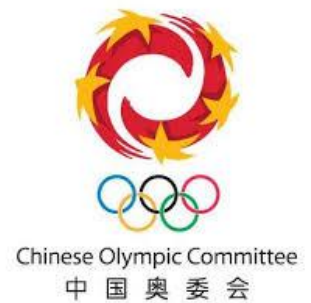


Committee: International Olympic Committee.

Delegation: Chinese Olympic Committee.

Topic: Harnessing sport diplomacy for the advancement of democracy and human rights.



The Chinese Olympic Committee guides the development of Olympic sport in the People's Republic of China. Its aim is to ensure that national athletes are prepared to compete at the highest international level. Since its official recognition by the International Olympic Committee in 1979, the COC has worked to consolidate a system grounded in sporting excellence, respect for the Olympic Charter and international engagement¹. Over the decades, the Committee has looked to international cooperation as essential to advancing athletic performance and mutual understanding.

Sport diplomacy plays a central role in the international arena, offering a neutral and accessible space where nations can interact and share experiences. The COC supports sport diplomacy not as an instrument of political advocacy, but as a tool to really elevate communication and promote universal values.

China's participation and hosting of major global sporting competitions have been followed by international dialogue on the interaction between sport diplomacy and issues related to democratic principles and human rights. The Beijing 2008 Summer Olympics and the Beijing 2022 Winter Olympics, in particular, attracted extensive global attention, prompting discussions that extended beyond the realm of sport². Although such international attention presented certain challenges, it also highlighted the importance of upholding the non-political character of the Olympic Movement.

The Chinese Olympic Committee's approach to sport diplomacy is rooted in some non-negotiable principles. First, the Committee wants sport to remain politically neutral, in keeping with the provisions of the Olympic Charter³. This ensures that athletes and sporting institutions are shielded from external pressures and can focus on competition and cooperation⁴. Second, the COC places strong emphasis on safeguarding the dignity

¹ Official Website of the Chinese Olympic Committee. (n.d.). COC – official website.

<https://en.olympic.cn/coc>

² International Olympic Committee. (2009). *Beijing 2008 Facts & Figures*.

<https://stillmed.olympic.org/media/Document%20Library/OlympicOrg/Games/Summer-Games/Games-Beijing-2008-Olympic-Games/Facts-and-Figures/Factsheet-Facts-and-Figures-Beijing-2008.pdf>

³ International Olympic Committee. (2021). *Olympic Charter*. Lausanne: IOC.

<https://stillmed.olympics.com/media/Document%20Library/OlympicOrg/General/EN-Olympic-Charter.pdf>

⁴ China and the Olympic Movement. (2008, November 4). *Chinese Olympic Committee*.

https://en.olympic.cn/china_oly/china_olympic/2008-11-04/466478.html

and well-being of athletes. Programs aimed at promoting educational development, gender equality, and access to sport are central to its work. Finally, the COC's policies reflect the belief that international cooperation is indispensable. The Committee therefore prioritizes bilateral and multilateral exchanges, joint training opportunities, and professional development for coaches and officials. These efforts allow China to share its experience while learning from partners across the world, strengthening the foundations of peaceful and constructive sport diplomacy⁵.

China's expanding engagement in global sport demonstrates the significance the COC attributes to international cooperation. Since 1980, more than 10,000 Chinese athletes have competed in events under the Olympic Movement, gaining experience on the world stage and contributing to cultural exchange. Hosting the 2008 and 2022 Olympic Games brought together delegations from more than 200 National Olympic Committees, illustrating China's role as a major convening actor within international sport⁶. In addition, over 1,500 coaching exchanges and collaborative training programs have been conducted between the COC and partner countries in the past five years.

At the same time, the COC recognizes that public narratives surrounding major sporting events can be influenced by political dynamics. To mitigate such risks and safeguard the integrity of sport, the Committee maintains transparent procedures and engages actively with international institutions⁷.

Building on these principles, in the context of this session, the Chinese Olympic Committee seeks a resolution that:

- Reaffirms political neutrality in international sport;
- Strengthens cooperation among National Olympic Committees through exchanges and development programs;
- Promotes investment in youth sport and coaching education;
- Encourages Member States to maintain respectful dialogue and avoid politicization of sporting events.

These commitments underscore the COC's dedication to promoting fair play, strengthening international collaboration, and ensuring that the principles of neutrality, solidarity and inclusivity guide the Olympic Movement.

⁵ International cooperation and history of exchanges. International Society of Olympic Historians. (2008). *History of the Olympic Movement in China*. *Journal of Olympic History*, 16(1), 13–23. <https://isoh.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/03/175.pdf> isoh.org

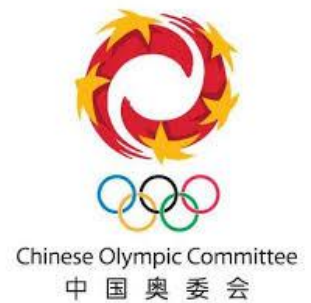
⁶ OCA – People's Republic of China NOC facts. (n.d.). *Olympic Council of Asia*. Retrieved from <https://oca.asia/noc/8-chn-peoples-republic-of-china.html>

⁷ Min, G. (2016). *The purpose of hosting the Beijing Olympic Games and China's Olympic diplomacy* (Unpublished master's thesis). University of Western Australia

Committee: International Olympic Committee.

Delegation: Chinese Olympic Committee.

Topic: The Inclusion of Transgender, Intersex, and Non-Binary Athletes in Competitive Sport



The Chinese Olympic Committee approaches the topic of inclusion of transgender, intersex and non-binary athletes with a firm commitment to fairness and athlete dignity, along with international cooperation. As eligibility standards evolve, the COC considers this issue central to the integrity and unity of the Olympic Movement.

The COC is directly affected by global debates on gender identity in sport, as these influence the preparation of Chinese athletes and the coordination with international federations.⁸ Changes in eligibility rules have a direct impact on athlete development pathways and the access to competition itself. In addition, the sensitivity of the issue requires the evolution of COC's safeguarding practices, clarify internal procedures and provide educational resources to athletes and staff.⁹

At the heart of the Chinese Olympic Committee's approach are three guiding principles. First, neutrality: the Committee believes sport must remain a politically neutral arena and that debates around eligibility should be resolved through technical and consultative means. Second, protection of athlete dignity: regardless of gender identity, all athletes deserve respect, inclusion, and psychological support. Third, science-based regulation: the COC advocates eligibility standards that are shaped through international collaboration and expert input, balancing competitive fairness with non-discrimination.¹⁰

⁸ International Olympic Committee. (2021). *IOC Framework on Fairness, Inclusion and Non-Discrimination on the Basis of Gender Identity and Sex Variations*. Lausanne: IOC. <https://stillmed.olympics.com/media/Documents/Beyond-the-Games/Human-Rights/IOC-Framework-Fairness-Inclusion-Non-discrimination-2021.pdf>

⁹ Martowicz, M., Budgett, R., Pape, M., Mascagni, K., Engebretsen, L., Dienstbach-Wech, L., ... Pitsiladis, Y. P. (2023). *Position statement: IOC framework on fairness, inclusion and non-discrimination on the basis of gender identity and sex variations*. British Journal of Sports Medicine. <https://library.olympics.com/CNOSPA/doc/SYRACUSE/2954378>

¹⁰ International Olympic Committee. (2015). *IOC Consensus Meeting on Sex Reassignment and Hyperandrogenism: Consensus Statement*. https://stillmed.olympic.org/Documents/Commissions_PDFfiles/Medical_commission/2015-11_ioc_consensus_meeting_on_sex_reassignment_and_hyperandrogenism-en.pdf

These principles are aligned with the International Olympic Committee's 2021 Framework on Fairness, Inclusion, and Non-Discrimination. The framework encourages federations to adopt eligibility criteria based on evidence of disproportionate advantage rather than assumptions tied to identity (IOC, 2021) and it stresses that no athlete should be subjected to invasive examinations and that policies be developed in consultation with the athletes themselves¹¹ (IOC, 2021; Human Rights Watch, 2021).

In practice, the COC has translated these commitments into concrete action. Its safeguarding and ethics programs have reached thousands of elite athletes, providing training on inclusion, inclusion rights, and mental well-being. At the same time, the Committee has facilitated hundreds of international exchanges and capacity-building workshops featuring coaches, medical professionals, and administrators, focusing on gender equality and athlete welfare.¹²

On the international stage, the COC's efforts are further reinforced by its adherence to foundational norms: the Olympic Charter's prohibition on discrimination¹³ (IOC, 2021) and its participation in Olympic Solidarity initiatives designed to support gender-inclusive education, athlete development, and safeguarding. The Committee also aligns with broader UN sport-for-development programs promoting non-discrimination and youth empowerment.

Therefore, the COC asks for a resolution that reaffirms non-discrimination and athlete dignity, endorses harmonized and science-based eligibility standards, increases funding for inclusion and safeguarding initiatives, and ensures support structures for athletes navigating eligibility processes. While Member States may hold different views on gender identity, the COC remains convinced that balanced and non-politicized solutions are essential to protecting athletes and safeguarding the unity of the Olympic community.¹⁴

¹¹ Human Rights Watch. (2021, November 17). *New Olympic framework backs inclusion*.

<https://www.hrw.org/news/2021/11/17/new-olympic-framework-backs-inclusion>

¹² Martowicz, M., Budgett, R., Pape, M., Mascagni, K., Engebretsen, L., Dienstbach-Wech, L., ... Pitsiladis, Y. P. (2023). *Position statement: IOC framework on fairness, inclusion and non-discrimination on the basis of gender identity and sex variations*. British Journal of Sports Medicine. <https://library.olympics.com/CNOSPA/doc/SYRACUSE/2954378>

¹³ International Olympic Committee. (2021). *Olympic Charter*. Lausanne: IOC.

<https://stillmed.olympics.com/media/Document%20Library/OlympicOrg/General/EN-Olympic-Charter.pdf>

¹⁴ The International Sports Law Journal. (2023). *The status of transgender and intersex athletes in international sports federations*. 23, 357–367. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s40318-023-00250-9>