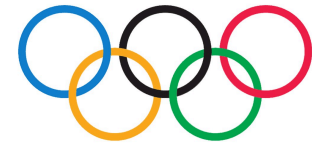


Committee: International Olympic Committee
Agenda Item: Open Agenda



INTERNATIONAL
OLYMPIC
COMMITTEE

- 1. Letter from the Secretariat**
- 2. Background Information for IOC**
- 3. Functions of IOC**
- 4. Expectations from member states**
- 5. Current problems in the IOC**
 - a) Transgender athletes**
 - b) Use of illegal substances**
 - c) Bribery and match fixing**
 - d) Russian athletes**
 - e) Public safety**
 - f) Safety of workers**
 - g) Organization of the next event**
- 6. Key words**
- 7. Possible solutions**

1. Letter from the Secretariat

Dear Esteemed Delegates and Honorable Advisors,

It is with immense pleasure and great honor that we extend a heartfelt welcome to all participants of the 10th session of KALMUN.

Our team, with unwavering dedication and passion, has once again devoted countless hours to curate an unparalleled Model United Nations experience. As acknowledged by the United Nations Secretariat, our mission at KALMUN is clear: to equip each and every one of you with the knowledge necessary to shape a future characterized by solidarity, prosperity, and lasting peace.

Model United Nations conferences offer an unparalleled opportunity for students to delve into the complexities of global affairs, to share their ideas, and to engage in constructive dialogue with their peers. At KALMUN, we recognize the transformative power of this experience, and we are committed to providing a

platform where students can refine their diplomatic skills, articulate their perspectives, and collaborate effectively towards innovative solutions.

In preparation for this year's conference, the academic team at KALMUN has studied international history and politics to identify agenda items that are not only relevant and distinctive but also aligned with the principles of the UN Charter and fundamental human rights. Our theme, "UN|foreseen consequences," underscores the importance of addressing the unforeseen challenges that confront our world today, and we are confident that our agenda items will inspire fruitful debate and meaningful dialogue.

Furthermore, our academic team has developed comprehensive study guides and provided the chairboard with the necessary tools to facilitate engaging and productive discussions. We are committed to ensuring that each delegate has the support and resources they need to make the most of their KALMUN experience.

As we embark on this journey together, let us embrace the spirit of collaboration, empathy, and understanding that lies at the heart of the MUN community. Together, we have the power to effect positive change and build a brighter future for generations to come.

Once again, welcome to KALMUN'24. We are excited to embark on this journey with you and look forward to the inspiring discussions and meaningful connections that lie ahead. We hope that you are as excited as we are.

Sincerely,

KALMUN'24 Secretariat

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2. Background of IOC

The International Olympic Committee (IOC) was established on June 23, 1894, by Baron Pierre de Coubertin as a non-governmental organization. Its headquarters are situated in Lausanne, Switzerland. The IOC's primary role is to organize the modern Olympic Games, a prominent international multi-sport event that encompasses various competitions and cultural activities.

Comprised of individuals from different nations, the IOC consists of athletes, coaches, and administrators who are actively involved in Olympic sports. Currently, it has 101 active members representing various countries and regions worldwide. The IOC is led by a President, elected by its members for an eight-year term, and is supported by an Executive Board.

Since its establishment, the IOC has played a crucial role in the organization and supervision of the modern Olympic Games. It has made significant contributions to the advancement and promotion of sports globally.

Here are some of IOC's projects:

1. Organizing the Olympic Games: The International Olympic Committee (IOC) is tasked with the responsibility of choosing the host cities for the Olympic Games and supervising the organization and implementation of the Games. In

1896, the inaugural modern Olympic Games took place in Athens, Greece. Since then, the IOC has successfully coordinated more than 30 Olympic Games in different cities across the globe.

2. *Promoting Sports and Physical Education:* The International Olympic Committee (IOC) has dedicated its efforts to advancing sports and physical education globally, with a particular focus on developing nations. Through the provision of financial aid and resources, the IOC has assisted countries in constructing sports facilities, training coaches and athletes, and fostering the principles and virtues associated with sports.
3. *Combatting Doping:* The International Olympic Committee (IOC) has played a pivotal role in combating the issue of doping in sports. In 1999, it took the initiative to establish the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) with the aim of coordinating and advancing anti-doping endeavors on a global scale. Furthermore, the IOC has enforced strict anti-doping policies and protocols during the Olympic Games.
4. *Promoting Gender Equality:* The International Olympic Committee (IOC) has taken steps to support athletes who are refugees. These measures include giving refugee athletes financial and logistical support so they can compete at the Olympics. Furthermore, the IOC has made a concerted effort to raise public awareness of the difficulties encountered by refugees and facilitate their integration into society through sports disciplines.

Overall, the IOC has played a pivotal part in the advancement and promoting of sports and the Olympic Games all around the world.

3. Functions of the IOC

The International Olympic Committee (IOC) has some certain responsibilities and functions to reach excellence, including:

1. *Organizing the Olympic Games:* The IOC is responsible for the organization of the Olympic Games, which are a major international multi-sport event. The IOC selects a host country for each addition of the Olympic Games, and makes sure that the games are well-organized and conducted properly.
2. *Protecting and Promoting the Olympic Movement:* By ensuring that the Games are held in accordance with the Olympic Charter and its ideals and by promoting the growth of sports worldwide, the IOC seeks to safeguard and advance the Olympic Movement.
3. *Fostering Peace through Sports:* The IOC aims to advance international understanding and peace through sports. Athletes from many nations and

cultures come together for the Olympic Games to compete with an understanding of fair play and respect for one another.

4. Encouraging Gender Equality : One of the IOC's main aim is to ensure that women and men have equal opportunities in the participation of the Olympic Games, and the IOC works upon promoting gender equality in sports at all levels to reach that goal.
5. Fighting Against Doping: The IOC is responsible for ensuring that the Olympic Games are fair amongst athletes. The IOC cooperates with the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) and other organizations in order to prevent and detect any kinds of doping in Olympic Games.
6. Supporting Athletes: The IOC offers athletes resources and support, including training opportunities and financial aid, to help them get ready for and compete in the Olympic Games.
7. Promoting Sustainability: The IOC aims to reduce the environmental impacts of the Olympic games, such as supporter residuals etc. The IOC is now working on promoting sustainability and encouraging host cities to adopt sustainable policies to minimize waste and carbon emissions.

Overall, the IOC's role is to supervise, support and monitor the organization of the Games, ensure that they run smoothly, and make sure that the rules of the Olympic Games are respected.

4. Expectation from member states

The IOC has member states from all continents around the world that are represented in National Olympic Committees (NOCs). The expectations that the IOC has for its member states are:

1. Uphold the Olympic Charter: The IOC member states are expected to sustain and embrace the principles of values of the Olympic Charter, which essentially are promoting sport and Olympic Games as a tool to promote peace, respect and sportsmanship understanding amongst nations and athletes.
2. Support the Olympic Movement: The member states are expected to promote physical activity amongst all ages and people of their countries, and to aim to improve the athletes and coaches from all levels in order to support the understanding of the Olympic Movement.
3. Selection of the Host Countries: The IOC member states are responsible for submitting proposals which will select the host country for the next Olympic Games for each edition of the Games.

4. Ensuring the Safety and Security of Athletes and others: The member states bear the responsibility of guaranteeing the safety and security of all athletes, spectators, supporters, the workers in the field, and the local citizens throughout the Olympic Games, in addition to supplying sufficient facilities and services to conduct the Games smoothly.
5. Combating Doping: The member states are expected to cooperate with the IOC and WADA in order to combat doping amongst athletes by preventing and detecting doping in sports, and by enforcing anti-doping regulations and legal framework at the national level.

5. Current Problems in the IOC

Despite the endeavors of the IOC and its member states, there are still certain problems that occur in the Olympic Games, which are:

a. Transgender Athletes.

The participation of transgender athletes in sports and in the Olympic Games is a controversial topic amongst member states. The International Olympic Committee (IOC) has established guidelines to provide a framework for the inclusion of transgender athletes in the Olympic Games.

The IOC guidelines demonstrate that transgender athletes are permitted to compete in the Olympics under certain conditions. Especially athletes that have transitioned from male to female acceptable to compete at women's category in sports event if their testosterone levels have been below a certain threshold for at least a year prior to the competition, otherwise some biological inequities may occur. Athletes who have transitioned from female to male are eligible to compete in men's competitions even without restriction since there would be no biological inequity towards cisgender men.

The guidelines are meant to balance the principles of fair play and inclusion of transgender athletes, while also ensuring the safety and welfare of all athletes are protected. However, the issue remains controversial, with some that argue that the guidelines lack depth about the concerns about fairness and competitive advantage between transgender and cisgender athletes. The IOC continues to review and revise the policies regarding the inclusion of transgender athletes in the Olympic Games.

One of the key concerns is about the physical comparative advantages that male-bodied athletes may have over female-bodied athletes, even if they have gone through hormone therapy in order to lower their testosterone levels. Some argue that

these advantages may provide an unfair superiority in certain sports, specifically those that rely on physical strength and power, such as weightlifting, track etc.

Some have expressed concerns regarding the potential effect of transgender athletes on female sports, demonstrating that their inclusion and participation could harm the opportunities for cisgender female athletes and undermine the integrity of women's sports.

On the other hand, supporters of transgender inclusion in sports argue that these concerns are exaggerated, and that the guidelines established by the IOC provide a fair and reasonable framework for the inclusion of transgender athletes in the Olympic Games. They also point out that there is no evidence to suggest that transgender athletes have a significant competitive advantage over their cisgender counterparts, and that excluding them from sports based on their gender identity would be discriminatory of trans people.

There have been numerous situations of transgender athletes competing in the Olympic Games and other high-profile sports events.

Laurel Hubbard, a weightlifter from New Zealand who is the first openly transgender athlete to compete in the Olympic Games in 2021 in Tokyo. Hubbard competed in the women's super heavyweight category, however she failed to complete any of her three lifts, so she wasn't able to win any medals.

Chris Mosier, who is a transgender triathlete from the United States, competed in the men's category in the 2016 World Duathlon Championships, and became the first openly transgender athlete to represent Team USA in an international competition.

In 2015, Kristen Worley, Canadian cyclist, challenged the IOC's rules regarding the gender verification after she was forced to go through testosterone suppression treatment in order to fairly compete in a women's sports event. Worley stated that the rules were discriminating transgender athletes, and this case brought greater attention to the issue of inclusion for transgender athletes in sports.

These several examples illustrate the ongoing argument regarding the inclusion of transgender athletes in sports, and the need for continuous efforts to balance out the principles of fairness and inclusion for all athletes.

b. Use of illegal substances:

The use of illegal substances, specifically doping, is a significant issue that undermines the integrity of athletic competitions, poses health risks to athletes, and also creates inequality amongst athletes. The consumption of performance-enhancing drugs (PEDs) may provide athletes with an unfair advantage over other competitors and may cause serious long-term effects on their both physical and mental health through time.

PEDs include a wide range of substances, such as anabolic steroids, human growth hormone (HGH), erythropoietin (EPO), and stimulants such as amphetamines. These drugs can shorten the recovery period between sessions, help athletes gain more muscle mass, and improve speed and endurance.

The use of PEDs is strictly prohibited by almost every sports organizations, including the IOC and the WADA, and athletes who are either detected or reported using these substances may face serious consequences, such as disqualification from competitions, extermination of medals or titles, and suspension from their sport for all competitions.

In addition to the physical and legal consequences that might be faced associated with doping, athletes who use PEDs may also face significant public backlash and damage to their reputation. Many supporters, fans and commentators consider doping as a form of cheating and think it compromises the fairness of sporting competition.

Regular drug testing, increased education on the dangers and implications of PED use, and greater penalties for athletes found using these drugs are all part of the fight against doping in sports. However, sports organizations and anti-doping agencies continue to face difficulties due to the usage of novel and undetectable performance-enhancing drugs.

Here are some additional details about the impact of doping:

1. Health risks: Athletes' health may suffer from the short-term and long-term impacts of PED use. These drugs increase the possibility of liver damage, heart disease, and other health issues which would also affect the future performance of athletes. PED-using athletes may also struggle with melancholy, mood swings, and other mental health problems which may also decrease the performance of the athletes.

2. Fair Competition: Doping violates the fairness of athletic competition through providing athletes an unfair advantage over opponents. Fans and other athletes may become discouraged as a result, believing that the results of contests are predetermined which affects the integrity of the competition.
3. Economic Impact: Athletes who use doping may potentially face financial repercussions for themselves and the sports sector in general. If found doping, athletes could forfeit their sponsorship deals and other sources of income, and the sports industry can lose funds as fans lose their enthusiasm for the game.
4. Detection and Prevention: Given the ongoing development of new, undetected performance-enhancing drugs, doping detection can be difficult. To identify athletes who are taking performance-enhancing drugs (PEDs), sports organizations and anti-doping bodies rely on routine drug testing and intelligence collection. In addition, they emphasize education and prevention in an effort to deter athletes from ever using these substances.
5. Controversy: Doping remains a topic of significant controversy in the sports sector, some still argue that the use of PEDs should be permitted in certain conditions. Supporters of this view state that allowing athletes to use PEDs would level the competition field and make the competition fairer. On the contrary, many sports organizations and anti-doping agencies maintain that doping must be prohibited to assure the health of athletes and ensure the integrity of competition.

Doping has been a significant issue, especially in Russia, with a relatively high number of high-profile doping scandals regarding Russian Athletes and officials in near history.

The World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) published a study in 2015 that included evidence of a state-sponsored doping system in addition to widespread doping among Russian athletes. The study described how Russian athletes managed to consume performance-enhancing medications secretly to avoid drug tests and undergo them without getting detected.

These conclusions resulted in a ban on Russian athletes competing under the Russian Olympic Committee (ROC) flag at the 2020 Summer Olympics in Tokyo, Japan, and the 2018 Winter Olympics in Pyeongchang, South Korea. Athletes from Russia who could prove they had no involvement in doping were permitted to compete under a neutral flag.

The Russian Anti-Doping Agency (RUSADA) was placed under four years of suspension by WADA in 2019 due to non-compliance with anti-doping laws. Due to the suspension, Russian athletes were not permitted to represent their country in international events, such as the Tokyo Olympics in 2021.

Some Russian competitors met strict requirements for anti-doping compliance, which allowed athletes to compete in Tokyo under a neutral flag despite the suspension. However, it was forbidden to use the Russian flag nor national anthem at medal ceremonies.

The Russian doping scandals have prompted questions about the efficacy of anti-doping laws and initiatives in sports. The fight against doping in sports continues with more drug testing, education, and preventive measures designed to discourage players from abusing performance-enhancing medications.

c. Bribery and match fixing

Bribery and match-fixing are major issues in sports that weaken the integrity of athletic competitions. Here's a brief outline of each:

Bribery: Bribery is when someone offers, accepts, or solicits money or other perks in order to sway the result of a sporting event. Bribing referees, coaches, or athletes is one way to achieve a competitive edge or influence the result of a game. Bribery is prohibited and carries severe consequences, such as fines, prohibitions, and even a prison sentence.

Match-fixing: Match-fixing is known as manipulating the results of a sporting event to achieve a desired outcome. This can be done by athletes, coaches, officials or others that are also involved in sports. The purposes of match-fixing may include gaining a competitive edge, influencing betting markets, or making money. In addition to being prohibited, match-fixing carries severe penalties for those who engage in it, such as fines, expulsion, and even imprisonment.

Bribery and match-fixing are both acknowledged as forms of corruption in sports and are seriously tracked by sports organizations, law enforcement agencies, and many governments from all continents around the world.

Bribery in sports usually involves offering money, gifts or other benefits to athletes, coaches or officials in exchange for favors. This can include bribing athletes to cheat at a match or not perform at their best, bribing coaches to select certain players or use

certain tactics, or bribing officials so they can make decisions that favor a particular team or athlete.

Individuals or organized crime groups that aim to earn profit by gambling on the results of sporting events, may bribe athletes or coaches to reach their aim. In certain instances, bribery and organized crime are related, as criminal organizations utilize sports betting as a means of money laundering or to conduct other illegal affairs.

Match-fixing, like bribery, is the act of influencing the outcome of a sporting event for personal benefit. Match-fixing involves a variety of tactics, such as bribing referees, coaches, or players in addition to using insider information to place bets on games.

Match-fixing can have a damaging impact on the participants as well as the integrity of sports. In addition to facing fines and jail time, athletes and teams run the risk of major reputational damage and losing the right to compete in the future.

The fight against bribery and match-fixing in sports involves improved supervision and enforcement measures, greater awareness and preventative actions, and increased cooperation between governing bodies, law enforcement agencies, and sports organizations. This requires the use of advanced technologies, such artificial intelligence and machine learning, to detect questionable behavioral patterns and identify possible incidents of bribery and match-fixing before they occur.

The number of high-profile incidents of bribery in sports involving players, coaches, and officials has significantly increased in recent years. For example, many high-ranking officials have been proven guilty in the serious bribery scandal that shook FIFA (the international soccer regulating body) in 2015 and led to major adjustments to the organization.

The 2002 Winter Olympics figure skating incident, in which French judge Marie-Reine Le Gougne admitted to being pressured to award a higher score to a Russian couple in exchange for a higher score for the French ice dancing team, is yet another example of bribery in sports. The controversy brought in adjustments to the figure skating scoring system as well as increased examination of the judgment procedure.

Match-fixing has been an important issue in sports, especially in tennis, cricket, and soccer. One well-known instance included the Italian soccer team Juventus, which had been involved in a match-fixing scandal that resulted in their promotion to Serie B and the loss of its Serie A titles in 2005 and 2006.

A number of tennis players, including former top-50 player Daniel Koellerer and former Australian Open doubles champion David Marrero, have been suspended for match-fixing. Cricket players Salman Butt, Muhammad Asif, and Muhammad Amir were among those banned for spot-fixing (a kind of match-fixing in which certain occurrences within a match are influenced).

In sports, the battle against bribery and match-fixing is still going strong. To that end, steps have been taken to strengthen oversight and enforcement, improve education and prevention programs, and increase collaboration between law enforcement, governments, and sports organizations.

d. Russian athletes

Over the past few years, there have been multiple doping scandals involving Russian athletes. Russia was accused in 2015 of conducting a state-sponsored doping program to help its athletes win gold in international contests, including the Olympics, based on a report issued by the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA).

Numerous Russian competitors were disqualified from the 2016 Rio Olympics as a result of this investigation, and the Russian track and field team as a whole was banned. The IOC prohibited Russia from displaying the Russian flag during the 2018 Winter Olympics in Pyeongchang, South Korea, along with these sanctions.

Regardless of the sanctions, several Russian athletes were allowed to compete at the 2018 Winter Olympics as neutral athletes, not representing Russia in any means, even though they were forced to strict anti-doping measures.

WADA once again suspended the Russian Anti-Doping Agency (RUSADA) in 2019 after it noticed that the organization had manipulated and falsified information regarding doping tests. A four-year ban on Russian athletes competing in international competitions was implemented as a result of this, yet certain athletes may still be eligible to compete as neutrals if certain conditions are fulfilled.

The continuous doping scandals have severely damaged Russian sports' image and raised questions about anti-doping efforts globally as well. Increased testing and monitoring, increased penalties for athletes and officials found to have violated anti-doping regulations, and enhanced interaction and collaboration between sports organizations and anti-doping organizations are all part of the ongoing efforts to prevent doping in sports.

The IOC haven't declared an official position regarding the Russia-Ukraine conflict, which also impacts athletes from both nations throughout competitions.

The Ukrainian National Olympic Committee (NOC) announced in 2014 that its athletes would not compete in the 2014 Winter Olympics in Sochi, Russia, due to Russia's annexation of Crimea. The Ukrainian government supported the decision, which was made in protest of Russia's actions in Ukraine.

The ongoing conflict has also had an effect on the region's sports infrastructure, with certain facilities facing damage or destruction. Athletes and teams from Russia and Ukraine have also found it challenging to compete internationally due to travel restrictions and other difficulties with logistics.

With every aspect considered, the conflict has further complicated the already complex relationships between foreign affairs, politics, and sports. Even in the context of political tensions and conflicts, the IOC and other sports organizations keep on working to promote peace, understanding, and fair play in sports.

e. Public Safety

Numerous incidents of riots and civil unrest have been faced over the past few Olympic Games, such as:

1. 1968 Mexico City Olympics: Shortly after a student protest turned into violence and resulted in the deaths or injuries of numerous students at the hands of government forces, the Olympics took place. African-American athletes John Carlos and Tommie Smith caused some controversy and protests during the Games when they raised their fists in the Black Power salute on the medal podium.
2. 1972 Munich Olympics: The Games were damaged by a terrorist attack by a Palestinian group called "Black September", who kidnapped and murdered 11 members of the Israeli Olympic team.

3. 1996 Atlanta Olympics: A bombing incident occurred at Centennial Olympic Park during the games, and killed two people while injuring more than 100 others.
4. 2012 London Olympics: The Games were conducted only a year after the London riots, which saw widespread looting and vandalism across the city. Many concerns about the potential effect of the riots on the Games, and extra security measures were provided.
5. 2016 Rio Olympics: In the weeks prior to the Games, there were concerns about crime and public safety due to reports of armed robberies and other events. Protests and rallies against Brazil's corrupt government additionally occurred during the Games.

The IOC and the host cities have taken a number of actions in response to these incidents in order to improve security and promote public safety during the Olympic Games. These precautions involve increasing all security and police presence, improving security screening procedures, and continuing to keep an eye on possible threats with the help of surveillance technology. To handle possible dangers or incidents, the IOC also collaborates closely with regional governments, law enforcement agencies, and other organizations to create extensive safety precautions and backup plans.

The IOC and host cities during the Olympic Games have significant concerns for riot prevention. In order to prevent riots and other types of civil unrest, the IOC and host cities collaborate closely with law enforcement, security personnel, and other organizations to establish comprehensive security arrangements.

Here are some precautions that can be established in order to prevent riots during the Olympic Games:

1. Increase police presence: Increasing the number of police officers on the ground is one of the most effective strategies to stop riots. By maintaining a visible presence, police officers may discourage potential rioters from acting violently.
2. Crowd control measures: Host cities can use fences, barricades, and other crowd control measures to keep large crowds out of a particular area. This could assist to prevent crowds of people from coming together and starting disruptions.
3. Surveillance technology: Host cities can utilize surveillance technology such as CCTV cameras and drones to monitor and detect any potential threats and quickly respond to any incidents.

4. Communication: Public address systems, social media, and other communication tools can be used by host cities to inform the public and stop the spread of rumors and false information. This could reduce tension and prevent panic, which frequently causes rioting.
5. Partnership with community groups: The IOC and host cities may collaborate closely with neighborhood associations, non-governmental organizations, and other organizations to encourage supporters and spectators to act respectfully and peacefully. This may increase trust and prevent violent situations from escalating out of control.

In general, the IOC, host cities, law enforcement, and other organizations need to collaborate jointly in order to avoid disturbances. The IOC and host cities may contribute to an atmosphere of peaceful behavior and a secure and successful Olympic Games by actively preventing possible risks.

f. Safety of workers

During the Olympic Games, the International Olympic Committee (IOC) and host cities put the greatest priority on staff and worker safety. There will be thousands of people working on the organization and execution of the Games, therefore safety precautions against accidents, injuries, and other risks must be taken.

Unfortunately, there have been incidents involving worker safety during previous Olympic Games. Here are a few cases:

1. Rio 2016: Worker safety at various building sites was a concern in the run-up to the Rio de Janeiro 2016 Olympic Games. When a section of the Olympic velodrome fell in 2015, a worker died. Three people were hurt in another incident at the Olympic Park when a crane collapsed.
2. Sochi 2014: There were rumors of worker abuse and safety violations at certain building sites prior to the 2014 Winter Olympics in Sochi. In a single case, a worker at a ski resort that was still under construction died away after being buried underneath an avalanche of snow.
3. Beijing 2008: There were allegations of worker maltreatment and safety concerns at various building sites in the run-up to Beijing's 2008 Summer Olympics. In one instance, a portion of a bridge fell, leaving six workers dead and numerous others injured.
4. Athens 2004: There were reports of construction accidents injuring workers during the 2004 Summer Olympics in Athens. One incident included a worker on the Olympic velodrome's roof falling to his death.

These accidents highlight how crucial it is that we give worker safety careful consideration throughout the Olympic Games' preparation and execution. In order to avoid accidents and guarantee that employees have a secure workplace, the IOC and host cities need to be cautious.

Any extensive event must prioritize safety, and the Olympic Games are not any different. During the Olympic Games, a number of safety precautions have been implemented to protect competitors, spectators, and staff. Among these actions are a few of these:

1. *Training*: Every staff member participating in the Games should be properly trained in emergency protocols, safety measures, and other associated topics. This may decrease the likelihood of accidents and guarantee that everyone is prepared to handle any potential safety hazards.
2. *Safety inspections*: Routine safety inspections of all locations, buildings, and other areas where staff members are present should be completed by host cities. By doing so, it will be easier to detect possible safety risks and take appropriate action before problems happen.
3. *Protective Equipment*: When required, workers and staff should be provided with the proper safety gear, such as gloves, hard helmets, and safety glasses. Along with this, accidents and other safety hazards may be avoided.
4. *Emergency response plans*: Emergency response plans should be developed and set into place by the host cities in order to handle any possible threats to safety during the Games. Procedures for handling accidents, medical crises, natural disasters, and other possible hazards should be included in these plans.
5. *Communication*: Maintaining staff and workers' safety throughout the Olympic Games requires effective communication. In order to inform staff and employees of any safety concerns and to provide promptly updated information and instructions, host cities should set up clear communication channels and protocols.

g. *Organization of the next event*

The multisectoral and recurring demonstrations against the advanced pension reform responsibility in several parts of France had a direct impact on Paris 2024, as the Olympic Village and the Stade de France experienced gas and electrical blackouts caused by energy industry workers.

Both facilities, which are located in the Saint-Denis neighborhood of northern Paris, were put under to a degree of oppression with the aim of forcing the Emmanuel Macron administration and the Senate to withdraw their decisions to postpone the minimum retirement age from 62 to 64 years from 2030 and the number of years that contributions must be made from 42 to 43 years in order to receive a full pension from 2027. Numerous private residences and businesses in the town were also impacted.

Workers for the Olympics were paid about €80 (\$86.7) each day without any official declaration, social security, or rest day, according to the French daily Liberation. Some employees expressed their frustration and dissatisfaction at never receiving the payment that was promised in the contract, while others said that when performing high-risk activities, they were not provided with the necessary safety equipment.

The IOC declared in January 2023 that it would start accepting athletes from Belarus and Russia as neutrals. In response, Poland's minister of sport and tourism said that forty or more nations would think about withdrawing from the 2024 Olympics if Belarusians and Russians are not left out. The following nations have threatened a boycott:

- 
1. Denmark
 2. Estonia
 3. Latvia
 4. Lithuania
 5. Poland
 6. Ukraine
 7. United Kingdom
 8. Japan
 9. New Zealand
 10. South Korea

In a report published on February 1st, 2023, the United Nations praised the International Olympic Committee (IOC) for considering reinstatement of athletes from Russia and Belarus. However, the report also called on the IOC to go above and beyond in ensuring that "no athlete should be required to take sides in the conflict" and to "take more steps to align its recommendations with international human rights standards on non-discrimination." The IOC should "[ensure] the non-discrimination of any athlete on the basis of their nationality," according to a UN statement. According to the report's summary, "[The requirement to denounce Russia's invasion] leaves room for interpretation and pressure. All athletes, regardless of nationality, must be subject to the same regulations. This includes the rule that any advocacy of national,

racial or religious hatred that constitutes incitement to discrimination, hostility or violence shall be prohibited.

Countries in Asia and Africa have stated they would be pleased to see Russian and Belarusian athletes return. The return of athletes from Belarus and Russia was welcomed by the US on February 2, 2023, but only under a neutral status with strict rules. The Czech Republic declared on February 3rd that it will not participate in any potential boycott. Greece affirmed their participation in the Games on February 8 by condemning boycotts of any form and the politicization of the Olympics. Australia and Germany said in March 2023 that they would welcome Russia, even though Germany mentioned that they would not like it.

Shortly in time for the beginning of the 2024 Games qualification process, the International Fencing Federation (FIE) became the first Olympic governing organization to formally reinstate athletes and officials from Belarus and Russia on March 10, 2023. In an effort to stop Russians and Belarusians from competing, Denmark, France, Germany, and Poland postponed planned World Cup fencing competitions in protest.

6. Keywords

1. Olympic Charter: a document that outlines the principles and rules that guide the Olympic Movement
2. National Olympic Committees (NOCs): an organization that represents their respective countries in the Olympic Movement.
3. Host cities/countries: the cities that are selected to host the Olympic Games, the selection of a host city is a complex process that involves a number of factors, such as the city's infrastructure, accommodation, transportation, security, and financial resources.
4. Athletes: The IOC is responsible for ensuring that the Games provide a fair and equal platform for athletes from around the world at the highest level.
5. Doping: the use of performance-enhancing drugs or methods by athletes to gain an unfair advantage in sports competitions, doping is strictly prohibited by the IOC, and the IOC has implemented a number of measures to prevent and detect doping in sports.
6. Gender equality: a key value of the Olympic Movement and the IOC has made significant efforts to promote gender equality in all aspects of the Olympic Games.
7. Sustainability: in the context of the Olympic Games involves taking into account the environmental, social, and economic impacts of the Games, and

ensuring that these impacts are minimized and managed in a responsible manner.

8. *Fair play*: a principle of sportsmanship that emphasizes respect for the rules, opponents, officials, and spectators in sports.

7. Possible Solutions

As the main aim of this committee, there have been various solution proposals in the IOC, some these proposals follow as:

1. *Greater transparency*: The IOC could improve transparency by publishing more information about its decision-making process and finances. This could help to build trust and credibility with stakeholders and the public.
2. *Strengthened and anti-corruption measures*: The IOC could take additional steps to prevent corruption and conflicts of interest, such as implementing stricter disclosure requirements for IOC members and improving oversight of Olympic Games bidding and host city selection processes.
3. *Increased athlete representation*: Athletes' representation and involvement in decision-making processes needs to be improved by the IOC. This may include providing athletes greater influence in how the Olympic movement operates, as well as offering them additional resources and support to deal with problems concerning athlete rights and welfare.
4. *Greater emphasis on sustainability*: The Olympic Games should promote sustainability in every subject matter, including infrastructure, transportation, waste management, and building. This remains up to the IOC. This may decrease the Games' adverse environmental impacts while ensuring long-term sustainability in the host communities.
5. *Collaboration with civil society organizations*: To address concerns about social justice, human rights, and inclusion in the Olympic movement, the IOC could collaborate more closely with stakeholders and civil society organizations. This could help to make sure that the Olympic Games serve as an incentive for development both domestically and globally.

8. Further reading

https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/2024_Summer_Olympics#Controversies

<https://olympics.com/ioc/overview>

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International_Olympic_Committee

https://www.lemonde.fr/en/france/article/2022/12/05/paris-2024-the-undocumented-workers-building-the-olympics_6006673_7.html

<https://www.pbs.org/newshour/arts/paris-mayor-says-russia-wont-have-a-team-at-2024-olympics-if-ukraine-invasion-continues>

