

# The British Darts Organisation

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## TRANSGENDER GUIDELINES

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The British Darts Organisation recognises the

**INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEE (IOC)**

as the authoritative body regarding guidelines and all recommendations appertaining to sex reassignment within Sport

On the following pages are the conclusions reached by the IOC in February 2015

These guidelines are a living document  
and as such will be subject to review  
in light of any scientific or medical developments.



## **International Olympics Committee – Transgender Guidelines – 2015**

- A. Since the 2003 Stockholm Consensus on Sex Reassignment in Sports, there has been a growing recognition of the importance of autonomy of gender identity in society, as reflected in the laws of many jurisdictions worldwide.
- B. There are also, however jurisdictions where autonomy of gender identity is not recognised in law at all.
- C. It is necessary to ensure insofar as possible that trans-athletes are not excluded from the opportunity to participate in sporting competition.
- D. The overriding sporting objective is and remains the guarantee of fair competition. Restrictions on participation are appropriate to the extent that they are necessary and proportionate to the achievement of that objective.
- E. To require surgical anatomical changes as a pre-condition to participation is not necessary to preserve fair competition and may be inconsistent with developing legislation and notions of human rights.
- F. Nothing in these guidelines is intended to undermine in any way the requirement to comply with the World Anti-Doping Code and the WADA International Standards.
- G. These guidelines are a living document and will be subject to review in light of any scientific or medical developments. In this spirit, the IOC Consensus Meeting agreed the following guidelines to be taken into account by sports organisations when determining eligibility to compete in male and female competition:

G-1. Those who transition from female to male are eligible to compete in the male category without restriction.

G-2. Those who transition from male to female are eligible to compete in the female category under the following conditions:

G-2.1. The athlete has declared that her gender identity is female. The declaration cannot be changed, for sporting purposes, for a minimum of four years.

G-2.2. 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)

G-2.3. 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.

G-2.4. 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.

## **H. Hyperandrogenism in female athletes**

- Rules should be in place for the protection of women in sport and the promotion of the principles of fair competition.
- To avoid discrimination, if not eligible for female competition the athlete should be eligible to compete in male competition.