

2028 Olympics: Athletics and Performance Enhancing Drugs



Chair: Patrick Kelly '25
Co-Chair: Calvin Flaherty '26

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Letter From the Chair

Dear Delegates,

Thank you for your interest in the 2028 Olympic Committee. I am very excited to have the opportunity to chair this committee alongside Calvin Flaherty '26. My name is Patrick Kelly and I have been a member of the BC High Model UN club throughout my four years at BC High. I have been lucky enough to previously participate in the conference as a co-chair, and currently serve in our Secretariat as the Parliamentarian. Besides participating in Model UN, I am also an active member of BC High's St. Louis Project, Classics Club, Celtic Culture Club, Football team, and Rugby team. Calvin and I have enjoyed researching this topic and hope that we can help to conduct a great committee session. I am excited to be able to help lead this committee, and am looking forward to what I am sure will be an exciting and engaging experience for every delegate. In regards to **Position Papers**, please send them to the email listed below.

Sincerely,

Patrick Kelly '25

Chair

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Letter From the Co-Chair

Dear Delegates,

I'm Calvin Flaherty, a junior at BCHigh, and the Co-Chair of this committee, and I would like to welcome all of you to BCHMUN XXXIII. I cannot wait to hear your thoughtful discussions on this important topic, and the innovative resolutions you come up with. I'm looking forward to seeing collaboration and careful discussion from all parties as you work on this important issue. It is our hope that we can maintain decorum and civility, while of course having some fun. I have been doing Model UN since 7th Grade, but this is my first time doing a conference, however, I know and have worked closely with many who have. I'm looking forward to experiencing my first conference, and hoping to involve myself more with Model UN. I absolutely cannot wait to work alongside you all to create an engaging and relevant discussion which will aid all of our perspectives. Overall, I'm looking forward to an excellent conference, and I hope you work diligently in order to tackle this issue, while also adding your own unique perspective.

I wish you all luck,

Calvin Flaherty '26

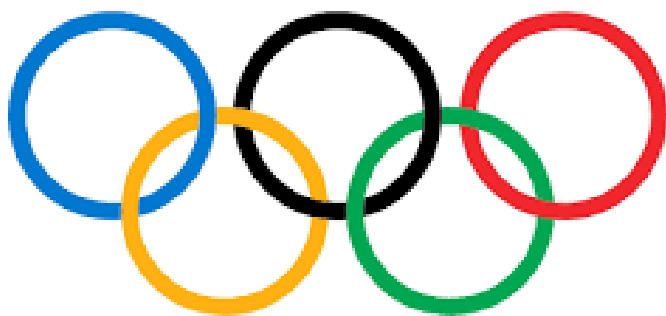
Co-Chair

The Committee

As the world gathers in Los Angeles to celebrate the spirit of competition and unity, the issue of Performance-Enhancing Drugs (PEDs) continues to challenge the integrity and fairness of international sports. Balancing the advancements of modern medicine with the ethical implications of competitive fairness, the committee is tasked with determining the boundaries of this growing asset, with the fate of global athletics in their hands.

In 1894, the International Olympic Committee (IOC) was formed to supervise, monitor, and support the organization of the Games. The IOC furthermore moderates each National Olympic Committee (NOC), and enforces the implementation of the Olympic Charter, essentially the Constitution of the Olympics.

The IOC has called upon the delegates of various member countries' respective NOCs to redefine and re-explore the terms of the Olympic Charter's PED policies. As officially noted: "Members of the IOC represent and promote the interests of the IOC and of the Olympic Movement in their countries and in the organizations of the Olympic Movement in which they serve".



International
Olympic
Committee

Historical Background: Olympics

Ancient Olympics

The ancient Olympic Games were held in Olympia, Greece, in honor of Zeus. The first recorded Olympics took place in 776 BCE, although the games were likely held earlier as part of local religious traditions. Early events included foot races (stadion), wrestling, long jump, discus, javelin, and chariot racing. Only free Greek men could compete, and events were performed in the nude. Women were prohibited from attending or participating. The games were both a religious and a social event, drawing spectators from across the Greek world. They were held every four years, a period known as an Olympiad, which became a unit of time measurement in ancient Greece. The ancient games declined under Roman rule and were officially banned by Emperor Theodosius I in 393 CE as part of efforts to suppress pagan traditions.



Modern Olympics

The modern Olympics were revived by French educator and historian Baron Pierre de Coubertin, whose goal was to promote international peace and community through sport. The first modern Olympic Games held in Athens, Greece in 1896 hosted

14 nations and 241 athletes competing in 43 events. Women's participation began in the



1900 Paris Games, though in limited numbers and events. The Olympics have expanded to include over 200 nations and thousands of athletes competing in diverse sports. The Olympics have further expanded through the Winter Games (introduced in 1924 in Chamonix, France), as well as the Paralympics and

Youth Games (formed in the 20th century). The inclusion of all sports, as well as people of varying disabilities and ages, has been a clear motive for the Games' expansion.

Performance-Enhancing Drugs (PEDs)

PEDs or Performance Enhancing Drugs, are substances that are used to improve any form of activity performance in humans, and are most often found in sports, and or sporting competitions (such as the Olympics). The underlying motivation for PED use often stems from intense competition, societal pressure to excel, or financial incentives tied to athletic success. Additionally, in worldwide sports, such as the Olympics, pride in one's own country can drive the use of such enhancers. In professional sports, the stakes are high, and athletes may feel compelled to use PEDs to remain competitive.



Many athletes use PEDs to allow for faster muscle development, quicker acceleration, or boosted endurance. However, many health risks that are associated with the use of PEDs, including damage to internal organs,

long-term health risks, and other unintended side effects. Some of these effects also increase depending on the type of PED, how long an athlete has been using it, or how many PEDs they're taking.

PEDs and International Athletics

PEDs have been a part of competitive sports for decades, evolving alongside advancements in medical and pharmaceutical sciences. Athletes across various disciplines have used substances such as anabolic steroids. The governance of PED use in sports is overseen by organizations like the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA), established in 1999 to promote clean competition globally. WADA's Prohibited List outlines substances and methods banned in sports, and its efforts are reinforced by national and regional anti-doping agencies. Despite these measures, PED use persists due to loopholes in enforcement, advances in masking techniques, and the pressure to achieve exceptional performance in high-stakes competitions such as the

Olympics. High-profile cases, such as the Russian doping scandal, demonstrate how PED use can escalate to state-sponsored programs. In



this instance, a government-supported doping scheme involving hundreds of athletes was exposed, leading to Russia's partial ban from the Olympics and other global events. In more recent years, at the 2020-2021 Tokyo Olympics, Chinese swimmers tested positive on drug tests. The results were disregarded by WADA as something in the food, but the US condemned the

lack of response to the potential use of PEDs to gain a competitive advantage. Since then, questions have arisen as to the capability of WADA to regulate the use of these substances in important global events such as the Olympics.

Questions to Consider

- How can we ensure a level playing field while respecting athletes' health and rights?
- What role should global regulatory bodies play in combating doping, and how can they collaborate with nations to foster clean sports?
- Should PEDs remain in athletics to optimize performance and increase entertainment?
- Should PEDs be accessible to athletes from all countries?



Positions

1. Greece
2. Argentina
3. Brazil
4. Canada
5. Chile
6. Colombia
7. Egypt
8. Ethiopia
9. France
10. Germany
11. India
12. Italy
13. Jamaica
14. Japan
15. Kenya
16. Mexico
17. Morocco
18. New Zealand
19. Nigeria
20. Pakistan
21. People's Republic of China
22. Philippines
23. Russia
24. South Africa
25. South Korea
26. Spain
27. Sweden
28. United Kingdom
29. Australia
30. United States of America

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