

Modifications to the “Olympic Charter”

adopted by the 86th Session of the IOC

(to be included in the 1983 edition of the Charter)

Rule 6

Page 7 - Last paragraph to be replaced by the following text:

“An Olympic emblem is the bound combination of the Olympic rings with another distinctive sign, it being understood that the rings are at least half the width and the height of the distinctive sign. This ratio of the respective dimensions of the rings and of the distinctive sign is not applicable to emblems which have already been duly approved.”

Rule 14

Page 10 - C. The Vice-Presidents - first paragraph to be replaced by the following text:

“The IOC elects three Vice-Presidents, by secret ballot, to hold office for a period of four years. They may be reelected to this post after a minimum interval of four years.”

Rule 18

Page 13 - To be preceded by, following paragraph.

“The President shall ensure the smooth running of the working sessions, keep the meetings in order, see to it that discussions are fair and equitable and, when a vote is taken, announce the result as soon as he has been informed of it. He may, if he considers it useful, nominate scrutineers to carry out a breakdown of the votes cast for and

against the proposal which has been put to the vote. He shall decide on the method of voting, except in cases where this is already stipulated in this Charter. When he announces the closure of a debate no objections to this decision can be admitted.”

Rule 22

Page 14 - First paragraph to be replaced by following text :

“These Rules may be altered only if two-thirds, and not less than thirty, of the IOC members present at a Session vote in favour of the alteration. The Session can make a decision on an alteration to these Rules only if this modification is submitted in the form of a written document reflecting the Executive Board’s opinion on the alteration.”

Rule 30

Page 18 - First sentence of the fourth paragraph to read as follows

“The list of the sports and the events in which the delegation of an NOC shall participate must be submitted to the OCOG at least four months before the date of the opening of the Olympic Games.”

and third sentence of fourth paragraph to be replaced by the following text :

“The number of the competitors to take part in the Olympic Games which, by Rule 46, must not exceed the number permitted for each event, together with the names of

the competitors in each sport and in each event, shall be notified to the OCOG at least fifteen days before the date on which the Olympic competitions in the relevant sport are due to begin, of by such later date (if any) as may have been previously fixed by the IF governing that sport by agreement with the OCOG.”

Rule to be inserted before Rule 39

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

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

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

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

New rule 51

Pages 27 and 28 - To be replaced by following text:

“4. Mass Media: Graphic impression, sound and/or vision recording and electronic Broadcasting. ”

Coverage of the Olympic Games

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

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

Accreditation

The accreditation of mass media personnel shall be conducted in accordance with the categories and conditions as stipulated in the bye-law to this rule (for written and photographic press, page 207, for electronic press, filmed, televised and biomechanical shooting, page 212) and the “Organisation of the Olympic Games”, specifically the ‘Conditions laid down for candidate cities’.

The Executive Board of the IOC, whose decision shall be final and binding, reserves the right to grant or to refuse accreditation in the case of any applicant or to withdraw any accreditation already granted.

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

Final authority

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

Rule 53

Page 30 - To be added to the 5th paragraph

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

Rule 56

Page 31- To be added at the end of the rule.

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

Bye-Laws

To rules 6 and 53

Page 36 - Point 7, first sentence to be replaced by following text :

“The use of the Olympic flag, symbol, flame and motto for commercial and publicity purposes of any kind is strictly forbidden except by the IOC.”

Page 37 - Point 10, final sentence of last paragraph to be replaced by following text:

“The IOC may demand to be sent any contract signed by an NOC or an OCOG.”

Page 37 - Point 11, to be replaced by following text:

“The emblems of the above-mentioned OCOGs and those of other NOCs may not be used for commercial purposes on the territory of another NOC without its prior approval which cannot be avoided by commercial use of an emblem without the Olympic rings”.

To rule 24

Page 41 - Point 5, following text to be added:

“Before being accepted as a member, and as a condition of the affiliation to the IF, the national federation must obtain the recognition of the NOC.”

Bye-law to the new rule to be inserted before Rule 39

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

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

Bye-Law to Rule 51

Pages 49 - 57 - To be replaced by following text :

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

Written and Photographic Press

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

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

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

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

Photographic Pools:

"The IOC and the OCOG, in collaboration with the photographic agencies and the organisations concerned, and at the expense of the latter, shall set up photographers pools. The material thus obtained shall be made available free of charge to the IOC and the OCOG, and a copy of all originals

shall also be given to them free of charge at the end of the Games. The organisation of the photographers' pools shall be the responsibility of the IOC alone. In all cases, the IOC's photographer shall have precedence over all the other members of the pool(s).

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

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

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

A copy of all original films taken by the pools shall be given free of charge to the IOC for its archives. The same applies to all still photographs taken by the pools. The IOC shall be free to reproduce in its own publications, without infringing copyright and without payment, any such photographs as well as isolated images taken from the said films, this being an implicit condition agreed to by each member of the pools.

Accreditation

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

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

Under no circumstance, throughout the duration of the Games of the Olympiad and

the Winter Games, may any athlete, trainer, official or other participants be accredited or act as a journalist of photographer.

A journalist and a photographer for the IOC shall receive automatically an accreditation as well as one journalist and one photographer from the OCOG.

The representatives of the five international agencies shall obtain accreditation directly from the OCOG.

The representatives of the five international agencies and the radio and television companies which have concluded a contract for the coverage of the Olympic Games and/of who have reserved technical facilities at the radio and television broadcasting centre receive accreditation directly from the OCOG.

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

The OCOG to give the IOC the list of press attachés for approval.

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

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

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

1. International agencies

EI — Journalists

EIP — Photographers

EIT — Members of staff

Persons engaged by one of the 5 recognised international agencies.

2. Written press (EE)

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

3. Photographers (EP)

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

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

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

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

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

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

5. Writers and academics (EE)

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

6. Technical staff (ET)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The results of each event must be communicated daily to the IOC. The press, radio and television. These results shall be distributed firstly to the radio and television organisations. Announcements must be made on the

scoreboard and in the daily programmes that the Olympic Games are events for individuals and that there is no scoring by nations.

Electronic Recording and Broadcasting

Television and film news reporting

Without prejudice to the granting of exclusive rights as defined hereafter, the showing, free of charge, of newsreel covering the Olympic Games is authorised in regular news programmes in which the actual news element constitutes the main feature, whether in cinemas, over the whole of a television network or on a single station, but shall be limited to three reports of two minutes each per day, separated by an interval of at least three hours.

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

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

Electronic Broadcasting and distribution

The IOC may, subject to payment, grant the right to broadcast and/or distribute reports on the Olympic Games¹. The total amount for the broadcasting and distribution rights shall be paid, by the bodies to

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

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

GROUP	CATEGORIES						Accreditation Process
	Journalists		Photographers		Technical Staff		
	S	W	S	W	S	W	
International Agencies EI EIP EIT	150 - -	100 - -	- 50 -	- 40 -	- - 150	- - 50	Directly by the OCOG
Pools International EP National EP	6 6	None None	24 24	None None	According to requir- ements	None None	Directly by the OCOG outside of photographers' quota
General Press (National Agencies and Press) EE } ER } EP } ET } ESP } EE }	3000 145 5	1448 - 5	 350	 160	 500	 220	Through the NOCs
IOC - EE/EP OCOG - EE/EP	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1			Directly by the OCOG (photographers outside of quota)
Categories total Grand total : S. 4414 * W. 2027	3314	1555	450*	202**	650	270	* Including 50 accredited outside of quota. ** Including 2 photographers accredited outside of quota. The figures for each category are the maximum number for the Games of the Olympiad and the Winter Games. For 1984, if any contractual agreements are entered into subsequent to the 1978 Charter then members of the press in that category are not included in the quota of accreditations.

which the rights have been granted, to the IOC which shall distribute them, in accordance with the requirements set out in Rule 21.

The sound radio broadcasting organisations have the right to broadcast freely reports on the Olympic Games, excluding any commercial exploitation of these reports.

The IOC may grant a broadcasting and/or distribution organisation the exclusive right to broadcast and/or distribute the Olympic Games on its national territory, provided that the licensed organisation undertakes not to assign the exclusive right acquired from the IOC to any other organisation, whether national or foreign. When exclusive rights are granted to one organisation, no other broadcasting and or distribution organisation, notwithstanding the “television and film news reporting” paragraph above, may broadcast any Olympic coverage, whatever its duration on that territory, without having first obtained from the organisation owning the exclusive rights for that territory the detailed and formal authorisation for such telecast, which shall still be limited to three times two minutes per day.

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

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

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

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

Reserved locations

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

Television and film news reporting

“The IOC and the OCOG, in collaboration with the television organisations and the filmed and televised news companies, and at the expense of the latter, shall set up photographic pools. The material thus obtained may not be re-used for making a special Olympic programme of any kind, or for audio-visual programmes on either the Olympic Games or the athletes competing in the Olympic Games, without the specific authorisation of the IOC.

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

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

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

Broadcasting and distribution rights

The term “broadcasting” means the placing at the disposal of the public the official

events and ceremonies within the Olympic Games without the circulation of any tangible device. Broadcasting therefore includes notably radio broadcasting and television, and transmission to subscribers by cable or by any other means.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Olympic film and technical films (Biomechanical)

The IOC gives the OCOG a mandate to take the necessary steps to ensure that the

Olympic Games are recorded on a film comprising shots of each individual sport and the opening and closing ceremonies.

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

However, for a period of four years commencing with the closing of the Olympic Games, the IOC shall grant the NOC of the country where the Olympic Games were held the right to exploit the film subject to the payment of a royalty, to be determined between the IOC and the NOC on the basis of the gross receipts from the exploitation of the film. After the expiry of this period, all rights of exploitation revert to the IOC which is the sole authority entitled to exercise these rights.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Accreditations

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

Categories working in the Radio and Television Broadcasting Centre:

1. Commentators (EC)

Person engaged by a radio or television organisation to describe or report an event orally, or to make live or recorded interviews for broadcasting by this organisation.

2. Crews for film or television news (EF)

Team composed of one to four persons (cameraman, soundman, lighting technician, producer) employed or engaged by a film or television news agency, whose role is to supply film or television news organisations with the news material they require.

3. Auxiliary television personnel (ES)

Person not belonging to the press, but whose presence is essential on the ground or in the stands for the work of television:

cablemen, machinists, soundmen, assistants, messengers.

4. Support staff (ETS)

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

5. Spoken press (ER)

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

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

Olympic Games

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

ET: 1086 support staff members.

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

EC: 800 commentators.

ES: 1400 auxiliary personnel for television.

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

Winter Games

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

ET: 1000 support staff members.

(For broadcasting organisations with contractual agreements and for film and TV

news agencies which basically are accredited by the OCOG.)

EC: 295 commentators.

ES: 1130 auxiliary personnel for television.

EF: 50 for film and TV news.

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

EI: International agencies

EIP: International agency photographers

EIT: Personnel of agency photographers

EE: Written press

ER: Spoken press

EP: Photographers

ESP: Specialised journalists

EE: Writers and academics

EF: Film and TV news agencies and the official film

ET: Technical staff

EC: Radio and TV commentators

ES: Television support staff

ETS: Support staff

These cards give their holders the following privileges: EI, EE, ER, ESP, EF, EC: free and unlimited access to the areas reserved for each of these categories at the events and official ceremonies for which there are no restrictions.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

To rule 63

Page 62 - 6th paragraph to be replaced by following text:

“The flag bearers of all countries shall advance and form a semicircle around the rostrum; an athlete of the country where the Olympic Games are taking place shall then advance to the rostrum; he shall mount the rostrum and holding a corner of *the Olympic flag* in his left hand, and

removing his hat, shall raise his right hand and take the following oath on behalf of all the athletes...”

Organisation of the Olympic Games

Page 99 - Point I. of Appendix II to be replaced by the following text :

Definition of the international television signal

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

tions. This international television signal shall be produced in an objective and universal manner so as not to concentrate on athletes from one or several countries, but rather to cover the events with the impartiality required by an international audience.

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

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

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

