



Athlete Classification Rules

as of

January 1, 2018

Purpose and Organization of these Rules

Purpose

These Athlete Rules (referred to generally as “the Rules”) provide a framework within which the process of “Athlete Classification” may take place. The term “Classification” refers to a structure for Competition to ensure that an Athlete’s Impairment is relevant to sport performance, and that Athletes compete equitably with each other. The purpose of Classification is to define who is eligible to compete in Para Taekwondo and to group athletes in sports classes for competition in Kyrogi and Poomsae

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These Rules apply to persons who compete or are otherwise involved in the sport of Taekwondo, and how the Rules should be interpreted.

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Article Three Classification Panels

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Article Four Athlete Evaluation

The process of Athlete Evaluation under these Rules, and details the specific processes and protocols to be followed during Athlete Evaluation.

Article Five Sports Class and Sports Class Status

Classification is undertaken so that Athletes can be designated a Sport Class (which groups Athletes together in Competition) and allocated a Sport Class Status (which indicates when Athletes should be evaluated).

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Explains how an MNA or WT may dispute the allocation of a Sport Class, and the process by which these disputes should be resolved.

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- Appendix One Sport Classes for **Athletes with Physical Impairment**, and sets out the Minimum Impairment Criteria and assessment methodologies that apply for an Athlete with Physical Impairment to be eligible to compete in the sport of Taekwondo.
- Appendix Two Sport Classes for **Athletes with Visual Impairment**, and sets out the Minimum Impairment Criteria and assessment methodologies that apply for an Athlete with Visual Impairment to be eligible to compete in the sport of Taekwondo.
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- Appendix Five - Table of fees
- Appendix Six - WT Regulations of Administration of International Para Taekwondo Classifiers
- Appendix Seven Misrepresentation
- The WT subscribes to the 2015 IPC Athlete Classification Code, Models of Best practices for Intentional Misrepresentation Rules – an excerpt of which is found in this appendix.

1 Article One - Scope and Application

- 1.1 The World Taekwondo Athlete Classification Rules are an integral part of the overall WT Rules, Statutes, and Competition Rules etc. and are referred to as "Rules" throughout this document. The Rules are intended to implement the provisions of the 2015 IPC Athlete Classification Code and International Standards.

1.2 Application:

- 1.2.1 All Athletes and Athlete Support Personnel who are registered and/ or licensed with WT as defined in the WT Para Taekwondo Competition Rules and Poomsae Competition Rules;
- 1.2.2 All Athletes and Athlete Support Personnel participating in such capacity in Events and Competitions recognized by WF or any of its members or affiliate organizations or licensees;
- 1.2.3 These rules must be read and applied in conjunction with WT Para Taekwondo Competition Rules and Poomsae Competition Rules and other applicable rules. In the event of a conflict these Rules shall take precedence.

1.3 The purpose of Classification is to:

- a) Define who is eligible to compete in Para Taekwondo and consequently who can reach the goal of becoming a Paralympic Athlete;
- b) and group Athletes into Sport Classes which aim to ensure that the impact of Impairment is minimised and sporting excellence determines which Athlete or team is ultimately victorious.

1.4 International Classification

WT will only permit an Athlete to compete in an International Competition if that Athlete has been allocated a Sport Class (other than Sport Class Not Eligible) and designated with a Sport Class Status in accordance with these Classification Rules.

- 1.4.1 WT will provide opportunities for Athletes to be allocated a Sport Class and designated with a Sport Class Status in accordance with these Classification Rules at Recognized Competitions (or other such locations as defined by WT). WT will advise Athletes and National Member Associations in advance of Recognized Competitions (or other such locations).
- 1.4.2 An Athlete will only be permitted to undergo International Classification if he or she is registered as a holder of a Global Athlete License with WT pursuant to the relevant provisions of the WT.

1.5 Interpretation, Commencement and Amendment

These Rules shall be interpreted and applied always consistent with the 2015 IPC Athlete Classification Code and International Standards

- 1.6 References to a 'sport' in these Rules refer to both Kyorugi and Poomsae.
- 1.7 The Appendices to these Rules are part of these Rules both of which may be amended, supplemented and/or replaced by the WT.
- 1.8 Amendments to these Rules shall be approved and shall come into effect in the manner prescribed by WT. WT may at any time amend, update or otherwise alter the text, meaning and effect of the Appendices independently of these Rules
- 1.9.1 these Rules shall come into full force and effect on the Effective Date of January 1, 2018 as specified by WT.

.10 Roles and Responsibilities

1.10.1 It is the responsibility of Athletes, Athlete Support Personnel, and Classification Personnel to familiarise themselves with all the requirements of these Rules.

.11 Athlete Responsibilities

The roles and responsibilities of Athletes:

- Be knowledgeable of, and comply with, all applicable policies, rules and processes established by these Rules;
- Participate in Athlete Evaluation in good faith;
- Ensure, when appropriate, that adequate information related to Health Conditions and Eligible Impairments is provided and/or made available to WT;
- Cooperate with any investigations concerning violations of these Rules;
- Actively participate in the process of education and awareness, and Classification research, through exchanging personal experiences and expertise.

1.12 Athlete Support Personnel Responsibilities

The roles and responsibilities of Athlete Support Personnel:

- Be knowledgeable of and comply with all applicable policies, rules and processes established by these Rules;
- Use their influence on Athlete values and behaviour to foster a positive and collaborative Classification attitude and communication;
- Assist in the development, management and implementation of these Rules; and
- Cooperate with any investigations concerning violations of these Rules.

1.13.1 Classification Personnel Responsibilities

The roles and responsibilities of Classification Personnel:

- Have a complete working knowledge of all applicable policies, rules and processes established by these Rules;
- Use their influence to foster a positive and collaborative Classification attitude and communication;
- Assist in the development, management and implementation of Classification, including participation in education and research; and
- Cooperate with any investigations concerning violations of these Rules.

2 Article Two – Classification Personnel

2.1 Classification Personnel are fundamental to the effective implementation of these Rules. This Article Two explains how WT Classification Personnel assist in the delivery of classification under these Rules.

Classification Personnel

2.2 WT will appoint the following Classification Personnel, each of whom will have a key role in the administration, organization and execution of classification for Para Taekwondo:

Head of Classification

2.2.1 The Head of Classification shall be appointed by WT to be responsible for the direction, administration, coordination and implementation of all classification matters for Para Taekwondo.

2.2.2 The Head of Classification is responsible for appointing Classification Panel(s) who will conduct International Classification at Recognised Competitions.

2.2.3 The Head of Classification is not required to be a certified Classifier, however, must have extensive knowledge of WT Para Taekwondo Athlete Rules, policies and procedures and the IPC classification Code and Standards.

2.2.4 The Head of Classification may delegate specific responsibilities and/or the transfer specific tasks to designated Classifiers, or other persons authorised by WT.

2.2.5 Head of Classification may be appointed as a Classifier (if certified as a Classifier) or Chief Classifier.

2.2 Para Taekwondo Classification Committee

The Para Taekwondo Classification Committee shall consist of medical classifiers, technical classifiers, and others deemed appropriate. Ad-hoc members may be appointed by the Head of Classification.

2.3 WT Staff

The WT Staff responsible for keeping and updating the WT Master List of all Athletes which includes Athletes name, Nationality, Sport Class and Sport Class Status. The WT Staff co-ordinates the pre-event process in collaboration with the Head of Classification and is the contact point between Athletes, Coaches, Officials and Classifiers. The WT Masters List of Athletes, Classifiers, Athlete Support Personnel and Translators will be administered through the WT Global Membership System (GMS).

2.4 Classifiers

2.5.1 A Classifier is a person authorised as an official and certified by WT as being competent to conduct Athlete Evaluation as a member of a panel.

2.5.2 WT classifiers are required, when appropriate, to assist in the research, development and clarification of the Athlete Rules and Sport Class profiles for Para Taekwondo, participate in Classifier workshops arranged by WT; and attend Classifier training as requested from time to time by the WT.

2.6 Chief Classifiers

2.6.1 A Chief Classifier is a classifier appointed by WT-HoC for a specific WT Sanctioned or promoted Para Taekwondo Competition and is responsible for the direction, administration, co-ordination and implementation of classification matters at a Competition.

A Chief Classifier may be required by WT to do the following:

- Review Medical Diagnostic Forms
- Supervise Classifiers to ensure that the Rules are applied properly during Competition;
- Manage the Protest process in consultation with the Head of Classification
- Liaise with the relevant Competition organiser and WT staff to ensure that all travel, accommodation and other logistics are arranged in order that Classifiers may carry out their duties at the Competition;

2.7 Trainee Classifiers

2.7.1 A Trainee Classifier is a person who is in the process of formal training by WT

2.7.2 WT may appoint Trainee Classifiers to participate in some or all components of Athlete Evaluation under the supervision of a Classification Panel, to develop Classifier Competencies.

Classifier Competencies, Qualifications and Responsibilities

2.8 WT certifies Classifiers who have abilities and qualifications relevant to conduct Athlete Evaluation in respect of Athletes with Physical, Visual or Intellectual Impairment.

2.9 WT Regulations on the Administration of International Para Taekwondo Classifiers found in Appendix Six which includes but is not limited to details of Classifier Competencies, training pathways, course content and code of conduct. The Classifier Competencies include that a Classifier has:

- a thorough understanding of these Athlete Rules;
- an understanding of the Kyorugi and Poomsae, including an understanding of the technical rules of the Kyorugi and Poomsae;
- an understanding of the IPC Code and the International Standards;

2.10 WT requires Classifiers to have one of the below qualifications to be considered for certification as WT Classifier:

2.10.1 Medical Classifier - a certified medical professional in a field relevant to the Impairment category which WT at its sole discretion deems acceptable, e.g. physicians and physiotherapists for Athletes with Physical Impairment, ophthalmologists and optometrists for athletes with Visual Impairment, and psychologists for athletes with Intellectual Impairment.

2.10.2 Technical Classifier - an extensive coaching, experience as an elite Taekwondo athlete or other relevant background in the sport of Taekwondo, which WT at its sole discretion deems to be acceptable.

Classifier Code of Conduct

2.11 All Classification Personnel must comply with the standards of behavior mandated in WT Regulations on the Administration of International Para Taekwondo Classifiers and the WT Classifier Code of Conduct.

2.11.1 Any person who believes that any Classification Personnel may have acted in a manner that contravenes the Classifier Code of Conduct must report this to Head of Classification or WT Para-taekwondo staff

3 Article Three - Classification Panels

- 3.1 A Classification Panel is a group of classifiers appointed by WT to conduct some or all components of Athlete Evaluation
 - 3.1.1 A Classification Panel will be comprised of a minimum of two (2) Classifiers, one medical and one technical.
 - 3.1.2 Trainee classifiers may be part of a Classification Panel and participate in Athlete Evaluation.
- 3.2 In special circumstances, a Chief Classifier and / or Head of Classification may provide that a Classification Panel may be comprised of only one Classifier, if the classifier is a WT certified medical classifier. In this case only the status R may be assigned to athletes classified by one classifier.
- 3.3 The HoC or CC may, at their discretion include additional international classifiers.
- 3.4 Classification Personnel should have no relationship with any Athlete or Athlete Support Personnel present at a Competition or otherwise that might create any actual or perceived bias or Conflict of Interest. Classification Personnel must disclose any actual or perceived bias or Conflict of Interest that may be relevant to their appointment as a member of any Classification Panel to the Head of Classification.
- 3.5 WT will ensure that Classifiers who act as members of a Classification Panel at a Competition will not have any official responsibilities other than Athlete Evaluation.
- 3.6 A Classification Panel may seek third party expertise of any nature if it considers, in its sole discretion, that this would assist it in completing the process of Athlete Evaluation.

3.7 Classification Panel Responsibilities

A Classification Panel is responsible for conducting an Evaluation Session. As part of the Evaluation Session the Classification Panel must:

- 3.7.1 assess whether an Athlete complies with Minimum Impairment Criteria for the sport;
- 3.7.2 assess the extent to which an Athlete is able to execute the specific tasks and activities fundamental to the sport; and
- 3.7.3 conduct (if required) Observation in Competition.

4 Article Four - Athlete Evaluation

4.1 General Provisions

WT has specified in these Rules the process, assessment criteria and methodology whereby Athletes will be allocated a Sport Class and designated a Sport Class Status. This process is referred to as Athlete Evaluation.

- 4.1.1 Athlete Evaluation encompasses several steps and these Rules therefore include provisions regarding:
- 4.1.2 Prior to competition an assessment of whether an Athlete has an Eligible Impairment for the sport of Para Taekwondo;
- 4.1.3 An assessment of whether an Athlete complies with Minimum Impairment Criteria for the sport; and
- 4.1.4 The allocation of a Sport Class (and designation of a Sport Class Status) depending on the extent to which an Athlete can execute the specific tasks and activities fundamental to the sport (with the exception for athletes with Vision Impairment, where the current assessment criteria is not yet sport specific.)

4.2 Eligible Impairment

Any Athlete wishing to compete in WT must have an Eligible Impairment and that Eligible Impairment must be Permanent.

- 4.2.1 Appendices of these Rules specify the Eligible Impairment(s) an Athlete must have to compete in Para Taekwondo.
- 4.2.2 Any Impairment that is not listed as an Eligible Impairment in the is referred to as a Non-Eligible Impairment. Appendix One includes examples of Non-Eligible Impairments.

4.3 Assessment of Eligible Impairment

- 4.3.1 WT determines if an Athlete has an Eligible Impairment for Para Taekwondo.
 - 4.3.2 To determine that an Athlete has an Eligible Impairment, WT requires any Athlete to demonstrate that he or she has an Underlying Health Condition.
 - 4.3.3 How WT determines that an individual Athlete has an Eligible Impairment is at the sole discretion of WT. WT may consider that an Athlete's Eligible Impairment is sufficiently obvious and therefore not require evidence that demonstrates the Athlete's Eligible Impairment.
 - 4.3.4 If in the course of determining if an Athlete has an Eligible Impairment the WT becomes aware that the Athlete has a Health Condition, and believes that the impact of that Health Condition may be unsafe for that Athlete to compete or there is a risk to the health of the Athlete (or other Athletes) if that Athlete competes, it may designate the Athlete as Classification Not Completed (CNC) in accordance with Article 4.14 of these Rules. In such instances, WT will explain the basis of its designation to the relevant MNA.
- 4.4 If requested, an Athlete must supply WT with Diagnostic Information that must be provided as follows:
- 4.4.1 The relevant Member Nation Association (MNA) must submit a Medical Diagnostics Form to WT HoC minimum of 4 weeks prior to the close of registration for a competition.
 - 4.4.2 The Medical Diagnostics Form must be completed in English and dated and signed by a certified medical professional.

4.4.3 The Medical Diagnostic Form must be submitted with supportive Diagnostic Information by the MNA to the WT.

4.5 WT HoC may require an Athlete to re-submit the Medical Diagnostics Form (with necessary supportive Diagnostic Information) if the WT HoC, at their sole discretion, considers the Medical Diagnostic Form and/or the Diagnostic Information to be incomplete or inconsistent.

4.6 If WT HoC requires an Athlete to provide Diagnostic Information he/she may consider the Diagnostic Information, and/or may appoint an Eligibility Assessment Committee to do so.

The process by which an Eligibility Assessment Committee is formed and considers Diagnostic Information is as follows:

- The Head of Classification will notify the relevant MNA that Diagnostic Information must be provided on behalf of the Athlete. The Head of Classification will explain what Diagnostic Information is required, and the purposes for which it is required
- The Head of Classification will set timelines for the submission of Diagnostic Information to WT.
- The Head of Classification will appoint an Eligibility Assessment Committee. The Eligibility Assessment Committee must, if practical, be comprised of the Head of Classification and at least two other experts with appropriate medical qualifications. All members of the Eligibility Assessment Committee must sign confidentiality undertakings.
- If the Head of Classification believes that he or she does not hold the necessary competencies to assess the Diagnostic Information, he or she will not participate in the review of the Diagnostic Information, but will assist the Eligibility Assessment Committee.
- Wherever possible all references to the individual Athlete and the source(s) of the Diagnostic Information should be withheld from the Eligibility Assessment Committee. Each member of the Eligibility Assessment Committee will review the Diagnostic Information and decide whether such information establishes the existence of an Eligible Impairment.
- If the Eligibility Assessment Committee concludes that the Athlete has an Eligible Impairment the Athlete will be permitted to complete Athlete Evaluation with a Classification Panel.
- If the Eligibility Assessment Committee is not satisfied that the Athlete has an Eligible Impairment the Head of Classification will provide a decision to this effect in writing to the relevant MNA. The MNA will be given an opportunity to comment on the decision and may provide further Diagnostic Information to the Eligibility Assessment Committee for review. If the decision is subsequently revised, the Head of Classification will inform the MNA.
- If the decision is not changed, the Head of Classification will issue a final decision letter to the MNA.
- The Eligibility Assessment Committee may make its decisions by a majority. If the Head of Classification is part of the Eligibility Assessment Committee, he or she may veto any decision if he or she does not agree that the Diagnostic Information supports the conclusion that the Athlete has an Eligible Impairment.

Minimum Impairment Criteria

- 4.7 An Athlete who wishes to compete in Kyorugi or Poomsae must have an Eligible Impairment that complies with the relevant Minimum Impairment Criteria (MIC) for that sport.
- 4.8 WT has set Minimum Impairment Criteria (MIC) to ensure that an Athlete's Eligible Impairment affects the extent to which an Athlete is able to execute the specific tasks and activities fundamental to the sport.
- 4.9 Appendices of these Rules specify the Minimum Impairment Criteria applicable to each impairment group and the process by which an Athlete's compliance with Minimum Impairment Criteria is to be assessed by a Classification Panel as part of an Evaluation Session.
- 4.10 Any Athlete who does not comply with the Minimum Impairment Criteria for Para Taekwondo will be allocated Sport Class Not Eligible (NE).

4.11 Adaptive Equipment

4.11.1 for Eligible Impairments, other than Vision Impairment, Minimum Impairment Criteria does not consider the extent to which the use of Adaptive Equipment might affect how the Athlete is able to execute the specific tasks and activities fundamental to the sport;

4.11.2 Athletes with brachial plexus or a unilateral impairment with a total loss of strength can present in classification with the affected limb under the hogo for safety reasons.

An athlete wanting to make a change in equipment shall make a Medical Review Request. The Medical Review Request can only be made during their first year of competition, or at the start of a new Paralympic cycle.

4.11.3 for Vision Impairment, Minimum Impairment Criteria will consider the extent to which the use of Adaptive Equipment might affect how the Athlete is able to execute the specific tasks and activities fundamental to the sport.

Classification Not Completed

- .12 If at any stage of Athlete Evaluation, the WT or a Classification Panel is unable to allocate a Sport Class to an Athlete, the Head of Classification or the relevant Chief Classifier may designate that Athlete as Classification Not Completed (CNC).
- .13 The designation Classification Not Completed (CNC) is not a Sport Class and is not subject to the provisions in these Rules concerning Protests. The designation Classification Not Completed (CNC) will however be recorded for the WT Classification Master List.
- .14 An Athlete who is designated as Classification Not Completed (CNC) may not compete in the sport of Para Taekwondo.

Evaluation Process

4.12.15 The Athlete Evaluation process may encompass the following:

- 4.15.1 Physical Assessment: The Classification Panel will conduct a Physical Assessment of the Athlete with an Eligible Impairment to ensure that meets the Athletes meets relevant Minimum Impairment Criteria for the Impairment type; and
 - 4.2 Technical Assessment: The Classification Panel should conduct a Technical Assessment of the Athlete which may include, but is not limited to, an assessment of the Athlete's ability, in a non-competitive environment, the specific tasks, novel tasks and activities that are part of the Para Taekwondo in which the Athlete participates; and
 - 4.3 Observation Assessment: The Classification Panel may conduct Observation Assessment, which shall involve observing an Athlete during training or first appearance in competition.
- .16 How Physical, Technical and Observation Assessment are to be conducted are specified in the Appendices to these Rules.
- 4.17 Pre-Competition Athlete Evaluation Deaf / hearing impaired and Intellectually Impaired athletes may enter the competition with predetermined eligibility as per ICSD or INAS Master List. This only applies to event and Championships organized by the WT.

Athlete Evaluation Requirements

- .18 The Athletes WT Member National Association is responsible for ensuring that the Athlete comply with their duties in relations to the provisions of this article. Athlete Evaluation and its associated processes will be conducted in English. If the Athlete and/or the Athlete Support Personnel require an interpreter, the WT Member National Association will be responsible for arranging the attendance of an interpreter.

.19 In respect to Athletes:

Athletes have the right to be accompanied by a member of the Athlete's National Member Association when attending an Evaluation Session. The Athlete must be accompanied if the Athlete is a minor or has an Intellectual Impairment.

- 4.19.1 The person chosen to accompany the Athlete to an Evaluation Session should be familiar with the Athlete's Impairment and sport history.
- 4.19.2 The Athlete and accompanying person must acknowledge the terms of the Athlete Evaluation Agreement Form as specified by WT.

- 4.19.3 The Athlete must verify his or her identity to the satisfaction of the Classification Panel, by providing a document with a picture such as a passport, ID card, GAL card or event accreditation.
- 4.19.4 The Athlete must attend Athlete Evaluation with all sports equipment and attire used in competition to include arm protectors, slings or other equipment used in competition
- 4.19.5 The Athlete must disclose either prior to, or at, Athlete Evaluation details of any medication and / or medical device or implant used by the Athlete.
- 4.19.6 The Athlete must comply with all reasonable instructions given by a Classification Panel.

4.20 In respect of the Classification Panel:

- 4.20.1 The Classification Panel may request that an Athlete provide additional medical documentation relevant to the Athlete's Eligible Impairment if the Classification Panel believes that this will be necessary for it to allocate a Sport Class.
- 4.20.2 The Classification Panel may at any stage seek medical, technical or scientific opinion(s), with the agreement of the Head of Classification and/or a Chief Classifier if the Classification Panel feels that such opinion(s) is necessary in order to allocate a Sport Class.
- 4.22.3 The Classification Panel may make, create or use video footage and/or other records to assist it when allocating a Sport Class.
- 4.22.4 The Athlete is verbally informed of the outcome of classification.

Failure to Attend Athlete Evaluation

- 4.23 An Athlete is personally responsible for attending an Evaluation Session
- 4.24 An Athletes MNA must take reasonable steps to ensure that the athlete attends an Evaluation session.
- 4.25 If an Athlete fails to attend an Evaluation Session, the Classification Panel will report the failure to the Chief Classifier. The Chief Classifier may, if satisfied that a reasonable explanation exists for the failure to attend and subject to the practicalities at a Competition, specify a revised date and time for the Athlete to attend a further Evaluation Session before the Classification Panel
- 4.26 If the Athlete is unable to provide a reasonable explanation for non-attendance, or if the Athlete fails to attend an Evaluation Session on a second occasion, no Sport Class will be allocated, and the Athlete will not be permitted to compete at the relevant Competition.

Suspension of Athlete Evaluation

- 4.26.1.27 A Classification Panel, in consultation with the Chief Classifier, may suspend Athlete Evaluation session if it cannot allocate a Sport Class to the athlete, including but not limited to, one or more of the following circumstances:
 - 4.27.1 a failure on the part of the Athlete to comply with any part of these Rules
 - 4.27.2 a failure on the part of the Athlete to provide any medical information that is reasonably required by the Classification Panel;
 - 4.27.3 if the Classification Panel considers that the use (or non-use) of any medication and/or medical

- procedures /devices/implants disclosed by the Athlete will affect its ability to conduct Athlete Evaluation in a fair manner;
- 4.26.4.27.4 if an Athlete has a health condition that limits or prohibits the Athlete from complying with requests made by the Classification Panel during an Evaluation Session, which the Classification Panel considers will affect its ability to conduct Athlete Evaluation in a fair manner (e.g. pain);
- 4.27.5 if an Athlete refuses or is unable to comply with any reasonable instructions given to him or her by a Classification Panel during to such an extent that the Evaluation Session cannot be conducted in a fair manner;
- 4.27.6 and/or the athlete is unable to communicate effectively with the Classification Panel
- 4.27.7 if an Athlete's representation of his or her abilities are inconsistent with other information made available to the Classification Panel to the extent that the panel are unable to conduct the Evaluation Session in a fair manner.
- 4.27.28 If a Classification Panel suspends an Athlete Evaluation session the following steps will be taken:
- 4.28.1 an explanation for the suspension and details of the remedial action that is required on the part of the Athlete will be provided to the Athlete and/or the relevant National Member Association.
- 4.28.2 if the Athlete takes the remedial action to the satisfaction of the Chief Classifier or Head of Classification, the Evaluation Session will be resumed; and
- 4.28.3 if the Athlete fails to comply and does not take the remedial action within the timeframe specified, the Evaluation Session will be terminated, and the Athlete must be precluded from competing at any Competition until the determination is completed.
- 4.28.4 The Panel will designate the Athlete as being "Classification Not Completed" (CNC) within the Classification Master List for Para Taekwondo. This designation will preclude the Athlete from competing at any Competition
- 4.28.5 The Athlete and/or Athlete Support Personnel may be subject to further investigation regarding Misrepresentation of the athlete's abilities.

Observation in Competition

- 4.29 A Classification Panel may require that an Athlete undertake Observation in Competition Assessment before it allocates a final Sport Class and designates a Sport Class Status to that Athlete.
- 4.30 The process by which Observation in Competition Assessment may be undertaken, and the matters to be observed, are set out in Appendix 1
- 4.31 If a Classification Panel requires an Athlete to complete Observation in Competition Assessment, the Athlete will be entered in the Competition with the Sport Class allocated by the Classification Panel after the conclusion of the initial components of the Evaluation Session.
- 4.32 An Athlete who is required to complete Observation in Competition Assessment will be designated with Tracking Code: Observation Assessment (OA). This replaces the Athlete's Sport Class Status for the duration of Observation in Competition Assessment.
- 4.33 Observation in Competition Assessment must take place during First Appearance. In this regard:
- 4.33.1 First Appearance is the first time an Athlete competes in an Event during a Competition in a

Sport Class.

4.33.2 First Appearance within a Sport Class applies to participation in all Events within the same Sport Class.

4.34 If an Athlete is:

- a) subject to a Protest following Observation in Competition; and
- b) the second Evaluation Session is conducted at that same Competition; and
- c) pursuant to the second Evaluation Session the Athlete is required to undergo Observation in Competition,

The Observation in Competition must take place at the next opportunity within the Sport Class allocated to the Athlete by the Protest Panel with Tracking Code Observation Assessment (OA).

4.35 The Classification Panel must allocate a Sport Class and replace the Athlete's Tracking Code Observation Assessment (OA) by designating a Sport Class Status upon completion of First Appearance (or completion of any Observation in Competition conducted as part of a Protest). If changes to an Athlete's Sport Class or Sport Class Status are made following Observation in Competition, the changes are effective immediately.

4.36 The impact of an Athlete changing Sport Class after First Appearance on medals, records and results is detailed in the WT Technical Rules.

5 Article Five - Sport Class and Sport Class Status

- 5.1 A Sport Class is a category defined by WT in these Rules, in which Athletes are grouped by reference to the impact of an Eligible Impairment on their ability to execute the specific tasks and activities fundamental to a sport.
- 5.1.1 An Athlete who does not have an Eligible Impairment or does not comply with the Minimum Impairment Criteria for a sport must be allocated Sport Class Not Eligible (NE) for that sport in accordance with the provisions of Article 5.27 of these Rules.
- 5.1.2 An Athlete who complies with the Minimum Impairment Criteria for a sport must be allocated a Sport Class (subject to the provisions in these Rules concerning Failure to Attend Athlete Evaluation and Suspension of Athlete Evaluation).

Sport Class

- 5.2 The allocation of a Sport Class must be based solely on an evaluation by a Classification Panel of the extent to which the Athlete's Eligible Impairment affects the specific tasks and activities fundamental to sport. This evaluation must take place in a controlled non-competitive environment, which allows for the repeated observation of key tasks and activities.
- 5.3 Appendices of these Rules specify the assessment methodology and assessment criteria for the allocation of a Sport Class and the designation of Sport Class Status.
- 5.4 A Sport Class will be allocated to an Athlete by a Classification Panel following Athlete Evaluation. A Sport Class cannot be allocated to an Athlete in any other circumstances.
- 5.5 The decision of the Classification Panel to allocate a Sport Class is final and subject to challenge only as prescribed in Article 6 and Article 7 of these Rules.
- 5.6 The WT conducts Para Taekwondo competitions in two disciplines Kyorugi and Poomsae. Classes competing in Kyorugi will have the "K" prefix. Classes competing in Poomsae will have the "P" prefix. The following Sport Classes are used for Para Taekwondo:

Impairment	Sport Classes
Visual Impairment	P10
Intellectual Impairment	P20
Physical Impairments	P30
Physical Impairments	K40
W/C Classes	P50
Deaf	KP60
Short Stature	P70

Sport Class Status

- 5.7 If a Classification Panel allocates a Sport Class to an Athlete, it must also designate a Sport Class Status. Sport Class Status indicates whether or not an Athlete will be required to undertake Athlete Evaluation in the future; and if the Athlete's Sport Class may be subject to Protest.
- 5.8 The Sport Class Status designated to an Athlete by a Classification Panel at the conclusion of an Evaluation Session will be one of the following:
- Sport Class (N)

- Fixed Date Review (FRD)
- Sport Class Review (R)
- Sport Class Confirmed (C)

5.9 Sport Class Status New (N)

5.10 An Athlete is allocated Sport Class Status New (N) by WT prior to attending the Athlete's first Evaluation Session. An Athlete with Sport Class Status New (N) must attend an Evaluation Session prior to competing at any International Competition.

Sports Class Fixed Review Date (FRD)

5.11 An Athlete may be designated Sport Class Status Fixed Review Date (FRD) if the Classification Panel believes that further Athlete Evaluation will be required but will not be necessary before a set date, being the Fixed Review Date.

5.12 If a Fixed Review Date is set in this manner, then:

- 5.12.1 An Athlete with Sport Class Status Fixed Review Date (FRD) will be required to attend an Evaluation Session at the first opportunity after the relevant Fixed Review Date; and
- 5.12.2 An Athlete who has been allocated Sport Class Status Fixed Review Date (FRD) may not attend an Evaluation Session prior to the relevant Fixed Review Date except pursuant to a Medical Review Request and/or Protest.
- 5.12.3 A Classification Panel that consists of only one Classifier may not designate an Athlete with Sport Class Status Fixed Review Date (FRD) but must designate the Athlete with Sport Class Status Review (R).

5.13 Athletes with Sport Class Status Review (R)

- 5.13.1 A Classification Panel will designate an Athlete with Sport Class Status Review (R) if he or she has completed Athlete Evaluation and been allocated a Sport Class, but the Classification Panel believes that further Athlete Evaluation will be required before the Athlete can be designated as Sport Class Confirmed (C). This may be, for a range of reasons, for example, because the Athlete has a fluctuating and/or progressive Impairment(s) that is/are permanent but not stable; and / or, has not reached full muscular skeletal or sports maturity
- 5.13.2 An Athlete with Sport Class Status Review (R) must complete Athlete Evaluation prior to competing at any subsequent International Competition, unless WT specifies otherwise.
- 5.13.3 The Sport Class of any Athlete with Sport Class Status Review (R) may be subject to Protest by a National Body as prescribed in Article 6 of these Rules.

5.14 Athletes with Sport Class Status Confirmed (C)

- 5.14.1 A Classification Panel will designate an Athlete with Sport Class Confirmed (C) if he or she has completed Athlete Evaluation and has been allocated a Sport Class, and the Classification Panel is satisfied that the Athlete's Impairment and the Athlete's ability to execute the specific tasks and activities fundamental to the sport are and will remain stable.
- 5.14.2 An Athlete who has been designated with Sport Class Status Confirmed (C) is not required to undergo further Athlete Evaluation (except pursuant to the provisions in these Rules concerning Protests (Article 6), Medical Review (Article 5.16) and changes to Sport Class criteria.

- 5.14.3 A Classification Panel that consists of only one Classifier may not designate an Athlete with Sport Class Status Confirmed (C) but must designate the Athlete with Sport Class Status Review (R).

Changes to Sport Class Criteria

- 5.15 If WT changes any Sport Class criteria and/ or assessment methods defined in the Appendices to these Rules, then:
- 5.15.1 WT may re-assign any Athlete who holds Sport Class Status Confirmed (C) with Sport Class Status Review (R) and require that the Athlete attend an Evaluation Session at the earliest available opportunity; or
 - 5.15.2 WT may remove the Fixed Review Date for any Athlete and require that the Athlete attend an Evaluation Session at the earliest available opportunity; and
 - 5.15.3 in both instances the relevant National Body or National Paralympic Committee shall be informed as soon as is practicable.

Medical Review: Application to undergo Athlete Evaluation

- 5.16 A Medical Review Request may be made if an Athlete has been allocated:
- 5.16.1 A Sport Class with Sport Class Status Confirmed (C), or
 - 5.16.2 A Sport Class with Sport Class Status Fixed Review Date (FRD)

A Medical Review Request must be made if a change in the nature or degree of an Athlete's Impairment changes the Athlete's ability to execute the specific tasks and activities required by a sport in a manner that is clearly distinguishable from changes attributable to levels of training, fitness and proficiency.

- 5.16.3 A Medical Review Request must be made by the Athlete's National Body. The Medical Review Request must explain how and to what extent the Athlete's Impairment has changed and why it is believed that the Athlete's ability to execute the specific tasks and activities required by a sport has changed. It must explain that the Athlete's relevant Impairment has changed since the last Athlete Evaluation to an extent that the Athlete's Sport Class might not be accurate anymore;
 - 5.16.4 it must be completed by an appropriately qualified health professional and include all relevant supporting documentation in English or with a certified English translation;
 - 5.16.5 a non-refundable fee must be paid. See Appendix Five Table of Fees
- 5.17 Each Medical Review Request will be assessed by WT to ensure that all requisite information, documentation and fee have been provided. Once the Medical Review Request is complete, the Head of Classification will, in conjunction with such third parties as he or she considers appropriate, decide whether or not the Medical Review Request should be upheld.
- 5.18 If the Medical Review Request is upheld the Athlete's Sport Class Status will be amended from Confirmed to Review; or the Athlete's Fixed Review Date will be set aside; and the Athlete will be requested to undertake Athlete Evaluation at the next available opportunity
- 5.19 If the Medical Review is denied the Head of Classification will inform the relevant MNA.

5.20 Athletes with a Physical Impairment

An athlete with a physical impairment may be allocated different sport classes for each discipline Kyorugi and Poomsae.

Sport Class Not Eligible - General Provisions

5.21 If WT determines that an Athlete:

- 5.21.1 has an Impairment that is not an Eligible Impairment; or does not have an Underlying Health Condition, WT must allocate that Athlete Sport Class Not Eligible (NE).
- 5.21.2 If a Classification Panel determines that an Athlete who has an Eligible Impairment does not comply with Minimum Impairment Criteria for a sport that Athlete must be allocated Sport Class Not Eligible (NE) for that sport.

Absence of Eligible Impairment

5.22 If WT determines that an Athlete does not have an Eligible Impairment, that Athlete: will not be permitted to attend an Evaluation Session; and will be allocated with Sport Class Not Eligible (NE) and designated with Sport Class Status Confirmed (C) by WT

- 5.22.1 If another International Sport Federation has allocated an Athlete with Sport Class Not Eligible (NE) because the Athlete does not have an Eligible Impairment WT may likewise do so without the need for the process detailed in Article 4.2 of these Rules.
- 5.22.2 An Athlete who is allocated Sport Class Not Eligible (NE) by WT or a Classification Panel (if delegated by WT-Para Taekwondo) because that Athlete has an Impairment that is not an Eligible Impairment; or a Health Condition that is not an Underlying Health Condition; That athlete has no right to request such determination be reviewed by a second Classification Panel and will not be permitted to participate in any sport.

Absence of Compliance with Minimum Impairment Criteria

5.23 If a Panel finds an athlete does not meet the Minimum Impairment Criteria a second Classification Panel must review by way of a second Evaluation Session any Athlete who is allocated Sport Class Not Eligible (NE) on the basis that a Classification Panel determines that the Athlete does not comply with Minimum Impairment Criteria. This must take place as soon as is practicable.

- 5.23.1 Pending the second Evaluation Session the Athlete will be allocated Sport Class Not Eligible (NE) and designated Sport Class Status Review (R). The Athlete will not be permitted to compete before such re-assessment.
- 5.23.2 If the second Classification Panel determines the Athlete does not comply with Minimum Impairment Criteria (or if the Athlete declines to participate in a second Evaluation Session at the time set by the Chief Classifier); Sport Class Not Eligible (NE) will be allocated and the Athlete designated with Sport Class Status Confirmed (C).
- 5.23.3 If the outcome of a Protest on a previously allocated Sport Class other than Not Eligible (NE) results in the athlete being allocated Sport Class Not Eligible (NE) by a Protest Panel, the Athlete must be provided with a further and final Evaluation Session which will review the decision to allocate Sport Class Not Eligible (NE) made by the Protest Panel.
- 5.23.4 If a Classification Panel allocates Sport Class Not Eligible (NE) on the basis that it has determined that an Athlete does not comply with Minimum Impairment Criteria for the sport then the Athlete may be eligible to compete in another sport, subject to Athlete Evaluation for that sport. If an Athlete is allocated Sport Class Not Eligible (NE), this does not question the presence of a genuine Impairment. It is only a ruling on the eligibility of the Athlete to compete in the sport of WT.

Recognition of Sport Classes for Athletes with Visual Impairment of other Sports

- 5.24 If brought to the attention of WT that an Athlete with Visual Impairment and Sport Class Status Review with Fixed Review Date or Confirmed with WT, holds a different and more recently allocated Sport Class with another IF or Sport, then WT will adopt the Sport Class that indicates the most visual ability, and amend the Sport Class Status to Review. If the Sport Class by the other IF or Sport allocated is Not Eligible, the Athlete's Sport Class of WT will not be changed, but the Sport Class Status will be changed to Review.

6 Article Six – Protests

6 Scope of the Protest

- 6.1 A protest can only be made in respect of an Athletes Sport Class. A protest cannot be made in respect of an Athletes' Sport Class Status.
- 6.2 A protest cannot be made in respect of an Athlete who has been allocated Sport Class Not Eligible (NE).
- 6.3 A WT National Member Association may make a Protest in respect of a Sport Class of any Athlete who entered the relevant Competition where Classification is offered with either Sport Class Status New (N) or Sport Class Status Review (R).
- 6.4 The decision that is the subject of the Protest is referred to in this part of the Rules as “the Protested Decision”, and the Athlete in respect of whose Sport Class the Protest is made is referred to as “the Protested Athlete”.
- 6.5 No WT National Member Association may make a Protest in respect of any Athlete who entered the relevant Competition with Sport Class Status Confirmed (C).
- 6.6 An Athlete's Sport Class may only be protested once, unless an additional Protest is made pursuant to the provisions concerning Protests made by the WT.
- 6.7 A protest can only be made by one of the following bodies: a MNA or WT.

National Protests

- 6.8 A WT National Member Association may only make a protest in respect to athletes under their jurisdiction, an Athlete cannot submit a Protest.
- 6.9 If a Classification decision is published during the Classification Evaluation Period, the WT National Member Association must make a Protest within one (1) hour of the Classification decision being published. If a Protest is made during Competition following completion of an Athlete's Observation in Competition, the Protest must be submitted within fifteen (15) minutes of the Decision being published.

National Protest Procedure

- 6.10 Protests must be made by way of a designated Protest Form that will be made available by WT at the relevant Competition. The Protest Form will prescribe certain information and documentation that must be submitted with the Protest form. This will include the following:
 - 6.13.1.10.1 Name, GAL number, Nation of the Athlete whose Sport Class is being protested;
 - 6.11.2.10.2 The details of the Protested Decision;
 - 6.10.3 An explanation as to why the Protest has been made and the basis on which the WT National Member Association believes that the Protested Decision is flawed;
 - 6.10.4 Reference to specific rule(s) alleged to have been breached. The signature of the authorized WT National Member Association; and
 - .10.5 A Protest Fee of 300 US Dollars
- 6.11.11** The Protest Documents must be submitted to the Chief Classifier of the relevant Competition within the timeframes specified by WT Upon receipt of the Protest Documents the Chief Classifier must conduct a review of the Protest, in consultation with WT, of which there are two possible outcomes:

- 6.11.1** the Chief Classifier may dismiss the Protest if, in the discretion of the Chief Classifier, the Protest does not comply with the Protest requirements in this Article; or
 - 6.11.2** the Chief Classifier may accept the Protest if, in the discretion of the Chief Classifier, the Protest complies with the Protest requirements in this Article.
- 6.12** If the Protest is dismissed the Chief Classifier must notify all relevant parties and provide a written explanation to the National Body or National Paralympic Committee as soon as practicable. The Protest Fee will be forfeited.
- 6.13** If the Protest is accepted:
- 6.13.1.1** the Protested Athlete's Sport Class must remain unchanged pending the outcome of the Protest, but the Protested Athlete's Sport Class Status must immediately be changed to Review (R) unless the Protested Athlete's Sport Class Status is already Review (R);
 - 6.14.2.13.2** the Chief Classifier must appoint a Protest Panel to conduct a new Evaluation Session as soon as possible, which must be either at the Competition the Protest was made or at the next Competition; and
 - 6.13.2** WT must notify all relevant parties of the time and date the new Evaluation Session is to be conducted by the Protest Panel.

WT Protest Procedure

- 6.14** WT may, in its discretion, make a Protest at any time in respect of an Athlete under its jurisdiction if:
- 6.14.1** it considers an Athlete may have been allocated an incorrect Sport Class; or a National Body or National Paralympic Committee makes a documented request to WT-Para Taekwondo. The assessment of the validity of the request is at the sole discretion of WT.
- 6.15** If WT decides to make a Protest, the Head of Classification must advise the relevant National Body of the Protest at the earliest possible opportunity.
- 6.16** The Head of Classification must provide the relevant National Body with a written explanation as to why the Protest has been made and the basis on which the Head of Classification considers it is justified.
- 6.17** If WT makes a Protest:
- 6.17.1** the Protested Athlete's Sport Class must remain unchanged pending the outcome of the Protest;
 - 6.18.2** the Protested Athlete's Sport Class Status must immediately be changed to Review (R) unless the Protested Athlete's Sport Class Status is already Review (R); and
 - 6.18.3** A Protest Panel must be appointed to resolve the Protest as soon as is reasonably possible.

Resolving a Protest

- 6.18** The Chief Classifier shall appoint a Classification Panel to conduct Athlete Evaluation in respect of the Athlete. This Classification Panel is referred to as a "Protest Panel".
- 6.19** The Protest Panel must not include any person who was a Member of the Classification Panel that made the Protest Decision. It must not include any person who has been a Member of any Classification Panel that has conducted any Athlete Evaluation in respect of the Protested Athlete within a period of twelve (12) months prior to the date of the Protest Decision unless otherwise agreed by the MNA and WT.
- 6.20** WT will supply all documentation submitted with the Protest Form to the Protest Panel. The Chief Classifier

on behalf of the HoC will notify all relevant parties of the time and date for the Athlete Evaluation that will be conducted by the Protest Panel.

- 6.21 The Protest Panel will conduct Athlete Evaluation in respect of the Protested Athlete according to the provisions concerning Athlete Evaluation in these Rules. The Protest Panel may refer to the Protest Documents when conducting the new Evaluation Session
- 6.22 The Protest Panel may make enquires of the Classification Panel that made the Protested Decision and the Chief Classifier, if such enquiries will enable the Protest Panel to complete Athlete Evaluation in a fair and transparent manner. In addition, it may seek medical, sport, technical or scientific expertise in its conduct of Athlete Evaluation.
- 6.23 The Protest Panel will conclude Athlete Evaluation and, if appropriate, allocate a Sport Class and Sport Class Status. All relevant parties shall be notified of the Protest Panel's decision as quickly as possible following Athlete Evaluation.
- 6.24 If the Protest is upheld and the Sport Class of the Athlete is changed by the Protest Panel, the Protest Fee will be refunded to the WT National Member Association. If the Protest is not upheld and if the Sport Class of the Athlete is not changed by the Protest Panel, the Protest fee will be retained by WT.
- 6.25 The decision of the Protest Panel in relation to the National Protest and WT protest is final and is not subject to any further Protest.
- 6.27 If the sport class is changed because of the Protest decision the Technical delegate must be told immediately.

Provisions Where No Protest Panel is Available

- 6.28 If a Protest is made and accepted at a Competition and there is no opportunity for the Protest to be resolved at that Competition: If the Athlete has been allocated Sport Class Status Confirmed (C), that will be amended to Sport Class Status Review (R);
- 6.29 The Athlete will be required to compete in his or her current Sport Class, pending the resolution of the Protest
- 6.30 WT will take all reasonable steps to ensure that the Protest is resolved at the earliest opportunity, Protests during Major Competitions

Ad Hoc Provisions relating to Protests

- 6.31 WT and /or the IPC may issue special ad hoc provisions to operate during the Paralympic Games or other competitions

7 Article Seven – Appeals

- 7.1 An Appeal is a formal objection by which a formal objection to how Athlete Evaluation and /or Classification procedures have been conducted is submitted and subsequently resolved.
- 7.2 Parties Permitted to Make and Appeal
- An Appeal may only be made by one of the following bodies:
- A) National Member Association; or
 - B) National Paralympic Committee. (at an IPC sanctioned international event)
- 7.3 If a National Member Association or National Paralympic Committee considers there have been procedural errors made in respect of the allocation of a Sport Class and/or Sport Class Status and consequently an Athlete has been allocated an incorrect Sport Class or Sport Class Status, it may submit an Appeal.
- .4 WT has designated the International Paralympic Committee Board of Appeal on Classification (BAC) to act as the hearing body for all Appeals and all Athletes submitting to Athlete Evaluation irrevocably submit to the exclusive, final and binding jurisdiction of the BAC.
- .5 The detailed rules of procedure in respect of Appeals are provided by the IPC in the form of the IPC BAC Bylaws (see IPC Handbook, Section 1, Chapter 2.8). In all other instances, an appeal must be made and resolved in accordance with the relevant rules of the WT.
- .6 The BAC does not have the power to modify, alter and /or otherwise change any Sport Class or Sport Class Status.
- 7.7 An appeal body may decline to rule on an appeal if it appears that other available remedies, including but not limited to Protest procedures, have not been exhausted.

Ad Hoc Provisions Relating to Appeals

- 7.8 The WT and/or IPC may issue special ad hoc provisions to operate during the Paralympic Games or other Competitions.

7 Article Eight –Misrepresentation of Skills and/or Abilities

- 8.1 It is a disciplinary offence for an Athlete to misrepresent (either by act or omission) his or her skills and/or abilities and/or the degree or nature of Eligible Impairment during Athlete Evaluation and/or at any other point after the allocation of a Sport Class. This disciplinary offence is referred to as 'Misrepresentation of skills and/or Abilities'.

Misrepresentation us a disciplinary offense

- 8.1.1.2 It will be a disciplinary offence for any Athlete or Athlete Support Personnel to assist an Athlete in committing Intentional Misrepresentation or to be in any other way involved in any other type of complicity involving Misrepresentation, including but not limited to covering up I Misrepresentation or disrupting any part of the Athlete Evaluation process.
- 8.3.1.1 In respect of any allegation relating to Misrepresentation a hearing will be convened by WT to determine whether the Athlete or Athlete Support Personnel has committed Intentional Misrepresentation.

Consequences

- .4 The consequences to be applied to an Athlete or Athlete Support Personnel who is found to have been guilty of Intentional Misrepresentation and/or complicity involving Misrepresentation will be one or more of the following:
- disqualification from all events at the Competition at which the Misrepresentation occurred, and any subsequent Competitions at which the Athlete competed;
 - being allocated with Sport Class Not Eligible (NE) and designated Fixed Review Date (FRD) Sport Class Status for a specified period of time ranging from 1 to 4 years;
 - suspension from participation in Competitions in all sport for a specified period of time ranging from 1 to 4 years; and publication of their names and suspension period.
 - Any Athlete who is found to have been guilty of Misrepresentation and/or complicity involving Misrepresentation on more than one occasion will be allocated Sport Class Not Eligible with Fixed Review Date Status for a period of time from four years to life.

Assisting Misrepresentation of Skills or Abilities

- 8.5.1.1 Any Athlete Support Personnel who is found to have been guilty of I Misrepresentation and/or complicity involving Misrepresentation on more than one occasion will be suspended from participation in any Competition for a period of time from four years to life.
- .6 If another International Sports Federation brings disciplinary proceedings against an Athlete or Athlete Support Personnel in respect of Intentional Misrepresentation which results in consequences being imposed on that Athlete or Athlete Support Personnel, those consequences will be recognised, respected and enforced by WT.
- .7 Any consequences to be applied to teams, which include an Athlete or Athlete Support Personnel who is found to have been guilty of Misrepresentation and/or complicity involving Intentional Misrepresentation, will be at the discretion of WT.
- .8 Any disciplinary action taken by WT pursuant these Rules must be resolved in accordance with the WT Disciplinary actions and Appeals Code and the IPC Board of Appeal of Classification Bylaws.

8 Article Nine- Use of Athlete Information and Data Security

Classification Data

- .1 WT may only Process Classification Data if such Classification Data is considered necessary to conduct Classification
- .2 All Classification Data Processed by WT will be accurate, complete and kept up-to-date.

Consent and Processing

- 9.1.1.3** WT may only process Classification Data with the consent of the Athlete to whom that Classification Data relates
- .4 If an Athlete cannot provide consent (for example because the Athlete is under age) the legal representative, guardian or other designated representative of that Athlete must give consent on their behalf.
- .5 WT may only Process Classification Data without consent of the relevant Athlete if permitted to do so in accordance with National Laws.

Classification Research

- 9.6.1** WT may request that an Athlete provide it with Personal Information for Research Purposes.
- .7 The use of Personal Information for Research Purposes must be consistent with these Rules and all applicable ethical use requirements.
- .8 Personal Information that has been provided by an Athlete to WT solely and exclusively for Research Purposes must not be used for any other purpose.
- .9 WT may only use Classification Data for Research Purposes with the express consent of the relevant Athlete. If WT wishes to publish any Personal Information provided by an Athlete for Research Purposes, it must obtain consent to do so from that Athlete prior to any publication. This restriction does not apply if the publication is anonymised so that it does not identify any Athlete(s) who consented to the use of their Personal Information.

Notification to Athletes

- .10 WT will notify an Athlete who provides Classification Data that WT is collecting the Classification Data; and the purpose for the collection of the Classification Data; and the duration that the Classification Data will be retained.

Classification Data Security

- .11 WT will:
 - protect Classification Data by applying appropriate security safeguards, including physical, organisational, technical and other measures to prevent the loss, theft or unauthorised access, destruction, use, modification or disclosure of Classification Data; and
 - take reasonable steps to ensure that any other party provided with Classification Data uses that Classification Data in a manner consistent with these Rules.

Disclosures of Classification Data

- 9.12.1** WT will not disclose Classification Data to other Classification Organisations except where such disclosure is related to Classification conducted by another Classification Organisation and/or the disclosure is consistent with applicable National Laws.
- .13 WT may disclose Classification Data to other parties only if such disclosure is in accordance with these Rules and permitted by National Laws.

Retaining Classification Data

- .14 WT will ensure that Classification Data is only retained for as long as it is needed. If Classification Data is no longer necessary for Classification purposes, it must be deleted, destroyed or permanently anonymised
- .15 Information will be retained for the term the athlete actively competes in Kyrogi or Poomsae or once the athlete officially retires for a period of years from notification to WT. Once the four years has passed the data will be archived and subsequently anonymized.
- .16 WT will publish guidelines regarding retention times in relation to Classification Data.
- 9.17 WT will implement policies and procedures that ensure that Classifiers and Classification Personnel retain Classification Data for only as long as is necessary in order for them to carry out their Classification duties in relation to an Athlete.

Access Rights to Classification Data

- .18 Athletes may request access to their personal data from WT through their MNA confirmation of whether the WT processes Classification Data relating to them personally and a description of the Classification Data that is held;
- .19 a copy of the Classification Data held by WT; and/or
- .20 correction or deletion of the Classification Data held by WT
- .21 A request may be made by an Athlete or a National Body on an Athlete's behalf and must be complied with within a reasonable period.

Classification Master Lists

- .22 WT maintains a Classification Master List of Athletes, which must include the Athlete's name, gender, year of birth, country, Sport Class and Sport Class Status. The Classification Master List identifies Athletes that enter International Competitions.
- .23 WT will make available the Classification Master List to all relevant National Bodies on the WT website.

Glossary:

Adaptive Equipment: Implements and apparatus adapted to the special needs of Athletes, and used by Athletes during Competition to facilitate participation and/or to achieve results.

Appeals: How a complaint that WT has made an unfair decision during the Classification process is resolved.

Athlete: For purposes of Classification, any person who participates in sport at the international level (as defined by WT or national level (as defined by each National Federation) and any additional person who participates in sport at a lower level if designated by the person's National Federation.

Athlete Evaluation: The process by which an Athlete is assessed in accordance with these Rules in order that an Athlete may be allocated a Sport Class and Sport Class Status.

Athlete Support Personnel: Any coach, trainer, manager, interpreter, agent, team staff, official, medical or para-medical personnel working with or treating Athletes participating in or preparing for training and/or Competition.

BAC: The IPC Board of Appeal of Classification.

Chief Classifier: A classifier appointed by WT to direct, administer, co-ordinate and implement Classification matters for a specific Competition according to these Rules.

Classification: Grouping Athletes into Sport Classes according to how much their Impairment affects fundamental activities in each specific sport or discipline. This is also referred to as Athlete Classification.

Classification Data: Personal Information and/or sensitive Personal Information provided by an Athlete and/or a National Body and/or any other person to a Classification Organisation in connection with Classification.

Classification Intelligence: Information obtained and used by an International Sport Federation in relation to Classification.

Classification Master List: A list made available by the WT that identifies Athletes who have been allocated a Sport Class and designated a Sport Class Status.

Classification Not Completed: the designation applied to an Athlete who has commenced but not completed Athlete Evaluation to the satisfaction of Para Sport.

Classification Organisation: Any organisation that conducts the process of Athlete Evaluation and allocates Sport Classes and/or holds Classification Data.

Classification Panel: A group of Classifiers, appointed by WT, to determine Sport Class and Sport Class Status in accordance with these Rules.

Classification Personnel: Persons, including Classifiers, acting with the authority of a Classification Organisation in relation to Athlete Evaluation, for example administrative officers.

Classification Rule: Also referred to as Rules and Regulations. The policies, procedures, protocols and descriptions adopted by WT in connection with Athlete Evaluation.

Classification System: The framework used by WT to develop and designate Sport Classes within a Para sport.

Classifier: A person authorised as an official by WT to evaluate Athletes as a member of a Classification Panel.

Classifier Certification: The processes by which WT must assess that a Classifier has met the specific Classifier Competencies required to obtain and maintain certification or licensure.

Classifier Competencies: The qualifications and abilities that WT deems necessary for a Classifier to be competent to conduct Athlete Evaluation for para sport(s) governed by WT.

Classifier Code of Conduct: The behavioral and ethical standards for Classifiers specified by WT.

Code: The Athlete Classification Code 2015 together with the International Standards for: Athlete Evaluation; Eligible Impairments; Protests and Appeals; Classifier Personnel and Training; and Classification Data Protection.

Competition: A series of individual events conducted together under one ruling body.

Compliance: The implementation of rules, regulations, policies and processes that adhere to the text, spirit and intent of the Code as defined by the IPC. Where terms such as (but not limited to) 'comply', 'conform' and 'in accordance' are used in the Code they shall have the same meaning as 'Compliance.'

Continuing Education: The delivery of higher knowledge and practical skills specified by WT to preserve and/or advance knowledge and skills as a Classifier in the sport(s) under its governance.

Diagnostic Information: Medical records and/or any other documentation that enables WT to assess the existence or otherwise of an Eligible Impairment or Underlying Health Condition

Eligible Impairment: An Impairment designated as being a prerequisite for competing in Para sport, as detailed in these Rules.

Eligibility Assessment Committee: An ad hoc body formed to assess the existence or otherwise of an Eligible Impairment.

Entry Criteria: Standards set by WT relating to the expertise or experience levels of persons who wish to be Classifiers. This may be, for example, former Athletes or coaches, sports scientists, physical educators and medical professionals, all of whom have the qualifications and abilities relevant to conduct all, or specific parts of, Athlete Evaluation.

Entry-level Education: the basic knowledge and practical skills specified by WT to begin as a Classifier in the sport(s) under its governance.

Evaluation Session: the session an Athlete is required to attend for a Classification Panel to assess that Athlete's compliance with the Minimum Impairment Criteria for a sport; and allocation of a Sport Class and Sport Class Status depending on the extent to which that Athlete can execute the specific tasks and activities fundamental to that sport. An Evaluation Session may include Observation in Competition.

Event: A single race, match, game or singular sport contest.

First Appearance: The first time an Athlete competes in an Event during a Competition in a particular Sport Class.

Fixed Review Date: A date set by a Classification Panel prior to which an Athlete designated with a Sport Class Status Review with a Fixed Review Date will not be required to attend an Evaluation Session save pursuant to a Medical Review Request and/or Protest.

Head of Classification: A person appointed by WT to direct, administer, co-ordinate and implement Classification matters for WT.

Health Condition: A pathology, acute or chronic disease, disorder, injury or trauma.

Impairment: A Physical, Vision or Intellectual Impairment.

Intellectual Impairment: A limitation in intellectual functioning and adaptive behaviour as expressed in conceptual, social and practical adaptive skills that originates before the age of eighteen (18).

Intentional Misrepresentation: A deliberate attempt (either by fact or omission) to mislead an International Sport Federation or National Body as to the existence or extent of skills and/or abilities relevant to a Para sport and/or the degree or nature of Eligible Impairment during Athlete Evaluation and/or at any other point after the allocation of a Sport Class.

International Competitions: A Competition where the IPC, an International Sport Federation or a Major Competition Organisation is the governing body for the Competition and/or appoints the technical officials for the Competition.

International Standards: A document complementing the Code and providing additional technical and operational requirements for Classification.

IPC: International Paralympic Committee.

Maintaining Certification: The advanced training, education and practice necessary for continued competency as a Classifier.

Major Competition Organiser: An organisation that functions as the ruling body for an International Competition.

Medical Diagnostics Form: a form that a National Body or National Paralympic Committee must submit in order for an Athlete to undergo Athlete Evaluation, identifying the Athlete's Health Condition if so required.

Medical Review: The process by which WT identifies if a change in the nature or degree of an Athlete's Impairment means that some or all of the components of Athlete Evaluation are required to be undertaken in order to ensure that any Sport Class allocated to that Athlete is correct.

Medical Review Request: A request made by a National Body or National Paralympic Committee for Medical Review, made on behalf of an Athlete.

Models of Best Practice: An ad hoc guidance document prepared by the IPC to assist in the implementation of the Code and International Standards.

National Body: Refers to the national member of an International Sport Federation.

National Laws: The national data protection and privacy laws, regulations and policies applicable to a Classification Organisation.

National Paralympic Committees: The national member of the WT who is the sole representative of Athletes with an Impairment in that country or territory.

National Protest: A Protest made by a National Body or a National Paralympic Committee in respect of an Athlete under its jurisdiction.

Non-Competition Venue: Any place or location (outside of a Competition) designated by WT as being a place or location where Athlete Evaluation is made available to Athletes in order that they may be allocated a Sport Class and designated with a Sport Class Status.

Observation in Competition: The observation of an Athlete in a Competition by a Classification Panel so that the Classification Panel can complete its determination as to the extent to which an Eligible Impairment affects that Athlete's ability to execute the specific tasks and activities fundamental to the sport.

Paralympic Games: Umbrella term for both Paralympic Games and Paralympic Winter Games.

Permanent: The term Permanent as used in the Code and Standards describes an Impairment that is unlikely to be resolved meaning the principle effects are lifelong.

Personal Information: Any information that refers to, or relates directly to, an Athlete.

Physical Impairment: An Impairment that affects an Athlete's biomechanical execution of sporting activities, comprising Ataxia, Athetosis, Hypertonia, Impaired Muscle Power, Impaired Passive Range of Movement, Limb Deficiency, and Short Stature.

Process/Processing: The collection, recording, storage, use or disclosure of Personal Information and/or sensitive Personal Information.

Protested Athlete: An Athlete whose Sport Class is being challenged.

Protested Decision: The Sport Class decision being challenged.

Protest Documents: The information provided in the Protest Form together with the Protest Fee.

Protest Fee: The fee prescribed by WT, payable by the National Body or National Paralympic Committee when submitting a Protest.

Protest Form: The form on which a National Protest must be submitted.

Protest: The procedure by which a reasoned objection to an Athlete's Sport Class is submitted and subsequently resolved.

Protest Panel: A Classification Panel appointed by the Chief Classifier to conduct an Evaluation Session as a result of a Protest

Re-certification: The process by which WT assesses that a Classifier has maintained specific Classifier Competencies.

Recognised Competition: a Competition that is sanctioned or approved by WT.

Research Purposes: Research into matters pertaining to the development of sports within the Paralympic Movement, including the impact of Impairment on the fundamental activities in each specific sport and the impact of assistive technology on such activities.

Signatories: Any organisation that accepts the Code and commits to implement it and the International Standards by way of its Rules.

Sport Class: A category for Competition defined by WT by reference to the extent to which an Athlete can perform the specific tasks and activities required by a sport.

Sport Class Status: A designation applied to a Sport Class to indicate the extent to which an Athlete may be required to undertake Athlete Evaluation and/or be subject to a Protest.

Team Sport: a sport in which substitution of players is permitted during a Competition.

Tracking Code Observation Assessment (OA): a designation given to an Athlete that replaces the Athlete's Sport Class Status until Observation in Competition has been completed.

Underlying Health Condition: A Health Condition that may lead to an Eligible Impairment.

Vision Impairment: An Impairment of the eye structure, optical nerves or optical pathways, or visual cortex of the central brain that adversely affects an Athlete's vision.

Appendix One deals with Sport Classes for Athletes with Physical Impairment, and sets out the Minimum Disability Criteria and assessment methodologies that apply for an Athlete with Physical Impairment to be eligible to compete in the sport of Taekwondo.

Introduction

- 1.1 WT has designated Sport Classes for Athletes with Physical Impairment, which are defined in this Appendix.
- 1.2 WT monitors and conducts ongoing research into the Sport Classes for Athletes with Physical Impairment towards a sport-specific classification system based on activity limitations that result from Impairment.
- 1.3 The following Sport Classes has been designated by WT for Athlete's with a Physical Impairment

Impairment	Sport Classes
Physical Impairments	K40
Physical Impairments	P30
W/C Classes	P50
Short Stature	P70

Athletes with Physical Impairment

2. Eligible Impairment Types

The following seven (7) impairment types are eligible in Para Taekwondo:

Eligible Impairment	Examples of an Underlying Health Condition that can lead to the Eligible Impairment:
<p>Impaired Muscle Power</p> <p>Athletes with Impaired Muscle Power have a Health Condition that either reduces or eliminates their ability to voluntarily contract their muscles to move or to generate force.</p>	<p>Post-polio syndrome and spina bifida, brachial plexus</p>
<p>Limb Deficiency</p> <p>Athletes with Limb Deficiency have total or partial absence of bones or joints due to trauma.</p>	<p>Traumatic amputation, illness (for example amputation due to bone cancer) or congenital limb deficiency (for example dysmelia).</p>
<p>Leg Length Difference</p> <p>Athletes with Leg Length Difference have a difference in the length of their legs.</p>	<p>Dysmelia and congenital or traumatic disturbance of limb growth.</p>
<p>Hypertonia</p> <p>Athletes with hypertonia have an increase in muscle tension and a reduced ability of a muscle to stretch caused by damage to the central nervous system.</p> <p>Inclusion; Hypertonia e.g. spasticity, rigidity and dystonia</p> <p>Exclusion; Low Muscle tone</p>	<p>Cerebral palsy, traumatic brain injury and stroke.</p>
<p>Ataxia</p> <p>Athletes with Ataxia have uncoordinated movements caused by damage to the central nervous system.</p> <p>Inclusion; cerebellar Ataxia only</p> <p>Exclusions; sensory ataxia, problems of control of voluntary movement that do not fit description of cerebellar Ataxia</p>	<p>Cerebral palsy, traumatic brain injury, stroke and multiple sclerosis.</p>

<p>Athetosis</p> <p>Athletes with Athetosis have continual slow involuntary movements.</p> <p>Inclusions; athetosis, chorea, dyskinesia</p> <p>Exclusions; sleep related movement disorders</p>	<p>Cerebral palsy, traumatic brain injury and stroke.</p>
<p>Impaired Passive Range of Movement</p> <p>Athletes with Impaired Passive Range of Movement have a restriction or a lack of passive movement in one or more joints.</p>	<p>Arthrogryposis and contracture resulting from chronic joint immobilisation or trauma affecting a joint.</p>
<p>Short Stature</p> <p>Athletes with Short Stature have a reduced length in the bones of the upper limbs, lower limbs and/or trunk.</p>	<p>Examples of an Underlying Health Condition that may lead to Short Stature include achondroplasia, growth hormone dysfunction, and osteogenesis imperfecta.</p>

3. MINIMUM IMPAIRMENT CRITERIA (MIC)

The MIC define how severe an athlete's Impairment must be to be eligible for Para Taekwondo.

3.1 Minimum Impairment criteria for Poomsae 30 PI

Eligible Impairment	Minimum Impairment Criteria
Impaired Muscle Power	Lower Limb - Inability to heel raise to 25 degrees.
Limb Deficiency	Upper Limb - Amputation of one hand through the wrist or dysmelia with no functional grip Lower Limb - Amputation of the foot through Lisfranc or comparable dysmelia
Hypertonia	Unilateral (one arm, leg on same side) Spasticity grade 1 to 2 Single limb grade 1-2 in major joint either the ankle or elbow plus, clear neurological signs to demonstrate UMN lesion such as: Positive uni or bilateral Hoffman/Babinski; Noticeably brisk reflexes or clear differences in reflexes left versus right.
Ataxia	Occasional and mild or subtle signs of Ataxia.
Athetosis	Occasional Dyskinesia signs with mild or subtle intensity or amplitude of movement. Unilateral or bilateral (symmetrical/asymmetrical)
Impaired Passive Range of Movement	Elbow flexion contracture; arm length is measured from acromion to longest finger/end of dysmelia is \leq to the distance measured from acromion to radial styloid on unaffected arm with the elbow extended passively to the longest. OR Complete arthrodesis of the elbow

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3.2 Minimum Impairment Criteria (MIC) K 40 PI Class

Eligible Impairment	Minimum Impairment Criteria
Impaired Muscle Power	Lower Limb - Inability to heel raise to 25 degrees.
Limb Deficiency	Upper Limb - Amputation of one hand through the wrist (or dysmelia with no functional grip) Lower Limb - Amputation of the foot through Lisfranc or comparable dysmelia
Hypertonia	Spasticity grade 1 in the affected arm or leg plus clear neurological signs to demonstrate UMN lesion such as: Positive uni or bilateral Hoffman/Babinski; Noticeably brisk reflexes or clear differences in reflexes left versus right.
Ataxia	Occasional and mild or subtle signs of Ataxia.
Athetosis	Occasional Dyskinesia signs with mild or subtle intensity or amplitude of movement. Unilateral or bilateral (symmetrical/asymmetrical)
Impaired Passive Range of Movement	Elbow flexion contracture; arm length is measured from acromion to longest finger/end of dysmelia is \leq the distance measured from acromion to radial styloid on unaffected arm with the elbow extended passively to the longest. OR Complete arthrodesis of the elbow

Minimum Impairment Criteria (MIC) P 70

Eligible Impairment	Minimum Impairment Criteria
Short Stature	Male athletes must meet all of the following minimal disability criteria MDC: Standing height \leq 145cm; AND Arm length \leq 66cm; AND Sum of standing height plus arm length \leq 200cm.

Short stature	Female athletes must meet all of the following minimal disability criteria MDC: Standing height ≤ 137 cm; AND Arm length ≤ 63 cm; AND Sum of standing height plus arm length ≤ 190 cm
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4. Assessment Methodology

The following methods are used for assessing an athlete's impairment in Para-Taekwondo:

Eligible Impairment	Assessment Method
Impaired Muscle Power	Daniels and Worthington Muscle testing techniques of manual examination, 8th edition or above
Limb Deficiency	Direct measurements and use of anthropometric formulae. Formulae used from; Continue R, body segment parameters, table 1, pg 47, Artificial Limbs, spring volume 1964. Committee on prosthetics research and development.
Leg Length Difference	Body measurements (anthropometry), standing height, Section 3.3.1.2, page 3-5, Westat inc., 1650 research bed. Rockville MD 20850, October 1988
Hypertonia	ASAS, Australian spasticity assessment scale. (Lovett. SC, Gibson. N, Blair. E.)
Ataxia	Scale for the assessment and rating of ataxia (SARA).
Athetosis/Dystonia	Dyskinesia impairment scale (DIS) -to measure dystonia and choreoathetosis in dyskinetic CP. By; Elegast MonbaLiu et al, dev. Medicine and child neurology. January 2012, page 278-283.)
Impaired Passive Range of Movement	Measurement of PROM with use of goniometer and standard landmarks in the reference range for Para Taekwondo using Degrees (Clarkson H.M.

	Musculoskeletal assessment: joint range and manual muscle strength, 2nd edition. Philadelphia, Lippincott Williams and Wilkins, 2000)
Short of Stature	Wheeler P, Balk E, Cole C et al. Criteria for Determining Disability in Infants and Children: Short Stature.

. Non-Eligible Impairment Types for all Athletes

Examples of Non-Eligible Impairments include, but are not limited to the following:

- Pain;
- Hearing impairment;
- Low muscle tone;
- Hypermobility of joints;
- Joint instability, such as unstable shoulder joint, recurrent dislocation of a joint;
- Impaired muscle endurance;
- Impaired motor reflex functions;
- Impaired cardiovascular functions;
- Impaired respiratory functions;
- Impairment metabolic functions; and
- Tics and mannerisms, stereotypes and motor perseveration.

Health Conditions that are not Underlying Health Conditions for all Athletes

Many Health Conditions do not lead to an Eligible Impairment and are not Underlying Health Conditions. An Athlete who has a Health Condition (including, but not limited to, one of the Health Conditions listed in the Eligible Impairments table) but who does not have an Underlying Health Condition will not be eligible to compete in Para Taekwondo.

Health Conditions that primarily cause pain; primarily cause fatigue; primarily cause joint hypermobility or hypotonia; or are primarily psychological or psychosomatic in nature do *not* lead to an Eligible Impairment.

Examples of Health Conditions that primarily cause pain include myofascial pain-dysfunction syndrome, fibromyalgia or complex regional pain syndrome.

An example of a Health Condition that primarily causes fatigue is chronic fatigue syndrome.

An example of a Health Condition that primarily causes hypermobility or hypotonia is Ehlers-Danlos syndrome.

Examples of Health Conditions that are primarily psychological or psychosomatic in nature include conversion disorders or post-traumatic stress disorder.

Sport Class Profiles for Athletes with Physical Impairment P30

6.1 Sport Class P31

The **P31** athlete may appear to have near normal function when ambulating but the Athlete must demonstrate a limitation in function to Classifiers based on evidence of spasticity (increased tone), ataxia, athetosis or dystonic movements while performing on court in training.

The athlete has bilateral affected (lower limbs more affected), asymmetric bilateral affected, double unilateral (one arm leg on same side) or bilateral (affecting 3 limbs) with signs of spasticity involvement in both legs (ASAS grade 3 and 2) more so than in the arms (grade 1 and 2) able to walk and stand independently however single leg stance and shift of gravity often leads to difficulty in maintaining balance.

6.2 Sport Class P32

The **P32** class is for athletes with dyskinesias athetosis, dystonia, ataxia as well as athletes who have mild spastic (all 4 limbs)

or a combination of the above.

The athlete can walk, however, has difficulty with coordination, smooth movement execution, slow movements, holding postures and in particular maintaining static balance.

The athlete's coordination is impaired due to or a combination of; overshooting, involuntary movements, tremors and/or posturing of all or some body parts.

6.3 Sport Class P33

The **P33** is an athlete with spastic unilateral (one arm leg on same side) or very mild spastic hemi-dystonia. Spasticity grade 2 or 3 on only one side of the body. The other side has good functional control.

The lower limbs; the athlete has difficulty with walking on heels and significant difficulties with single leg stance, hopping on the impaired side. Side stepping and galloping towards the impaired side or with the impaired side leading is also affected.

The athlete has obvious asymmetry in both passive and active range of motion on the impaired side versus the non-affected side. Strength on the affected side is reduced

6.4 Sport Class P34

P34 is the class for the athlete with very mild unilateral (one arm leg on same side) or bilateral affected (lower limbs more affected) (spasticity grade 1-2), mild athetosis, dyskinesia or dystonia, hemi-dystonia present less than 25 % in duration and less than 25% of max and very mild ataxia (SARA score band of 2-8)

7. Sport Class Profiles for Athletes with Physical Impairment

7.1 Sport Class **K41**

- bilateral above or through elbow amputations No elbow joint can be present on either side for acquired amputations.
- bilateral dysmelia in which the length of each upper limb is $\leq 1/3$ (0.193 x standing height).

7.2 Sport Class **K42**

- Unilateral through shoulder amputation or
- Unilateral amputation where the residual limb is $\leq 1/3$ the length of the humerus (acromion to superior head of radius) of the unaffected arm.
- Unilateral dysmelia in which the length of the affected arm from acromion to the most distal aspect is $\leq 1/3$ the length of the humerus (acromion to superior head of radius) of the unaffected arm.
- Athletes with brachial plexus or a unilateral impairment with a total loss of strength can present in classification with the affected limb under the hogo for safety reasons.

7.3 Sport Class **K43**

- Bilateral amputations below the elbow but above or through wrist (no carpal bones present in either wrist)
- Bilateral dysmelia in which the combined length of the upper limbs measured from acromion to the distal aspect is ≤ 0.674 x standing height but > 0.386 x standing height; that is the length from acromion to radial styloid in a normally proportioned body (0.337) multiplied by 2, and the length of a humerus in a normal proportioned body (0.193) multiplied by 2.

7.4 Sport Class **K44**

The **K44** athlete has a MIC of; (see 2.2.2)

Limb deficiency

- Unilateral amputation, through or above wrist (i.e., no carpal bones present in affected limb). Arthrodesed wrist joints are Not Eligible.
- Unilateral dysmelia in which the length of the affected arm measured from acromion to fingertip is equal in length or shorter than the combined length of the humerus and the radius of the unaffected arm.
- Loss of great toe through or proximal of the MTP joint. (meta tarsal phalangeal joint.)
- Loss of all toes or toes II-V, proximal to MTP joints (this will leave most athlete unable to also meet Strength MIC e.g. cannot heel-lift to 25 degrees.)

Impaired muscle power

Must lose three muscle grades – e.g. grade 2 cannot complete one heel rise to 25 degrees.

- Brachial plexus – loss of three (3) muscle grade points in shoulder abduction e.g. grade 2 muscle strength **and** grade 2 or less in shoulder flexion
- Loss of two (2) grade points of muscle strength in elbow flexion **and** extension

Hypertonia Ataxia Athetosis

- **Hypertonia** - Spasticity grade ASAS 1 or 2 in major joint e.g. ankle, knee, or elbow plus clear neurological signs to demonstrate UMN
- Positive unilateral or bilateral Hoffman/Babinski
- Noticeably brisk reflexes or clear difference in reflexes left versus right.
-
- **Athetosis/dyskinesia**; mild duration of signs e.g. less than 25% of time with intensity of less than 25% of maximum.
-
- **Ataxia**; SARA score band 2-8 with signs only mildly noticeable

Loss of PROM;

Elbow flexion contracture; arm length is measured from acromion to longest finger/end of dysmelia is

≤ the distance measured from acromion to radial styloid on unaffected arm with the elbow extended passively to the longest . **OR**

Complete arthrodesis of the elbow

Total ankle / foot arthrodesis / joint contracture OR ≤ 10 ankle dorsiflexion

Leg Length Difference – a leg length difference of 7cm. or more

8 Sport Class **P71 MALE**

8.1 The **P71 MALE** has to fulfill the following criteria;

Standing height ≤ 130cm; AND

Arm length ≤ 59cm; AND

Sum of standing height plus arm length ≤ 180cm

8.2 Sport Class **P71 FEMALE** profile

The **P71 FEMALE** has to fulfill the following criteria;

3.10.1 Standing height ≤ 125cm; AND

3.10.2 Arm length ≤ 57cm; AND

3.10.3 Sum of standing height plus arm length ≤ 173cm.

8.3 Sport Class **P72 MALE** profile

The **P72 MALE** has to fulfill the following criteria;

- 3.11.1 Standing height $\leq 145\text{cm}$; AND
- 3.11.2 Arm length $\leq 66\text{cm}$; AND
- 3.11.3 Sum of standing height plus arm length $\leq 200\text{cm}$.

8.4 Sport Class **P72 FEMALE** profile

The **P73 FEMALE** has to fulfill the following criteria;

- 3.12.1 Standing height $\leq 137\text{cm}$; AND
- 3.12.2 Arm length $\leq 63\text{cm}$; AND
- 3.12.3 Sum of standing height plus arm length $\leq 190\text{cm}$.

9. Process for Observation in Competition

After the completion of the Evaluation session a Classification Panel may choose to observe the athlete during their first appearance in Competition to support their findings.

The athlete will be given the tracking status of Observation Assessment (OA) instead of a sport class status.

The panel will observe the athlete during their first appearance in competition to assess the impact of the athlete's impairment during sparring or forms.

If the panel finds support for the allocated sport class they will give the athlete a sports class status.

However, if the panel finds that the athlete's abilities are inconsistent with the Evaluation Assessment or the Sport Class assigned they may bring the athlete back for further Evaluation at the next competition.

If the panel's findings are consistent with another sport class, the sport class may be changed .

The Technical Delegate or WT staff should be notified of the change immediately.

Appendix Two	Sport Classes for Athletes with Visual Impairment
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Appendix Two deals with Sport Classes for Athletes with Visual Impairment, and sets out the Minimum Impairment Criteria and assessment methodologies that apply for an Athlete with Visual Impairment to be eligible to compete in the sport of Taekwondo.

Introduction

- 1.1 WT has designated Sport Classes for Athletes with Visual Impairment, which are defined in this Appendix.
- 1.2 WT currently revisits the Sport Classes for Athletes with Visual Impairment towards a sport-specific classification system based on activity limitations that result from Impairment. Until such a system is approved, the processes detailed in this Appendix apply to Athlete Evaluation in respect of Sport Classes for Athletes with Visual Impairment.
- 1.3 The processes detailed in this Appendix apply to Athlete Evaluation in respect of Sport Classes for Athletes with Visual Impairment.
- 1.4 The Sport Class allocated to Athletes with Visual Impairment applies to all events offered by WT/IBSA and IPC.
- 1.5 All provisions of the WT Athlete Rules apply to the Assessment of Athletes with Visual Impairment, except if otherwise specified in this Appendix.

Eligibility Criteria

- 2.1 To be eligible to compete in Sport Classes **P 11-13** in Para Taekwondo, the Athlete must meet both of the below criteria.
 - 2.1.1 The Athlete must have at least one of the following eligible impairments,
 - impairment of the eye structure;
 - impairment of the optical nerve/optic pathways;
 - impairment of the visual cortex of the central brain.
 - 2.1.2 The Athlete's eligible Impairment must result in a visual acuity of less than or equal to LogMAR 1.0 or a visual field restricted to less than 20 degrees radius.
- 2.2 It is the Athlete's and WT National Member Association's responsibility to provide sufficient evidence of the Athlete's visual impairment. This must be done by way of submitting medical diagnostic information completed by an ophthalmologist no later than at the beginning of Athlete Evaluation.

- 2.3 The Medical Diagnostic Information must comprise the completed Medical Diagnostic Form (available on the WT webpage) and attached medical documentation. The submission must include, at a minimum:
- 2.3.1 Medical Diagnostic Form, with
- Athlete information
 - Ophthalmologist information and signature
 - Medical diagnosis
 - List of medications currently used
 - List of eye corrections (glasses, contact lenses, etc.) currently used, detailing the type and strength of correction, if applicable
 - Description of any progressive condition, if applicable
 - Visual acuity
 - Visual field
- 2.3.2 Medical records and reports supporting the information on the Medical Diagnostic Form. Depending on the nature of the impairment, this includes:
- Visual Field Records: Visual Field has to be tested by full-field strategy; a 30° central field test will not be accepted. The assessment has to be done by one of the following devices: Goldmann Visual Field Perimetry, Stimulus III/4, Humphrey Field Analyzer (HFA), Twinfield (Oculus), Octopus (Interzeag), Rodenstock Peristat, Medmont (MAP).
 - Electroretinography (ERG/EOG)
 - Visual Evoked Potentials (VEP)
 - Cerebral Magnet Resonance Imaging (MRI)
 - Records of any eye surgery performed, and results of the outcome, if applicable
- 2.4 Medical Diagnostic Information must be typewritten and submitted in English and may not be older than 12 months on the date of Athlete Evaluation.

Assessment Methods

- 3.1 All Athlete Evaluation and Sport Class allocation will be based on the assessment of visual acuity in the eye with better visual acuity when wearing the best optical correction.
- 3.2 Athletes who compete using any corrective devices (e.g. glasses, lenses) must attend classification with these devices and their prescription.
- 3.3 An Athlete found to be using corrective devices during competition that were not declared during Athlete Evaluation may be subject to further investigation of Non-Cooperation during Evaluation or Intentional Misrepresentation.
- 3.4 Athletes must declare any change in their optic correction to IPC Athletics before any competition. If the Athlete has a Sport Class Status Review with a fixed date or Confirmed, the Athlete's Sport Class Status will be changed to Review. The Athlete will then undergo Athlete

Evaluation prior to the next competition under the provisions of these Rules. Failure to do so may result in an investigation of Intentional Misrepresentation.

- 3.5 Any Athlete Support Personnel accompanying the Athlete in the Assessment room must remain out of sight of the visual acuity charts during Assessment.
- 3.6 Under the current provisions set forth in this Appendix, Observation Assessment does not apply to Athletes with Visual Impairment.
- 3.7 WT will inform the Organizing Committee and Organizing National Association of the equipment and room requirements for the assessment of Athletes with visual impairment after the Classification Panels have been appointed. It is the Organizing Committee's responsibility to provide all equipment required by WT.
- 3.8 Failure to provide all equipment required by WT may result in the Classification decisions not being accepted by WT.

Sport Class Profiles for Athletes with Visual Impairment

- 4.1 Sport Class: **P 11**
 - 4.1.1 Visual acuity is poorer than LogMAR 2.60.
 - 4.1.2 All Athletes (except for those with prosthesis in both eyes) shall be required to wear opaque goggles for each individual and relay event for the full duration of the event. Athletes whose facial structure will not support goggles shall be required to cover the eyes with an opaque covering.
- 4.2 Sport Class: **P 12**
 - 4.2.1 Visual acuity ranges from LogMAR 1.50 to 2.60 (inclusive), and/or
 - 4.2.2 The Athletes has a visual field that is constricted to a radius of less than 5 degrees.
- 4.3 Sport Class: **P 13**
 - 4.3.1 Visual acuity ranges from LogMAR 1.40 to 1 (inclusive), and/or
 - 4.3.2 The Athlete has a visual field that is constricted to a radius of less than 20 degrees.

Appendix Three deals with Sport Classes for Athletes with Intellectual Impairment, and sets out the Minimum Impairment Criteria and assessment methodologies that apply to an Athlete with Intellectual Impairment to be eligible to compete in the sport of Taekwondo.

Introduction

- 1.1 WT has designated a Sport Class – Sport Class **P20** – for Athletes with Activity Limitations that result from an Intellectual Impairment. These Athletes are referred to as Athletes with Intellectual Impairment.
- 1.2 The processes detailed in this Appendix apply to the conduct of Athlete Evaluation in respect of the Sport Class designated by WT/INAS for Athletes with Intellectual Impairment.

Eligibility Criteria

2.1 WT Eligibility Criteria

To be considered eligible to compete in WT World Para Taekwondo Championships as an athlete with an intellectual impairment, athletes must fulfil the provisional eligibility criteria as defined by INAS.

2.2 INAS Eligibility Criteria

To be considered eligible to compete as an athlete with an intellectual, athletes must fulfil the full eligibility criteria as defined by INAS which is based upon the World Health Organization and American Association on Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities (AAIDD).

The criteria state that an athlete must demonstrate:

1. Significant impairment in intellectual functioning. This is defined as 2 standard deviations below the mean, that is, a Full-Scale score of 75 or lower.
2. Significant limitations in adaptive behaviour as expressed in conceptual, social, and practical adaptive skills. This is defined as performance that is at least 2 standard deviations below the mean of, either one of the 3 types of adaptive behaviour (conceptual, social, or practical skills) or an overall score on a standardized measure of conceptual, social and practical skills.
3. Intellectual impairment must be evident during the developmental period, which is from conception to 18 years of age

Sport Class and Sport Class Status

- 3.1 If the athlete meets the requirements for INAS provisional eligibility and is listed on INAS master list for provisional eligibility the athlete will be awarded a Sport Class P20 with Review (R) Sport Class Status. This makes the athlete eligible to compete in WT World Para Taekwondo Championships.
- 3.2 Athletes that are listed for on INAS master list for full eligibility will be awarded a Sport Class P20 with Confirmed Sport Class Status and will be eligible to compete in WT World Para Taekwondo Championships and INAS Sanctioned or Promoted Championships.
- 3.3 If INAS determines that an Athlete is Not Eligible (NE), the provisions in Article Six of these Rules shall apply.

Appendix Four deals with Sport Classes for Athletes that are Deaf and/or hearing impaired and sets out the Minimum Impairment Criteria and assessment methodologies that apply in order for an Athlete who is Deaf and/or hearing impaired to be eligible to compete in the sport of Taekwondo.

Introduction

- 1.1 WT has designated Sport Class **KP60** for Deaf and/or Hearing Impaired Athletes These Athletes are referred to as Deaf Athletes.
- 1.2 The processes detailed in this Appendix apply to Athlete Evaluation in respect of Sport Classes for Deaf Athletes.

Eligibility Requirements

- 2.1 Participants in WT promoted, or sanctioned Competitions and Championships for Deaf Athletes must be:
- Deaf, defined as a hearing loss of at least 55dB pure tone average (PTA) in the better ear (three-tone pure tone average at 500, 1000 and 2000 Hertz, air conduction, ISO 1969 Standard)***
- 2.2 It is strictly forbidden for a competitor to use any kind of hearing aid(s)/amplification or external cochlear implant parts during the warm-up and competition within the restricted zone area. This is to prevent giving advantage over those not using amplification in sports.
- 2.3 In order for athletes to be eligible to compete in WT World Deaf-Taekwondo Championships the athletes must appear as eligible on the ISCD Master List.

Definition and Proof of Deafness

- 3.1 While 'Deaf' is defined as a hearing loss of at least 55dB PTA in the better ear (3-tone frequency average at 500, 1000 and 2000 Hertz, ISO 1969 Standard), critical hearing levels between 55-65dB shall be carefully examined.

Exemption

If the athlete has Cochlear Implant in one ear, they do not need to be tested in that ear but the audiologist must clearly states on which ear the Cochlear Implant is on the Audiogram form. The athlete will still need to be tested on the non-Cochlear Implant ear.

- 3.2 Every Member National Association is fully responsible to check and examine the hearing level of each of its athletes and the audiogram of each respective athlete for accuracy and genuineness.

- 3.3 Process to get on ICSD Athlete Master List
- 3.4 Each new athlete must use the official ICSD Audiogram form. The form can be downloaded from www.deaflympics.com/forms/audiogram.pdf
- 3.5 All four (4) types of audiogram testing below must be filled out entirely for **EACH** ear including:
 - 3.5.1 Air Conduction
 - 3.5.2 Bone Conduction
 - 3.5.3 Tympanograms (Tympanometry)
 - 3.5.4 Acoustic Reflexes (Reflexometry)

Failure to observe the requirements will result in delayed approval.

- 3.6 All Audiogram forms should be authorized and belong to the athlete being tested, and the validity of the forms must be guaranteed by the National Deaf Sport Federation. In the absence of a National Deaf Sport Federation the ICSD form can be submitted through the World Taekwondo Federation.

Appendix Five	Table of fees
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The following fees will apply for these Rules;

Type of Fee	Fee	Refund
Medical Review Request	US\$500	No refund
Protest Fee	US\$300	Refunded in case of changed Sport Class

Appendix Six	Intentional misrepresentation
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The WT subscribes to the IPC Classification Code, Models of Best practices for Intentional Misrepresentation Rules – an excerpt of which is found in this appendix. Where it says IPC please read WT Para Taekwondo.

IPC Handbook IPC Classification Code Section 2 June 2013 Models of Best Practice Chapter 1.3 Intentional Misrepresentation Rules
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ARTICLE 1. SCOPE AND APPLICATION

1.1 Introduction

These International Paralympic Committee (“IPC”) Intentional Misrepresentation Rules (the “IM Rules”) implement Articles 10,11,12,13 and 14 of the IPC Classification Code 2007 (“the Code”) across all Sports for which the IPC acts as International Federation (individually referred to as an “IPC Sport” and collectively as “IPC Sports”) and for IPC Recognised Competitions.

The Code provides that deceptive conduct that compromises the outcome of Athlete Evaluation should be subject to a disciplinary sanction. These IM Rules provide the basis upon which such conduct can be made the subject of a disciplinary process. The IM Rules are to be read in conjunction with, and as being supplemental to, the Classification Regulations of all IPC Sports.

1.2 Application

The IM Rules shall apply to:

- All Athletes and Athlete Support Personnel who are subject to the jurisdiction of the IPC and in particular subject to the Classification Regulations of an IPC Sport; and/or
- All Athletes and Athlete Support Personnel participating in Events, Recognised Competitions and other activities organised, convened or sanctioned by the IPC. **(all together referred to as “Participants”).**

1.3 Core Responsibilities

It is the personal responsibility of every Participant to be acquainted and comply with all of the requirements of the IM Rules, including being aware of what constitutes Intentional Misrepresentation.

1.4 Commencement and Amendment

1.4.1 The IM Rules shall come into full force and effect on the Effective Date. They shall not apply retrospectively to matters arising prior to the Effective Date.

1.4.2 Amendments to the IM Rules shall be approved and shall come into effect in the manner prescribed

by the IPC.

ARTICLE 2. INTENTIONAL MISREPRESENTATION

2.1 Misrepresentation during Athlete Evaluation

An Athlete who intentionally misrepresents his or her skills and/or abilities and/or the degree or nature of Physical, Visual or Intellectual Impairment to a Classification Panel in the course of Athlete Evaluation with the intention of deceiving or misleading that Classification Panel shall be guilty of Intentional Misrepresentation.

2.2 Misrepresentation after Allocation of Confirmed Sport Class

If following the allocation of a Sport Class an Athlete undertakes any form of corrective treatment (a “medical intervention”), and the Athlete (or any other Participant) knows (or should know) that the medical intervention was intended to result in improved sport performance, the Athlete must provide details of that medical intervention to the IPC at the earliest reasonable opportunity. If the Athlete’s Sport Class is later changed because the Athlete’s sporting performance has improved as a result of (in whole or in part) that medical intervention, but the Athlete failed to disclose that medical intervention to IPC, the Athlete will be guilty of Intentional Misrepresentation.

2.3 Assisting Intentional Misrepresentation

Any Participant who knowingly assists, covers up or is any other way involved in any other type of complicity involving Intentional Misrepresentation shall themselves be guilty of Intentional Misrepresentation.

Each of the acts or omissions set out in Articles 2.1 to 2.3 shall constitute Intentional Misrepresentation. These are referred to collectively as “Intentional Misrepresentation” in the Rules.

ARTICLE 3. DISCIPLINARY PROCESS

3.1 Responsibility for Disciplinary Process

The investigation of the acts referred to in Article 2 of the Rules (referred to in this Article 3 as “Intentional Misrepresentation”) and any resultant disciplinary process shall be undertaken by the IPC.

3.2 Initial Investigation

3.2.1 All matters involving Intentional Misrepresentation will be investigated by the IPC. This investigation will be conducted in order to determine whether it appears that a Participant may have committed Intentional Misrepresentation and may include giving the Participant an opportunity to respond to the allegations raised.

3.2.2 If following the conclusion of any such investigation the IPC concludes that the Participant does not appear to have committed Intentional Misrepresentation the IPC shall advise the Participant of that fact. The IPC shall take no further action against the Participant save that the IPC may issue a warning or may provide advice to the Participant as to their future conduct if it believes that such is warranted.

3.2.3 If following the conclusion of any investigation the IPC concludes that the Participant does appear to be guilty of Intentional Misrepresentation, the IPC shall send the Participant a Notice of Charge in accordance with Article 4.3.

3.3 Notice of Charge

3.3.1 If the IPC believes that a Participant has committed Intentional Misrepresentation then the IPC shall as soon as practicable notify the Participant in writing of:

- a. The Intentional Misrepresentation that the Participant is charged with committing;
- b. A summary of the facts and evidence relied upon by the IPC in support of the charge;
- c. The Sanction that will be applied if it is established that the Participant has committed Intentional

- Misrepresentation; and
- d. Details of the persons at IPC responsible for dealing with the matter, and full contact details of those persons.

This information must be sent to the Participant as part of a “Charge Notice”.

- 3.3.2 The Charge Notice must advise the Participant that he may respond by either:
- a. Admitting the charge and accepting the Sanction set out by IPC in the Charge Notice; or
 - b. Denying the charge, and having the charge and any Sanction set at a hearing.

3.3.3 If the Participant wishes to exercise his right to a hearing, he must notify the IPC that he wishes to have such a hearing. This notification must be sent to the IPC within 14 days of the Participant's receipt of the Charge Notice. The notification must state how the Participant responds to the charge in the Notice and must explain the basis for such response.

3.3.4 If the Participant fails to respond to the Charge, fails to notify the IPC that he wishes to have a hearing, or notifies the IPC that he wishes to have a hearing but fails to attend the hearing, a hearing will take place in his absence whereby the issue of whether or not the Participant is guilty of committing Intentional Misrepresentation will be resolved.

3.4 Limitation

No charge may be brought under these IPC IM Rules in respect of Intentional Misrepresentation 3 where ten (10) years or more have passed since the date that the Intentional Misrepresentation is alleged to have occurred.

ARTICLE 4. HEARINGS

4.1 Jurisdiction of the Board of Appeal for Classification (“the BAC”)

The BAC is appointed by the IPC to rule on allegations that Intentional Misrepresentation has been committed. The BAC shall rule on such allegations as provided for in Appendix A to the IM Rules.

4.2 Decisions

4.2.1 At the hearing, the IPC must prove that the Participant has committed the Intentional Misrepresentation specified in the Charge Notice. This must be proved to the comfortable satisfaction of the BAC, which is greater than a mere balance of probability but less than proof beyond a reasonable doubt.

4.2.2 Following the completion of the hearing, the BAC will make a decision as to whether the Participant has committed the acts specified in the Charge Notice. If it decides that the Participant has committed the Intentional Misrepresentation specified in the Charge Notice it shall make a recommendation to the IPC Governing Board as regards the Sanction that should be applied to the Participant. The IPC Governing Board shall be responsible for notifying the Athlete of any Sanction.

4.3 Publication of Decisions

4.3.1 The decision shall be disclosed publicly by the IPC. The decision shall not be disclosed (a) until the deadline for appeal has passed and no appeal has been filed; or (b) if an appeal is filed, unless and until the decision that Intentional Misrepresentation was committed is affirmed on appeal.

4.3.2 If the IPC finds that Intentional Misrepresentation has not been committed, the decision shall not be disclosed publicly unless the Participant charged consents to such disclosure or requests that the finding be disclosed.

ARTICLE 5. SANCTIONS

5.1 Disqualification of Event Results as a Consequence of Intentional Misrepresentation

5.1.1 If an Athlete is found to have committed Intentional Misrepresentation under Articles 2.1 or 2.3 during or in connection with a Competition, the Athlete shall be Disqualified from that Competition, with the removal of any individual results obtained by the Athlete in that Competition, and all resulting consequences, including forfeiture of all medals, titles, points and prizes. In addition, any results obtained by the Athlete in Competitions taking place after the date upon which the Intentional Misrepresentation occurred may be Disqualified, with all of the resulting consequences, including forfeiture of any medals, titles, points and prizes.

5.1.2 If an Athlete is found to have committed Intentional Misrepresentation under Article 2.2, any results obtained by the Athlete in Competitions taking place after the date upon which the Intentional Misrepresentation occurred shall be Disqualified, with all of the resulting consequences, including forfeiture of any medals, titles, points and prizes.

5.2 Removal of Sport Class as a Consequence of an Act of Intentional Misrepresentation Committed During or In Connection with a Competition

If an Athlete is found to have committed Intentional Misrepresentation under Articles 2.1, 2.2 or 2.3 at any time, the Athlete shall forfeit his or her Sport Class, and shall be designated "IM" in the Classification Master List for the relevant Sport for the same time period as that specified pursuant to Article 6.3 below. In accordance with Article 11.3 of the IPC Classification Code this designation shall be recognized and respected by all IPC Sports automatically upon notification of the same, without the need for further action by those Sports.

5.3 Intentional Misrepresentation: Ineligibility for Athlete Evaluation

If an Athlete is found to have committed Intentional Misrepresentation under Articles 2.1, 2.2 or 2.3, the sanction shall be a period of Ineligibility for Athlete Evaluation of twenty-four months.

5.4 Sanctions to be applied to Athlete Support Personnel

If an Athlete Support Personnel is found to have committed Intentional Misrepresentation under Article 2.3, the appropriate sanction shall be a period of Ineligibility for Athlete Evaluation of twenty-four months.

5.5 Second Offences

If a Participant is found to have committed Intentional Misrepresentation, the period of Ineligibility for Athlete Evaluation is set out in Articles 5.3 and 5.4. If that Participant commits a second Act of Intentional Misrepresentation, the period of Ineligibility for Athlete Evaluation shall be a lifetime period of Ineligibility.

5.6 Commencement of Ineligibility Period

The period of Ineligibility for Athlete Evaluation shall start on the date of the relevant decision or such other date as specified.

5.7 Status During Ineligibility

5.7.1 A Participant who has been declared Ineligible for Athlete Evaluation may not take part in Athlete Evaluation at any Competition that is recognised by the IPC Sport

5.7.2 If a Participant who is Ineligible for Athlete Evaluation violates the prohibition against taking part in Athlete Evaluation, and is designated a Sport Class as a result, that Sport Class shall be forfeited, and the Athlete shall be Disqualified, with all resulting consequences, including forfeiture of all medals, titles, points and prizes, and the period of Ineligibility for Athlete Evaluation shall start over again as of the date

of the violation.

ARTICLE 6. APPEALS

6.1 Appeal Rights

Decisions made under the IM Rules may be challenged only by appeal as set out in this Article 6. Such decisions shall remain in effect while under appeal unless the body to which the appeal is made orders otherwise.

6.2 Appealable Decisions

6.2.1 A decision that Intentional Misrepresentation was (or was not) committed may be appealed by any of the following parties exclusively as provided in this Article 6:

- a. The Participant who is the subject of the decision being appealed;
- b. The IPC;
- c. The National Paralympic Committee ("NPC") of the Participant's country of nationality;
- d. The Participant's International Federation (if this is not the IPC);

If no appeal is made, the decision shall be final and binding on all of the above Persons.

6.2.2 An appeal pursuant to Article 6.2.1 shall be made to the Court of Arbitration for Sport ("CAS"). CAS decisions are final and binding.

6.3 Appeal Procedure

6.3.1 The time to file an appeal to CAS shall be twenty-one (21) days from the date of receipt of the decision by the appealing party;

6.3.2 CAS decisions shall be disclosed according to the CAS Arbitration Rules.

ARTICLE 7. CONFIDENTIALITY

7.1 Reporting of Pending Cases

The identity of a Participant charged with committing Intentional Misrepresentation shall not be publicly disclosed during the period when the case is pending.

ARTICLE 8. MISCELLANEOUS

8.1 Governing Law and Jurisdiction

The laws of Germany shall govern the IM Rules and all matters and proceedings arising in connection with the IM Rules.

8.2 Interpretation

Save where otherwise indicated, defined terms used in these IM Rules (i.e., those words or phrases starting with capitals) shall have the meaning given to them in the Glossary.

APPENDIX A – RULES OF PROCEDURE

INTRODUCTION AND JURISDICTION

1. The IPC is responsible for establishing the Board of Appeal on Classification ("the BAC") in accordance with the IPC BAC By-laws.

2. Matters involving an allegation made by the IPC that an Athlete or Athlete Support Personnel has been guilty of Intentional Misrepresentation shall be submitted for determination by the BAC.

PRE-HEARING PROCEDURES

3. The jurisdiction of the BAC shall be triggered if the IPC submits a written request (a "Request for Adjudication") to the Chairperson of the IPC Legal and Ethics Committee (or his or his designate) that the BAC determine one or more charges that the IPC has brought against an Athlete or Athlete Support Personnel ("the Respondent").

3.1 A Request for Adjudication shall:

3.1.1 Provide the name, nation and Sport of the Respondent;

3.1.2 Specify the grounds for the Charge;

3.1.3 Identify all documents, fact and expert witnesses, and other evidence to be offered in support of the Charge.

3.2 All Requests for Adjudication shall be submitted in writing by fax, e-mail or surface mail to such person as may be nominated from time to time by the IPC.

INITIAL ASSESSMENT AND FORMATION OF THE HEARING BODY

4. Following receipt of the Request for Adjudication, the Chairperson shall conduct a review of the Request for Adjudication to determine whether the content, timing and delivery of the Request for Adjudication complies with Rule 3 above.

4.1 If the Request for Adjudication does not comply with Rule 3, the Chairperson shall issue a written decision dismissing the Request for Adjudication, without prejudice to its being reinstated at a later date.

4.1.1 If the Request for Adjudication complies with Rule 3 the Chairperson shall appoint a Hearing Body.

4.1.2 This process shall be completed within 28 calendar days of the Request for Adjudication being received by the Chairperson.

THE HEARING BODY

5. The Hearing Body will comprise:

5.1 Hearing Body Chairperson; and

5.2 Two (2) persons appointed by the Hearing Body Chairperson, with appropriate skills and experience.

6. Appointment of members of the Hearing Body shall be within the sole discretion of the Hearing Body Chairperson save that no member shall be appointed if the circumstances of the Hearing are such that a member thereby has a conflict of interest.

6.1 In its sole discretion, the Hearing Body may designate counsel to assist it in the Hearing.

6.2 All members of the Hearing Body shall comply with the IPC Code of Ethics.

6.3 The IPC Legal and Ethics Committee Assistant shall act as Secretary to the Hearing Body.

6.4 The IPC Legal and Ethics Committee Assistant shall advise the Applicant and Respondent as soon as the Hearing Body is appointed.

CONDUCT OF PROCEEDINGS

7. As soon as practicable after the formation of the Hearing Body, the Hearing Body Chairperson shall issue directions to the IPC and the Respondent in relation to the procedure and timetable to be followed in the proceedings. This shall establish a schedule for the exchange of written submissions and evidence in advance of the hearing. The Hearing Body Chairperson may make such procedural rulings on his own.

7.1 A party intending to rely upon the evidence of a witness or expert shall serve a statement or report setting out the proposed evidence of such witness or expert at a date in advance of the hearing that is specified by the Hearing Body Chairperson.

7.2 The Hearing Body shall have the power to allow, refuse or limit the evidence or appearance at the hearing of any witness or expert.

HEARING

8. The Hearing Body Chairperson shall decide on the format of the Hearing (in person, or by (partial) telephone conference or by (partial) videoconference), and the IPC Legal and Ethics Committee Assistant shall liaise with the IPC and Respondent to set a date for the hearing of the Hearing, which should take place at the earliest convenience.

8.1 Both parties may, at their own expense, to be represented by counsel and, if necessary, to engage an interpreter approved by the Hearing Body. Both parties may offer documentary evidence, submit a hearing memorandum or brief and (subject to the Hearing Body's discretion) call witnesses.

8.2 The Hearing Body shall consider all evidence and witness testimony, rule on its credibility and relevance, and consider it on that basis.

8.3 In exceptional circumstances, the Hearing Body may adjourn the Hearing and issue a request that the IPC and/or Respondent provide such additional evidence that the Hearing Body believes, in its sole discretion, is required in order to enable the Hearing Body to reach a decision regarding the Hearing.

HEARING CONSEQUENCES

9. The Hearing Body shall issue a written decision resolving any Hearing within 28 days after the Hearing. The decision shall be provided to the IPC and Respondent, to the IPC and, if applicable, to the Competition Organizing Committee (in the case of Hearings conducted in connection with a Competition). The Hearing Body shall issue a ruling stating the reasons for its decision, including the evidence relied on, and the actions that are required as a result.]

9.1 The IPC shall be responsible for publishing the decision unless any party has made a reasoned request to the Hearing Body that any decision be kept confidential and the Hearing Body has agreed to this.

CONFIDENTIALITY

10. Proceedings under these Rules are confidential and not open to the public.

10.1 The Hearing Body may, in its sole discretion, require all persons who attend a Hearing to sign a statement

agreeing to maintain the confidentiality of facts or information disclosed during the Hearing. Any individual refusing to sign such a statement shall be excluded from the Hearing.

AD HOC RULES FOR THE PARALYMPIC GAMES

11. Accelerated procedures shall apply for Requests for Adjudication submitted during the Paralympic Games period, which is defined as the period commencing with the opening of the Paralympic Village and ending on mid-night of the day of the Closing Ceremony.

11.1 The procedures set out above shall apply as varied below.

11.1.1 The initial assessment and formation of the Hearing Body as outlined above shall normally be completed within 24 hours following the receipt of the Request for Adjudication.

11.1.2 The Hearing shall normally be held within 48 hours following the receipt of the Request for Adjudication. The Hearing Body Chairperson shall decide on the time and location of the Hearing. However, if considered appropriate the Hearing Body Chairperson may adjourn the matter to be dealt with after the Games. In such case the Hearing Body Chairperson shall set out a time table for the further steps to be taken by the IPC and Respondent and shall set a date for the Hearing.

11.1.3 The decision of the Hearing Body shall be communicated verbally to the IPC and Respondent immediately following the Hearing Body having reached a final decision. A written decision will be issued as soon as practically possible afterwards. Communications to these parties will be as are determined most appropriate by the Hearing Body Chairperson.