

BRAZIL

I. The nation of Brazil's laws and regulation for transgenders contrast with the current International Olympic Committee's policies. Brazil's has marginalized their transgender society, limiting their ability to obtain the education and other essential resources, creating a major gap between the transgender community and the rest of Brazil's society.

The IOC initially instituted the buccal smear for sex chromatin, a gender verification test, for the 1968 winter games. A decade later, this test was discarded by medical professionals claiming it as unreliable. Although there have been many disputes on the eligibility of transgenders for the olympic, the IOC adopted the Stockholm Consensus which permitted transgender athletes to participate as long as they followed the following procedures: gender reassignment surgery, legal recognition of their assigned gender, and two years of hormone therapy. The IOC has further discussed these policies in the November of 2015 and has created further guidelines for the transgender community. Athletes who have transitioned from male to female are qualified to compete in the male category without restriction. Individuals who have transitioned from male to female, have to meet certain conditions. Athletes may not change their declared gender identity for sporting purposes for a minimum of four years. Athletes must also take testosterone level resulting in a level of 10nmol/L for at least 12 months in advance of her first competition. If a competitor who has transitioned from male to female does not certify for any of the requirements above, the athlete will not be eligible and will be suspended for female competition for 12 months. Many of these regulations are parallel to the policies which have been employed by the International Association for Athletic Federation (IAAF).

The IAAF is an organization, governing track and field athletics. The organization has differing policies for transmen and transwomen. Transmen are permitted to compete in the male category, provided that they have obtained any form of certification which confirms their sex. Transwomen are required to notify the IAAF and participate in procedures with medical experts and endurance assessment tests. Both the IOC and IAAF permit transgender athletes to compete in International Competitions stipulated that these individuals undergo tests and procedures to confirm their sex identity.

The policies which country of Brazil has established for the community of transgenders is contradictory to the policies of the IOC. The greater majority of Brazil's society is prejudice against the transgender citizens. In 1823, Brazil passed a law, legalizing homosexuality in the country. Despite this law, the transgender community is discriminated by the general public. Many are denied access healthcare, regardless of the Citizens Right to Health Care, which provides free healthcare to all of Brazil's citizens. The bias nature of health care professionals towards the transgender population of Brazil, decreases their chances of participating in the Olympics. Many tests need to be conducted before participating in the Olympics. Many health professionals decline these exams to transgenders, which disqualifies them from competing at the games. The Ministry of Health, Brazil's public health organization is striving to work past this issue, but for now they have only come to the resolution, which provides free gender reassignment surgeries.

More importantly, the question that arises when assessing the situations concerning the transgender population is, "What defines gender and how can it be proven". The World Health Organization (WHO), states that the sex chromosomes determine a person's sex (XX are female and XY are male). For those are born with the muted

sex chromosome, gender can be determined from the individuals development. The distinct features of males and females, can be validators for the gender of an individual. Blood and chromosomal texts are the most popular examination used to determine gender.

Given these points, the transgender athletes of the nation of Brazil, are at a disadvantage in their ability to qualify and compete for the Olympics. Brazil's laws are inefficient in their ability to create equality for the transgender population. Although international organizations' laws permit transgender athletes, Brazil's own policies are creating complications, preventing transgender athletes to compete at the olympics.

II. The 2016 Olympics will be hosted at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. When the location has been appointed in 2009, the country has been at the peak of it's economy. 7 years later, the country has fallen into a state of economic stagnancy, concerning the citizens and politicians. There economists who argue that the mega event, will positively impact the countries economic. Their will be an inflation in the public projects which will open up more jobs for the citizens. These jobs will only be temporary, which concerns many citizens. The development of the country is also being questioned. . The IOC believes that the nation may not have the resources to create the infrastructure to necessary to host the games. Rio may not be able to house the expected number of tourists, 1 million. The city is home to very jammed roads. This will create havoc when there are many tourists. The citizens of Brazil, will be negatively impacted by the olympics. The IOC and Brazilian government predict an increase in crimes which will put the citizens and tourists in danger.

Many are questioning whether Brazil is capable of hosting the games in the few months the have. The water which will be used for the Olympics is currently clogged into the sewage. Brazil is struggling with poverty and the gap between the rich and the poor, is increasing. Despite these concerns, the Olympics may grant the country with many improve their trade relations worldwide. The FIFA World Cup event hosted in 2014 increased the countries GDP , but since then these values have dropped. Economist now fear that Brazil may be entering their worst recession for 25 years.

III. Brazil is facing many difficulties in their ability to host the upcoming 2016 Olympics. The IOC has created a charter which outlines the process which is used to determine the the host city for the Olympic Games. Upon seeing the situation that Brazil is in, the International Olympic Committee (IOC) has decreased the the bidding price that countries must pay in order to host the games. The prices had increased to a rate which allowed very few nations to even try. This is not the only change which the IOC has implemented. The organization has deemed London as the backup host city of the 2016 games after deeming that Rio may not be able to host it. The IOC is currently evaluating their policies for determining the host city and hopes that they will be able to pick a better host city in the future.

CANADA

I. In response to the arising controversy of transgender athletes competing in the Olympics, Canada heartily supports the participation of transgender athletes, as Canada represents a leading force in the area of supporting and protecting the rights of the LGBT community, being the first country outside of Europe to legalize same-sex marriage and transgender surgeries. Canada equally believes that the IOC Medical Commission's recently passed guidelines are fair to those wishing to compete, as men-to-women persons could have an unnatural level

of testosterone for their gender, having an unfair advantage over other competing women. That being said, Canada would like to present the idea of women-to-men persons to undergo equal biochemical therapies, to obtain the average amount of testosterone, to be also at equals with their competition.

Canada has passed numerous laws and charters supporting the LGBT people, understanding that “every individual is equal before and under the law and has the right to the equal protection and equal benefit of the law without discrimination and, in particular, without discrimination based on race, national or ethnic origin, colour, religion, sex, age or mental or physical disability” (Constitution of Canada, Section 15(1)). Further, Canada would like to stress that this policy should be equally enforced in the upcoming Olympic Games in Rio de Janeiro.

Moreover, the IOC’s roles as defined in the Olympic Charter are to “encourage and support initiatives blending sport with culture and education”, “act against any form of discrimination affecting the Olympic Movement”, and “encourage and support the promotion of ethics in sports.. and to dedicate its efforts to ensuring that, in sport, the spirit of fair play prevails” (Olympic Charter). Each of these clauses would be supported in the event of allowing transgender individuals to compete in the Games. Transgenderism is a much-disapproved aspect amongst many cultures, with development to end discrimination of these peoples moving very slow and ineffectively across numerous nations. Allowing transgenders to compete, fairly, would send a message to those cultures where transgender individuals are discriminated, more specifically, discriminated in sports. Furthermore, not allowing transgenders to compete would directly go against the IOC’s duty to act against discrimination in the Olympics, while allowing their presence would catalyze the idea of “fair play” and promoting good “ethics” in sports, as the IOC so strives to achieve.

However, Canada understands that the concept of “gender” may be blurred in such situation. In fairness, Canada believes that “testing” for gender is an absurd idea, which has the potential of violating certain human rights of the person in question. Thus, a transgender should be defined as whatever gender they had transitioned to, out of respect for their decision, dignity, and human rights.

Canada respectfully wishes that other countries represented in this IOC body take heed and take careful consideration of Canada’s views and points on the matter, to come to a peaceful resolution on this highly controversial matter.

II. Recognizing the fact that the Brazil FIFA World Cup’s performance may not have been the most optimistic prediction for choosing Rio de Janeiro as the location for the 2016 Olympics, Canada believes that there are many factors that point to the fact that the IOC must stick with the choice of Rio as the site for the Olympic Games.

Canada would first and foremost clear up the fact that most of these accusations of businesses profiting at the expense of poor people and questions of corruption amongst private developers are merely suspicions, and unless clear, concise evidence presents itself to the IOC, there is nothing the IOC can do at the immediate moment. However, if such evidence appears, Canada urges the IOC to take immediate action, as the Olympic Games are a formidable and professional event, and any action of corruption or scandal resulting in the detrimental besmirching of what the IOC and Olympic Games stand for ought to be confronted post-haste. If it is true that areas owned by the less wealthy are being taken over by upscale developers, the IOC ought to take

full fault of the situation, formally apologize to those hurt or wronged in such criminal and immoral actions, and repay those individuals in any way possible. Allowing such unethical proceedings to take place cannot go ignored by the IOC, as it will only hurt our name and make mockery of our standards that we hold so valued.

As well as providing apologies and repayment to those mistreated, the IOC equally must understand this as a wake-up call to our oversights on the 2016 project. We must become much more active in all transactions, constructions, demolishings, and other activities that comes with preparations for the Olympics, whether through hiring officials to oversee these activities, requiring host cities to provide receipts and records of purchases to be further investigated, or other secure operations. If the city fails to comply with such actions, then serious consideration must be given to letting the city host the city at all. However, as the 2016 Olympics are right around the corner, choosing a new host city would be more harmful than helpful.

In terms of finance, Brazil's FIFA exposition barely hurt or helped their economy in the slightest. Only a net of 0.4% increase to their total GDP was predicted, and in their nominal GDP estimate of \$1.8 trillion in 2015, such an increase resulting from the Olympics would neither hurt nor help in the long run. However, in the short run, preparations for the Olympics could easily provide jobs to those impoverished or seeking a job, which would temporarily boost the city's economy. Although Rio de Janeiro has congested roads, the upgrades to the transportation system could 1) Provide many jobless citizens with construction jobs and 2) Have the potential to permanently fix the transportation issue in the city. As well as fixing the transportation issue, there will be a massive demand from Olympic attendees and spectators for hotel rooms, rentable spaces, merchandise, places to eat; aplenty consumer goods. This increase in demand for such goods could shift the country's aggregate demand for goods, in the short run, temporarily increasing output of goods, boosting the city's real GDP, and driving down prices. However, considering the long run is a hazy, ambiguous topic, only defined by rough estimations.

Canada thus believes that the Olympics could boost Rio de Janeiro's economy in the short run, and by combining this thought with that of securing those mistreated citizens of the city and actively getting involved with the going-ons of any officials involved in the developing of the Games, could alleviate the mistrust, second thoughts, and hesitant feelings overshadowing the 2016 Olympics.

III. Having been an active member of the IOC for quite some time and the host of the Olympics twice (1988 in Calgary, 2010 in Vancouver), Canada has seen many Olympics come and go, as well as the outcomes of host cities throughout the years. Usually they are met with the same fate: a short boost in their economy, followed by its downfall.

Besides this, however, Canada has noticed the same problem etch itself into countless host cities- the issue of buildings, stadiums, courses, tracks, and other structures that provide no benefit at all to the host city after the Games have ended.

Besides the fact that it already costs enough billions of dollars to build new structures for the Olympics, a host city will also have to deal with such structures collecting dust in the long-run. Unless such structures will be used again for another Olympics in the near future, Canada strongly feels that forcing a host city to build all of these new constructions on their own budget is extremely unfair, especially since these cities will, more often than not, never use such constructions for quite a stretch of time.

So, Canada offers a new protocol for selecting host cities: Instead of requiring host cities to bid and bargain for the ultimate downturn of their own economy (as seen with FIFA in Brazil, which did little to nothing to boost the economy, and the same being predicted for Rio de Janeiro in the 2016 Olympics), the IOC should, instead, make offers and bids to certain countries that IOC believes capable of hosting the Olympic Games. It is unfair to cities that wish to host the Olympics to jump through hoops when it is, ultimately, their city that they will have to spend countless time, effort, and funds on.

The procedures are still up to debate and Canada is open to any and all suggestions from the body.

In terms of the structures that are usually left useless to the host cities, Canada would be a strong advocate to only selecting cities that, up until 2024, have already hosted the Olympics. Since Tokyo and Beijing have already been selected for the Games proceeding the 2016 Olympics, it would not be advised to force them to halt their preparations.

If such a city would like to host the Olympic Games who has not before, Canada is again open to any and all suggestions from the IOC's respected perspectives.

Canada sees this option of only choosing cities that have hosted the Games before as an economic benefactor to the city in question, as they will have much less preparations to oversee and commit to before the Games occur, as most of the stadiums, tracks, courses, etc, have already been built. Also, such cities will have had the experience of hosting, thus will have more experience than others that have not.

Understanding that such suggestions may seem very outlandish and radical, Canada still asks of the delegates to take such actions into serious consideration.

CHINA

I. On behalf of the Chinese Communist, the right to play in the Olympics should be given to any individual despite the gender they shall be. Legally the individual wants to be a certain gender and they should be able to. Being a different gender does not give an advantage unless you are implying that men are stronger than women or that women are stronger than man. In the IOC Medical Commission 1.1 it states that "Athletes should enjoy the same fundamental rights as all patients in their relationships with physicians and health care providers, in particular, respect for their human dignity, their physical and mental integrity, the protection of their health and safety, their self-determination, and their privacy and confidentiality." Transgenders therefore should not be shamed or discriminated despite their gender.

II. The delegate from the People's Republic of China believes that the safety of the citizens that will be visiting Rio for the 2016 Summer Olympics is at a possible risk. But argues that it should proceed as plan. It is too late to find a new place to host the summer Olympics and will cause public panic if it is changed now. Instead this delegate proposes improvements to Rio in order to proceed with plan to prevent any panic. The first order to address is Rio's economic situation. China believes that hosting the Olympics in Rio will be beneficial to Rio and can improve their economy greatly if tourist from all over the world come and stayed. For the already existing citizens that have to be moved for construction of the Olympic games, they can be moved into an

apartment for the time being. A temporary loan should be given to Rio to complete building the games, road, and for housing plans and can be paid back after the games. In 2012 Sochi Winter Olympics Russia is said to have profited 22 million US dollars even though they had to spend \$6 billion to make it happen. A committee of UN approved people should be in charge of overlooking the deals that Rio is making to make sure that the rumors of corrupt private investors is not true.

III. China believes that there should be a maximum on how much a country should bid. This way smaller countries are encouraged to bid. China believes that the current bidding system can lead to smaller countries to get outbid almost immediately. In the 2012 Olympics, London paid \$25 million US dollars to earn the privilege to become a host city. This is simply too much and prevents smaller countries from even having a chance. China believes that \$5 million US dollars is a reasonable amount to be the maximum bid. This is a reasonable price because it is not too high and ensures that the country is economically ready to host. Also, now with a limit on the bidding price more money can be allocated to setting up the Olympic games itself. If there is multiple bids of \$5 million then all the countries that qualify should be chosen at random for a fair chance. Many countries have never hosted an Olympic game and many countries have hosted more than once. People have suggested that a backup city be chosen for the Olympics but this delegate disagrees because the backup country would rush the Olympic grounds if the main host city is decided unfit to host half way through. Picking a previous Olympic city may be a safe option but the Olympics only occur every 4 years and many spectators expect the olympics to be in different cities and could be disappointed if they have to see the same stage again. To prevent future conflicts with protesters or with host cities, China suggests a couple protocols involving picking a host cities for future Olympic game this includes: economic stability, safety of citizens, capacity of the half a million people coming to the games, and large roads for mass transportation of people.

DR GERARDO WERTHEIN

I. The IOC is a model for most of the sporting events around the world. Regardless of them being international, national, local etc. And that's why it must always be updating its norms and conditions. In the last couple of years the world has started experiencing a Cultural Revolution regarding the LGBT community and even though the IOC already has norms regarding trans athletes. It is time for us to update the conditions and regulations on the community.

There are some situation on the current way the committee treats this athletes that are very orthodox, and need some redoing. Such as the person needing to have their genitala reassigned. This in example poses no advantage or disadvantage at all. The biggest problem is probably that currently, there are a lot of people who are simply left out of the Olympics. Transgender is an umbrella term because in addition to including trans men and women it also includes Gender queer, bigender, pangender etc.

The Olympic Games are more than just a competition between countries and athletes to see who is the best, maybe for the competitors it is that, the biggest thing they can achieved being a medal. But The Games represent culture and unity between nations, and sports are a part of human culture and of one's identity we cannot simply deprive some people the opportunity of representing the country on the sport they love. This are new times, and having such an impact everywhere, this committee must not be left behind in the old ways of orthodox thinking, paradigms must be broken and we must teach the world that gender equality is not binary, but we

must recognize other gender identities and everyone must be equal, and has the right to participate.

II. Brazil isn't doing as well economically speaking as it was when it was awarded the honor of hosting the Olympic Games. This isn't to be blamed on the Olympic Committee, there was no way of predicting how these events will unfold. The situation of the country is not looking so good. Having a lot of protestors and seeing half a million people about to enter the country to watch and enjoy the games. It is already quite late to try and change any infrastructure on Rio, having only a few months before the games start. At this point in time there are very few things we can do. It is on my best wishes for Brazil to profit out of the games, hopefully making a good role as a host even with all the problem that it has had and proving itself to the other nations. Showing how capable they are and regaining the trust of the world and its citizens.

If anything can be learned from this situation and from previous issues of this sort, with the host cities being barely able to finish the preparation for the games, is that everything tends to work alright. It is of our best interest for the country to be a great host, and this will help the future selection of the host city.

III. A lot of factors come into play when trying to select a host city for an event as major and important as are the Olympic Games. We have seen in the last edition (being Sochi's Olympic Winter Games) and now Rio 2016. That there have been some major complications with the cities being able to host the games in more than one way, infrastructure comes into play. So does the current situation of human rights and culture (i.e. LGBT community) as well as the economy for the city to develop the infrastructure in case they are not prepared yet. There is no way at all to predict what will happen on the 7 year time lapse between the selection of the city and the time the games are. But there are a few things we can do to prevent any major problems. That is why recently the IOC has changed the way they will be choosing the host city. A good indicator, for example, could be not only for the country to have a good economy, but to have a stable one, and not only for the past one or two years. But for a longer period proving that they have been working on it and are capable of this challenge that the Olympic Games are. A popular opinion is to have a backup city in case something happens during the development of the Games. This could be a possibility. We must look into how would that work, maybe see what the situation is after three or four years. Also if there is a backup there would have to be some requirements, like not having to make any big constructions or developments to the city to be able to host the games since there wouldn't be enough time. Or maybe it is a plain bad idea, because the backup location could be spending money on infrastructure that won't be used in the end, or there isn't enough time for them to prepare. Another more drastic option could be to delay the games. This is very unorthodox, but having such a serious situation, it could be the only way.

MR FRANCO CARRARO

I. Due to the new opportunities for people to express themselves with freedom and project their sexual preferences to the society has created new issues for that people in matter to lead a normal life ensuring all their rights are being respected by the law and every single person.

In consequence people who decide to adopt the appearance of the opposite sex (denominated as “Transgender”) are working hard and struggling in their acceptance, become an actively participant member of the society. In order to take part into many ambits and areas, those people are attempting to be accommodated into sports. Taking it over consideration, there is too many difficulties for this type of athletes to get into the Olympic competitions and participate in sport clubs or activities because of the lack of preparation in being accepted in a team or competition due to the unbalanced a competition can between the transgender athlete and an athlete. Faced with this problematic, I suggest to considerate and to make count the opinions and right of transgender athletes for their acceptance and responsible participation on society creating conscience which leads and supports the idea of having a better and civilized thinking for our modern world by implementing new categories for this particular kind of people in which all those persons could freely participate and have a whole and fair competition for this special kind of athletes.

MR. HABU GUMEL

I. The Federal Republic of Nigeria currently constricts LGBT rights and criminalises any act of same-sex union. There are no anti-discrimination laws, providing both protectorates to take unique legal action for each situation. While the most intense punishment in the southern christian ruled states is imprisonment, the northern muslim ruled states also use other measures. These measures vary by state, and include death under shari’a law. Nigeria has gone to such extent to even outlaw cross-dressing. Although scorned by the national community, the majority of people of the Federal Republic of Nigeria strongly believe that homosexuality is a way of life that should not be accepted.

With the reelection of Mr. Habu Gumel as the president of the Nigeria Olympic Committee, there is hope that the committee will have less government intervention. The president of the Association of National Olympic Committees of Africa praises Gumel’s success, and the hope that endures the most is that for new guidelines that will reflect on modern realities, such as same-sex marriage.

MR. VITALI SMIRNOV

I. Vitali Smirnov is one of the longest standing members of the International Olympics Committee, and thus, often agrees wholeheartedly with its decisions. While Mr. Smirnov’s home nation of Russia has enacted many LGBT policies, he supports the LGBT community and is against all discrimination towards them. Transgender athletes should be included in all of the Olympic sports, as the IOC is meant to uphold ethics within the Olympics, and not including a group of people would go against this mission statement.

Vitali would like to promote equality for transgender athletes, and they should be treated as people who are non-transgender. Transgender people should have the same rules and healthcare as other athletes. Gender cannot be determined just by the sexual organs of person, but also by the mindset of the individual. The person should be given the benefit of the doubt, and should be able to compete with whatever gender he/she feels he/she is.

II. Rio de Janeiro was picked in 2009 as the host city for the 2016 Summer Olympic Games. When it was selected as the host city, it had a very good economy. Now, Rio De Janeiro is in a very bad recession. The Olympic Games being held in Rio de Janeiro has had some positive and negative effects. It has created many jobs in Argentina, and the ticket sales for the event has brought money into the country. However, the total cost

to build the architecture for the Olympics has cost the country almost thirty billion dollars. The IOC needs to make sure that the people of the city are not forced to move out of their homes due to location of the Olympic facilities. Argentina needs to make sure its people are treated well before hosting something like the Olympics. The problems that Rio De Janeiro is facing while building the stadium should have been predicted when Rio was being investigated as an Olympic host city. However, it appears that Rio will be ready to host the games and that all will go according to plan. The Olympics should run as they normally do.

NETHERLANDS

I. A transgender person is defined as a person whose self identity does not conform to the conventional notions of male or female. Gender is the masculinity or femininity of a person. In 1985 the Netherlands was one of the first countries to allow people to change their original sex with the use of hormones. As of recently, 2013, a new law was instilled that gave transgender peoples the ability to change their documented sex without having to go through the drastic physical changes. The International Association of Athletics Federation states that transgender men may compete if they have legally changed their sex to male. For transgender females they must face a panel of IAAF consultants and present their legally documented sex change as well as medical procedures and hormone dosages. This is not equitable to both sexes and presents the fact that transgender equality is needed. Women should have to be administered testosterone levels to ensure fairness. Transgender individuals receive the same health care given to everyday people, the Affordable Care Act ensues that no discrimination will be condoned. The IOC and IAAF eligibility rules align. The IOC states that estrogen amount must be a certain degree in trans-females.

II. The Olympic Games are causing stress and tension throughout Rio economically and socially. All of the citizens need to be treated equally. The IOC needs to instill a list of guidelines that does not allow the Brazilian peoples to be punished so a good legacy can be left of the Olympic games. When choosing the city we should examine if that country has enough space and open land area to support the games. Due to human's and geographic land's unpredictability we could not have determined this beforehand. The Olympics may help the city in the long run because it could give a potential boost for the economy of Rio de Janeiro and the installment of new transportation will help declutter the streets. Every country hosting the games needs to provide the ability to respect the regulations of the IOC as well as the people competing in the games; regardless of sexuality or nationality. Sochi hosted the games and brought more recognition to the area which helped businesses get awareness. The FIFA world cup has presented that Brazil cannot hold a budget and pull through. The people of Brazil and the government is too unstable to successfully hold the Olympics.

III. Cities should be able to provide evidence that they can support a world-scale event. A backup city would ensure less stress because it would provide another plan if the city goes through considerable changes throughout the seven years. When picking cities the IOC needs to look at the available space, the history of the economy and the government structure. The Netherlands has hosted the Olympic games in 1928. The population was less crowded and there was less sports being played which meant less of a land sacrifice. The country is packed with 493 people per kilometer squared which would cause social stress when trying to find land to create the new courses. The Netherlands has put in five bids throughout the 1900s. The games have grown significantly in the number of events so it would post too much of a stress on the country. We could, however, financially support the games if needed.

URUGUAY

I. The Oriental Republic of Uruguay recognizes that there are issues still being faced by transgender athletes throughout the world. In Uruguay, the right to change legal gender before completion of medical intervention has been legal since 2009. In addition, all forms of discrimination against the LGBT community has been banned since the early 2000's. Uruguay recognizes the regulations set by the International Olympic Committee (IOC) and have found them reasonable. Furthermore, the standards set by the International Association of Athletics Federation (IAAF) is comparable to that of the IOC. However, this cannot be said of regulations by some conservative leaning countries. Because of this, Uruguay urges all countries to set their standards according to the international standards for transgender athletes suggested by the IOC. The November 2015 Consensus Meeting on Sex Reassignment and Hyperandrogenism complies with the mission statement of the IOC as it is a step forward in acting against "any form of discrimination affecting the Olympic Movement". Uruguay believes that gender is fluid and a mixture of social factors, such as childhood experiences, and scientific factors, such as hormone levels, create the idea of 'gender'. Uruguay hopes that all transgender Olympic hopefuls can participate like all other athletes.

II. The effects of the Olympics' preparations in Rio de Janeiro are massive. Multitudes of people are being displaced by development such as in the favela of Vila Autódromo, where more than 800 families have been displaced or evicted. This type of behavior, especially against the disadvantaged, is cruel, and should be remedied immediately. Uruguay presses the International Olympic Committee to closely observe more of Brazil's actions in the development of the land without breaching sovereignty. Uruguay urges consequences such as bans to persuade Brazil to reorganize the development of infrastructure in the city. Before, hosting the Olympics, and other world events, was a sure boon of economic success. However, with the World Cup over and almost no economic growth observed, the ability of these events to bolster the economy has come into question. Uruguay urges stronger scrutiny of the economic trends before the selection of the host city to prevent what is currently occurring in Rio. Uruguay suggests curbing corruption to increase the efficiency of the projects as well as prevent the shortcomings of the Sochi Olympics with questionable facilities and the World Cup with intense protests. Hopefully these changes can help as the world enters the Rio 2016 Olympics.

III. The amount of money a city should bid to host the Olympics should be adjusted to what the city currently has. There should be a threshold that measures the amount of money the city has compared to its current infrastructure such as where certain sports events are held. The idea of a "backup city" is a commendable idea. Uruguay believes an ideal replacement would be a city which previously hosted the Olympics. However, it should not be the most preceding city but a city that has hosted it approximately three games from the present. This will allow less building projects as the city has already hosted the games. The city can also redesign older buildings to bring them to current standards. Uruguay believes that a mixture of government and public support should be scrutinized more for consideration and that the success of past events should be taken less into consideration because the 2007 XV Pan American Games in Rio was considered one of the best in history and was a reason in their bid for the 2016 Olympics. Uruguay has not hosted because of the small economy compared to Rio's but hopes to reach a point where it is possible.

PERU

I. Recent social and cultural movements have brought a new civil rights concern to light: the rights of transgender people. On January 24th the International Olympic Committee (IOC) officially adopted a policy that recognizes gender differences and makes accommodations for non-binary gender athletes. Now, Olympic athletes will no longer need sex reassignment surgery in order to compete in the gender category of their choice. However, male-to-female transitioning athletes will need to prove that their testosterone levels are below a certain threshold a year before the competition. Physiological differences between men and women necessarily result in differences in performance. Men, since 1938, have averaged 10% better records across the board, with an average of 10.7% in running, 8.9% in swimming, and 17.5% in jumping. A fit man will outcompete an equally fit woman in most Olympic competitions, bar equestrian and shooting sports. This new policy is simply a UN recommendation, not a binding regulation.

In writing and adopting a policy, the IOC should be guided by two goals caution and fairness. Medical advances will change the necessity for an international guideline on transgender athletes, and progressive advances socially will also force the hand of the IOC in modernizing its policies. Peru has an interest in granting host countries some choice in athletic standards. Host countries bear most of the responsibility for the funding of the events and thus must have some sway in the regulations of the competition. That being said, the competitions are an international effort and so international regulations are a necessity.

II. The Rio Olympics have proved to be a disaster. On an Olympic level, the 2016 games are months behind on construction on an infrastructural level and the city will likely not be able to speed up production in time for the arrival of nearly half a million tourists in a few short weeks. On a humanitarian level, the Rio games are likely to repeat the events of the Brazil World Cup, facilitating protest movements to use the games as an opportunity for voicing and airing domestic political concerns. The Olympic games have for decades been a meeting of representatives of all recognized nations across the globe, and because of the inclusivity of the events, some countries will inevitably come under scrutiny for their humanitarian record. The Rio games have many up in arms over the destruction of homes for the building of monstrous Olympic facilities.

Peru encourages the IOC to investigate fully the allegations that the Brazilian government has been engaging in politically suspect contracting and relocating of homes. At this point in the year, it is entirely unreasonable to consider punishing Rio at the moment; instead any penalties should be evaluated after completion of the games. Upon the completion of a full investigation, the IOC should evaluate the Rio games as a case study for future games. By phasing in new and improved goals for the construction of Olympic facilities, the IOC should see an increase in sustainability and a decrease in corruption, which will undoubtedly discourage a repeat of the Rio Olympics. The Olympics, since the time of the Greeks, have provided a necessary platform for civil camaraderie between idiosyncratic and often warring regions. The games must continue to facilitate this discourse, and moral judgments on member nations will only serve to add contention to a hopefully politic free environment.

III. Recent allegations that the Fédération Internationale de Football Association (FIFA) engaged in corrupt deal making regarding the 2022 Qatar World Cup have raised the bar for host city selection. The IOC has the responsibility to ensure that host cities are chosen fairly as the Olympic games bring roughly half a million tourists to the chosen city. That being said, recent studies have proved that the economic impact of the event is drastically overstated; taxpayer funded stadiums are seen to draw in little business to the host city, and generally

are abandoned two decades after the games. Large democracies are listening to these studies, and the top four democratic cities that had put in a bid for the 2022 Olympics pulled out, leaving the IOC with Beijing and Almaty, Kazakhstan as the two remaining options. Hosting the Olympics is simply unappealing, and the IOC will only see a shrinking pool of bids in the next few years with each condemning study published. Reforms are clearly needed.

Peru would recommend that the IOC look into sustainability- both economically and infrastructurally- so as to encourage cities to see hosting the Olympics as more viable and cost effective. Each Olympics requires the reallocation of funds to focus specifically on the construction and execution of the many required elements of the games. The IOC should encourage host cities to look towards the model of the Calgary 1988 Winter Olympics as an example of the proper use of taxpayer dollars in building sustainable facilities. This change in focus will in turn encourage more cities to see the value in hosting the Olympics, increasing the pool of host cities as well as the legitimacy and integrity of the games. The IOC should also emphasize the importance of transparency in the selection of host cities, so as not to repeat FIFA 2022. These measures will see out the much needed reforms in the selection process.

SERGEY BUBKA

I. Gender verification of Olympic athletes has undergone significant evolution from the old methods of crude physical examinations and buccal smear examinations. In 2016, the IOC ruled that female-to-male athletes can participate in the Olympics without restriction while male-to-female athletes must undergo hormone therapy in order to participate. Even in the light of new guidelines, a search for a new and acceptable solution to deal with the unexpected anomalies in athletic performance seen through doping controls and challenges from opponents.

I, Sergey Bubka, propose that the International Olympic Committee elaborate their current policy on the presence of transgender athletes in Olympic competition by enacting two measures. One, I vouch for the requirement for both sects of transgender athletes to have sex reassignment surgery as part of the guidelines. Also, I propose the implementation of hormonal therapy and legal recognition of their new sex by the official authorities. The effects of these measures are two-fold. There will be a marked decrease in the number of anomalies reported by doping controls on either side by subjecting both sects to therapy and reassignment surgery. Those measures will also establish an amount of equality in policy for both sects of transgender athletes in the Olympics.

SOUTH AFRICA

I. Varying gender identity for athletes participating in professional sports has long been a controversial topic. South Africa believes strongly in equality for all people, no matter their ethnicity, nationality, religion, race, sexual orientation, etc. The International Olympics Committee has long set the standard for rules and regulations pertaining to transgender athletes, and many professional sporting events follow their lead. South Africa has confidence that the IOC will continue to set a standard of equality, and as a member state of this committee, believes that athletes should be allowed to participate in the Olympics as the gender that they identify as, without having to undergo sexual reassignment surgery. Not only is this surgery incredibly expensive, but it is also not accessible to all, and therefore this rule discriminates against transgender athletes

who do not have access to the funds or technology necessary. In addition, South Africa takes into account possible concern for transgender females having an unfair advantage over their competitors, and suggests the IOC require one year of hormone replacement therapy prior to surgery for both transgender females and males. This therapy is a more accessible and cheaper alternative to surgery, and will help make the games fair while acknowledging transgender rights.

II. South Africa is concerned about the capability of Rio de Janeiro to host the 2016 Olympics. South Africa fully supports allowing developing countries to host the games, as the media attention and revenue from tourism brought in are thought to substantially help the hosting country, but South Africa wonders if Brazil's economy and infrastructure will be able to hold the massive amount of people expected to come into the country, as well as build the necessary structures for the games. South Africa suggests that member states of the National Olympics Committee with the ability to financially help Brazil build structures for participating athletes do so, which will not only help with the pressure that Brazil is currently under and help ensure the success of the games, but will also enable Brazil to focus funds on alternative housing and monetary compensation for displaced citizens.

III. The economic downturn of Brazil since its selection to be host city for the 2016 Olympics in 2009 shows that there is a need for new regulations for countries wanting to host. South Africa believes that the bid for hosting rights be at least doubled to 300,000 USD (274,298 EUR). The IOC needs to ensure that countries are financially capable of hosting the games, and the bidding price needs to be raised so that countries can prove that they are both dedicated and capable. In addition, South Africa believes that countries need to continue following the IOC's policy of having hosted at least one mega-event prior to the Olympics, as it will provide evidence of the country's capability. If a country is found unable to host after already been chosen and having begun preparations for the games, South Africa restates that member nations of the National Olympics Committee who are financially able should provide assistance in any possible way, such as helping build game structures, ensuring that the country's roads will be able to handle the surplus of tourists, etc. South Africa does not believe that it is practical to choose a backup city, because hosting is a large financial responsibility. Even if the backup nation is the one from the previous Olympics, South Africa does not think that it is fair to ask a country to dedicate billions more dollars, when instead, the country in question could donate a smaller amount of money to help ensure the safety of the athletes, tourists, and citizens of the host country.

SPAIN

I. In 2003, the International Olympic Committee (IOC) passed the Stockholm Consensus on Sex Reassignment in sports in an attempt to address growing concerns over the participation of individuals who have undergone sex reassignment. Despite continued efforts to establish international standards for transgender athletes and allow for greater individual accommodation, concrete guidelines concerning requirements for case-by-case consideration have remained largely neglected in current resolutions. With the growing recognition of the importance of autonomy of gender identity in society, as reflected in the laws of many jurisdictions worldwide and the increasing number of individuals undergoing sex reassignment, resolving issues of sexual ambiguity remains essential to promoting fair competition in sports and acting against forms of discrimination affecting the Olympic movement.

Spain has maintained strong support of transgender rights, remaining an ardent signatory of Transgender Europe's Transgender Policy, a resolution that has set international precedent for allowing equal access to sports amongst all transgender athletes. Spain encourages Member States to formally recognize Transgender Europe's Transgender policy and draw guidelines for evaluating athletes consistent with the resolution's proposals. In this manner, case-by-case considerations may be grounded in more concrete foundations, preventing abusive decisions, resulting from indeterminate regulations. Highlighting the criticality of properly identifying gender, Spain suggests a multi-faceted approach to determining transgender athlete participation. Recognizing the importance of gender identity, Spain first suggests that gender-reassignment surgery be disconsidered as a requirement for transgender participation to respect an individual's right to choice. Furthermore, Spain acknowledges certain hormonal advantages that hyperandrogenous individuals may possess, yet notes that often due to naturally high hormonal levels, even non-transgender females are barred from participation. Therefore, Spain, stressing the inadequacy of current measurements, suggests that evaluations of hormone levels for female transgender participation be reconsidered and raised. The long term goal, ultimately, should be to promote fair competition among athletes. For this reason, Spain advises that transgender athletes be conferred similar access to healthcare as other athletes modified on a case-by-case basis under guidelines concurrent with Transgender Europe's Transgender Policy.

II. With the 2016 Olympic Games in Rio de Janeiro approaching, an increased number of complications are occurring, primarily arising from Brazil's debilitating economic condition. In a situation similar to the 2014 Fifa World Cup, Brazil continues to prepare for the Games, further aggravating the distresses of citizens and politicians alike through encroachments of public and private land apportioned for common and specialized environmental use. The Olympic Games presents numerous challenges to host countries, placing severe pressures upon their economic, political, and social capital; furthermore, given the fragile state of Brazil's infrastructure, worries concerning the sustainability of current Olympic operations have surfaced. As a United Nations body designated to promote a positive legacy from the Olympic Games to the host cities and ensure the regular celebration of the Olympic Games, the International Olympic Committee (IOC) must take actions to address the growing social discontent and economic affairs of the 2016 Summer Games.

Remaining cognizant of rising costs in relation to a declining Brazilian economy, Spain urges Member States to consider effective methods of reducing costs to the Games. In order to both decrease economic pressures upon taxpayers and avoid the sacrifice of crucial features of the Games, Spain suggests reductions in funds for transportation and seating for officials during the Games. Spain reminds Member States that under the purview of the IOC, plans for implementing the Games must encourage and support a responsible concern for environmental issues as well as promote sustainable development in sport. For this reason, Spain strongly condemns and advises the relocation of golf courses Brazil is constructing for the Games, which interferes with land currently inhabited by endangered species. The safety of the public, too, has not escaped Spain's considerations. Highlighting the importance of citizens in building post-Games infrastructure, Spain urges an expansion of security measures, drawing investment from multiple funds involving, but not limited to catering and transportation. The joint effect of this with previously discussed provisions would alleviate national economic stress, providing increased public confidence and in turn, infrastructure for promotion of the Olympic Games, a goal which ultimately remains a firm commitment of the IOC.

III. In December 2014 the International Olympic Committee (IOC) passed Olympic Agenda 2020, addressing growing concerns pertaining to the Olympic bidding process, public outreach, and principles of good

governance. Despite these changes, however, given the current economic instability of Brazil, a nation chosen for its strength seven years prior, worries concerning the viability of selected nations have surfaced. As an organization devoted to ensuring the regular celebration of the Olympic Games, the IOC must remain actively invested in and further examine these issues in order to prevent any future occurrences of the current Olympic dilemma.

As a previous host nation, Spain acknowledges the enormous benefit that conducting the Olympic Games may confer to countries. For instance, following the Barcelona Games, Spain experienced a rapid growth in infrastructure, expanding new road production by fifteen percent prior to the Games. However, Spain also recognizes the immense pressure that hosting the Olympic Games places upon nations' economic capital, and therefore suggests that bid quantities for possible host nations be raised, rather than lowered. This would raise the threshold for developing nations to host the Games, ensuring a fair level of economic maturation and advancement. Additionally, Spain suggests that when evaluating nations placing bids, the IOC consider political and social climates of nations given that political stability and public faith remain strong factors affecting a nation's economic stability. In response to concerns over volatile host nation economies during preparation for the Olympic Games, Spain suggests that the prior host nation not be immediately conferred responsibility towards hosting the Games. Viewing the former action as a clear violation of State Sovereignty, Spain instead urges Member States to create a temporary, IOC supervised, task force to address the issue. Spain suggests that this task force consider all prior hosting nations on a case by case basis, assessing their economies, infrastructure, and social capital. Following a consideration of these, Spain suggests the task force report findings to the IOC for ultimate deliberation. Hopefully, through the former proposals, such a situation will never occur again. Spain remains firmly convinced, however, that if it were, that the Games would continue as scheduled, preserving the well-being of the athletes at the heart of the event.

SWEDEN

I. As a nation who fights for LGBT+ rights, we emphasize the need for transparency in the Olympic Committee, so that all athletes have the chance to be part of the Olympics. In the Athletic Federation, trans men are permitted to compete in the male category if they have a form of identification they confirm the recognized as male by law; trans women acquire notification as well as a consultation with the panel medical experts and an endocrine assessment. On the other hand, the Olympic Committee believes that trans men are able to compete without any restriction. But those who are trans women are able to play if they have declared their gender identity as female for a minimum of four years, a low testosterone level for at least a year, and a low testosterone for the period in which they plan to complete, and are monitored by testing. Sweden believes that we must ensure the accessible a nondiscriminatory care promised in the Olympic Movement Medical Code. This code will ensure everyone has the proper care, including transgender athletes, to ensure they can meet all requirements asked of them. The new regulations created by the IOC are more respectful of transgender rights; to maintain equal opportunity for every individual of every nation in Olympics. The IOC believes that it lives up to its mission statement that ensures equality for men and women. In Sweden gender is not defined, but sex is: which the biological sex you were born, male or female. There is always a possibility of creating a gender neutral category in the Olympics, primarily so that every person has the chance to participate regardless of laws in their nation. In the Discrimination Act of Sweden there is an emphasis that all people should be treated

equally, and as a nation, we must combat discrimination against individuals, especially those who are transgender.

II. After Rio's devastating economic recession, the Olympics are another burden to Rio's budget. According to the Guardian, roughly 800 residents so far have been evicted from their homes; this land will be used for the Olympic games. Rio authorities failed to provide any real reasons for eviction to many of these individuals. When residents stood up against the police, the police used violence against these individuals. When Rio was picked, the Mayor promised no forced evictions, but so far hundreds of families have been evicted and most with force. The IOC needs to ensure greater protection of these individuals' rights by enforcing the Olympic Agenda of 2020 whether it be with an inspector or stricter guidelines. In 2009 when Rio was picked for the Olympics it had a booming economy. Although the IOC can't predict economic downturns, the boost to their economy will not be fixed because there are already many issues within Rio. For example, much of the lands used for the Olympic grounds are from the country's forested area which happens to be the home of many indigenous creatures. Although the city claims that it will be ready for the Olympic games, there may be some problems due to the protests from the citizens as well as the small budget that Rio has left. The Sochi Olympics was an example of how host cities can do better especially as far as safety. If Rio does not make some compromises with its citizens there may be just as much chaos as Sochi. The problems at the 2014 World Cup definitely should have created change but many of the issues faced then are being faced now such as protests, lack of efficient transportation, as well as health concerns such as the Zika virus and the sewage leakage into the Olympic water venues. Sweden emphasizes the importance of protecting all individuals in Rio as well as the Olympic athletes that will be attending the Rio Olympics with Rio's authorities.

III. Currently, the bidding cost is extremely expensive, primarily to see the viability of that host city. In the past according to The Huffington Post, the bidding process cost up to 50 million dollars. The bidding process needs to be more efficient and transparent so that every country has an equal opportunity to at least try to bid. With so many problems like in Sochi and as well in Rio we must ensure that those countries that are hosting the Olympics are financially stable, or have a backup plan in case there is an economic downturn as seen in Rio. To ensure the best Olympics there should be consideration of the possibility of a backup of some sort whether it be with more financial support or another location to host the actual games. But the problem is the financial feasibility of this option. However, this may not be possible due to the fact that the price for the Olympics has skyrocketed not only in the bidding process but the overall process. There is always the possibility of a similar Olympics to that of 1956, where different events were held in different countries. The most important factors for picking a host city is financial stability, the support of the people from that nation, and the cost of the Olympics, including equipment and venues that could be updated for a much lower cost than purchasing it new. Sweden has submitted seven bids for the Olympics. In 1912, the Olympics were held in Stockholm, and for the 1956 Olympics, Stockholm held the equestrian part of the Olympics. In 1909, Sweden was the only nominated host city for the 1912 Olympics. Although most Olympics did not go this way for selecting the host city, Sweden was successful because of the economic backing from its own nation. Sweden urges for the creation of a more efficient and cost friendly bidding process, but most importantly, a backup plan for all Olympics to ensure the best event possible.

I. Though it does not have major legislation on transgender person, the Principality of Liechtenstein gives its support of the recent International Olympic Committee's acceptance of transgender athletes. Though it currently doesn't specifically say anything about transgender athletes, this position is in line with the IOC's stance that they will "act against any form of discrimination affecting the Olympic Movement." In addition, including testosterone level checks in male-to-female transgender athletes is fair, as it will ensure that "the spirit of fair play prevails." It is clear that such athletes should have access to healthcare that would allow them to follow the conditions required of the olympics, as transgender athletes; the IOC is committed to "protecting the health of athletes." Though issues of sex are real and quantifiable in their distinction, the concept of gender identity is psychological and therefore has no place in legislation.

II. The dire times in Rio de Janeiro's economy, its unpreparedness in infrastructure and its displacement of citizens are all cause for great concern. Of these concerns, it is necessary to ensure that Rio's citizens are not ignored or hurt by efforts by the country to prepare for the Rio 2016 games. However, it may be the fault of the IOC for not foreseeing such consequences for Rio de Janeiro. There is little evidence to support the idea that the Olympic games provides increased tourism or new investment; the upfront costs of arena building and other financial costs far outweigh the benefits of tourism. Seeing the financial cost paired with the social cost to the citizens of Rio, the Principality of Liechtenstein asserts its belief that the International Olympic Committee must take greater care to foresee consequences of choosing a host city. Seeing the unpreparedness for the Sochi Winter Olympics in 2012 and the deplorable infrastructure problems in the 2014 FIFA World Cup, it is clear that host cities must have more time to prepare for large-scale events

III. In choosing host cities, there is an element to which each city should be given equal respect and an element of recognizing the feasibility of that city hosting. For the sake of the cities, however, it must be decided whether that city can support such a large project. However, even if the host city can initially support it, the story might be different in seven years: this is an unavoidable consequence. Having backup cities may be a potential, though clunky solution. Seeing this difficult and inevitable problem, the IOC must take extreme caution when choosing host cities, if possible seeing the predicted health and stability of the city's economy. This is in the best interest of the city, as a bad hosting of the olympics or disaster would be seen by millions, and would be bad public relations for the cities that aren't as well known. Therefore the IOC must take into consideration the history of that city (whether they have hosted before).

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

I. Affirming that the athletes who are from the United States of America who transitioned from male to female or vice versa were required to have reassignment surgery followed by at least two years of hormone therapy in order to be eligible to compete. Those who transition from female to male are eligible to compete in the male category without restriction.

II. United States of America is aware that federations were told that no one should go to Brazil "if they don't feel comfortable going. Bottom line," said the president and board chairman of USA Fencing. Team USA looks forward to the Games and we did not, would not and will not prevent athletes from competing for their country should they qualify.

III. The 2016 Candidate Cities have been able to benefit from services that the IOC constantly strives to improve. The knowledge and expertise made available by the IOC to the cities is reflected in the projects put forward by the 2016 Candidate Cities which are all of an extremely high level.