FAIRNESS IN WOMEN'S SPORTS

CONTRA EL BORRADO DE LAS MUJERES
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At puberty, fuelled by a testosterone surge, boys grow dramatically, gaining muscle and haemoglobin. Muscles and haemoglobin that make them stronger, faster, more enduring. Girls also produce a little more testosterone at puberty, but make 95 percent less than boys, and they mix in oestrogen. This gives them breasts and rounder hips; neither boosts athletic performance.

**AMBY BURFOOT,**
Former American marathoner
FAIRNESS IN WOMEN’S SPORTS

CONTRA EL BORRADO DE LAS MUJERES
Things to know...

Sport must be segregated into sex categories

Against the destruction of women's sport

The right to participate in sports competitions cannot be at the expense of women's sport

School competitions

Six immediate consequences of incorporating natal men into women's sports

The three sides of the debate

What does the IOC policy say?
Letter from SAVEWOMENSSPORTS to the IOC

It is already happening

A convention on governance that seeks to pass self-identification laws?

Political debate and the pressures of queer and transgender activism

References to the presence of self-identifying individuals in women's sports in current Spanish regional laws

Towards equity laws in women's sports
Just over a century ago, women had no right to compete professionally. Even as recently as 1967, women could not participate in the Boston Marathon. Kathrine Switzer tried and several men pushed her out of the race; even one of the judges ran behind her, but failed to prevent her from reaching the finish line. That was the rejection endured by the pioneering women who refused to remain relegated to the sidelines of sport.

Thus, it is undeniable that the participation of women in sport, both at professional and amateur levels, is an invaluable achievement of feminism. Even so, it is important to be aware that women’s participation in sport is considerably lower than that of men, both in number (there is a worrying and significant higher drop-out rate in adolescence in girls) and quality (fewer sponsors, prestige, recognition or compensation in prizes and salaries even if they are Olympic athletes).

In relation to dropout in girls we know that, at any stage of childhood, girls are socialised to be less physically active, to practice less contact sports, as well as those that involve less physical effort and are more aesthetic, which is the opposite in boys. It is not surprising that as girls reach adolescence, they drop out of sports earlier. This is a consequence of the so-called “gender roles” that act as subtle barriers, which through unwritten but environmentally encouraged norms, condition gender behaviours. It should be noted that, because of the importance of sport and physical activity for physical and psychological well-being, the consequences of these limiting roles harm girls, adolescents and women, including in the area of health.

Therefore, equality policies in sport, in the light of this reality, are based on promoting and stimulating the practice of sport, both for girls and boys, fighting against gender norms that have traditionally excluded girls and women from sports practice.
Sport can be divided into three levels of practice: recreational, competitive and performance, although traditionally, a distinction is made between school sport, recreational sport and competitive sport.

In competition sport, whether professional or not, there are sports categories based on sex to ensure fair competition on equal footing. This division by sex category is in line with Fair Play, the guiding principle of sporting competition.

Men and women have competed separately since the advent of modern sport, because female performances are different from men's due to physical differences in build, muscle mass, physical response, etc. But it is not because they are different that women can be considered inferior. They are simply incomparable. Just as the records of sporting categories by age are incomparable. They cannot be compared and it would be unfair to do so. It is necessary to maintain a rational, objective criterion and to sustain the need to compare truly comparable things.

In sport, the records difference between women and men is safeguarded through sports categories. If this were not the case, women's records would never stand out and would be invisible to men's records because they are not comparable, but in a list, they would be in lower positions.

Women's sports categories exist because women and men have anatomical differences that result in a sporting advantage for males (in a strictly biological sense), with males having a greater physical performance in characteristics such as strength for evolutionary reasons.
Thus, the greater bone density, greater lung capacity, greater muscle mass, greater size and average height are manifest and do not correlate with the testosterone level of one or the other.

In other words, **not only testosterone, but also male physiology provides a performance advantage** in sport.

If there were no categories differentiated by sex or age, and male records were taken as a reference, women and non-adults would always be perceived as being unable to achieve the universal male record. **This would not only perpetuate the already outdated androcentrism, but would imply that women who do not achieve the level stipulated by the male record have failed, further increasing injustices, discrimination and the subordination of women to men, so they could not be a sportswoman or a citizen in their own right, but always relegated to the male norm as a secondary one.**

Since what prevents girls from getting certain results in sports practice (records) is based on the different bodily and genetic capacities between women and men, it is ESSENTIAL to safeguard female categories based on sex.
This rushed and heedless decision to include biological men, born and built with testosterone, with their height, their strength and aerobic capacity of men, is beyond the sphere of tolerance.

ANA PAULA HENKEL,
Four-time Olympic volleyball champion with the Brazil national team
SPORT MUST BE SEGREGATED INTO SEX CATEGORIES

A very simple way to understand why it is an injustice that those who have gone through male puberty compete against women in the same categories is to check the records comparison list between high school boys and Olympic women for the same disciplines.

The table below is clear proof of why sport should be segregated into sex categories (Source: Boys vs Women web page). The only discipline in which a woman beats a male high school student is in the marathon.

If it is difficult enough for a professional woman to compete against an amateur man for purely biological reasons, what situation are women being left in when they are allowed to compete against professional athletes of the opposite sex?

Biological differences are unbridgeable for any woman, no matter how much she trains and no matter how hard she tries. Creating regulations that do not take this into account is to promote the abandonment of women, even more so, from sports practice, which is discrimination by default.

Allowing this to happen runs counter to all the values of sportsmanship, justice and equal opportunities and fair play that should be guaranteed in any competition.

But why is this happening? What are the acceptance criteria used by sports federations and committees and other relevant institutions?
## Male High School Athletes vs World’s Best Female Athletes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EVENT</th>
<th>BOYS (AGE)</th>
<th>WOMEN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100m</td>
<td>10.20 (15)</td>
<td>10.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200m</td>
<td>20.89 (14)</td>
<td>21.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>400m</td>
<td>46.96 (14)</td>
<td>47.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>800m</td>
<td>1:51.23 (14)</td>
<td>1:53.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,500m</td>
<td>2:26.30 (15)</td>
<td>2:28.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milla</td>
<td>3:48.37 (14)</td>
<td>3:50.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,000m</td>
<td>4:08.80 (15)</td>
<td>4:12.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3,000m</td>
<td>5:19.33 (16)</td>
<td>5:23.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5,000m</td>
<td>7:56.40 (17)</td>
<td>8:06.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10,000m</td>
<td>14:10.92 (15)</td>
<td>14:11.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marathon</td>
<td>28:39.04 (16)</td>
<td>29:17.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3,000m Steeplechase</td>
<td>2:17:21.00 (18)</td>
<td>2:14:04.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>400m Hurdles</td>
<td>8:26.81 (18)</td>
<td>8:44.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High Jump</td>
<td>51.14 (15)</td>
<td>52.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pole Vault</td>
<td>2.17m (14)</td>
<td>2.09m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long Jump</td>
<td>51.33m (15)</td>
<td>5.06m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Triple Jump</td>
<td>7.85m (15)</td>
<td>7.52m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shot Put</td>
<td>16.63m (15)</td>
<td>15.50m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discus</td>
<td>23.86 (15)</td>
<td>22.63m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hammer Throw</td>
<td>77.68 (15)</td>
<td>76.80m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Javelin</td>
<td>85.17m (14)</td>
<td>82.98m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>74.24m (14)</td>
<td>72.28m</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Alianza Contra el Borrado de las Mujeres (Alliance Against the Erasure of Women) calls for fair play for women sportswomen in amateur and professional competitions from certain ages, and demands that unfair players who have an insurmountable physical advantage regardless of their hormonal level be not admitted to women’s competitions, because performance and records are always higher.

We stand up for equal rights for all people and argue that this is not a debate on transsexualism but a debate about how unfair it is to compete with people with a physical built that always gives them an advantage.

As highlighted in the manual Concepts and Methods for Physical Training, published by the MINISTRY OF DEFENCE:

“*The lower muscle mass, fat-to-muscle ratio, bone structure, and lower hormone-specific levels mean that trained females can only achieve values of about 60-70% of the strength level of trained males under the same conditions.*”

This reality justifies the different sports categories by sex. **If sex is eliminated as a criterion for categorizing, women will disappear from the elite sport.** Considering someone with a male birth body equal to or equivalent to a person with a female birth body places women at a clear disadvantage and systematically privileges the former over us women. This circumstance will de facto erase the sports categories and women records, a step backwards in terms of conquered rights that violates equality.
The right to participate in sports competitions cannot be at the expense of women's sport.

Decisions that eliminate sex segregation in competition sport affect professional women's sport and have serious consequences for children and youth sport, making it difficult to apply basic democratic principles such as gender equality and equal opportunities.

There are insurmountable physical disadvantages for women, regardless of how hard they train. Testosterone levels that are allowed for transgender athletes, if a woman were to have them, would be considered doping.

In addition, the physical advantages of male puberty are ignored, such as:

- Increased lung capacity.
- Increased physical strength.
- Increased muscle mass.
- Greater height.
- Greater strength.
- Longer extremities.

Up to the age of 11 “there are few physical differences between boys and girls: neither in height, nor in weight, nor in running speed. The 5 km world race records for nine-year-old boys are the same for boys and girls, i.e., 17:53.”
The biological stage we call puberty means an increase in testosterone in males that leads them to gain muscle and haemoglobin, which make them “stronger, faster, tougher.”

“At age 14, the 5K record for boys is 15:07 compared to 16:28 for the fastest girl. In the following years, the gap continues to widen to 10-12%.” (1)

(1) Amby Burfoot, former US marathoner.
FAIRNESS IN WOMEN’S SPORTS
It is unfair for women to compete with people who, biologically, are still men.

MARTINA NAVRÁTILOVÁ,
considered one of the best tennis players in history,
winner of 18 Grand Slam titles
SCHOOL COMPETITIONS

Sporting categories have always been differentiated: school, recreational and competitive sport.

As we pointed out earlier, in competitive sport, whether professional or not, there are sports categories based on sex and age to ensure fair competition on an equal footing.

In school or recreational sports, mixed-sex participation promotes empathy with males and female teammates and is positively valued at the earliest ages as a co-ed method.

But there are female school leagues and non-professional competitions of children's and youth women's teams in sports clubs that are already seeing males (self-identified as girls/young women) coming on board at different events.

In order to illustrate the reality of this situation, you can visit our website and see how three teenage female athletes from the State of Connecticut filed a complaint of discrimination with the U.S. Department of Education's Office of Civil Rights in 2019 since they considered themselves at a disadvantage. They claimed this was an attack on their sex-based rights as women and that they were being discriminated against in their sporting careers, compared to transgender athletes. The Ministry of Justice has just joined the lawsuit in support of the teenage plaintiffs. The loss of sporting opportunities for these high school students results in the loss of educational and job opportunities, as they stop being candidates for sports scholarships at American universities, where sporting merits are linked to obtaining student grants that are key for job placement and career development.

It is clear that female athletes are losing out on these scholarships in unfair and unequal competition with self-identified men as women, since in both categories they are won by natal males who play with advantage; only one sex category has real opportunities to access this much needed financial help, and a higher level of studies and employment.
The lawsuit filed by the three teenage athletes was intended to prevent two transgender sprinters, Terry Miller and Andraya Yearwood, from competing, since they have not even provided any information on what stage of their hormonal transition they are at but they have won fifteen times on the same track as their female competitors. (Source: “Teen runners sue to block trans athletes from girls’ sports”, The Guardian, 13.02.2020). Despite that, they claim to be discriminated against for having XY chromosomes, arguing that it is false that the law should protect sport from XX-born people.

As far as Spain is concerned, the Board of the Catalan Swimming Federation approved on 5 March 2020 the licence for an 8-year-old boy self-identified as a girl to compete in the women's category by signing up with his Social Security health card. This milestone could be the beginning of the erasure of women in sport in our country, following what is happening in others, so we should ask ourselves what the practical consequences of this assumption are and prevent the gradual dismantling of women's sport.
The women's podiums and the prizes that go with them, already smaller than the men's, will no longer be for women.

Reduced participation of women in competition sports, both through encroachment and discouragement, seeing their positions and those of their female counterparts occupied by people of the opposite sex.

Increased risk of severe injuries both in competition and in training in the case of team sports, as they have to face stronger, heavier and more powerful people.

Invasion, not only of the playing field, but also of the associated spaces, by people of the opposite sex, so that changing rooms, showers and toilets are no longer single-sex.

A major victory of feminism, namely the incorporation of women into competitive sport on equal terms, which has not even been fully achieved in terms of participation and financial remuneration, is being jeopardised.

In short, this is an injustice that implies the disappearance of fair play for women and in the long term, of women's sport in its entirety.

In countries where this reality has been substantiated, conflict is the order of the day, but above all it has become clear that the entry of boys into women's competitions in secondary schools is having dire consequences for girls.
No one is saying that transgender people cannot practice sport. But for reasons of fair play and safety for women, the women's category should remain female.

Dr NICOLA WILLIAMS,
Director of Fair Play For Women UK
Not only testosterone levels explain the differences that affect sports performance by sex. Sports federations and Olympic legislations cannot be based on the idea that testosterone is the only thing that gives competitive advantages, let alone that hormonal control neutralises years of evolutionary development with a male body, which offers clear and insurmountable advantages in performance and consequently in competition.

Sports federations should have scientific criteria for the segregation of age and sex categories. Haemoglobin levels, body fat content, carbohydrate storage and use, and the development of type 2 muscle fibres allow men to generate greater speed and power during sports activity. This is the objective reality.

Feelings or self-perceptions do not alter that physical reality and do not eliminate the advantages of competing in categories that do not conform to the parameters stipulated for each one of them. In fact, to base oneself on ideologies without empirical support is to go against the sporting guarantees that are presumed for sport in general and competition in particular, such as the fair play that is defended from national sporting organisations to UNESCO and the United Nations Organisation.

The feeling of belonging according to the assumption of gender roles cannot be a criterion for determining one's presence in the championships. Not only because it is not a fair or objective category, but also because the immediate consequences are that the female marks become meaningless if transgender people are allowed to participate, as young girls are systematically relegated to secondary positions and this kills the effort of women who know in advance that they will have no chance of winning. This is a punishment by omission based on classical reinforcement theories, thus encouraging desistance, decreasing extrinsic motivation, and even lowering women's self-esteem, self-concept and perception of worth or self-efficacy, generating an inferiority complex, all of them as a result of regulations designed with a discriminatory approach towards women.
When one succumbs to the pressures of positions and speeches on the participation of transgender people in women's sport that consider identity to be the only factor that matters, one denies the advantages that the composition of male bodies has over women and gives in to unempirically-backed speeches that deny objective reality and discriminate against women.

In public schools in many US states, testosterone levels are not even considered a minimum requirement for a born as male to compete with girls, and anyone who claims to be a woman can participate in women's competitions. The same is true in Canada. Therefore, this trend has an international scope, in which unscientific and discriminatory discourses are being prioritised.

It is time to consider that transfeminine people are transfeminine and need specific professional competitions, and that in no case should women be made invisible or erased, either because of this or any other casuistry, since sex-based rights are inalienable as human rights.

These are the three speeches and political positions on the participation of transgender people in sports competitions:

1. **Transfeminine people are women:** Identity is the only factor despite denying objective biological reality and discriminating against women.

2. **Transfeminine people are women, if their testosterone levels are below a specific amount:** A partial modification is seen as neutralising an insurmountable biological superiority and women are discriminated against.

3. **Transfeminine are transfeminine and require specific professional competitions:** Male and female bodies are differentiated categories because otherwise women would be discriminated against and women's sport would be wiped out. Categories must be differentiated by sex, and transgender people should compete in their own category or according to their biological sex.
The International Olympic Committee (IOC) transgender guidelines are the outcome of the IOC consensus meeting on sex reassignment and hyperandrogenism. In November 2015, the IOC reached a consensus on "Sex reassignment and hyperandrogenism" that allows transgender athletes to compete after 1 year of hormone replacement therapy (HRT) and without sex reassignment surgery (SRS).

Now the IOC has halted the publication of its guidelines for the participation of transgender athletes in the upcoming Olympic Games, as there is controversy over the established criteria that do not take into account the physiological advantages of males and merely reduce the levels of testosterone allowed for transgender and transsexual athletes seeking to compete in elite women's sport.

As a precedent in 2016, the IOC eliminated the sex variable and imposed as the only condition for participation in the women's category that the testosterone level be less than 10 nanograms per millilitre of blood in the 12 months prior to the competition.

Testosterone levels in women tend to range from 0.12 to 1.79 nmol/l, while men tend to be between 7.7 and 29.4 nmol/l.

This approach has been questioned by different professionals and athletes, and even by Joanna Harper, a transfeminine doctor and IOC consultant whose study was based on lowering the requirements previously set. For Harper, “the limit of 10 nanomols is clearly excessive, as it is usually reduced to 2 nanomols after having undergone sex change treatment, and 95% of women have a level of less than 1.7.”

The IOC and other sport governing bodies need to think much more deeply, critically and scientifically about the transgender issue than they have done so far.
The IOC's fateful decision was taken under the pressure of a sustained campaign to persuade governments, in the name of transgender rights, to recast the legal categories of "men" and "women" as not dependent on objective and immutable sex, but on a subjective and personal character: the asserted gender.

HELEN JOYCE,
Journalist and Executive editor,
The Economist’s events business, United Kingdom
There are insurmountable physical disadvantages for women, regardless of how hard they train. Testosterone levels that are allowed for transgender athletes, if a woman were to have them, would be considered doping.

Therefore, when the IOC sets its criteria exclusively on testosterone, it does not take into account what the evidence dictates. The Karolinska Institutet in Sweden considers that testosterone suppression in transgender women has little effect on reducing muscle strength even after one year of treatment. This centre states that some of the physical advantages of those who have gone through male puberty are maintained even after hormone replacement treatment. It is therefore scientifically unfeasible for women to compete with transgender women because it would be clearly discriminatory.

Certainly, men who undergo testosterone suppression are at a disadvantage compared to other men, but that fails to place them within the average marks of women. It puts them at a point comparable to that of a physically exceptional woman who takes banned substances to gain advantage in the sporting world. Therefore, their inclusion cannot be the cause of discrimination against women, and other measures must be put into practice which do not prejudice the fundamental rights of anyone, or the proper development of sporting practice.

Another issue of relevance is developed by Chris Schwirian, professor of Biological Sciences at Ohio University, who stated in Runner's World that “Faster men’s times for 100 to 800 meters are mostly due to men, on average, having greater muscle mass—and a larger portion of it is fast-twitch, which allows them to generate greater force, speed, and anaerobically produced energy”.

“At all distances beyond 800 meters, the main reason for the gap is men’s higher aerobic capacity [VO2max], on average, which is due to their typically having less body fat, more haemoglobin and muscle mass, and larger hearts and lungs than women”.

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ACBM also stresses that there will **always be competitive advantages that hormone treatment will not correct.** The real-life cases of Gabrielle Ludwig, the 6ft 8ins tall transgender centre playing for a women's team, and others detailed in this paper show that even if your testosterone levels have been artificially lowered, a rugby player will be unstoppable and a weightlifter will be unbeatable. It is not surprising that this has been called "gender doping", conferring competitive advantages that go against Fair Play, and that make it lose its sporting feel.

Therefore, since they will "always have an advantage", volleyball coaches in Brazil and Italy have already denounced that **sports agents are offering to play in women's volleyball teams to transgender athletes, who are biological men**, without any assessment of whether they are transgender people who will occupy female spots on their teams.

Of course, this opens the door to various malpractices that will undoubtedly lead to the erasure of women in sport. They do know that they want to win by playing with an advantage.

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It was the men within the IOC who created the mess that now exists within the sport because women were not consulted, and arrogantly believed that they did not need to investigate as they were right by virtue of being men and also "being the IOC".

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FAIRNESS IN WOMEN'S SPORTS 27
Letter from SAVEWOMENSSPORTS to the IOC

Save Women's Sports is a coalition that seeks to preserve the standard of eligibility to participate in biology-based women's sports. It has launched an international campaign to demand from the IOC that men who identify as women should not be allowed to enter women's categories. Letter follows.

Dear International Olympic Committee,

We, the undersigned, are an international coalition of women’s organizations, athletes, and supporters of women in sport who assert that male athletes should not compete in female sports.

The transgender eligibility guidelines created by the consensus meeting in 2015, which allows males who identify as females to enter women’s categories, is unacceptable. Simply reducing testosterone levels for one year does not negate the male advantage over female athletes.

Allowing male athletes to self-identify as female competitors is irresponsible, negligent and dangerous. In adopting the 2015 transgender guidelines you have abandoned your duty to protect the safety and integrity of females and female sports. This amounts to blatant discrimination against women on the basis of sex. Males should not compete in female sports. The postponement of the 2020 Games due to the Coronavirus pandemic provides an invaluable opportunity for you to re-evaluate your transgender participation guidelines.

We demand, for the sake of sports legitimacy, that you suspend the 2015 transgender guidelines for Tokyo 2020 (to be held in 2021) and proceed with thorough, balanced and equitable consultation as it pertains to participation in female sports.
FAIRNESS IN WOMEN’S SPORTS
In recent years, we have seen how women's podiums in competitions all over the world have been taken by people with XY chromosomes, leaving women in a clearly unequal position and unable to compete on equal terms. In countries where gender self-identification laws have been passed, it has been exposed how second-rate athletes, with mediocre records when they competed as men, are winning medals and awards after self-identifying as women and competing in women's categories.

This has been done without any assessment, which is against good practice, since gaining competitive advantages must be assessed as to whether we are dealing with a simulation, an issue that is covered by our legal framework in several areas.

Therefore, we cannot give direct access to competitive advantages without control mechanisms, as this not only undermines protected categories by usurping positions that do not belong to them, but also undermines the sporting status of women.

These examples are intended to point out the consequences for female professional sport of gender self-identification laws already passed in other countries.

To make this issue more visible, we bring up the case of Veronica Ivy, also formerly known as Rachel McKinnon, who won gold in women's category (age group 35-39 years) at the 2019 Masters Track Cycling World Championship in Manchester, UK.

McKinnon, representing Canada, set a "women's" world record in the qualifying event and was accused of unfair competition against the female competitors she faced, and beat their record. Active and retired athletes stated that the UCI did not accept the unfairness of regulations that did not take into account the physical advantage of being biological men in competition.
Veronica Ivy, also known as Rachel McKinnon, on the left

Veronica Ivy, transgender woman, in the centre, on top of the podium with the other two female competitors
Another striking case is that of Gabrielle Ludwig (formerly Robert) who joined the women's varsity basketball team after enrolling at Mission College in Santa Clara, California, despite being over 50 years old. He had previously fought in Operation Desert Storm as a man. He has also married twice. As a man.

Gabrielle Ludwig plays with bib number 42
Also representative is the case of **Fallon Fox**, in **mixed martial arts**, who seriously injured **Tamikka Brents** two minutes into the **first round**. Brents suffered damage to the orbital bone and a concussion. Her comments after the combat: "**I can only say, I’ve never felt so overpowered ever in my life**". Clearly the potential harm of someone with similar size, physical and muscle mass is not comparable to the potential harm of someone with physical superiority.

Hence the need to make divisions by weight and sex in contact sports, which in these cases are being omitted, not only discriminating against **women**, nullifying the equal opportunities and fair play inherent in sport, but also putting them at physical risk.

*Fox and Brents, in a shot of the combat; Fox, on the right of the image*
Transgender athlete Mary Gregory won the 100% Raw Powerlifting Federation championship in 2019 and beat 4 records in female weightlifting. Other athletes, such as Sharron Davies, Member of the Order of the British Empire (MBE), said: "This is a trans woman with a male body and male physiology setting a world record & winning a woman’s event in America in powerlifting. A woman with female biology cannot compete. It’s a pointless unfair playing field." However, no action has been taken for the time being despite the criticism and discrimination.

Second-row athletes, who did not stand out when competing as men, are taking medals and awards after self-identifying as women and competing in the women's categories.
Laurel Hubbard (formerly Gavin) won the silver medal at the 2017 World Championships in women's weightlifting and gold at the Pan Pacific Games in Samoa in 2019. Hubbard previously competed in men's category but never achieved any success comparable to a world medal. However, this was no longer the case when he changed categories.
Hannah Mouncey (100 kg weight, 1.88 m height) is a transgender handball player who played the 2013 World Championship with the men’s team and was aspiring to complete in the 2019 Women’s World Cup, but at the last minute was not selected to play. According to Mouncey’s testimony, this was due to the veto of team mates, who rejected the presence of males in their locker rooms and showers. However, Mouncey was allowed to participate in the Women’s Rugby League.
Maxine Blythin, a transgender cricket player who was named Kent Women's Club Player of the Year in 2019.

Cece Telfer, who competed in the 2018 men's category without much success, won the women's 400-meter hurdles national title at the 2019 NCAA Division II Outdoor Track & Field Championships. Telfer is the female athlete of the year, according to Outsports.com (sports news website focusing on LGBT issues). This is yet another example of people who stood on the podium after changing categories and who smashed female records without anyone paying attention to the discrimination of competing against male bodies.
The Spanish electoral laws and commitments in the area of gender self-identification hide that what is actually changed is sex self-identification. In the specific case of the amendments that would affect the Law on Sport, it regulates the participation of transsexual and transgender people, which is detrimental to female athletes.

To be guided by feelings or subjectivities and to turn our backs on biological reality is inconceivable in a modern and democratic society, given the advances in rights and scientific progress to establish fair categories.

However, the Confederal Parliamentary Group of Unidas Podemos-En Comú Podem-En Marea presented two draft laws in the years 2017 and 2018, which explicitly incorporate these reforms. These are the Proposed Law against discrimination based on sexual orientation, gender identity or expression and sexual characteristics, and for social equality of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transsexual, transgender and intersex persons and the Proposed Law on the legal protection of trans persons and the right to self-determination of sexual identity and gender expression.

PSOE and Unidas Podemos incorporated into their CONVENTION ON GOVERNANCE the approval of a Trans Law, without clarifying whether we would be dealing with a Law on self-identification that would open up participation in women's sports competitions to men, with the mere declaration of belonging to one or the other sex. It is important to know that specifically in relation to sport, Article 26 of the proposed Law on the legal protection of trans persons and the right to freely determine sexual identity and gender expression prohibits:

"sexual and/or gender identity checks in the field of sport" which, for practical purposes, means that a mere statement, without any kind of certification, will authorise the participation in the women's categories of anyone who claims to "feel like a woman".
I believe there is a fundamental difference between the binary sex you are born with and the gender you may identify as. To protect women's sport, those with a male sex advantage should not be able to compete in women's sport.

SHARRON DAVIES,
Member of the Order of the British Empire (MBE),
Silver medallist at the 400-meter freestyle event,
1980 Olympic Games
This opens the door to the participation of males in women's sports competitions, beyond the fact it does not establish any control mechanism to safeguard the incorporation of transgender people, thus allowing this category to be filled by pretenders. However, this mechanism does exist for evaluation processes in other categories such as people with disabilities who must prove their condition (see, for example, the General Law on Disabilities approved by Royal Legislative Decree 1/2013 of 29 November). The absence of safeguards dynamites women's rights to fair play and equal opportunities. Thus, not only is there no guarantee that they are indeed persons allowed in that category, but it is not contemplated in any way that this inevitably discriminates against women.

This situation extends to all types of sporting activity, including competitive sport, as Article 27 of the same proposal reads as follows:

“In sports events and competitions held in Spanish territory by Spanish sports entities, whatever their nature and level, both federated and popular, the persons participating shall be considered according to their sexual identity for all purposes, including the categories by sex in the event that they are distinguished.”

Along the same lines, Article 59 of the proposed Law against discrimination based on sexual orientation, gender identity or expression and sexual characteristics, and for the social equality of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transsexual, transgender and intersex persons, states that the General State Administration and the Autonomous Communities shall encourage:

“That bodies dictating the regulation of sport competition (…) should consider transgender persons according to their felt identity for all purposes.”

Allowing people who self-identify as female, i.e., who prefer or feel a gender role (this being cultural) to compete with women, even if they are male-bodied, is a blatant trap that will lead to the destruction of women's competitions, as the inclusion of transgender and transsexual elite athletes in women's sport gives them an unfair and intolerable advantage. Accepting this would imply giving priority to the subjective over the objective, and ignoring the discrimination involved in allowing pro-biological competitive advantages contrary to the universal values of sport

We denounce that this means de facto eliminating the differentiation of sporting categories by sex, because even if a man "feels like a woman", his physiology and morphology is still that of a man, and the feeling of belonging to a gender cannot, nor should it, replace belonging to a sex, neither in sport, nor in statistics, nor in other human activities where differentiation by sex is fundamental to identify structural inequalities.
Therefore, we are not talking about a serious debate, neither profound nor well-founded, but about the introduction of a terminology without empirical support and which contradicts or overrides common sense. Thus, introducing these precepts in this way is a poor strategy, unworthy of a democratic debate.

Statistics show that physical differences between the sexes are not trivial, and that any attempt to incorporate transgender people into female sport eludes all gender differences. If such incorporation is allowed, the risk is that sports federations will end up allowing unfair advantages that discourage women’s sport and that will erase women’s competitions and records. This not only undermines fundamental rights, but also perverts the very sentiment of sport.

It should be noted that these modifications never take place in an open manner or through laws that specifically affect the groups concerned. In the case of Spain, the reforms affecting sport have not been proposed in the Law on Sport, a regulatory text in which all sportspeople are interested, but in a legislative text linked to the recognition of gender/sex self-identification.

This is in line with the strategies denounced by the English parliamentary chronicler James Kirkup, who follows and reports on the UK legislative process of passing these laws and who points out how the internal manuals of queer and transgender activism advise using what they call a "veil of protection" by linking legal reforms to other "more popular" reforms.
However, the strategy is already being used in Spain. For example, **attempts are being made to consolidate concepts such as “gender expression/identity” into the legal system through the Draft Education Act or the Sexual Freedom Act, that have much greater support and social understanding than the imprecise concepts that are intended to be introduced and reinforced.**

Specifically, the **term ”gender identity” is not accepted by the scientific community**, has been criticised by different professionals from different areas of knowledge because it has **no empirical basis and in practice contradicts evidenced issues** such as the fact that gender, as a tool of cognitive distortion, generates and consolidates male aggression.

**Therefore, to shield it as an identity would not only be tantamount to adopting unproven and even potentially harmful terminology, but would also contradict principles and the evidence on which laws** such as Organic Law 1/2004, of 28 December, on Comprehensive Protection Measures against Gender Violence, are based.

Another strategic recommendation included in the report is to **”avoid excessive press coverage and exposure”. The aim is to prevent society from knowing and understanding the practical and legal implications of identity laws in order to simply pass them through the back door, without social debate or public knowledge.**

This prevents the people concerned, mainly all sportswomen, but also society as a whole, from being aware of the reforms that affect them directly, thus avoiding debate and social opposition to these rules, which have clear detrimental effects on Sport and on the advancement of equality, and may represent a step backwards in terms of equality in the field of Sport with a highly negative impact.
In Spain, 17 regional laws have already been passed that directly or indirectly deny the material reality of sex, which contradicts the scientific evidence of sex as a reality based on undeniable and immutable materiality.

All laws passed since 2015 in the Autonomous Communities require sports bodies to issue regulations to consider transsexual and transgender persons "in accordance with their felt identity for all purposes".

These laws govern the sports activities at the regional level, although they contradict the higher-ranking standards of international competitions.

The Communities of Extremadura, Murcia, the Balearic Islands, Madrid, Navarre, Valencia, Andalusia and Aragon have legislated along these lines.

Their legal wording is virtually identical, not only in relation to the content related to sport, but throughout the legislative text. This shows that the legislator has copied the same text over and over again, giving the appearance of being written “by the same hands”.

From the table shown on page 47 you can access the legal texts and easily check that from 2015 a new generation of laws is drafted which, being copies of each other, hinge on the idea of “gender self-determination”. This implies our country's entry into a "second phase" in relation to the legal treatment of "gender identity". The concepts of “transsexuality” and “gender dysphoria” are abandoned and the notion of “gender self-determination” is reclaimed. (*)
In the field of sport, to consider someone born male equal or equivalent to a person born female places women at a clear disadvantage, systematically privileges the former over us and will end up erasing the sporting records achieved by women.

ÁNGELES ÁLVAREZ,
Spanish socialist politician and feminist activist
The new notion implies the denial of the physical reality of sex, which comes to be considered a "feeling" and an expression of the individual personality. In this new phase it is claimed that anyone can change their registered sex without having to obtain a medical diagnosis and without the need to initiate any physical change (and even without the need to make a change in appearance or lifestyle). According to the doctrine of “self-determination” based on “felt gender”, any man who self-defines as a non-binary, queer, or transgender person must be treated as a woman for all legal purposes, even if he has not undergone any physical or appearance change.

The new notion embodied in autonomic laws consolidates the denial of the physical reality of sex, which becomes a “feeling” and an expression of the individual personality.

The second phase is a clear conflict with women’s rights based on sex (such as the right to equal participation in sport, built on fair play).

In Argentina, a further step is being taken in the erasure of women, which is a third phase that eliminates the “sex” category from all identity documents, putting sex-based feminist legislation into check, such as laws against gender-based violence or laws on equality between women and men.

The Alliance Against the Erasure of Women was created in Spain with the intention of preventing the disappearance of the norms that promote equality between women and men.
Please find below a table comparing the autonomous laws that allow the participation of self-identified men in women’s sports competitions.

It can be seen that from 2015 a new generation of laws has been drawn up which, being copies of each other, hinge on the idea of “gender self-determination,” although administratively this concept has no registration effects. This implies a legal fiction that actually makes it possible to self-determine sex, which in sports practice implies granting competitive advantages to those with male bodies. Concerning legal treatment, these laws have meant that our country has entered a "second phase" in which the concept of "transsexuality" is abandoned in order to claim and impose the notion of "gender self-determination", administratively and statistically erasing the material reality of sexual difference.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CA</th>
<th>Reference</th>
<th>Section</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Andalusia</strong></td>
<td>Comprehensive Non-Discrimination Act 2/2014, of 8 July, on grounds of gender identity and recognition of the rights of transsexual people in Andalusia.</td>
<td><strong>NO</strong> No mention of sport in this law.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Navarra</strong></td>
<td>Non-Discrimination Foral Law 12/2009, of 19 November, on grounds of gender identity and recognition of the rights of transsexual people.</td>
<td><strong>NO</strong> No mention of sport in this law.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Basque Country</strong></td>
<td>Law 14/2012, of 28 June, on rights of transsexual people in the Basque Country.</td>
<td><strong>NO</strong> There is no reference to sport participation linked to the “felt identity”.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Galicia</strong></td>
<td>Law 2/2014, of 14 April, for equal treatment and non-discrimination of lesbian, gay, transsexual, bisexual and intersex people in Galicia.</td>
<td><strong>NO</strong> Section 29 states: “The practice of sport and physical activity in Galicia shall be carried out on equal terms and without any discrimination on grounds of sexual orientation and gender identity.”</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Canary Islands</strong></td>
<td>Non-Discrimination Law 8/2014, of 28 October, on grounds of gender identity and recognition of the rights of transsexual people in the Canary Islands.</td>
<td><strong>NO</strong> Section 14 states: “The right of transsexual students, staff and teachers to access school services and facilities, such as changing rooms and toilets, as well as to participate in activities where there is a division by sex, in accordance with ‘felt gender identity’”.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Catalonia</strong></td>
<td>Law 11/2014, of 10 October, guaranteeing the rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex people in order to eradicate homophobia, biphobia and transphobia.</td>
<td><strong>YES</strong> Article 14 states that it will encourage, together with the sports federations, the free participation of LGBTI people in competitions and the correct treatment of these people in sports facilities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Extremadura</strong></td>
<td>Social Equality Law 12/2015, of 8 April, of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transsexual, transgender and intersex people and public policies against discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity in the Autonomous Community of Extremadura.</td>
<td><strong>YES</strong> Section 30 states: “In sporting events and competitions held in the Autonomous Community of Extremadura, transsexual participants shall be considered on the basis of their sexual identity for all purposes.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Madrid</strong></td>
<td>Law 2/2016, of 29 March, on Gender Identity and Expression and Social Equality and Non-Discrimination of Madrid Autonomous Community.</td>
<td><strong>YES</strong> Section 38 states: “In sporting events and competitions held in the Region of Madrid, participants shall be considered according to their perceived sexual identity for all purposes, without prejudice to the appropriate compliance with the higher-ranking rules governing international competitions.”</td>
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<td><strong>Balearic Islands</strong></td>
<td>Law 8/2016, of 30 June, guaranteeing the rights of lesbian, gay, trans, bisexual and intersex people in order to eradicate LGTBI-phobia.</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Madrid</strong></td>
<td>Law 3/2016, of 22 July, on Comprehensive Protection against LGTBI-phobia and Discrimination on Grounds of Sexual Orientation and Identity in Madrid Autonomous Community.</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Valencia</strong></td>
<td>Comprehensive Law 8/2017, of 7 April, of the Generalitat, on the recognition of the right to gender identity and gender expression in the Valencian Community.</td>
<td>YES</td>
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<tr>
<td>Navarre</td>
<td>Foral Law 8/2017, of 19 June, for the social equality of LGTBI+ people.</td>
<td>Article 35 states that “In sporting events and competitions held in the Navarre region, transsexual and/or transgender participants shall be considered on the basis of their sexual identity for all purposes.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andalusia</td>
<td>Law 8/2017, of 28 December, guaranteeing the rights, equal treatment and non-discrimination of LGTBI people and their families in Andalusia.</td>
<td>Article 39 states that “In sporting events and competitions held in the Autonomous Community of Andalusia, transsexual participants shall be considered on the basis of their sexual identity for all purposes.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aragon(*)</td>
<td>Law 4/2018, of 19 April, on Gender Identity and Expression and Social Equality and non-discrimination of the Autonomous Community of Aragon.</td>
<td>Article 31 states it will ensure &quot;that transsexual persons can participate in sporting activities in accordance with their self-determined gender identity, even if their registered gender identity does not match their self-determined gender identity&quot;.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Valencia</td>
<td>Law 23/2018, of 29 November, for the equality of LGBTI people.</td>
<td>Article 35 states that “persons with inter-sex variations shall be guaranteed, in agreement with the Valencian sports federations, free participation without any discrimination, both in practice and in sports competitions held in the territory of the Valencian Community”.</td>
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### CA Reference Section

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Aragon</th>
<th>Law 18/2018, of 20 December, on equality and integral protection against discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation, expression and gender identity in the Autonomous Community of Aragon.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Article 37 states:</td>
<td>“In sport events and competitions that take place in the Autonomous Community of Aragon, participants shall be considered according to their sexual identity, without prejudice to the timely compliance with the higher-ranking rules governing international competitions.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Murcia</td>
<td>Law 8/2016, of 27 May, of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transsexual, transgender and intersex people and public policies against discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity in the Autonomous Community of Murcia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section 34 states:</td>
<td>“In sporting events and competitions held in the region of Murcia, transsexual participants shall be considered on the basis of their sexual identity for all purposes.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canary Islands</td>
<td>Law of 7 June 2021 on social equality and non-discrimination on grounds of gender identity, gender expression and sexual characteristics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Article 51 states:</td>
<td>Article 51 states that &quot;trans and intersex persons participating shall be considered on the basis of their gender identity and gender expression for all purposes&quot;.</td>
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</table>

(*) Remark: Note that Aragonese Law 4/2018 allows the participation of males who are self-identified as women “even if the registered identity does not match the declared identity.”
The reaction to female athletes' protests is leading to the enactment of equity laws in women's sports. These laws draw attention to the "inherent differences between men and women", referring to the writings of Neel Burton\(^{(2)}\) or Doriane Lambetel\(^{(3)}\), who expose chromosomal, hormonal, and physiological differences, which mean that men generally have "greater cardiovascular reserve, with larger hearts, greater lung volume per body mass, a higher red blood cell count, and higher haemoglobin".

**The naturally higher levels of testosterone that men are born with** affect haemoglobin levels, body fat content, carbohydrate storage and use, and the development of type 2 muscle fibres. **All this allows men to generate greater speed and power during sporting activity.**

Differences between females and males, which develop during puberty, have lifelong effects, including those considered most important for success in sport: “strength, speed and endurance.” \(^{(4)}\)

This Idaho law recognises that inherent physiological differences between males and females result in different athletic abilities and notes how "high school boys generally possess physiological advantages over their female counterparts".


Since the achievement of certain sport performance results (marks/records) between women and men is based on different bodily and genetic capabilities, it is ESSENTIAL to safeguard female categories based on sex.

A recent study of female and male Olympic performances since 1983 found that, although athletes from both sexes improved their records over time, the "gender gap" between female and male performances remained stable. It is therefore undeniable that they cannot be equated, and that to do so clearly discriminates against biological women.

Valerie Thibault's studies on women and men in sports performance conclude that "women's performances at the high level will never match those of men."(5)

The study “Muscle Strength, Size, and Composition Following 12 Months of Gender-affirming Treatment in Transgender Individuals," by Anna Wiik et al., (Karolinska Institute, September 26, 2019) found that even "after 12 months of hormonal therapy," a man who identifies as a woman and is taking cross-sex hormones "had an absolute advantage over female athletes and will still likely have performance benefits" over women.

**Sex-segregated sport categories promote gender equality by providing opportunities for female athletes to demonstrate their skill,** strength and athletic ability, while also providing opportunities for recognition and accolades, university scholarships and the benefits that come with sporting success. Thus, equating bodies that are not comparable has a clear deterrent effect on biological women, which could further increase the dropout rate from sport, in addition to fewer educational and employment opportunities.

For the composition of sport teams, these laws stipulate that, across the full spectrum of age categories, teams shall be made up of persons of the same sex and expressly and explicitly state that teams or sports designated for women or girls shall not be open to male participants.

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These laws provide that, in the event of legal disputes, in order to safeguard sex-based rights, sex is established through the presentation of a document signed by a physician who will indicate the sex of the student based solely on:

- The internal and external reproductive anatomy of the student;
- The student’s normal endogenously produced testosterone levels;
- An analysis of the genetic make-up of the student.

They also establish sanction mechanisms for those who fail to comply, granting the right to compensation for damages.

This is necessary because non-sex-segregated competition confers advantages. We are talking about unfair competition that is clearly detrimental to women, for which they should be compensated.

They also discuss the importance of keeping an accurate database of factual information on births, deaths and other vital events in a given jurisdiction, and recall that the factual information contained in vital records is used to help diagnose and solve problems affecting national health, for example, by allowing the identification of significant differences in life expectancy between men and women.

If there were no categories differentiated by sex or age, and male records were taken as a reference, women and non-adults would always be perceived as being unable to achieve the universal male record. This would imply that women who do not achieve the level stipulated by the male record have failed, further increasing injustices.
Males can run faster, jump longer, throw further and lift heavier than females.

EMMA HILTON,
Developmental biologist at the University of Manchester
This same law considers that factual information from vital records is also necessary for national security as it allows “to identify potential disease epidemics, such as the Zika virus, which can disproportionately impact one sex over the other.” We are therefore talking about a health issue and about not taking unnecessary risks on the basis of the denial of the objective reality that dictates the health care and intervention needs of people according to their biology, that is, sex.

The explanatory memorandum draws attention to the fact that allowing individuals to alter their vital records, including birth certificates, based on subjective feelings or experiences undermines the government's interest in obtaining accurate vital records.

In this regard, it considers that "there is a compelling interest in maintaining the accuracy of biologically based material facts on birth certificates that provide material facts fundamental to the performance of governmental functions ensuring public health and safety" and notes that "decades of judicial opinion have confirmed the argument that logical distinctions between male and female are a matter of science and biological sex is an objectively defined category that has an obvious, immutable and distinguishable character".

The law also recalls that birth certificates are of an evidentiary nature and are prima facie evidence of the facts recorded on them, and stresses the importance of maintaining legal definitions. To do otherwise would be a violation of the parameters on which, for the government and others, public confidence in the accuracy of vital statistics is built. We would therefore be talking about documentary fraud, about jeopardising legal certainty and being guided by a legal fiction that turns its back on individual and social needs.

Thus, it describes the indicators to be collected on the birth certificate through quantitative and material facts (time of birth, date of birth, sex, birth weight, length of birth, and place of birth).

In this paragraph, it stipulates that "for the purposes of this chapter, 'sex' means the immutable, and physiological characteristics, specifically chromosomes and external reproductive anatomy, genetically determined at the time of conception and generally recognisable at birth, which define an individual as male or female".

It also provides for the registration criteria for the few intersexuality cases.
Marathon runner Amby Burfoot recalls that until the age of 11 "there are few physical differences between boys and girls: not height, not weight, not running speed" and that 5K road race world records for nine-year-olds are the same for both boys and girls, 17:53" but after puberty, the data is incontrovertible: 16-year-old boys are faster than 16-year-old girls.

That is why we demand **FAIR PLAY FOR WOMEN.**

- Four times Olympian for Brazilian Volleyball **Ana Paula Henkel** spoke about this situation stating that “including biological men, born and built with testosterone, with their height, strength and aerobic capacity of men, is beyond the sphere of tolerance”.

- **Martina Navratilova**, too, has repeatedly stated that "it is surely unfair on women who have to compete against people who, biologically, are still men".

- **USA Powerlifting** has made it clear that “even with reduced testosterone levels, the biological benefits given (to men) at birth still remain over than of a female.”

- Former US marathon runner **Amby Burfoot** has also been active in raising awareness: “this is a competitive issue, not a human rights issue.”
FAIRNESS IN WOMEN’S SPORTS
The abusive use of the word phobia highlights the intention to silence voices that resist the imposition of legal norms that work against women's rights based on sex.

When the defence of women's categories in sport is labelled as transphobia, Amalia Valcárcel's reflection on the use of "phobia" as an element that "indicates that one wants to win in rhetoric what one knows one has lost in argumentation" becomes a reality.

Pointing out that biology gives men physical advantages, which do not disappear because you do not feel like a man, is not transphobia.

It is essential to differentiate between sex and gender, and to do so from science-based conceptualizations, avoiding the adoption of laws that erase or discriminate against women. Making these claims cannot lead to lynching, harassment, and attempts to stigmatize feminism.

Our positions are articulated in defence of the specific rights to which we are entitled, without being exclusive of any human being with respect to their civil rights. When queer fundamentalism attacks feminists with expressions like "TERF" they build a label that promotes hatred against feminists.

It seems absurd and irrational to attack feminism for defending that biological sex exists: this is a scientific and tangible reality.

The TERF label is used to condemn those who defend, for example, that police crime statistics cannot be established according to "felt gender" but rather according to "real sex". TERF is a term used as a shield to justify violence against women who are critical to the cultural construction of gender.
We also recall that such concepts should not be used as a "censorious mantra" to put pressure on sporting bodies to change the criteria for participation in women's sports. This strategy, similar to historical appellations such as "witch" in practice, are not only not rational, but are elements of harassment based on sentimentality, far removed from a democratic society that is guided by scientific evidence, not pressure or blackmail of various kinds.

Therefore, the campaign for women's professional sport, launched by the Alliance Against the Erasure of Women, will not only address society as a whole, but has asked for an urgent meeting with the Minister of Equality, the Minister of Education, the Minister of Culture and Sport and his Secretary of State.

The aim is to warn those in charge of the different ministries about the practical, political and legal implications of these identity laws, which can be summarised as the violation of women's rights and the lack of protection of spaces that had already been conquered, such as the sporting categories that we are dealing with here.
CONTRA EL BORRADO DE LAS MUJERES
FAIRNESS IN WOMEN’S SPORTS
CONTRA EL BORRADO DE LAS MUJERES