Transgender Transsexual Athlete Policy

RATIONALE

1. Amongst its constitutional objects Sport Climbing Australia (SCA) seeks to:

   (a) conduct, encourage, promote, advance, control and manage all levels of Sport Climbing in Australia interdependently with Members and others;
   (b) adopt, formulate, issue, interpret and amend Policies for the control and conduct of Sport Climbing in Australia;
   (c) maintain and enhance standards, quality and reputation of Sport Climbing for the collective and mutual benefit and interests of members and Sport Climbing; and
   (d) have regard to the public interest in its operations.

2. SCA also has an interest in encouraging participation, and ensuring Sport Climbing activities are conducted on a fair and equal basis.

3. SCA considers that in order to meet these objects a policy is required regarding the treatment by Sport Climbing of transgender and transsexual athletes wishing to compete and has developed this policy in response.

BACKGROUND

4. Changing social views and laws affecting sexuality has meant an increasing number of cases of transgender/transsexual athletes in sport. In this policy, a transgender/transsexual means a person who was born one sex and now identifies with, and lives as, another sex, and includes a person who has undergone a sex reassignment procedure and a person who does not identify as either a man or woman (intersex).

5. SCA considers it has an interest is articulating this policy for the following reasons:

   (a) protecting SCA members, in particularly transgender and transsexual members;
(b) ensuring a consistent approach to requests by transgender or transsexual athletes to compete in SCA events; and

(c) providing information to members.

ANTI-DISCO\REDLINE{M}IN\REDLINE{I}NATION LEGISLATION

6. Anti-discrimination laws at a Federal and State level offer protection to individuals against discrimination on the basis of a number of characteristics. SCA supports the prohibition against discrimination on the basis of the characteristic of ‘sexual identity’ or ‘sexuality’ in all Australian States in relation to the provision of services by SCA and its members.

7. This policy must be read subject to any applicable anti-discrimination legislation in force from time to time.

APPLICATION

8. SCA will apply this policy only:

(a) where state anti-discrimination legislation allows; and

(b) in relation to competitive sporting activities, which does not include:

(i) coaching people engaged in a sporting activity;
(ii) umpiring or refereeing of a sporting activity;
(iii) administration of a sporting activity; or
(iv) non-competitive practice of sport.

POLICY

9. Evidence of the legal recognition of a person’s sex (passport, birth certificate, etc) will generally determine whether SCA allows a competitor to compete as a male or female.
10. If a person’s gender as legally recognized is other than that under which the person wishes to compete, the following conditions shall apply:

(a) Those who transition from female to male are eligible to compete in the male category without restriction.

(b) Those who transition from male to female are eligible to compete in the female category under the following conditions:

(i) The athlete has declared that her gender identity is female. The declaration cannot be changed, for sporting purposes, for a minimum of four years.

(ii) The athlete must demonstrate that her total testosterone level in serum has been below 10 nmol/L for at least 12 months prior to her first competition (with the requirement for any longer period to be based on a confidential case-by-case evaluation, considering whether or not 12 months is a sufficient length of time to minimize any advantage in women’s competition).

(iii) The athlete’s total testosterone level in serum must remain below 10 nmol/L throughout the period of desired eligibility to compete in the female category.

(iv) Compliance with these conditions may be monitored by testing. In the event of non-compliance, the athlete’s eligibility for female competition will be suspended for 12 months.

11. In each case a confidential case-by-case evaluation shall occur, and the individual's medical practitioner consulted if necessary.

12. If the gender of a competing athlete is questioned, the medical delegate (or equivalent) of SCA shall have the authority to take all appropriate measures for the determination of the gender of the athlete.