

BIGMUN 2023
GA3: SOCHUM

Research Report

Topic 1: Developing a framework in sports regarding transgender athletes.



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Introduction:

Welcome to the Third Committee of the United Nations General Assembly – the Social, Humanitarian, and Cultural Committee (SOCHUM). First founded in 1945 in reaction to the establishment of the Universal Declaration on Human Rights¹, SOCHUM gears its focus onto the promotion of fundamental freedoms through the abolition of racism and racial discrimination, the protection of children, indigenous issues, the treatment of refugees, and the right to self-determination, frequently addressing social development questions such as issues related to youth, family, aging, persons with disabilities, crime prevention, criminal justice, and international drug control². This specific report will explore the various aspects and facets that must be taken into account in hopes of establishing a concise framework in sports regarding transgender athletes. The inclusion of transgender individuals in competitive sports, a historically sex-segregated institution, is a contentious topic, especially with regard to transgender women and girls participating in women's sports. Due to sex differences in human physiology, people against the participation of transgender athletes claim that transgender hormone therapies are insufficient to reverse these differences, giving transgender women an unfair advantage, and possibly putting cisgender women in danger in competitive sports. Supporters of transgender athletes contend that hormones like estrogen and puberty blockers, which are often prescribed by doctors, lower transgender women's testosterone levels and muscle mass, which could reduce their ability to compete. It has also been argued that sports, especially youth sports, are said to be important for young people's socialization, well-being, and sense of identity, along with the fact that, according to the American Medical Organization, placing legislation barring trans women from women's sports harms the mental health of transgender people and increases relative stigma; possibly increasing discrimination against the community.

Definition of Key Terms:

- Transgender: An umbrella term/identity pertaining to people whose gender identity, gender expression, or behavior does not conform to that typically associated with the sex to which they were assigned at birth³.
- Cisgender: A term used to describe people whose gender identity corresponds to the sex assigned to them at birth; not transgender.

¹ "SOCHUM: Social, Humanitarian & Cultural Committee | NHSMUN." <https://imuna.org/nhsmun/nyc/committees/sochum-social-humanitarian-cultural-committee/>. Accessed 28 Dec. 2022.

² "Third Committee - Social, Humanitarian & Cultural - the United Nations." <https://www.un.org/en/ga/third/>. Accessed 28 Dec. 2022.

³ "Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity Definitions." <https://www.hrc.org/resources/sexual-orientation-and-gender-identity-terminology-and-definitions>. Accessed 30 Dec. 2022.

- Non-binary/genderqueer: pertaining to gender identities that are not solely male or female—identities that are outside the gender binary. Many people include non-binary and genderqueer identities under the transgender umbrella, additionally, some, though not all, non-binary and genderqueer people may choose to undergo gender-reassignment surgery and/or hormone therapy.
- AGAB: ‘Assigned gender at birth’, refers to the gender assigned to a child at birth, usually aligning with a child’s anatomical sex and phenotype.
- AMAB: ‘Assigned male at birth’.
- AFAB: ‘Assigned female at birth’.
- FTM: ‘Female to male’.
- MTF: ‘Male to female’.
- Gender Dysphoria: Experienced by many transgender people, the DSM-5-TR defines gender dysphoria in adolescents and adults as “a marked incongruence between one’s experienced/expressed gender and their assigned gender, lasting at least 6 months, as manifested by at least two of [the listed characteristics]⁴.” It is defined as psychological distress that results from an incongruence between one’s sex assigned at birth and one’s gender identity, gender dysphoria often begins in childhood, but some people may not experience it until after puberty or much later.
- Intersex: Intersex people are born with sex characteristics (including genitals, gonads, and chromosome patterns) that do not fit typical binary notions of male or female bodies, the term is used to describe a wide range of natural bodily variations. It is estimated that 1.7% of people are born with intersex traits and are frequently subjected to infanticide, forced and coercive medical interventions, discrimination in education, sport, employment, and other services, and lack of access to justice and remedies⁵.
- Androgen(s): a group of sex hormones that help kickstart puberty and play a part in reproductive health and body development, everyone produces androgens, yet males produce the largest amounts⁶. While testosterone is the most notable androgen, there’s also androstenedione, dihydrotestosterone (DHT), dehydroepiandrosterone (DHEA), and DHEA sulfate (DHEA-S)⁷. Androgens are also classified as a class of drugs used to treat many issues, such as hypogonadism in males and metastatic breast cancer in females⁸.

⁴ "What is Gender Dysphoria? - Psychiatry.org." <https://www.psychiatry.org/patients-families/gender-dysphoria/what-is-gender-dysphoria>. Accessed 5 Jan. 2023.

⁵ "Intersex people - OHCHR." <https://www.ohchr.org/en/sexual-orientation-and-gender-identity/intersex-people>. Accessed 30 Dec. 2022.

⁶ "Androgens: Function, Measurement and Related Disorders." 24 Oct. 2021, <https://my.clevelandclinic.org/health/articles/22002-androgens>. Accessed 31 Dec. 2022.

⁷ "Androgen - HealthyWomen." 16 Sep. 2022, <https://www.healthywomen.org/your-health/androgen>. Accessed 31 Dec. 2022.

⁸ "How Do Androgens Work? - Uses, Side Effects, Drug Names - RxList." 28 Jul. 2021, https://www.rxlist.com/how_do_androgens_work/drug-class.htm. Accessed 31 Dec. 2022.

Androgen therapy is the mainstay of treatment in FTM transgender people to increase testosterone levels, suppress estrogens, and treat gender dysphoria⁹.

- Testosterone: commonly dubbed ‘the male sex hormone’, found in both males and females, though is produced in greater amounts in the male body, testosterone is the most notable androgen. In humans, testosterone is credited with its role in the development of male reproductive tissues, as well as the promotion of secondary sexual characteristics such as increased muscle and bone mass, voice deepening, fat distribution, and the growth of facial and body hair¹⁰.
- Anti-androgens: A class of drugs that block the effects of androgens, such as testosterone, by binding to androgen receptors so that androgens are unable to bind to them. Anti-androgens have many uses that include but are not limited to; managing prostate cancer in males, reducing unwanted facial hair, and reducing the symptoms of issues females with high androgen levels face; such as PCOS, adrenal hyperplasia, ovarian tumors, adrenal gland tumors, diabetes, high cholesterol, high blood pressure, and heart disease¹¹. Anti-androgens are also used by transgender men to reduce some characteristically male traits such as male pattern baldness and are used by transgender women to suppress masculine traits and promote more feminine ones.
- Estrogen/oestrogen: commonly dubbed ‘the female sex hormone’, found in both males and females, though is produced in greater amounts in the female body. It is a category of sex hormones responsible for the development and regulation of the female reproductive system and secondary sex characteristics, it can also be used to help with contraception, menopause, hypogonadism, breast cancer, and prostate cancer in males. There are three major endogenous estrogens that have estrogenic hormonal activity: estrone, estradiol, and estriol. Exogenous estrogen is what’s mainly used by transgender women, along with anti-androgens.
- DSD: Disorders of sex development (DSDs), also known as differences in sex development, diverse sex development, and variations in sex characteristics (VSC) are categorized as a group of congenital conditions associated with atypical development of internal and external genital structures, usually associated with variations in genes, developmental programming, and hormones. Affected individuals may be recognized at birth due to phenotypic characteristics, or may present later with postnatal virilization, delayed/absent puberty, or infertility. The estimated frequency of genital ambiguity is reported to be in the range of 1:2000-1:4500¹².

⁹ "The role of androgens in transgender medicine - PubMed." <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/35120800/>. Accessed 31 Dec. 2022.

¹⁰ "Testosterone — What It Does And Doesn't Do - Harvard Health." <https://www.health.harvard.edu/medications/testosterone--what-it-does-and-doesnt-do>. Accessed 5 Jan. 2023.

¹¹ "Anti-Androgens: Uses, Types, and Side Effects - Healthline." <https://www.healthline.com/health/anti-androgen>. Accessed 31 Dec. 2022.

¹² "DISORDERS OF SEX DEVELOPMENT - PMC - NCBI." 22 Nov. 2017, <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5866176/>. Accessed 5 Jan. 2023.

Background Information:

Ever since the mid-twentieth century, sports institutions have responded to the participation of transgender women, and women suspected of being transgender, male, or intersex, by adding eligibility requirements to women's sports; determined by physical examination, sex chromosomes, and sex hormone tests. Supporters of these laws believe that they are necessary to protect women from harm and to ensure fair competition. Yet, such regulations have come under fire from opponents for being medically unethical, disproportionately affecting women of color, and discriminating against transgender and intersex women. Additionally, many U.S. states have passed legislation restricting the participation of transgender youth in high school sports, or of trans women and girls in various women's sports. One of the first known transgender athletes is Renée Richards, who competed in the men's tennis circuit before undergoing gender reassignment therapy in 1975 and playing for the women's category, Renée's transition sparked protests and resulted in the Barr body test, which she refused to take and the Supreme Court ruled in her favor, allowing her to compete in the 1977 US Open.

Timeline of Major Events:

1975	Renée Richards undergoes gender reassignment surgery and begins competing in the women's category.
1996	Iron Ladies, a men's volleyball team made up of gay men and transgender women from Thailand won the national championship.
2003	The IOC's Medical Commission drew up new guidelines for the participation of athletes who had undergone gender reassignment. The three conditions listed were; athletes must have undergone sex reassignment surgery, including changes in the external genitalia and gonadectomy, athletes must show legal recognition of their gender, and athletes must have undergone hormone therapy for an appropriate time before participation, with two years being the suggested time.
2004	The IOC allows transgender athletes to participate in the Olympic games.
2015	IOC modified their guidelines in recognition that legal recognition of gender could be difficult in countries where gender transition is not legal, and that requiring surgery in otherwise healthy individuals "may be inconsistent with developing legislation and notions of human rights". The new guidelines require only that trans woman athletes declare their gender and not change that assertion for four years, as well as demonstrate a testosterone level of less than 10 nanomoles per liter for at least a year prior to competition and throughout the period of eligibility. FTM athletes

	were allowed to compete without restriction.
2016	Chris Mosier, who qualified for Team USA in the duathlon in 2016, was the first openly transgender person to make a US national team. Mosier is considered the catalyst for the change in the IOC policy on transgender athletes in 2015, as he was the person who challenged the policy after initially being banned from the world championship race.
2017	Mack Beggs was a Texan teenager required to wrestle against girls throughout the season of his transition from female to male up through the state championship, despite wanting to wrestle against boys. This was due to the Texas state sports regulations that required athletes to compete alongside athletes of their AGAB. Beggs finished the regular season at 52–0 and won the state championship, some opponents say the testosterone prescribed as part of his transition gives him an unfair advantage and made it unsafe for the other wrestlers.
October 2019	IAAF/World Athletics changed the testosterone limit for transgender competitors, setting it at 5 nmol/L, from the previous 10 nmol/L, in order to bring it in line with the DSD (intersex) regulations.
2021	Laurel Hubbard, a trans woman, was approved by the IOC to compete in weightlifting. Hubbard became the first openly trans woman to compete at the Olympics; she did not complete her lifts and won no medals. Katelyn Burns, an MSNBC Opinion Columnist, stated that Hubbard's performance demonstrates that transgender athletes do not always win.
July 21, 2021	Playing for the Canadian women's soccer team, Canadian non-binary soccer player Quinn became the first transgender person to compete at the Olympics. At the 2020 Summer Olympics, they became the first out, transgender Olympian to win a gold medal. Alana Smith, a non-binary skateboarder, had also represented the United States in the women's skateboarding semifinals of the 2020 Summer Olympics.
November 2021	The IOC issued a non-legally binding framework that focuses on ten principles of inclusion: "prevention of harm, non-discrimination, fairness, no presumption of advantage, evidence-based approach, primacy of health and bodily autonomy, stakeholder-centered approach, right to privacy and periodic reviews".
February 18, 2022	Timothy LeDuc, competing alongside their skating partner Ashley Cain-Gribble for Team USA, became the first openly non-binary athlete to compete in a Winter Olympics in Beijing.

Major Countries and Organizations Involved:

*For most nations, there isn't much focus on the participation of transgender athletes in friendly or competitive sports, yet there is an objectively general consensus that is shared by most countries and organizations; this list aims to superficially clarify the viewpoints of only organizations/countries with major statements and/or large influence for the sake of avoiding redundancy.

International Olympic Committee: Frequently abbreviated into '**IOC**', the **International Olympic Committee** is a non-governmental sports organization based in Lausanne, Switzerland. The committee's current president is Thomas Bach, and it's constituted in the form of an association under the Swiss Civil Code. The committee's subsidiaries are the Association of National Olympic Committees of Africa, Panam Sports, Olympic Council of Asia, European Olympic Committees, Olympic Broadcasting Services, Oceania National Olympic Committees, and the Olympic Channel Services. As of November 2021, the **IOC** has put into effect a nonbinding framework encouraging federations across Olympic sports to include transgender athletes in their own regulations, delegating decision-making over gender policy to the world's governing bodies of individual sports, while also pledging to help such organizations in establishing just regulations. This document is set to replace the 2015 **IOC** policy¹³ that demanded transgender and intersex athletes have testosterone levels below a certain threshold measured through a testing process that could be damaging to the athletes. The framework specifically touches on inclusion, harm prevention, non-discrimination, fairness, no presumption of advantage, the importance of an evidence-based approach, the primacy of health and bodily autonomy, the importance of a stakeholder-centered approach, the right to privacy, and periodic reviews. The document specifically states that "No athlete should be precluded from competing or excluded from competition on the exclusive ground of an unverified, alleged or perceived unfair advantage due to their sex variations, physical appearance and/or transgender status," and that "Where eligibility criteria must be set in order to regulate the participation in the women's and men's categories, the establishment and implementation of such criteria should be carried out as part of a comprehensive approach grounded on the respect for internationally recognized human rights, robust evidence, and athlete consultation."¹⁴

FINA/World Aquatics: Fédération internationale de natation, the International Swimming Federation, or World Aquatics is the international federation that is entrusted with administering international competitions in water sports under recognition by the **IOC**. **FINA**'s rules and regulations for transgender athletes have been established in a recent policy document, which allows transgender girls and women to compete in the women's category if they have

¹³ "IOC no longer will determine transgender athlete eligibility by" 16 Nov. 2021, <https://www.washingtonpost.com/sports/olympics/2021/11/16/ioc-transgender-athlete-policy-changes/>. Accessed 31 Dec. 2022.

¹⁴ "IOC Framework Fairness Inclusion Non discrimination 2021 - Olympics." <https://stillmed.olympics.com/media/Documents/Beyond-the-Games/Human-Rights/IOC-Framework-Fairness-Inclusion-Non-discrimination-2021.pdf>. Accessed 31 Dec. 2022.

transitioned before the age of 12 and maintained their testosterone levels under 2.5 nanomoles/liter. This expectation has been dubbed “unrealistic” by the Human Rights Campaign¹⁵ due to the notable restrictions on gender-affirming procedures for minors in the USA¹⁶ and other countries.

International Rugby League: Frequently abbreviated into ‘**IRL**’, and also known by its previous alias of **Rugby League Imperial Board**, **International Rugby League Board**, and the **Rugby League International Federation**, the **International Rugby League** is the global governing body responsible for rugby league football. **The League** is entrusted with the Laws of the Game¹⁷, the development, organization, and governance of rugby leagues internationally, and for the sport's major international tournaments; most notably the Rugby League World Cup. Troy Grant is the current chairman, and the League’s two international affiliates are the European Rugby League (ERL) and the Asia-Pacific Rugby League Confederation (APRLC). Recently, and in response to the 2022 Russian invasion of Ukraine, the **IRL** and ERL banned Russia from all international rugby league competitions. **The League** has also released a ‘STATEMENT ON TRANSGENDER PARTICIPATION IN WOMEN’S INTERNATIONAL RUGBY LEAGUE’, in which it is stated that “male-to-female (transwomen) players are unable to play in sanctioned women’s international rugby league matches.¹⁸” In this statement, the **IRL** recognizes the **IOC**’s published framework and writes that “The **IOC** concluded that it is the remit of each sport and its governing body to determine how an athlete may be at a disproportionate advantage compared with their peers - taking into consideration the differing nature of each sport.” concluding that, until “additional research” is done, the **IRL** will not finalize its policy, but will “[...] seek to work with the eight Women’s Rugby League World Cup 2021 finalists to obtain data to inform a future transwomen inclusion policy in 2023.¹⁹”

UCI: Union Cycliste Internationale, or the **International Cycling Union** is the international governing body for sports cycling, lead by current president David Lappartient. The **UCI** is entrusted with various responsibilities, such as: issuing racing licenses to riders, enforcing disciplinary rules, managing the classification of races and the points ranking system in various

¹⁵ "Human Rights Campaign Slams Discriminatory FINA Policy Banning" 19 Jun. 2022, <https://www.hrc.org/press-releases/human-rights-campaign-slams-discriminatory-fina-policy-banning-transgender-swimmers>. Accessed 1 Jan. 2023.

¹⁶ "The transgender care that states are banning, explained - POLITICO." 25 Mar. 2022, <https://www.politico.com/newsletters/politico-nightly/2022/03/25/the-transgender-care-that-states-are-banning-explained-00020580>. Accessed 1 Jan. 2023.

¹⁷ "Laws of the Game - World Rugby." <https://www.world.rugby/the-game/laws/law>. Accessed 3 Jan. 2023.

¹⁸ "statement on transgender participation in women's international rugby" 21 Jun. 2022, <https://www.intrl.sport/news/statement-on-transgender-participation-in-women-s-international-rugby-league/>. Accessed 3 Jan. 2023.

¹⁹ "statement on transgender participation in women's international rugby" 21 Jun. 2022, <https://www.intrl.sport/news/statement-on-transgender-participation-in-women-s-international-rugby-league/>. Accessed 3 Jan. 2023.

cycling disciplines, and overseeing the World Championships. Much like the **IRL**, the **UCI** placed a ban on Russian and Belarusian teams in international competitions and scheduled events in light of the 2022 Russian invasion of Ukraine. The **UCI** stated that “all emblems, names, acronyms, flags and anthems linked to Russia and Belarus are prohibited at all events on the **UCI** International Calendar,” and clarified that this ban was in response to the **IOC**’s similar decision “The **UCI**, which remains a politically neutral organization, laments that the decisions of their government can impact Russian and Belarusian athletes, but it is necessary to be firm in the defense of the Olympic values.” For transgender athletes, the **UCI** released a document titled ‘MEMORANDUM; ELIGIBILITY REGULATIONS FOR TRANSGENDER ATHLETES²⁰’ in which there are strict rules and regulations for MTF transgender athletes that included the 2.5 nanomoles/liter requirement.

USA: Though there has been no direct federal action taken towards the subject of transgender athletes specifically, there have been several state-sanctioned and related orders. For instance, currently, there are eighteen **U.S.** states²¹ that have enacted laws or issued statewide regulations that either completely ban or limit transgender competitors in sports²². Other federal and state governmental actions are usually set to address violence and/or discrimination towards transgender people in places such as the workplace, with no explicit statements on athletes specifically.

Court of Arbitration of Sports²³: Frequently abbreviated into ‘**CAS**’, the **Court of Arbitration of Sports** is an independent institution, established in 1984 by the **IOC** to settle disputes related to sports through arbitration. Its headquarters are in Lausanne, Switzerland and its active courts are located in New York City, Sydney, and Lausanne, while temporary courts are established in current Olympic host cities. **CAS** is entrusted with providing services to facilitate the settlement of sport-related disputes, through arbitration or mediation, by means of procedural rules adapted to the specific needs of the sports world.

IAAF/World Athletics: World Athletics, formerly known as the **International Amateur Athletic Federation** and **International Association of Athletics Federations** is the international governing body for athletics; covering track and field, cross-country running, road running, race walking, mountain running, and ultra running. Founded in 1912 with the current

²⁰ "MEMORANDUM." 22 Jun. 2022, https://assets.ctfassets.net/76117gh5x5an/Et9v6Fyux9fWPDpKRGpY9/96949e5f7bbc8e34d536731c504ac96f/Modification_Transgender_Regulation_22_Juin_2022_ENG.pdf. Accessed 4 Jan. 2023.

²¹ "Bans on Transgender Youth Participation in Sports." https://www.lgbtmap.org/equality-maps/sports_participation_bans. Accessed 4 Jan. 2023.

²² "Louisiana becomes 18th state to enact a transgender athlete ban." 7 Jun. 2022, <https://www.nbcnews.com/nbc-out/out-politics-and-policy/louisiana-becomes-18th-state-enact-transgender-athlete-ban-rcna32328>. Accessed 4 Jan. 2023.

²³ "Home - Tribunal Arbitral du Sport / Court of Arbitration for Sport." <https://www.tas-cas.org/en/general-information/index/>. Accessed 5 Jan. 2023.

president being Sebastian Coe and headquarters in Monaco, the **IAAF** is a body unrelated to the **IOC**, founded to “fulfill the need for a world governing authority, for a competition program, for standardized technical equipment and for a list of official world records²⁴”.

Relevant UN Resolutions:

- United Nations; Free & Equal [document](#) on transgender rights.
- UNHRC’s first [resolution](#) on “Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity.”
- UNHRC’s [resolution\(s\)](#) on “Protection against violence and discrimination based on sexual orientation, and gender identity.”
- General Assembly Adopts 50 SOCHUM [Resolutions on Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity](#)
- [Implementation of the UN Security Council Resolutions on the Women, Peace, and Security Agenda in Latin America and the Caribbean](#)
 - Section 1.3; Defining Gender and Important Related Concepts
 - Section 1.4; Navigating the Gender Equality Regime Within the United Nations

Previous Attempts to Solve the Issue:

Unfortunately, there has not been much proactive attention given to this issue, and research on things such as the long-lasting effects of hormones and their presence in both transgender and cisgender bodies is incredibly limited. The increasingly scarce amount of research concerning this topic brings in more issues than solutions, such as the issue of our limited understanding of various DSD conditions, and how that ignorance may lead to a plethora of unfair regulations. Historically, sports committees and organizations such as the **IOC** have either placed a complete ban on transgender athletes with limited research; increasing stigma and taking a toll on all transgender people or placed strict rules on their participation; once again, with limited research and with the consequence of causing more arguably discriminatory problems. For instance, placing limits on the testosterone levels of competitors in the women’s category has brought in questions surrounding hyperandrogenic women, intersex competitors (some of which may be unaware of their intersexuality), and cisgender women with naturally high levels of testosterone, such as Caster Semenya, Christine Mboma, and Beatrice Masilingi.²⁵ Examples of attempts include, but are not limited to; the **IAAF/World Athletics** 2011 policy, endorsed by the **IOC** that stated, “an athlete can compete in the female category if she is legally recognized as a woman and has testosterone levels below 10 nmol/L. However, an exception is CAIS, since in this case, the individual cannot respond to testosterone although she has testosterone in the male

²⁴ "About World Athletics." <https://www.worldathletics.org/about-iaaf>. Accessed 5 Jan. 2023.

²⁵ "The world is not binary. Measuring who is female on a scale sets up" 15 Jul. 2021, <https://www.lexology.com/library/detail.aspx?g=d9a2579e-28b3-44fb-b3c1-83b24f835b62>. Accessed 5 Jan. 2023.

range.” After this rule was challenged in 2015 by the **Court of Arbitration of Sports**, the **IAAF/World Athletics** released new regulations²⁶ that pertained only to female athletes with XY DSD, with testosterone levels in the male range and normal androgen receptors, and who compete in middle-distance track disciplines at international competitions, it was concluded that “[...] their testosterone levels must be maintained <5 nmol/L²⁷, as measured by gas/liquid chromatography-tandem mass spectrometry, to be eligible to compete in the female classification. However, no athlete can be forced to undergo assessment and treatment in response to these regulations. It is solely the athlete’s decision, in consultation with her medical team, whether or not to proceed with any evaluation or treatment.” Currently, the **IOC** has concluded that MTF transgender people should be allowed to compete in women’s sports if they reduce their testosterone levels for 12 continuous months²⁸, although the **IOC** has given individual federations the liberty to create specific rules, as aforementioned.

Possible Solutions:

- Specifically suggested by **FINA**, is the possibility of establishing a transgender-specific category of competition, outside of the traditional men’s and women’s divisions—but according to [Harvard alum Schuyler Bailar](#), the first openly transgender athlete to compete in a Division I men’s swim team, this would be labeling trans athletes as “other” rather than “including them in mainstream society”.
- Allowing various sports committees to continue to do as they see fit, in agreement with the **IOC**’s established nonbinding policy of letting individual leagues decide their own rules.
- Placing a complete ban on transgender athletes on the international level, allowing them to only compete in low-impact, largely national competitions on the basis of their country or national league’s regulations.
- Working towards creating a binding framework alongside the **IOC**.
- Establishing action towards further, unbiased, research towards all possible aspects of this topic; including the logistics of all known conditions and major situations, in hopes of convincing sports committees to build new rules and regulations on the basis of pure science.
- Establishing an UN-specific committee or team responsible for federal action pertaining to all international committees and leagues, in which the UN is responsible for major

²⁶ "Health & Science | Official Documents - World Athletics." <https://www.worldathletics.org/about-iaaf/documents/health-science>. Accessed 5 Jan. 2023.

²⁷ "IAAF introduces new eligibility regulations for female classification." <https://worldathletics.org/news/press-release/eligibility-regulations-for-female-classifica>. Accessed 5 Jan. 2023.

²⁸ "IOC Transgender Guidelines further delayed to 2022 - LawInSport." <https://www.lawinsport.com/news/item/ioc-transgender-guidelines-further-delayed-to-2022>. Accessed 5 Jan. 2023.

binding actions towards the issue of transgender athletes, and other significant sports issues international committees might face.

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Union Cycliste Internationale. "Memorandum; Eligibility Regulations for Transgender Athletes." *UCI*, 22 June 2022,

<https://assets.ctfassets.net/76117gh5x5an/Et9v6Fyux9fWPDpKRGpY9/96949e5f7bbc8e3>

[4d536731c504ac96f/Modification Transgender Regulation 22 Juin 2022 ENG.pdf](#).

Accessed 4 January 2023.