QUESTION OF: ADDRESSING THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL REPERCUSSIONS STEMMING FROM HOSTING MAJOR SPORTS EVENTS

The General Assembly,

Recognising that hosting major sports events can bring enormous economic and social benefits, but can also leave costly scars,

Keeping in mind that hosting major sport events includes spending enormous sums of money on sporting facilities and sportsmen, so opportunity cost of investing in sports is huge,

Deeply conscious that renovated or new facilities erected exceptionally for holding the events are usually for short-term use and may be left unattended after the major sporting event,

Concerned that exhaustion of resources may take place due to high influx of people over a short period of time,

Fully alarmed that a high density of people, being close to each other coming from different parts of the world, could possibly lead to the spread of infectious diseases,

Fully aware of the need and importance of heightened security measures in the host country,

Deploring that acts of violence are becoming more frequent during sports events due to strong competitive mindsets,

Deeply concerned that outbreaks of violence inside and outside stadiums may lead to serious social conflicts,

Convinced that policymakers have a role to play in making sure such sporting events are profitable to the host country and that their impact on local communities and the environment is properly and openly assessed,

1. Requests that international agencies ensure that all amenities meet the international health and safety standards;
2. **Recommends** member States to avoid building stadiums and Olympic villages in city centers or residential areas so as not to disturb the lives of local inhabitants;

3. **Further recommends** the population of nation(s) hosting major sports events to be actively involved in voluntary work to minimise staff wage and for positive publicity;

4. **Calls upon** member States to seek financial aids in terms of charities and donations from sponsors to mitigate the use of local tax money;

5. **Endorses** higher density of security such as SWAT, RAW, CBI and even military units to discourage and prevent dangerous situations such as terrorist attacks;

6. **Encourages** the use of public transport such as buses and trains to minimise pollution and the impact on traffic congestion;

7. **Demands** that with the help of CIA and Interpol, visiting supporters go through heightened security checks at airports and international borders, and that face recognition cameras be installed at the entry of Olympic villages and stadiums to intercept anonymous asylum-seekers or notorious criminals;

8. **Recommends** member States and SMEs to seize the opportunity to employ local people to provide services in various sectors during the games;

9. **Requests** the UN Council to provide training to officials to ensure the smooth running, and to establish a good risk management programme that may address many of the major security hurdles that may crop up while hosting large sporting events;

10. **Recommends** the hosting of the events to be shared among neighbouring countries to relieve budget pressure;

11. **Invites** the promotion of local sports-based programmes during the games to stimulate and encourage the local population to
practise sports, thus creating the local demand for the recently enhanced sports infrastructure.