Question of: Gender in Sports

Co-Submitted by: Japan, India, Hungary, Iran, Rwanda, Mozambique, France, Afghanistan Co-Sponsored by: Jordan, Netherlands, Mongolia, Republic of Korea, Senegal, Sweden, Finland, Canada, Argentina, Belarus, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Mongolia, United States of America

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,

Reaffirming the policies from UNHRC Resolution 40/5, 32/4, and 33/9 regarding discrimination,

Deeply concerned about the gender discrimination in sports,

Recognizing the need for a comprehensive and inclusive understanding of gender within the context of sports,

Recognizing the mental and physical health benefits of participating in sports for all people regardless of gender or gender identity,

Recognizing that the term "gender" may have dynamic nuances based on a person's culture, country's policy, and societal attitudes towards gender,

Emphasizing the role that sport can play in value education,

Noting with deep concern that the majority of female athletes feel uncomfortable about transgender athletes in their sports division,

Acknowledging that social, biological, and political obstacles stand in the way of having an inclusive competition,

Stressing the need for evidence-based policies and guidelines that address the complexities of balancing inclusivity and fair competition in sports,

Further deploring the practice of sexualizing and objectifying athletes, which undermines their skills, achievements, and dedication to their sport,

Emphasizing that athletes facing sexualization by the media suffer lifestyle problems such as eating disorders and mental health concerns,

Fully aware that a number of athletes face severe gender-based abuse

- 1. <u>Condemns</u> the participation of transgender women who have gone through male puberty in biological women's sports due to the unfair advantage that those individuals have over biological women in ways such as but not limited to:
 - a. increased lung capacity,
 - b. increased bone density,
 - c. statistically taller height,
 - d. larger muscle mass;
- 2. <u>Recommends</u> member states to value biological women's safety and comfort over transgender women's right to be in the women's category;
- 3. <u>Emphasizes</u> the need to create a separate category for transgender women to compete in the Olympics to ensure that they have the right to participate in sports in ways such as but not limited to:
 - a. Create an organization to ensure that everyone can participate,
 - b. Encourages the member states of the United Nations to give monetary support to the organization,
 - c. Promote separate categories for transgender women in ways such as but not limited to:
 - i. Campaigning,
 - ii. Media Advertising;
- 4. <u>Emphasizes</u> the power imbalance between an athlete and his/her coach that can lead to the athlete being abused;
- 5. *Emphasizes* the importance of raising raising awareness of the present discrimination and bias against all genders, specifically transgenders and women through initiatives such as but not limited to:
 - a. Educational initiatives through sporting or school programmes through high school years,
 - b. Through the organization of public and media promotional campaigns and existing NPOs or organizations such as but not limited to:
 - i. IOC (International Olympic Committee),
 - ii. UN Women;
- 6. <u>Emphasizes</u> the need to diminish the over-sexualization of athletes to create a respectful sports environment in ways such as but not limited to:
 - a. Having respectful media coverage by asking the International Olympic Committee (IOC) to launch videos for multiple media that introduce and interview athletes on their sports achievements and skills rather than their appearance and personal lives,
 - b. Implementing educational awareness campaigns that teach about the negative effects of oversexualizing athletes within sports organizations, schools, and social media platforms;

- 7. <u>Suggests</u> supporting the well-being of athletes who have been over-sexualized and suffer from both physical and psychological illnesses in ways such as but not limited to:
 - a. Providing free access to physicians and dieticians for athletes who face physical disorders like eating disorders,
 - b. Providing free access to mental health counselors, and support groups to help athletes that face psychological issues;
- 8. *Encourages* member states to recognize the term 'gender' as the same as the term 'sex' in sports in ways such as but not limited to:
 - a. Addressing athletes by not just with the terms- male and female, but with their gender to respect the athletes' identity,
 - b. Refrain from using the term "biologically male/female" to address athletes, as it can implicitly imply that they are not actually the gender they identify themselves as;
- 9. *Endorsing* the implementation of a system for individual assessments focusing on relevant physiological and biological factors in determining eligibility, rather than solely relying on self-identification;
- 10. <u>Supports</u> the enactment of laws in member states that include mandatory education on abuse prevention and intervention for all coaches, officials, and athletes;
- 11. <u>Reminds</u> economic impact of gender stereotypes and discrimination in sports, highlighting the lost potential and revenue;
- 12. <u>Supports</u> research investigating the connection between gender stereotypes and participation in sports for different genders, identifying and addressing barriers such as but not limited to:
 - a. Barriers faced by females:
 - i. Social norms and pressures prioritizing domestic responsibilities over sport participation for females,
 - ii. Limited access to female-specific coaching and training programs catered to different needs and preferences,
 - b. Barriers faced by males:
 - i. Lack of accessible spaces for men who want to participate in sport outside of competitive or traditionally masculine contexts;
- 13. *Encourages* all countries to exclude all transgender individuals in sports even maintain fair competition;
- 14. *Urges* all nations to promote monetary support for men and women sports teams;
- 15. <u>Urges</u> all countries to distribute non-binary athletes into their original biological gender categories for all sports competitions;
- 16. <u>Encourages</u> all UN member states to recognize the importance of individuals' involvement in sports, despite their sexual orientation and gender identity, with reference to section 4.2 of IOC guideline, "The practice of sport is a human right, every individual must have the possibility of practicing sports, without discrimination of any kind and in

- the Olympic spirit which requires mutual understanding with spirit of friendship, solidarity, and fair play;
- 17. <u>Calls upon</u> countries to implement clothing regulations to reduce sexualization in ways such as but not limited to:
 - a. Allowing religiously appropriate clothing for those who need it,
 - b. Standardizing clothing in sports with specificities;
- 18. *Recognizing* abuse in sports as:
 - a. verbal/physical violence,
 - b. Sexual harassment/violence:
 - i. Inappropriate physical contact,
 - ii. Rape,
 - c. The power imbalance between a coach and a student/athlete;
- 19. <u>Strongly encourages</u> the implementation of education regarding abuse in sports in ways such as but not limited to:
 - a. Creating an organization to train instructors who give lectures about abuse in sports,
 - b. Includes a mandatory lecture about abuse in sports into the education system
 - c. Social media advertisement;
- 20. <u>Encourages</u> all nations to understand to difference between biological sex or sex assigned at birth and gender identity, and that the two may differ;
- 21. *Encourages* member states to consider approaches to diminish gender inequality and discrimination between trans- and cis-gender such as but not limited to:
 - a. Utilizing tools such as social media to raise awareness,
 - b. Calling for UN member states to initiate funding to address to elimination of discrimination;
- 22. <u>Demands</u> that member states should not be forced to financially contribute to international events or initiatives which contradict their national policies, values, or interests.