



IOC STUDY GUIDE

Agenda Item 1

**-Creating a Framework on Fairness, Inclusion, and
Non-discrimination on the basis of gender identity and sex**

hagdarpazarum'22

A. Welcome Letter from the Secretary General

Distinguished delegates of this house; as the Secretary General of this conference, I am more than honored to welcome you all to the 5th edition of HaydarpaşaMUN'22. Starting my MUN career in 2018 I had spent the four prior years of it yearning for these days and observing the things that would enhance your experience upon it.

Bearing my journey in mind, International Olympics Committee, with the crucial agenda items it is to tackle is one of the most vital committees to be hosted by HaydarpaşaMUN and I am more than grateful it is in the exquisite hands of my academic team most importantly Elifnaz Ulusoy and esteemed fellows of mine who will direct this committee into excellence: Onur Şeylan and İlknur Menteşe.

I can guarantee you that these upcoming four days will offer you a divergent series of experiences that will shape your MUN career therefore I suggest you make the best of it. Being allocated to the International Olympic Committee, you are granted the chance to debate upon an issue that not only revolves around the regulation of the Olympics but also around the gender spectrum. I wish you the most fruitful debate sessions that will engender phenomenal resolution papers.

Best Regards,
Yağmur Zühal Tokur

B. Welcome Letter from the Committee Director

Esteemed participants, I would like to welcome you all to the International Olympic Committee(IOC). It is my utmost pleasure to take part in this committee as your chairperson. As the delegates of the International Olympic Committee, you are expected to show optimum effort and pave your way through the gruesome problems to beat any discrimination that may be damaging the sake of sportsmanship.

Allow me to remind you that the competitors have the right to represent their countries regardless of who they are. It should be an honor for somebody to stand up in that stadium in the name of their nation, not a shame. Now is the time for you to begin eliminating any and all factors causing these horrendous human rights violations. I am looking forward to seeing efficient and fruitful debates with exceptional outcomes within the borders of respect and boundaries.


I would like to end my letter by thanking the Secretary-General Ms. Yağmur Zühal Tokur for giving me the chance to serve as a President Committee Director.

Don't forget, immunity comes from community.

Kindest regards,
Onur Şeylan.

C. Introduction to the Committee

The International Olympic Committee (**IOC**; French : *Comité international olympique*, CIO) is a non-governmental sports organization based in Lausanne, Switzerland. It is constituted in the form of an association under the Swiss Civil Code (articles 60–79). Founded by Pierre de Coubertin and Demetrios



Vikelas in 1894, it is the authority responsible for organizing the modern (Summer, Winter, and Youth) Olympic Games. The IOC acts as a catalyst for collaboration between all Olympic stakeholders, including the athletes, the National Olympic Committees, the International Federations, Organizing Committees for the Olympic Games, the Worldwide Olympic Partners and Olympic broadcast partners. It also collaborates with public and private authorities including the United Nations and other international organizations. As of 2020, there are 206 NOCs officially recognised by the IOC. The current president of the IOC is Thomas Bach of Germany, who succeeded Jacques Rogge of Belgium in September 2013.

As of February 2022, its membership consists of 105 active members, 45 honorary members, and one honor member, Henry Kissinger. The IOC is the supreme authority of the worldwide modern Olympic Movement. The IOC organizes the modern Olympic Games and Youth Olympic Games (YOG), held in summer and winter, every four years.

The first Summer Olympics was held in Athens, Greece; in 1896, the first Winter Olympics was in Chamonix, France, in 1924. The first Summer YOG was in Singapore in 2010, and the first Winter YOG in Innsbruck was in 2012. Until 1992, both Summer and Winter Olympics were held in the same year. After that year, however, the IOC shifted the Winter Olympics to the even years between Summer Games, to help space the planning of the two events from one another, and improve the financial balance of the IOC, which receives a proportionally greater income in Olympic years. In 2009, the UN General Assembly granted the IOC Permanent Observer status.

The decision enables the IOC to be directly involved in the UN Agenda and to attend UN General Assembly meetings where it can take the floor. In 1993, the General Assembly approved a Resolution to further solidify IOC–UN cooperation by reviving the Olympic Truce. The IOC received approval in November 2015 to construct a new headquarters in Vidy, Lausanne. The cost of the project was estimated to stand at \$156m. The IOC announced on 11 February 2019 that "Olympic House" would be inaugurated

on 23 June 2019 to coincide with its 125th anniversary. The Olympic Museum remains in Ouchy, Lausanne.

The stated mission of the IOC is to promote the Olympics throughout the world and to lead the Olympic Movement:

- To encourage and support the organization, development, and coordination of sport and sports competitions;
- To ensure the regular celebration of the Olympic Games;
- To cooperate with the competent public or private organizations and authorities in the endeavor to place sport at the service of humanity and thereby to promote peace;
- To act against any form of discrimination affecting the Olympic Movement;
- To encourage and support the promotion of women in sport at all levels and in all structures with a view to implementing the principle of equality of men and women.¹

D. Introduction to the Agenda Item

Unfortunately, as it appears; sexism, racism, homophobia and hate crimes similar to those are also present within the Olympics. Restricting women from participating in the Olympics dates back to the 19th century. This unfair treatment of women expands from the sex verification system to banning hair caps that are used by black women. Along with the discrimination of women ; people of color and LGBTQ community have been facing unfairness in the olympics while trying to represent their nations in sports. There are recent updates upon a framework for inclusion, fairness and non-discrimination from the International Olympic Committee, but this unfortunately doesn't mean that the regulations will be satisfying enough to meet needs of each group in the community.

E. History of the Topic

Sex verification is a practice used by Olympic and other sporting institutions to ensure participants compete only in categories for their sex. Verifying the sex of Olympic participants dates back to ancient Greece when Kallipateira attempted to break Greek law by dressing as a man to enter the arena as a trainer. After she was discovered a new policy was erected wherein trainers, just as athletes, were made to attend naked in order to better assure all were male. In more recent history, sex verification has taken many forms and been subject to dispute within various societal spheres. Before mandatory sex testing,

¹ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International_Olympic_Committee#Mission_and_roles

Olympic officials relied on “nude parades” and doctor's notes. Successful women athletes perceived to be masculine were most likely to be targeted for inspection. In 1968, the International Olympic Committee (IOC) implemented compulsory sex verification at the Grenoble Winter Games where a lottery system was used to determine who would be inspected with a Barr body test. The Scientific Community. The use of the Barr body test was evaluated by fifteen geneticists who unanimously agreed it was scientifically invalid. By the 1970s this method was replaced with PCR testing, as well as evaluating other factors including brain anatomy and behaviour in order to verify sex. Following continued backlash against mandatory sex testing of both forms, the IOC's Athletes' Commission successfully advocated for the end of the practice in 1999.

Although sex testing was no longer mandated by IOC policy, women who did not present as feminine enough continued to be inspected based on suspicion in the 2000, 2004, and 2008 Summer Games. By 2011 the IOC created a Hyperandrogenism Regulation, which aimed to standardize natural testosterone levels in women athletes.

This transition in sex testing was to assure a fairness within female categories. This was due to the belief that higher testosterone levels increased athletic ability and gave unfair advantages to certain women including intersex and transgender competitors.

Any female athlete flagged for suspicion and whose testosterone surpassed regulation levels, was prohibited from competing until medical treatment brought their hormone levels within the standardized amounts. It has been argued by the press, scholars, and politicians that some ethnicities are disproportionately impacted by this regulation and it has been alleged that the rule endorses hegemonic gender norms. Most notable cases of competition bans due to sex testing results are as follows: Maria José Martínez-Patiño (1985), Santhi Soundarajan (2006), Caster Semenya (2009), Annet Negesa (2012), and Dutee Chand (2014).

In 2014 Dutee Chand was banned from competing internationally after being found to be in violation of the Hyperandrogenism Regulation. Following the decision of her appeal by the Court of Arbitration for Sport, the IOC suspended the policy for the 2016 and 2018 Games. Press advocated for the continued suspension of sex verification practices for the 2020 Tokyo Games.²

² https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International_Olympic_Committee#Mission_and_roles

F. Timeline

1896 - The games have a long and painful history of sexism, racism, and discriminatory behavior. Back in the day, women were excluded from participating as the tournament's founder, Pierre de Coubertin, thought it would be "inappropriate" to let them participate in a man's world.

1900 - Women were first allowed to participate in the Olympic games. However, out of the 997 athletes that participated in the Olympics of 1900, only twenty-two were women. And they were only allowed to compete in select sports like tennis, sailing, croquet, equestrian, golf, archery, gymnastics, skating, and swimming.

1968 - Many women athletes were criticized for appearing "too masculine". That's when the International Olympic Committee launched the highly debated 'mandatory sex testing' in the 1968 games, to verify the gender of the athletes. After several protests, it was only in 1998 that this test was stopped.

1992 - In 1992, at the games in Barcelona, out of the 169 countries that participated, 35 countries had no women participants, and one of the teams refused to walk behind a Spanish female athlete at the opening ceremony.

2012 - At the London games, Chinese swimmer Ye Shiwen won gold in record time. It was a world record. However, since she was faster than Ryan Lochte, the then-record holder, eyebrows were raised and accusations thrown at her that were born out of prejudice. She was even accused of doping since she was a woman who had beaten a man to create a record.

2016 - The Rio Olympics was the year of plenty of sexist comments. Women athletes were constantly compared to male athletes. US gymnast Simone Biles had to face the brunt of those comments, she was compared to many previous Olympic medal holders who were men. She was compared with Michael Phelps and Usain Bolt. She had then said "I'm not the next Usain Bolt or Michael Phelps. I'm the first Simone Biles."

2020 - Suspension of runner Sha'Carri Richardson for testing positive for marijuana was seen as unfair discrimination against a grieving queer Black woman. Then there was a ban on swim caps that fit natural Black hair.

The intersectionality of race, gender, and sexuality also has a key role in the lived experiences of the athletes. For the black women athletes historically, the arena of sports has been more taxing than their white counterparts. They have been subjected to endless body-shaming, racism, and discriminatory

treatment by sports' governing bodies. The respect that these women athletes earn is disproportionately measured against their wins rather than their genuine talent.³

G. General Overview

A new framework published by the International Olympic Committee (IOC) promotes inclusion in sport. The new policy contrasts with the “sex testing” policies imposed on some athletes in international track and field competitions. Since the mid-twentieth century, sports organizations have set some regulations to govern the participation of transgender women, as well as women suspected of being transgender, male, or intersex, by adding eligibility requirements to women's sports based on physical examination, sex chromosomes, and sex hormones. The IAAF, World Athletics Organization, believes these regulations are necessary to preserve the integrity of female athletics. However, such regulations have been criticized since their inception as discriminatory against transgender and intersex women and as resulting in violations of medical ethics. “The new IOC framework represents a turning point for the fundamental rights of athletes, and a boost for women’s inclusion in sports worldwide,” said Minky Worden, director of global initiatives at Human Rights Watch. “Foregrounding the rights to bodily autonomy, health, and privacy, the IOC has taken a significant step toward protecting the dignity of all women athletes. “The “IOC Framework on Fairness, Inclusion, and Non-Discrimination on the Basis of Gender Identity and Sex Variations” is the outcome of a years-long process, including consultations with affected athletes, undertaken by the apex body in global sport. The intention is to provide guidelines for sporting federations on how to protect the rights of transgender athletes as well as athletes born with variations of their sex characteristics. The framework replaces the IOC’s 2015 Consensus Statement on the issue of athlete eligibility with regard to gender identity and sex characteristics.

The new IOC framework refers to individual sporting federations to develop eligibility criteria and regulations for their respective sports. But it provides strong human rights-guidance that all sport governing bodies should follow in conjunction with their responsibilities under the 2011 UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, and the 2019 report of the UN Working Group on Business and Human Rights on the “Gender dimensions of the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.” Critically, the IOC’s new framework counters many of the harmful elements in the World Athletics “sex testing” regulations that have been recognized, including by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, as contributing to a cascade of human rights violations against athletes

³ <https://feminisminindia.com/2021/08/06/poster-series-a-brief-history-of-sexism-in-the-olympics/>

with variations in their sex characteristics. In a 2020 report, Human Rights Watch documented that World Athletics regulations encourage discrimination, surveillance, and coerced medical intervention on women track and field athletes, which result in physical and psychological injury and economic hardship.

The principles outlined in the IOC's fairness and non-discrimination framework align with the human rights protections in the Olympic Charter, including Principle 4, which states that "every individual must have the possibility of practising sport, without discrimination of any kind," and Principle 6, which states that, "The enjoyment of the rights and freedoms set forth in this Olympic Charter shall be secured without discrimination of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, sexual orientation, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status." "The IOC has clarified that while regulating fair play is a valid undertaking for sport authorities, committing human rights violations in the process is not," Worden said. "Policies that are inherently discriminatory – such as sex testing regulations – fly in the face of the Olympic movement's commitments to dignity and equality for all, and the new IOC framework makes it clear that sex testing should be relegated to sport's history books."⁴

Tokyo Olympics

Tokyo 2020 is being billed as the "first gender-equal Olympic Games ever". With nearly the same number of male and female athletes, and a sporting schedule that gives equal visibility for men and women's events during primetime hours, while others argued that men's sports should have been given more visibility during primetime hours because it got more viewers and brought in more money. The International Olympic Committee (IOC) says it took deliberate action to make sure this year's Games constitute a "landmark in gender equality", both on and off the field of play. The Representation Project, a US-based gender justice group, says its analysis of prime-time media coverage of the first week of Tokyo 2020 found female athletes are about 10 times more likely to be visually objectified with a camera angle than male athletes. It also found that two-thirds of female athletes wore revealing outfits compared with half of male athletes.

"Imagine being that female athlete and trying to perform, knowing that hundreds of millions of people are watching you and feeling uncomfortable in what you're wearing," says Lucy Piggott, a postdoctoral

⁴ <https://www.hrw.org/news/2021/11/16/new-olympic-framework-backs-inclusion>

fellow at the Norwegian University of Science and Technology. “It’s something that male athletes rarely have to think about.”⁵

Hair Cap Ban

The International Swimming Federation banned hair caps that are used by Black women because they're suited for natural hair or braids in competition, according to HuffPo. Black women have spoken out extensively on the discrimination they face in workplaces and schools for their hairstyles. In many cases, Black children have been sent home from school or further punished for their hairstyles, while adults are denied jobs and other opportunities due to racist, anti-Black standards of professionalism. The International Swimming Federation's refusal to allow swim caps that support natural hair is the latest example of how Black women are excluded from and punished in the workplace. The message is that Black women must conform their hair to fit the accepted swim caps available – or not compete.⁶

Only a third of the IOC’s executive board is women, while the number is even lower for other Olympic and Paralympic sports bodies. Research Piggott conducted with Matthews of the University of Chichester found that women make up just 22 percent of executive boards in international sporting organizations and only seven percent of president or chair roles. Meanwhile, only 10 percent of accredited coaches at the Summer and Winter Olympics over the past decade have been women. “In terms of equal gender representation for athletes at the Olympics, there’s been huge progress made,” she says. “But we still have a long way to go.”⁷

Homophobia

Although much of the criticism surrounding the games has been focused on the decision to hold them in the first place, many rights organisations have also used the opportunity to draw attention to human rights issues in the country, including discrimination against LGBT athletes and a history of violence against children in the sporting world.

⁵ <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2021/8/8/sexism-is-still-a-problem-at-the-first-gender-equal-olympics>

⁶ <https://www.salon.com/2021/07/06/shacarri-richardson-black-women-olympics-misogynoir/>

⁷ <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2021/8/8/sexism-is-still-a-problem-at-the-first-gender-equal-olympics>

The discourse surrounding this year's games is part of a growing trend in recent years which has seen mega-sporting events such as the Olympics and the World Cup bring international scrutiny to the host country's rights records. And sports' governing bodies are only just starting to catch up.

Human rights in Japan. Still dubbed the "2020" Olympics despite the year-long delay, the Japanese Olympic Committee (JOC) has outlined that the games will be defined by three aims centered on striving for one's personal best, embracing diversity, and creating a legacy worth passing on to future generations. But human rights groups have warned that the Games already failed to achieve the latter two of its main ambitions before the competition even began.

Organizations such as Human Rights Watch have highlighted Japan's history of discrimination against members of the LGBT community in the country, which on April voted against a national law that would legally protect LGBT individuals from discrimination despite public support for the move.

A recent study ranked Japan second to last out of all OECD member states for LGBT inclusiveness, and the country does not have a single openly LGBT athlete competing. A Human Rights Watch report released this year also highlighted concerns related to the forced sterilization of people who wish to undergo gender reassignment procedures. The same report also drew attention to concerns over the long history of physical and sexual abuse within Japan's sports system, particularly of child athletes.

Criticism starts at the top. Arguably the most high profile sporting event in existence, the Olympics itself has long faced intense criticism for its approach to human rights, not just host countries. The Lausanne-based International Olympic Committee (IOC) in particular is regularly denounced for its lack of accountability, as an autonomous governing body which effectively answers to nobody but itself.

Frequently embroiled in scandals related to bribery and corruption, the main criticism leveled at the body this year centers on what athletes and rights groups alike see as a suppression of athletes' right to protest.

Earlier this month, the IOC released new guidelines for rule 50 in the Olympic Charter, which states: "No kind of demonstration or political, religious or racial propaganda is permitted in any Olympic sites, venues or other areas."

Although the changes were welcomed by many as they allowed athletes to protest to some extent, the rules have faced far more criticism than praise for the limitations they place on when and where Olympians can "express their views", which critics argue effectively deprives them of their right to freedom of speech under the United Nations' Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

Athletes are prohibited from any form of protest – including taking the knee or raising a fist in support of Black Lives Matter – on the medal stand, during the opening and closing ceremonies, in the Olympic Village and on the field of play during competition. The new guidelines allow competitors to express their views on the “field of play” before the start of competition providing their act is not “disruptive” and doesn’t target “specific individuals, countries, organizations or their dignity”. Despite the threat of sanctions, many athletes have publicly declared their intention to protest regardless, and last week saw the Swedish, US and British women’s football teams all take a knee on the pitch.

However, the fact that the IOC altered its guidelines at all is hailed as progress by some, including the Geneva-based Center for Sport and Human Rights, established in 2018 to work with all stakeholders including the IOC to bridge the gap between the world of sport and human rights. The Center’s work includes working with host countries of mega-sporting events such as the Olympics on human rights issues. Alison Biscoe, programmes and partnerships manager, explained that the Centre has been working with the Tokyo organisers for a number of years on issues such as sustainability in the supply chain and anti-discrimination training to make the games “as inclusive an experience as possible”.

In recent months their attention has mainly been on ensuring the games are held safely during the pandemic, prioritizing the health of athletes and officials as well as workers, volunteers and locals.

Since its launch, the Centre has been involved in many of the most well known cases linked to sport and human rights, including the successful release of Bahraini footballer Hakeem al-Araibi from prison in Thailand in 2019. The center has also been involved in the issues surrounding the 2022 FIFA World Cup in Qatar, which has attracted international criticism surrounding abuse of workers’ rights, and has been involved in the country’s recent reform of labor laws. A wider question. Many of the major sport federations have been mired in scandal in the past decade, from the evictions of communities ahead of the 2014 World Cup and 2016 Olympics in Brazil, to LGBT rights in Russia surrounding the Sochi Winter Olympics in 2014. Most recently, the IOC has faced major backlash over its decision to award the 2021 Winter Olympics to China, where rights abuses against Uyghur Muslims and other minorities in Xinjiang province have sparked outrage internationally, with many countries threatening to boycott the games.

Biscoe said that these high-profile cases, which have attracted widespread criticism from rights groups and governments alike, have forced sporting bodies to start to reconsider the way they function. “Regardless of the issue, all sports bodies to some extent find themselves at a point of reckoning and are questioning whether the ‘business as usual’ approach is working,” she said. The IOC has added human rights provisions into their bidding requirements for all events starting with Paris 2024.

The selection of Milan for the 2026 Winter Olympics, Los Angeles for the 2028 Olympics, and, just last week, Brisbane for the 2032 Olympics suggests that, in the future, countries with ‘better’ human rights records are more likely to be awarded the games rather than countries where abuses are well documented such as Russia and China. In 2020, the IOC also published a set of recommendations for how they would integrate human rights into their work, as another example of the body seeming keen to avoid the intense criticism of the past.⁸

H. Bloc Positions

Brazil

The Rio Olympics had quite a handful of events of sexism, misogyny and comparisons from Katinka Hosszú’s husband being credited for her medal to Larissa Franca’s wife being referred to as “her husband” by a news commentator of NBC. Caster Semenya from South Africa, Francine Niyonsaba from Burundi, and Margaret Wambui from Kenya were banned from competing in the 800m race. The three had carried off the event at the 2016 Summer Games in Rio Olympics with Semenya winning gold and Niyonsaba and Wambu taking the silver and bronze. In 2019, South African runner Caster Semenya was at the Court of Arbitration for Sport, challenging the ban and defending her title as gold medalist. Semenya was not being banned because she cheated, but because the IAAF had decided that Semenya’s high testosterone level was above the cap. Therefore, she was not eligible to race as a female athlete. Sports authorities offered Semenya to take medication to regulate her testosterone level which had side effects. Also, IAAF’s ruling advocates a policy that only the athletes considered as suspicious need to be tested. This inexplicit statement means deciding who is tested can depend on the athlete's appearance and mostly affects black athletes like Caster Semenya, Margaret Wambui, and Francine Niyonsaba.

Russia and China

Both parties are criticized by the IOC for being countries that have records of abuse upon human rights, hence they won’t be suitable candidates to host Olympics in the future.

Japan

⁸ <https://genevasolutions.news/peace-humanitarian/tokyo-olympics-puts-spotlight-on-sport-and-human-rights>

It is taken into record that the Tokyo Olympics were the “first gender-equal Olympic Games ever”. Despite being considered medal contenders, two Namibian runners, Christine Mboma and Beatrice Masilingi, were pulled from the 400m race. Authorities have decided that two athletes should undergo some medical tests to find out if they are eligible to race in 400 meters. According to the regulations on testosterone levels decided by World Athletics (IAAF), their testosterone levels are considered to be above the cap which is five nanomoles per liter. This means they no longer qualify as female athletes therefore they are not eligible to race in the female section. Australian weightlifter Laurel Hubbard is the first openly trans woman to compete at the Olympics. Even though the athlete from New Zealand did not make the podium, her existence in the Tokyo Olympics started a controversial discourse on transgender athletes attendance at Olympic Games. On July 2021, again in the Tokyo Olympics, Canadian non-binary soccer player Quinn became the first openly transgender person to compete at the Olympics.

Human Rights Watch

Human Rights Watch, formerly (1978–88) Helsinki Watch, international non-governmental organization that investigates and documents human rights violations and advocates for policies to prevent such abuses.

I. Points to Cover in Documents

- The sustainability of planned framework.*
- Precautions to take against discrimination for future Olympics.*
- Regulations on the current framework.*
- Member states' regulations upon their human rights policies.*
- Providing safe and fair olympic grounds for nations.*

J. Recommended to Read and Watch

<https://www.harpersbazaar.com/culture/news/a17100/sexism-rio-olympics/>

https://www.hrw.org/sites/default/files/media_2021/07/japan0721_tokyoolympics_reportersguide_0.pdf

https://stillmed.olympics.com/media/Documents/News/2021/11/IOC-Framework-Fairness-Inclusion-Non-discrimination-2021.pdf?_ga=2.97915288.669220440.1653676127-841097058.1653676127

<https://youtu.be/MiCftTLUzCI>

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<https://feminisminindia.com/2021/08/06/poster-series-a-brief-history-of-sexism-in-the-olympics/>

<https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2021/8/8/sexism-is-still-a-problem-at-the-first-gender-equal-olympics>

<https://www.salon.com/2021/07/06/shacarri-richardson-black-women-olympics-misogynoir/>

<https://genevasolutions.news/peace-humanitarian/tokyo-olympics-puts-spotlight-on-sport-and-human-rights>

<https://www.britannica.com/topic/Human-Rights-Watch>



IOC

STUDY GUIDE

Agenda Item 2

-Creating an intensive guideline for the regulation of substance use by olympiads

haydarpaşan'22

A. WELCOME LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY GENERAL

Distinguished delegates of this house as the Secretary General of this conference I am more than honored to welcome you all to the 5th edition of HaydarpaşaMUN'22. Starting my MUN career in 2018 I had spent the four prior years of it yearning for these days and observing the things that would enhance your experience upon it.

Bearing my journey in mind, International Olympics Committee, with the crucial agenda items it is to tackle is one of the most vital committees to be hosted by HaydarpaşaMUN and I am more than grateful it is in the exquisite hands of my academic team most importantly Elifnaz Ulusoy and esteemed fellows of mine who will direct this committee into excellence: Onur Şeylan and İlknur Menteşe.

I can guarantee you that these upcoming four days will offer you a divergent series of experiences that will shape your MUN career therefore I suggest you make the best of it. Being allocated to the International Olympic Committee, you are granted the chance to debate upon an issue that not only revolves around the regulation of the Olympics but also around the gender spectrum. I wish you the most fruitful debate sessions that will engender phenomenal resolution papers.

Best Regards,
Yağmur Zühal Tokur

B. WELCOME LETTER FROM THE COMMITTEE DIRECTOR

Honorable delegates, It is with great pleasure that I welcome you all to HAYDARPASAMUN'22. To introduce me, my name is İlknur Menteşe, I am studying international relations at Özyeğin University and I will be serving as your chair in the International Olympic Committee throughout this conference. As it's the fourth year of my MUN career and my second HaydarpaşaMUN experience, I am more than thrilled to be a part of this again.

To fully take the agenda item in for more productive and joyful participation in the committee, my hope is that this guide provides you with profound insight into the topic and, noting that it is only the beginning of comprehending the agenda item, you make your own independent research as well. For your questions regarding the content of this guide or the committee in general, please do not hesitate to contact me via ilknur.mentese@ozu.edu.tr

To conclude, I am very excited to meet each and every one of you, and I wish you all four days of fruitful debates and innovative ideas. Best of luck with your preparation!

Sincerely, İlknur Menteşe

C. INTRODUCTION TO THE COMMITTEE

The IOC was created by Pierre de Coubertin, on 23 June 1894 with Demotritos Vikelas as its first president. As of February 2022, its membership consist of 105 active members, and one honorary member. The IOC is the supreme authority of the worldwide modern Olympic Movement. The IOC organizes the modern Olympic Games and Youth Olympic Games, held in summer and winter, every four years. The first Summer Olympics was held in Athens, Greece in 1896; the first Winter Olympics was in Chamonix, France in 1924. The first Summer Youth Olympic Games were in Singapore in 2010 and the first Winter Youth Olympic Games in Innsbruck were in 2012. Until 1992, both Summer and Winter Olympics were held in the same year. After that year, however, the IOC shifted the Winter Olympics to the even years between Summer Games, to help space the planning of the two events from one another, and improve the financial balance of the IOC, which receives a proportionally greater income in Olympic years. The IOC received approval in November 2015 to construct a new headquarters in Vidy, Lausanne. The cost of the project was estimated to stand at 156 million dollars. The IOC announced on 11 February 2019 that “Olympic House” would be inaugurated on 23 June 2019 to coincide with its 125th anniversary. The Olympic Museum remains in Ouchy, Lausanne. **MISSION AND ROLES OF IOC** The stated mission of the IOC is to promote the Olympics throughout the world and to lead the Olympic Movement.

- To encourage and support the organization, development, and coordination of sports and sports competitions,
- To ensure the regular celebration of the Olympic Games,
- To cooperate with the competent public or private organizations and authorities in the endeavor to place sport at the service of humanity and thereby promote peace,
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Ç. INTRODUCTION TO THE AGENDA ITEM

The use of an external device to nefariously influence the outcome of a sporting event has been a part of the Olympics since its inception in Ancient Greece. One speculation as to why men were required to compete naked was to prevent the use of extra accouterments and to keep women from competing in events specifically designed for men. Athletes were also known to drink “magic” potions and eat exotic meats in the hopes of giving them an athletic edge over their competition. If they were caught cheating,

their likenesses were often engraved into stone and placed in a pathway that led to the Olympic stadium. In the modern Olympic era, chemically enhancing one's performance has evolved into a sophisticated science, but in the early years of modern Olympic movement, the use of performance-enhancing drugs was almost as crude as its ancient predecessors. For instance, the winner of the marathon at the 1904 Games, Thomas Hicks, was given strychnine and brandy by his coach, even during the race. During the early 20th century, many Olympic athletes discovered ways to improve their athletic abilities by boosting testosterone. As their methods became more extreme, it became increasingly evident that the use of performance-enhancing drugs was not only a threat to the integrity of sport but could also have potentially fatal side effects on the athlete. The only Olympic death linked to athletic drug use occurred at the Rome Games of 1960. During the cycling road race, Danish cyclist Knud Enemark Jensen fell from his bicycle and later died. A coroner's inquiry found that he was under the influence of amphetamine, which had caused him to lose consciousness during the race. In the late 1990s, the IOC took the initiative in a more organized battle against doping, leading to the formation of the World Anti-Doping Agency in 1999. The 2000 Summer Olympics and 2002 Winter Olympics have shown that the effort to eliminate performance-enhancing drugs from the Olympics is not over, as several medalists in weightlifting and cross country skiing were disqualified due to failing a drug test. During the 2006 Winter Olympics, only one athlete failed a drug test and has a medal revoked. The IOC established a drug testing regimen (now known as the "Olympic Standard") that has set the worldwide benchmark that other sporting federations attempt to emulate. During the Beijing Games, 3667 athletes were tested by the IOC under the auspices of the World Anti-Doping Agency. Both urine and blood testing were used in a coordinated effort to detect banned substances and recent blood transfusions. While several athletes were barred from competition by their National Olympic Committees prior to the games, six athletes failed drug tests while in competition in Beijing.

D. TIMELINE

- At the 1920 Summer Olympics at Antwerp, Belgium an American runner Charlie Paddock drank sherry with raw eggs before his 100-meter sprint final. He won the race and got to keep his medal
- At the 1936 Summer Olympics in Berlin, Germany the 1932 Olympic 100-meter backstroke gold medalist, American swimmer Eleanor Holm, was disqualified for acute alcoholism.
- In 1948, the IOC holds an important meeting at St. Moritz, the site of the 1948 Winter Olympics. A delegate, Dr. Arthur Porritt, who will head the sub-committee on doping in the early 1960s, recommends that the IOC not involve itself too closely in questions of science and medicine and delegates this responsibility to the International Federations of Sports Medicine (FIMS). The IOC officially recognizes FIMS at its 1952 meeting at the Winter Olympics in Oslo, Norway.
- In 1952, at the Summer Olympics in Helsinki, Finland the first use of synthetic testosterone in athletics is believed to have occurred.

- At the 1956 Summer Olympics in Melbourne, Australia, however, the longer institutional use of synthetic testosterone by the Soviet sports system allows for weightlifter Arkady Vorobyov to destroy the Americans. He lifts twice his own body weight, more than anyone thought possible.
- In 1960, the Council of Europe proposed a resolution against the use of doping substances in sports. In February of the same year, at an IOC session, amphetamines are formally introduced and its members are encouraged to speak out about the drugs in their respective countries.
- At the 63rd Congress of the IOC in Tokyo in 1964, Dr. Porritt proposes a doping policy for the IOC. The IOC formally agrees to condemn the use of drugs, sanction those who use or promote drugs and ask national sporting organizations to tell their athletes they are subject to examination and testing.
- Finally on May 9, 1967, in Tehran, Iran the IOC adopts a drug testing policy. A list of banned substances is decided upon and drug testing using random urine screening is to be implemented in time for the 1968 Olympic Games. That same year in August, the IOC Medical Commission is created.

E. GENERAL OVERVIEW

Decade by decade, performance-enhancing drugs have been used by athletes who think it will make them champions. Clearly, when the Olympic movement was in its infancy, doping was not seen as cheating. Athletes who used performance-enhancing drugs and their coaches openly admitted to it without any fear of sanction or suspension. The IOC and national sports federations said absolutely nothing about the danger or unfairness of performance-enhancing drugs. A major shift in this thinking occurred with the development by scientists of synthetic drugs, especially amphetamines and steroids. As first the Soviet Union, and then the United States, used these synthetic drugs to dominate Olympic competition, fair-minded athletes, coaches, scientists, and sporting officials came to view synthetic drugs as having unfair, that eventually put pressure on the IOC and its individual governing bodies to do something about doping. Medical officers within the IOC and various national sporting federations were the first to call for drug testing and their constant push for drug testing finally led to an Olympic-wide drug testing program for the 1968 Olympic Games. Unfortunately, the one drug being abused more than any other, steroids, was not being tested for. Its advocacy by coaches and entire sporting programs like the one in East Germany, its abuse by athletes, and mounting evidence of its harmfulness to athletes, will force the IOC to take punitive action against steroids in order to keep up the idea of the Olympics as a fair competition, where the best athlete, through rigorous training, becomes champion.

F. KEY TERMS

Doping: The use of banned substances in competitive sports.

Performance Enhancing Drug: Any drug used by athletes to heighten their abilities in the performance of their sport. Often connotes illegal or unethical use of these substances. **USADA:** United States Anti-Doping

Agency WADA: World Anti-Doping Agency F. TYPES OF PERFORMANCE- ENHANCING DRUGS

- Anabolic Steroids: Some athletes take a form of steroids known as anabolic steroids to increase their muscle mass and strength. The main anabolic steroid hormone produced by your testosterone •

Stimulants: Stimulants are drugs that act on the central nervous system by speeding up physical processes. It can mean increased heart rate and blood flow and elevated body temperature. •

Erythropoietin: Erythropoietin is a hormone produced by kidneys in response to insufficient oxygen in the body cells. It functions by simulating the production of red blood cells in the bone marrow. It also increases how much oxygen the muscles get, which helps keep them non-fatigued and primed. •

Human Growth Hormone: This hormone is a naturally occurring hormone produced in the human body. It promotes physical development during adolescence. It stimulates the synthesis of collagen, which is necessary for strengthening cartilage, bones, tendons and ligaments and also stimulates the liver to

produce growth factors. G. BLOC POSITIONS Europe, North America and Oceania: The United States along with many European and Oceania nations are the most capable when it comes to testing, although these nations haven't been free of cheating scandals either. The policy of these nations along with many of the world's highly developed countries centered around their capability to proficiently test for and enforce doping rules. The USADA enforces a national hotline for doping whistleblowers in concert with domestic testing programs. This has led to a significant increase in the positivity rate for performance enhancing drug tests. This policy has been mirrored by many European nations, increasing confidence in fair competition among athletes. These nations can be confident in their domestic anti-doping measures but will likely take issue with the state-sponsored doping campaigns conducted in the nations they compete against. European and North American countries would be pleased to see their anti-doping measures enforced more stringently across the world ensure fairness in competition no matter which country an athlete hail from. Africa, South America and South/Central Asia: Like most of the world's countries, many of the nations of Africa, South America and South/Central Asia are no strangers to performance enhancing drugs scandals. The biggest hurdle for them is their poor domestic testing infrastructure. In many cases, they lack the capability and resources to keep pace with their drug enforcement counterparts in the west and would find it difficult to enforce an ever expanding list of performance enhancing drugs bans, designed to deter the use of designer drugs and advanced masking methods. Many newer drugs can only be detected via the use of advanced technologies like mobility-mass spectrometry, making it difficult for certain labs. These nations will need the support of international bodies like WADA to stay at the forefront of anti-doping enforcement. That being said, it's important to note that there is a limited amount of resources, namely capital, available in sport. For members of the IOC, this must be considered in any proposed resolution. WADA currently receives 50% of its funding from the IOC. If the amount allocated to WADA were increased, then the capital the IOC, and organizations alike, donate to fund sports programs in member countries would be jeopardized. Since countries generally want to see investments within rather than outside their borders, it isn't hard to predict what these nations would pick: global anti- doping strategy or national sports programs. East Asia and

Countries of the Former Soviet Union: Although, geographically close, the nations in this bloc will likely have different views regarding this agenda item. Countries like Japan and South Korea will adopt the policies similar to those of their Western allies, while Russia and its former Soviet allies, the most prolific cheaters in recent memory, will likely adopt their own policy. The latter group will likely argue to maintain the current global anti-doping system characterized by the autonomy of national testing organs. Many of the nations in this bloc have an interest in maintaining domestic control over their testing systems while limiting international oversight.

H. POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS

Eliminate Anti-Doping Rules: There cannot be an issue of athletes violating Olympic doping rules if there aren't any Olympic doping rules! Although this may sound like an unserious solution, it has been proposed by many scientists and activists. Advocates of this policy believe that eliminating doping rules would not undermine the fairness of the Olympics. They argue that athletes already benefit from genetic differences and disparities in training and resources between nations. For these advocates, drugs are no different. This policy gained traction following the disqualification of American athlete, Sha' Carri Richardson, who had tested positive for cannabinoid use, as cannabis is not illegal in Oregon, the state that where she had used it. This policy would also help to address disparities in testing capabilities between countries. For instance, doping attempts are more likely to be detected from athletes in nations with developed anti-doping infrastructure, like United States of America, than from a developing nation. This proposed solution is currently not the official policy of any nation; however, a less extreme version of it may gain wide public support.

Create a More Independent Testing Infrastructure: There is a much greater emphasis on utilizing an independent testing infrastructure today than ever before. Unfortunately, efforts to make testing system fully independent have largely failed. The state sponsored doping scandal in Russia is an excellent example of this failure, as WADA approved labs in the country were used by the national government to hide evidence of performance enhancing drug violations. Even WADA, the so-called pinnacle of independence, receives 50% of its funding from the IOC which has a vested interest in presenting the Olympics as an event free of drugs and cheating. In addition, testing organizations are largely staffed by former athletes or people with a history of involvement in sports. While this makes sense from a practical perspective, it drastically increases the likelihood for testing authorities to suffer conflicts of interest, as sport physicians and former players often feel pressure, either real or imagined, to support certain athletes. To combat these issues, officials without a background in sport could be recruited to run anti-doping agencies. Additionally, WADA could be modified to be completely independent of the IOC or a new anti-doping authority could be created. Unfortunately, a fully independent testing infrastructure would require the support of every nation which competes in the Olympics. As we have seen, for many reasons from an overt desire to cheat to a need to follow national laws, many countries have an interest in maintaining their own testing system. Further, one fundamental question remains: If the IOC and sports organizations aren't funding anti-doping authorities, who will?

I. RECOMMENDED TO READ AND WATCH

<https://olympics.com/ioc/fight-against-doping> <https://hhma.org/healthadvisor/aha-drugtest-sma/>
<https://www.nbcnews.com/news/world/heart-drug-olympics-doping-past-scandalsrcna16154>
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