken initial investigation. The athlete shall be informed about the athlete's rights, including the right to ask for an analysis of the B-sample, receive copies of the documents of the case, and the right to be present during the opening and analysis of the B-sample together with a counsellor.

(2) ADN has the authority to file a report with a demand that a case is opened for violation of the doping rules.

(3) The report shall be filed in writing to the NOC's adjudication committee as soon as possible after the required initial investigations have been executed.

(4) The adjudication committee shall send the report as soon as possible and within two weeks by registered mail to the reported athlete who shall be given a term of at least three weeks' to give remarks to the report. Simultaneously, the athlete shall be informed that the case may be determined on grounds of the report if the athlete does not give remarks to the report within the stipulated term.

(5) Every case shall be decided as quickly as possible. The adjudication body shall ensure that the case being prepared is not unduly delayed and is entitled in this connection to set deadlines, exclude evidence and carry out other preparatory proceedings. Every case shall be thoroughly elucidated before a decision is made. Parties are entitled to demand an oral hearing unless the adjudication

committee agrees unanimously that this is unnecessary. If oral dispositions are taken from parties or witnesses, the parties shall be notified and be entitled to be present, where appropriate with an advisor. The decision shall be based exclusively on the evidence submitted in the case and of which both parties have been informed.

(6) No person shall participate in the preparation of, or the decision-making in, the case if he or she is an interested party, has submitted a complaint or participated in the proceedings at a lower level or previously made known his or her opinion on the case, or if there are other grounds liable to undermine confidence in his or her impartiality.

(7) The decision shall be justified. An account shall be given of which matters are deemed to have been proven and which penal provisions have been applied.

(8) Notification of the decision, with reasons, shall be sent to the prosecuting authority and the complainee by registered letter or in another warrantable manner. He or she shall at the same time be informed of the deadline for reviewing the decision and the relevant addressee for a demand to have the case reviewed.

§ 12-14 Suspension

(1) If there are grounds for assuming that a person will be penalised pursuant to these doping rules, the adjudication authority hearing the case may decide that the person in question shall be suspended. Suspension may apply for up to two months at a time. The total suspension period must not exceed the time during which it is assumed that the person in question will lose his or her rights pursuant to a final judgement.

(2) Suspension implies that the athlete is excluded within the limits stated in § 12-8. The suspension period shall be deducted from any penalty that may be imposed.

(3) The person suspended shall be notified of the decision immediately and informed of his or her right to appeal the suspension decision to a higher-ranking adjudication body.

§ 12-15 Appeal

(1) An appeal is submitted before the NOC's Appeals Committee

(2) The appeal must be in writing and be submitted no later than 14 days after the person in question has been informed of the decision. The demand shall be submitted to the adjudication body that dealt with the case and will be forwarded, with the case documents, to the body which is to review the case.

(3) Any appeal submitted after the deadline for appeal shall be dismissed unless the appellate body finds that the failure to meet the deadline should not be blamed on the appellant, or it is nevertheless found reasonable to consider the appeal.

(4) The appeal shall be dealt with as soon as possible. The provisions in § 12-13 will apply correspondingly.

(5) The appellate body may:

- a) dismiss the case on grounds of formal error,
- b) quash the decision of the subordinate body, send the case back for a fresh hearing and provide guidelines for this,
- c) uphold the appealed decision,
- d) pass a new judgement.

(6) The appeal will not put off the decision unless the appellate body so decides.

(7) Appeals in connection with a decision related to a person, who at the time the violation was committed, was listed at a special list prepared by an International Sports Federation, may subsequent to the handling of the case in the appellate body, be submitted before the Court for Arbitration in Sport (CAS) according to rules stated by CAS.

§ 12-16 Legitimate appellants

Legitimate appellants are:

- a) The complainee
- b) ADN
- c) World Anti-Doping Agency
- d) Relevant International Sports Federations

In addition the following parties are entitled to appeal in cases involving athletes listed on a special list prepared by an International Sports Federation:

- e) Another anti-doping organisation which rules could authorise sanctions against the complainee
- f) The International Olympic Committee
- g) The International Paralympic Committee

§ 12-17 Effectuation of penalties

(1) The exclusion shall become effective from the day exclusion was imposed the first time. Any suspension period shall be deducted from the exclusion imposed. This provision also applies if there has been a delay in the proceedings which are not caused by the athlete.

(2) Only time during which the athlete is a member of NOC counts in terms of the sentence served. In the event of resignation, the sentence served ceases to run, and restarts when/if the person in question rejoins.

§ 12-18 Publication. Confidentiality

A doping case is not public before it has been decided to report the case. ADN may decide that the decision on reporting the case is made public.

Proceedings in the adjudicative bodies are public unless the adjudicative bodies themselves, or at the request of one of the parties, find that proceedings shall be held in camera.

The whole decision in cases dealt with pursuant to NOC's penal provisions is public. However, the adjudication body dealing with the case may, under special circumstances, decide that only the judgement shall be public.

§ 12-19 Appointment of defence lawyer and covering of expenses

As a main rule the parties in a doping case shall cover their own costs with the case.

If the defendant is acquitted in whole or in part, the adjudication body may award costs. Similarly, the defendant may under special circumstances be ordered to pay the costs of the case.

The adjudication body may in special cases appoint and cover the costs of a defence lawyer and experts.

The costs with the case and for the appointed defence lawyer will be refunded insofar as they are deemed reasonable and necessary. Lawyers' fees shall be calculated according to the same rules as those applying to court-appointed defence lawyers in municipal courts. The adjudication body approves the fees' amount. The adjudication body's stipulation of the fees may be separately appealed to the appeals committee within 14 days after the person in question has been informed about the decision.

Necessary expenses for witnesses will only be refunded if the witnesses have been summoned by the adjudication body. Expense for experts will only be refunded if the experts have been appointed by the adjudication body and the costs are deemed reasonable.

When a party is present at oral proceedings at the request of the adjudication body, the body may decide to refund his or her travelling and subsistence expenses in accordance with the rates for public sector employees, cf. however first paragraph. Loss of earnings will not be compensated, cf. however. first paragraph, second sentence.

§ 12-20 Reopening of case

For the benefit of a person on whom a penalty has been imposed, a case that has otherwise been finally decided by NOC's adjudicative bodies, may be reopened if information becomes available that it is assumed would have led to a different result. To the prejudice of a person found not guilty, a case that has otherwise been finally decided may be reopened if, on the grounds of the person's own admission or other new information or evidence, it is highly probable that the person in question is guilty of a penal offence.

A petition for the reopening of a case shall be sent to the body that last decided the case. If the petition for reopening is rejected, the rejection may be overruled, except for rejections dealt with by NOC's appeals committee.

If the petition for reopening is granted, the reopening body decides how the case is to be dealt with and may make a decision in the case itself.

The provisions in § 12-13 shall apply insofar as they are appropriate.

§ 12-21 Pardons

On application and where special circumstances are in favour of so doing, NOC's Executive Board may grant a pardon for exclusion related to the right to hold elected or appointed honorary posts.

§ 12-22 Delegation of control and prosecuting authority

(1) The NOC's Executive Board has entered into an agreement with ADN regarding transfer of control- and prosecution authority in doping cases.

(2) The transfer of the control authority implies that persons mentioned in § 12-1 are obligated to submit to a doping control determined by ADN.

(3) The transfer of the control authority implies that ADN may issue procedures for carrying out the anti-doping work, including i.a. rules for exception from the doping list, doping control, proceedings, test sample storage and forwarding and follow-up of analysis results.

(4) The transfer of the prosecuting authority implies that ADN has the authority to make prosecuting decisions according to the doping rules, including the right to act as a party in doping cases before the adjudication and appeals committee.

(5) The transfer of the control and prosecuting authority shall not give the athletes and members of the NOC less or poorer rights than those stated in the NOC's statutes.

CHAPTER 13: AGREEMENTS BETWEEN SPORT AND THE BUSINESS COMMUNITY

§ 13-1 Objective

As a partner to agreements the NOC and affiliated organisational units shall maintain its independent position. The organisational units must procure that the unit retains its decisive authority over all affairs related to the membership in the NOC and the sports activities. The organisational units must sign agreements in which the unit or its members undertake commitments. The organisational units may not delegate authority to sign such agreements.

No agreements may contain provisions which are in violation of Norwegian sport's ethical foundation, or which are capable of damaging sport's standing. A reference to the sports legislation shall be

inserted in all agreements, and it should be stated that in the event of inconsistency, the agreement shall be interpreted in accordance with the sports legislation. The organisational units are obliged to make the contracting party aware of the sports legislation.

The NOC and the National Sports Federations may prepare guidelines for agreements between sport and the business community. Such guidelines must lie within the framework of NOC's statutes and the regulations of the International Sports Federation in question. The National Sports Federations' guidelines shall be sent to NOC for its information.

§ 13-2 Who may enter into agreements

Agreements may only be entered into by organisational units. An agreement shall be signed by the organisational unit's executive board. For sports clubs with group executive committees, this means the main executive board.

§ 13-3 Athlete's rights and duties related to agreements with the business community

An athlete may not enter into individual agreements related to sports activities, including employment, with other than an organisational unit.

Organisational units may to a reasonable extent demand that an athlete contributes to the effectuation of cooperation agreements between organisational units and the business community. This applies both to athletes who are employed by the organisational unit and athletes who are on national teams or have other representation duties.

In the assessment of what is deemed reasonable according to the previous section, the following shall be stressed:

- The scope of the contribution
- The remuneration or other benefits the athlete has been given or obtains through the connection to the organisational unit.
- The organisational unit's use of the income from the cooperation agreement in question.

NOC and the National Sports Federations may prepare guidelines for the entering into of agreements which comprise provisions concerning remuneration to an athlete who cooperates in the effectuation of the agreement.

All agreements shall contain a clause stating that sponsorship of an athlete covered by the agreement shall be withdrawn if the person in question is found guilty of using doping.

Within the framework of NOC's statutes, and guidelines prepared by NOC and National Sports Federations, the athlete owns the rights related to the athlete's own name, image and signature.

§ 13-4 Athletes' right of reservation

An athlete may reserve the right not to be used in advertising or other marketing context if his/her participation would be in conflict with his/her ethical or moral convictions, or involves advertising for competitors to his/her own or his/her employer's business. If doubt should arise as to whether the athlete's convictions meet the requirements in the first sentence, the matter shall be decided by NOC's Executive Board.

§ 13-5 Design of advertising

Care must be taken as regards the amount of advertising so that it does not have a distracting or inappropriate effect. Firm/ brand names must not be used in the name of official Norwegian championship competitions.

§ 13-6 NOC's Executive Board's control

Organisational units are obliged to obtain approval for agreements which in full or partly concerns the organisational unit's administration, marketing affairs, rights affairs and similar business affairs. This does not involve agreements with no obligation of return service from the organisational unit (gift) or if the service is limited to ordinary advertising. Approval is given by NOC's Executive Board, or to whom it delegates power of attorney, which may deny an organisational unit to enter into an agreement with the business community if the agreement contravenes this set of rules.

CHAPTER 14: PROVISIONS CONCERNING RIGHTS ETC.

§ 14-1 Rights to sports events

The organisational units arranging a sports event have the ownership to the event with including activities as far as this does not contravene a higher ranked organisational unit's rights.

A National Sports Federation has the ownership to those sports events organised by themselves and to those sports events which are a part of a competition system regulated by the statutes of the National Sports Federation.

The rights to an event includes the right to set conditions for participation, the right to obtain payment from the audience, the right to exploit the economic possibilities initiated by the event, including the right to set conditions for the media's coverage of the event.

§ 14-2 Media rights

The National Sports Federation has all media rights connected to competitions organised by the federation in question. Media rights includes the right to record, transmit or disseminate sound, picture, text and similar from a sports event by TV, radio, internet or any other capacity,

The board of the National Sports Federation has the right to enter into agreements concerning media rights.

Those organisational units participating in the event, are entitled to a reasonable compensation for participation in competitions which involves income from the media. The following shall i.a. be considered in this evaluation:

- the scope of the participation
- the National Sports Federation's use of the funds

NOC may prepare guidelines concerning the content of agreements relating to media rights, including the compensation to participating organisational units.

§ 14-3 Provisions concerning competing prohibitions

The NOC Executive Board and the board of a National Sports Federation may refuse organisational units and members of organisational units affiliated to NOC the right to practice or assist in competition activities by way of participation, membership or cooperation with other organisations. Such refusal must have just cause.

