



New Zealand Para Athlete Classification Code and Standards

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Part One: General Provisions

1 Scope and Application

New Zealand Para Athlete Classification Code and Standards

- 1.1 The New Zealand Para Athlete Classification Code (**the NZ Code**) and New Zealand (NZ) Standards are the fundamental documents upon which Classification in New Zealand is based.
- 1.2 The NZ Code details procedures and policies common across all Para sports and sets the principals for all Paralympics New Zealand (**PNZ**) Member Sports, referred to in this document as a National Sport Organisation, (**NSO**), to comply with their International Federation (**IF**) Classification Rules and Regulations. All IF Classification Rules and Regulations must comply to the International Paralympic Committee (**IPC**) Athlete Classification Code (**the Code**), and International Standards (**IS**).
- 1.3 The purpose the NZ Code is to uphold confidence in Classification, protect the rights and safeguard the welfare of athletes, and those involved in Classification, and promote participation in Para sport by a wide range of athletes with differing impairment types and abilities.
- 1.4 The NZ Code intends to achieve standardisation but be general enough to permit flexibility and some temporary measures, to encourage participation of disabled people in Para sport. With regards to the implementation of its principles, the NZ Code relates to the:
 - 1.4.1 IPC and the Paralympic Movement
 - 1.4.2 IPC Athlete Classification Code and International Standards
 - 1.4.3 Classification Definition and Purpose
 - 1.4.4 Classification Rules
 - 1.4.5 PNZ Classification Roles and Responsibilities
 - 1.4.6 PNZ Classification Strategy
 - 1.4.7 The National Classification Programme
- 1.5 The New Zealand I Standards (**NZ Standards**) supplement the NZ Code and are the technical and operational requirements for Classification within New Zealand and these must directly reflect, and be in compliance with, the sport specific IF Classification Rules and regulations, which, is in direct compliance with the IPC Code. The NZ Standards relate to:
 - 1.5.1 Classifier Personnel and Training
 - 1.5.2 Athlete Eligibility

- 1.5.3 Athlete Evaluation and Sports Class Allocation
- 1.5.4 Protests and Appeals
- 1.5.5 Classification data protection

IPC and the Paralympic Movement

- 1.6 The IPC is the global governing body of the Paralympic Movement. Its members are National Paralympic Committees (NPCs), International Sport Federations (IFs), International Organisations of Sport for the Disabled (IOSDs), and Regional Organisations. The IPC acts as the IF for a number of sports. IOSDs acts as the IF for a number of sports.
- 1.7 Paralympics New Zealand (PNZ) is the National Paralympic Committee for NZ, a member of, and affiliated to the IPC. The members of PNZ include National Sport Organisations (NSOS) and ParaFeds.

The IPC Athlete Classification Code and International Standards

- 1.8 The Code applies to all recognised IFs in the Paralympic Movement and to all Athletes competing in Para sport at international competitions under the jurisdiction of the IFs.

[IPC Athlete Classification Code](#)

Classification Definition and Purpose

- 1.9 Athlete Classification in the Paralympic Movement is integral to all Para sport. It is defined as grouping Athletes into sport classes according to how much their impairment affects fundamental activities in each specific sport or discipline.
- 1.10 Classification is conducted by a panel of Classifiers who are sport officials with the relevant qualifications and competencies to carry out all or specific aspects of the evaluation assessment process.
- 1.11 Classification is undertaken to:
 - 1.11.1 define who is eligible to compete in Para sport as a Para athlete; and
 - 1.11.2 group Para athletes into sport classes which aim to ensure that the impact of impairment is minimised and sporting excellence determines which athlete or team is successful.
- 1.12 Classification ensures Para sport competition is fair and equitable. All Paralympic sport Classification systems ensures that winning is determined by skill, fitness, power, endurance, tactical ability and mental focus, the same factors that account for success in sport for all athletes.

- 1.13 Classification is sport-specific because impairment affects the ability to perform in different sports to a different extent. As a consequence, an athlete may meet the criteria in one sport, but may not meet the criteria in another sport.

IF Classification Rules

- 1.14 Each IF must publish its own Classification Rules. These are an integral part of the rules of the sport within which Classification takes place. All NSOs must accept these rules as a condition of affiliation. The Rules have regulations, policies, and procedures to address their practical implementation in their sport.
- 1.15 IF Classification Rules must also include provisions related to:
- 1.15.1 Eligible impairments and minimum impairment criteria (in accordance with the IF Standard for Eligible Impairments)
 - 1.15.2 Athlete Evaluation, Sport Class and Sport Class Status allocation (in accordance with the IF Standard for Athlete Evaluation)
 - 1.15.3 Protests and Appeals (in accordance with the IF Standard for Protests and Appeals)
 - 1.15.4 Classifier Personnel and Training (in accordance with the IF Standard for Classifier Personnel and Training)
 - 1.15.5 Data Protection (in accordance with the IF Standard for Classification Data Protection)

Application

- 1.16 This NZ Code and Standards apply to all Athletes and Athlete Support Personnel who are registered and/or licensed with an NSO and/or participate in any Events or Competitions organised, authorised, or recognised by an NSO,
- 1.17 The NZ Code and Standards must be applied in conjunction with the IF Classification Rules and the sport technical rules. In the event of any conflict between this Code and Stds. and the IF Classification Rules and any other rules, the IPC Athlete Classification Code and International Standards shall take precedence.

PNZ Classification Roles and Responsibilities

- 1.18 All Classification activities of NSOs must comply with the specific IF Classification Rules which in turn, comply with The Code.
- 1.19 PNZ, as the national affiliated member to IPC and a signatory to the Code, is accountable to the IPC for the following national Classification activities:

- 1.19.1 Ensuring that NSO Classification Rules conform to the Code, through their IF Classification Rules and make recommendations for compliance with the Code.
- 1.19.2 Developing and implementing a policy for its members to comply with the Code and establish procedures to address non-compliance.
- 1.19.3 Promoting the development of a National Classification Strategy.

New Zealand Para sport Classification Strategy

<https://paralympics.org.nz/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/NZ-Para-Sport-Classification-Strategy-2017-2020.pdf>

- 1.20 The purpose of the IPC Code “Model of Best Practice: National Classification”, is to promote the development and implementation of a National Para sport Classification Strategy to lead and support National Members to provide recommended provisions for national and regional Classification activities.
- 1.21 The PNZ Para sport Classification Strategy will lead and support NSOs, to build the capacity to develop and implement and independently lead robust, sustainable, and credible Classification systems and structures to support Para athletes with physical, intellectual, and visual impairment in their pathway to medal winning performances.
- 1.22 The PNZ Para sport Classification Strategy will monitor and ensure that NSOs work towards having a Code compliant standard of operation and accountability.
- 1.23 The implementation of a national Para sport Classification Strategy is to help ensure the efficient use of available resources to improve participants experience of athlete evaluation, support athlete evaluation opportunities, strengthen athlete development pathways and ultimately increase the likelihood of sustainable medal winning performances.
- 1.24 The PNZ Para sport Classification Strategy will lead and support NSOs with strong collaborative working partnerships to connect and collaborate on Classification expertise, resources and technology.
- 1.25 The PNZ Para sport Classification Strategy will ensure PNZ members are financially resourced to best support community and high-performance level Classification outcomes.

The National Para sport Classification Integration Plan

- 1.26 The National Classification Integration Plan is guided by the NZ Code and the NZ Standards and the NZ Para sport Classification Strategy to guide and harmonise Classification policies, procedures, rules, regulations, and the technical and operational requirements of Classification across all NZ Para sport programmes from a community to high performance level [NZ Para sport Classification Integration Plan](#)

2 Types of Classification

Provisional Classification

- 2.1 Provisional Classifications are temporary Classifications and valid for a limited period of time, as dictated by the IF or NSO and may be subject to change following a formal national Classification assessment by a sport's specific Classification panel.
- 2.2 A provisional Classification serves to screen whether an athlete is likely to meet impairment eligibility as early as possible so an athlete can determine a sporting pathway in Para sport.
- 2.3 Provisional Classifications may be allocated to an athlete for a specific sport in one of, but not limited to, the following situations;
 - 2.3.1 At an international event where a Classification panel is not available
 - 2.3.2 At a national event where a Classification panel is not available
 - 2.3.3 As a national entry level for new athletes seeking eligibility for a Para sport
- 2.4 Provisional Classifications may be allocated by;
 - 2.4.1 A classifier in a face-to-face consultation, in conjunction with a Medical Diagnosis Form or,
 - 2.4.2 A Classifier or Eligibility Officer in a remote location, upon receipt of a Medical Diagnosis Form. Refer appendices 1, 2 and 3 for copy of the PNZ Medical Diagnostics Form for physical impairment, visual impairment, and intellectual impairment,

National Classification

- 2.5 A national Classification for athletes with a physical or visual impairment is conducted by a Classification panel trained by the IF, or under training recommendations set by the IF.
- 2.6 A national Classification is generally offered at national or endorsed sport events.
- 2.7 The Classification process is the same process administered by the IF and in compliance with the IF Classification Rules as much as practical and should not be substantially different to ensure IPC Athlete Code Compliance
- 2.8 To achieve this goal, PNZ may provide assistance to NSOs with:
 - 2.8.1 National Classification opportunities for Athletes prior to presenting for international Classification; and/or
 - 2.8.2 Implementing temporary changes in sport-technical rules to meet participation, without compromising Code compliance requirements,

Comment to Article 2.8.2 Temporary sport rule changes may allow participation of Non-Eligible Athletes and able-bodied Athletes and/or favours participation of female/ young or older Athletes. Such changes however must be made in the spirit of the principles of the Code and International Standards and it must be ensured that all Athletes involved understand the temporary nature of the change.

- 2.9 When allocating a national sport class to a “borderline” Athlete (or in other words an Athlete who is on the cusp of two different sport classes) PNZ and NSOs are strongly encouraged to allocate the Sport Class for Athletes with least impairment.

Comment to Article 2.9: This action should ensure that any subsequent changes to that Athlete’s Sport Class, both national and international are likely to be welcome to the Athlete concerned. It is preferable for that Athlete to compete in what is likely to be a more competitive class in the short terms as it adversely affects only that Athlete. If the Athlete was allocated the Sport Class for Athletes with less impairment that would adversely affect every Athlete in that class. It may lead to significant disappointment for that Athlete later on in their sports career when they were moved into a more competitive class.

International Classification

- 2.10 To compete at international level, an athlete must be classified by an international Classification panel and their decision overrules any previous Classification decision taken by a national Classification panel.
- 2.11 The Classification process is in compliance with the IF Classification rules and conducted by a panel of international classifiers.
- 2.12 An NSO should 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 the IF Classification Rules.
- 2.13 IFs will provide opportunities for Athletes to be allocated an International Sport Class and designated with a Sport Class Status in accordance with the IF Classification Rules at Recognised Competitions (or other such locations as defined by the IF. The IF will advise Athletes, National Bodies and National Paralympic Committees in advance as to such Recognised Competitions (or other such locations).

NZ Athlete Classification Pathway

Refer Appendix 6

3 Personnel Roles and Responsibilities

- 3.1 It is the personal responsibility of Athletes, Athlete Support Personnel, and Classification Personnel to familiarise themselves with all the requirements of the sports Classification Rules.

Athlete Responsibilities

- 3.2 The roles and responsibilities of Athletes include to:
- 3.2.1 be knowledgeable of and comply with all applicable policies, rules and processes established by these Classification Rules;
 - 3.2.2 participate in Athlete Evaluation in good faith giving a true presentation of their impairment and abilities;
 - 3.2.3 ensure, when appropriate, that adequate information related to Health Conditions and Eligible Impairments is provided and/or made available to the NSO;
 - 3.2.4 cooperate with any investigations concerning violations of these Classification Rules; and
 - 3.2.5 actively participate in the process of education and awareness, and Classification research, through exchanging personal experiences and expertise.

Athlete Support Personnel Responsibilities

- 3.3 The roles and responsibilities of Athlete Support Personnel include to:
- 3.3.1 be knowledgeable of and comply with all applicable policies, rules and processes established by these Classification Rules;
 - 3.3.2 use their influence on Athlete values and behaviour to foster a positive and collaborative Classification attitude and communication;
 - 3.3.3 assist in the development, management, and implementation of Classification Systems; and
 - 3.3.4 cooperate with any investigations concerning violations of these Classification Rules.

Classification Personnel Responsibilities

3.4 The roles and responsibilities of Classification Personnel include to:

- 3.4.1 have a complete working knowledge of all applicable policies, rules and processes established by these Classification Rules;
- 3.4.2 use their influence to foster a positive and collaborative Classification attitude and communication;
- 3.4.3 assist in the development, management, and implementation of Classification Systems, including participation in education and research; and
- 3.4.4 cooperate with any investigations concerning violations of these Classification Rules.

Part Two: Classification Personnel and Training

4 Classification Personnel

- 4.1 Classification Personnel are fundamental to the effective implementation of Classification Rules. Each NSO will appoint a number of Classification Personnel, each of whom will have a key role in the organisation, implementation, and administration of Classification for the sport.

Head of Classification

- 4.2 Each NSO should appoint a Head of Classification (HoC) or Lead Classifier. The HoC is a person responsible for the direction, administration, co-ordination, and implementation of Classification matters for a Para sport.
- 4.3 If a Head of Classification cannot be appointed, the sport may appoint a group of persons collectively (provided such group of persons agree to comply with the Classifier Code of Conduct), to act as the HoC.
- 4.4 The HoC is not required to be a certified Classifier.
- 4.5 The HoC may delegate specific responsibilities and/or the transfer specific tasks to designated Classifiers, or other persons authorised by the sport.
- 4.6 Nothing prevents the HoC (if certified as a Classifier) from also being appointed as a Classifier and/or Chief Classifier.

Classifiers

- 4.7 A Classifier is a person authorised as an official and certified by the NSO to conduct some or all components of Athlete Evaluation as a member of a Classification Panel.

Chief Classifiers

- 4.8 A Chief Classifier is a Classifier appointed to direct, administer, co-ordinate and implement Classification matters for a specific Competition or at such other location as defined by the sport. In particular, a Chief Classifier may be required by the sport to do the following:
- 4.8.1 identify those Athletes who will be required to attend an Evaluation Session;
 - 4.8.2 supervise Classifiers to ensure that the Classification Rules are properly applied during Classification;
 - 4.8.3 manage Protests in consultation with the NSO and

- 4.8.4 liaise with the relevant Competition organisers to ensure that all travel, accommodation, and other logistics are arranged in order that Classifiers may carry out their duties at the Competition.
- 4.9 A Chief Classifier may delegate specific responsibilities and/or transfer specific tasks to other appropriately qualified Classifiers, or other appropriately qualified NSO officers or representatives, and/or appropriately qualified persons in the local organising committee of a Competition.

Trainee Classifiers

- 4.10 A Trainee Classifier is a person who is in the process of formal training by the NSO or IF.
- 4.11 An NSO 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.

5 Classifier Competencies, Training and Certification

- 5.1 A Classifier will be authorised to act as a Classifier if that Classifier has been certified by IF as having the relevant Classifier Competencies to be either a National or International Classifier.
- 5.2 Each NSO should ensure there are training and education opportunities for Classifiers to obtain and/or maintain Classifier Competencies.
- 5.3 Each IF/NSO should specify and publish Classifier Competencies in a manner that is transparent and accessible. The Classifier Competencies must include that a Classifier has:
- 5.3.1 a thorough understanding of these Classification Rules;
 - 5.3.2 an understanding of the sport(s) for which they seek certification to act as a Classifier, including an understanding of the technical rules of the sport(s);
 - 5.3.3 an understanding of the Code and the International Standards; and
 - 5.3.4 a professional qualification(s), level of experience, skills and/or competencies in order to act as a Classifier for a Para sport. These include that Classifiers must either:
 - 5.3.4.1 be a certified health professional in a field relevant to the Eligible Impairment category which the sport, at its sole discretion, deems acceptable, such as a physician or physiotherapist for Athletes with a Physical Impairment; ophthalmologist or optometrist for Athletes with a Vision Impairment; and/or a psychologist for Athletes with an Intellectual Impairment; or

- 5.3.4.2 have an extensive coaching or other relevant background in the particular sport(s); or a recognised and reputable academic qualification which encompasses a requisite level of anatomical, biomechanical, and sport-specific expertise, which the sport, at its sole discretion, deems to be acceptable.
- 5.4 Each IF must establish a process for national and international Classifier Certification by which Classifier Competencies are assessed. This process must include:
 - 5.4.1 a process for the certification of Trainee Classifiers;
 - 5.4.2 quality assessment for the period of certification;
 - 5.4.3 a process for handling substandard performance, including options for remediation and/or withdrawal of certification; and
 - 5.4.4 a process for Continuing Education and Re-certification of Classifiers.

6 NZ Classifier Certification Pathway

- 6.1 Appendix Six outlines the NZ Classifier Certification Pathway.

7 Classifier Code of Conduct

- 7.1 The integrity of Classification in all Para sports depends on the conduct of Classification Personnel. The IPC has therefore adopted a set of professional conduct standards referred to as the 'Classifier Code of Conduct'.
- 7.2 All Classification Personnel must comply with the Classifier Code of Conduct.
https://www.paralympic.org/sites/default/files/document/160502112749067_Sec+ii+chapter+1_1_IPC+Code+of+Ethics.pdf
- 7.3 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 the national or international federation.
- 7.4 If the NSO or IF receives such a report it will investigate the report and, if appropriate, take disciplinary measures.
- 7.5 An NSO or IF has discretion to determine whether or not a Classifier has an actual, perceived and/or potential conflict of interest.

Part Three: Athlete Eligibility

8 General Provisions

- 8.1 PNZ has specified in this National Code and Standards the process, assessment criteria and methodology whereby Athletes should be allocated a Sport Class and designated a Sport Class Status by their NSO. This process is referred to as Athlete Evaluation and must comply to the IF Classification Rules for each Para sport.
- 8.2 Athlete Evaluation encompasses a number of steps and include provisions regarding:
- 8.2.1 assessment of whether or not an Athlete has an Eligible Impairment for the sport;
 - 8.2.2 assessment of whether an Athlete complies with Minimum Impairment Criteria for the sport; and
 - 8.2.3 the allocation of a Sport Class (and designation of a Sport Class Status) depending on the extent to which an Athlete is able to 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 and does not include a requirement that the Athletes are assessed in respect of the 'extent to which the Athlete is able to execute the specific tasks and activities fundamental to the sport')

9 Eligible Impairment

- 9.1 Any athlete wishing to compete in a sport governed by an NSO must have one or more of the Eligible Impairments, accepted by the IF, and that Eligible Impairment must be permanent.
- 9.2 An IF must include only Eligible Impairments that are recognised by the IPC (refer Appendix 1, 2 and 3 of this NZ Code)
- 9.3 Any Impairment that is not listed as an Eligible Impairment in Appendices One, Two or Three is referred to as a Non-Eligible Impairment. Refer Appendix Four which includes examples of Non-Eligible Impairments.

Quick Guide to Eligible Impairment by Sport

<https://paralympics.org.nz/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/Classification-Chart.pdf>

Assessment of Eligible Impairment

- 9.4 An NSO must determine if an athlete has an Eligible Impairment.
- 9.4.1 In order to be satisfied that an athlete has an Eligible Impairment, an NSO may require any Athlete to demonstrate that he or she has an Underlying Health Condition. Appendix Four lists examples of Health Conditions that are not Underlying Health Conditions.
 - 9.4.2 The means by which an NSO determines that an individual Athlete has an Eligible Impairment is at the sole discretion of the IF. An NSO may consider that an Athlete's Eligible Impairment is sufficiently obvious and therefore not require evidence that demonstrates the Athlete's Eligible Impairment.
 - 9.4.3 If in the course of determining if an Athlete has an Eligible Impairment the NSO becomes aware that the Athlete has a Health Condition, and believes that the impact of that Health Condition may be that it is 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 10 of this Code. In such instances the NSO will explain the basis of its designation to the relevant National Body and/or National Paralympic Committee.
- 9.5 An Athlete must (if requested to do so) supply an NSO with Diagnostic Information that must be provided as follows:
- 9.5.1 An NSO should require new athletes to submit medical information, preferably a Medical Diagnostics Form, to the NSO, upon requesting verification of eligibility or a national Classification.
 - 9.5.2 The Medical Diagnostics Form must be completed, dated, and signed by a certified health care professional.
 - 9.5.3 The Medical Diagnostic Form must be submitted with supportive Diagnostic Information if required by the NSO.
- 9.6 An NSO may require an Athlete to re-submit the Medical Diagnostics Form (with necessary supportive Diagnostic Information) if the NSO, at its sole discretion, considers the Medical Diagnostic Form and/or the Diagnostic Information to be incomplete or inconsistent.
- 9.7 If an NSO requires an Athlete to provide Diagnostic Information it may consider the Diagnostic Information itself, and/or may appoint an Eligibility Assessment Committee to do so.
- 9.8 An NSO may delegate one or more of the functions described above to a Classification Panel.

10 Minimum Impairment Criteria

- 10.1 An Athlete who wishes to compete in a sport must have an Eligible Impairment that complies with the relevant Minimum Impairment Criteria for that sport.
- 10.2 Each IF has set Minimum Impairment Criteria 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.
- 10.3 Any Athlete who does not comply with the Minimum Impairment Criteria for a sport must be allocated Sport Class Not Eligible (NE) for that sport.
- 10.4 A Classification Panel must assess whether or not an Athlete complies with Minimum Impairment Criteria. This will take place as part of an Evaluation Session. Prior to participating in an Evaluation Session, an Athlete must first satisfy the sport that he or she has an Eligible Impairment.
- 10.5 In relation to the use of Adaptive Equipment, each IF has set Minimum Impairment Criteria as follows:
 - 10.5.1 for Eligible Impairments other than Vision Impairment, Minimum Impairment Criteria must *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;
 - 10.5.2 for Vision Impairment, Minimum Impairment Criteria must 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.

11 Sport Class

- 11.1 A Sport Class is a category defined by an IF 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.
 - 11.1.1 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.
 - 11.1.2 An Athlete who complies with the Minimum Impairment Criteria for a sport must be allocated a Sport Class (subject to Failure to Attend Athlete Evaluation and Suspension of Athlete Evaluation).

- 11.1.3 Except for the allocation of Sport Class Not Eligible (NE), 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.
- 11.2 Every IF Classification Rules specify the assessment methodology and assessment criteria for the allocation of a Sport Class and the designation of Sport Class Status.

12 Classification Not Completed

- 12.1 If at any stage of Athlete Evaluation, 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).
- 12.2 The designation Classification Not Completed (CNC) is not a Sport Class and is not subject to the provisions in this Code and Stds. concerning Protests. The designation Classification Not Completed (CNC) will however be recorded for the purpose of the NSO Classification Master List.
- 12.3 An Athlete who is designated as Classification Not Completed (CNC) may not compete in the relative sport.

Part Four: Athlete Evaluation and Sport Class Allocation

13 The Classification Panel

- 13.1 A Classification Panel is a group of Classifiers appointed by the NSO to conduct some or all of the components of Athlete Evaluation including as part of an Evaluation Session.

General Provisions

- 13.2 A Classification Panel should be comprised of at least of two certified Classifiers. In exceptional circumstances a Chief Classifier may provide that a Classification Panel comprise only one Classifier, subject to that Classifier holding a valid medical qualification.
- 13.3 A Trainee Classifier may be part of a Classification Panel in addition to the required number of certified Classifiers and may participate in Athlete Evaluation.

14 Classification Panel Responsibilities

- 14.1 A Classification Panel is responsible for conducting an Evaluation Session. As part of the Evaluation Session the Classification Panel must:
- 14.1.1 assess whether an Athlete complies with Minimum Impairment Criteria for the sport;
 - 14.1.2 assess the extent to which an Athlete is able to execute the specific tasks and activities fundamental to the sport; and
 - 14.1.3 conduct (if required) Observation in Competition.
- 14.2 Following the Evaluation Session, the Classification Panel must allocate a Sport Class and designate a Sport Class Status or designate Classification Not Completed (CNC).
- 14.3 Prior to the Evaluation Session, the assessment as to whether an Athlete has an Eligible Impairment must be undertaken by the NSO unless the NSO requests this to be undertaken by a Classification Panel.
- 14.4 The Evaluation Session must take place in a controlled non-competitive environment that allows for the repeated observation of key tasks and activities.
- 14.4.1 Although other factors such as low fitness level, poor technical proficiency and aging may also affect the fundamental tasks and activities of the sport, the allocation of Sport Class must not be affected by these factors.
- 14.5 An Athlete who has a Non-Eligible Impairment and an Eligible Impairment may be evaluated by a Classification Panel based on the Eligible Impairment, provided the Non-Eligible Impairment does not affect the Classification Panel's ability to allocate a Sport Class.
- 14.6 The Sport Class allocated to the Athlete will be in accordance with the IF processes.

15 Evaluation Sessions

- 15.1 This Article applies to all Evaluation Sessions.
- 15.2 The Athlete's National Body or National Paralympic Committee is responsible for ensuring that Athletes comply with their duties in relation to the provisions in this Article.

In respect of Athletes

- 15.3 Athletes have the right to be accompanied by a support person when attending an Evaluation Session. The Athlete must be accompanied if the Athlete is a minor or has an Intellectual Impairment.
- 15.4 The person chosen by the Athlete to accompany the Athlete at an Evaluation Session should be familiar with the Athlete's Impairment and sport history.
- 15.5 The Athlete and accompanying person must acknowledge the terms of the Athlete Evaluation Agreement Form as specified by the sport.
- 15.6 The Athlete must attend the Evaluation Session with any sports attire or equipment relevant to the sport for which the Athlete wishes to be allocated a Sport Class.
- 15.7 The Athlete must disclose the use of any medication and/or medical device/implant to the Classification Panel.
- 15.8 The Athlete must comply with all reasonable instructions given by a Classification Panel and give a true reflection of their impairment and abilities during a Classification evaluation.

In respect of the Classification Panel

- 15.9 The Classification Panel may request that an Athlete provide medical documentation relevant to the Athlete's Eligible Impairment if the Classification Panel believes that this will be necessary in order for it to allocate a Sport Class.
- 15.10 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.
- 15.11 The Classification Panel may make, create, or use video footage and/or other records to assist it when allocating a Sport Class.

16 Observation in Competition

- 16.1 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.
- 16.2 The methods by which Observation in Competition Assessment may be undertaken, and the matters to be observed, are set out in the IF Classification Rules.
- 16.3 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.
- 16.4 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.
- 16.5 Observation in Competition Assessment must take place during First Appearance. In this regard:
- 16.5.1 First Appearance is the first time an Athlete competes in an Event during a Competition in a particular Sport Class.
 - 16.5.2 First Appearance within a Sport Class applies to participation in all Events within the same Sport Class.
 - 16.5.3 An Athlete who competes in a Team Sport must make First Appearance during the preliminary rounds of a Competition. First Appearance must not take place in the elimination rounds of a Competition.
- 16.6 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,
- 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).

- 16.6.1 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.

17 Sport Class Status

- 17.1 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.
- 17.2 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:
- Confirmed (C)
 - Review (R)
 - Review with a Fixed Review Date (FRD)

Sport Class Status New

- 17.3 An Athlete is allocated Sport Class Status New (N) by the NSO 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 National Competition unless the NSO specifies otherwise.

Sport Class Status Confirmed

- 17.4 An Athlete will be designated with Sport Class Status Confirmed (C) if the Classification Panel is satisfied that both the Athlete's Eligible Impairment and the Athlete's ability to execute the specific tasks and activities fundamental to the sport are and will remain stable (with the exception for Athletes with Vision Impairment).
- 17.4.1 An Athlete with Sport Class Status Confirmed (C) is not required to undergo any further Athlete Evaluation (save pursuant to the provisions in the IF Classification Rules concerning Protests Medical Review and changes to Sport Class criteria).
- 17.4.2 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

Sport Class Status Review

- 17.5 An Athlete will be designated Sport Class Status Review (R) if the Classification Panel believes that further Evaluation Sessions will be required.
- 17.5.1 A Classification Panel may base its belief that further Evaluation Sessions will be required based on a number of factors, including but not limited to situations where the Athlete has only recently entered Competitions sanctioned or recognised by the sport, has a fluctuating and/or progressive Impairment/Impairments that is/are permanent but not stable; and/or has not yet reached full muscular skeletal or sports maturity.
- 17.5.2 An Athlete with Sport Class Status Review (R) must complete Athlete Evaluation prior to competing at any subsequent National Competition, unless the NSO specifies otherwise.

Sport Class Status Review with Fixed Review Date

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

Changes to Sport Class Criteria

- 17.7 If the IF changes any Sport Class criteria and/ or assessment methods, then:
- 17.7.1 The NSO 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
- 17.7.2 The NSO may remove the Fixed Review Date for any Athlete and require that the Athlete attend an Evaluation Session at the earliest available opportunity; and
- 17.7.3 in both instances the relevant NSO or PNZ shall be informed as soon as is practicable.

18 Multiple Sport Classes

- 18.1 This Article applies to Athletes who are potentially eligible to be allocated more than one Sport Class.

Multiple Eligible Impairments

- 18.2 An Athlete who has a Physical and Vision Impairment, a Physical and Intellectual Impairment, or a Vision and Intellectual Impairment may be eligible to be allocated more than one Sport Class in relation to those Eligible Impairments. In such instances:
- 18.2.1 the Athlete must notify the sport as to their Eligible Impairments and their eligibility to be allocated more than one Sport Class in respect of those Impairment types, and provide all necessary medical diagnostic information as required;
 - 18.2.2 the Athlete must be offered the opportunity to participate in an Evaluation Session in respect of each Sport Class relevant to his or her multiple Impairments, either at the relevant Competition or the subsequent Competition;
 - 18.2.3 at the conclusion of the Evaluation Sessions the Athlete must choose the Sport Class that he or she wishes to compete in ('the preferred Sport Class'). If the allocation of any Sport Class is subject to Observation in Competition the Athlete must select the preferred Sport Class before making any First Appearance;
 - 18.2.4 the selection of Sport Class will be subject to all applicable sport Rules and Regulations (including but not limited to those in relation to the use of equipment, the weight of equipment, and the use of guides); and
 - 18.2.5 the Athlete will be permitted to compete in the preferred Sport Class and details of the Athlete's preferred Sport Class will be published.

Athletes with Physical Impairment

- 18.3 An Athlete who has a Physical Impairment may be allocated more than one Sport Class relevant to that Physical Impairment subject to any applicable sport Rules and Regulations.
- 18.4 Any such Athlete must not be allocated more than one Sport Class if the combination of those Sport Classes would allow the Athlete to compete sitting in one Event, and standing in another Event, at the same Competition.

Changing Sport Class

- 18.5 An Athlete who has a Physical and Vision Impairment, a Physical and Intellectual Impairment, or a Vision and Intellectual Impairment may request to change his or her preferred Sport Class:
- a) at the end of the season when the Athlete's first Evaluation Session was completed; or
 - b) after the close of the Paralympic Summer or Winter Games (whichever is applicable), and before the start of the next season thereafter.
- 18.6 A request to change a preferred Sport Class must be made to the NSO. The application must be submitted to NSO in accordance with the time frame identified by the IF.
- 18.7 Nothing in this precludes an Athlete from making a Medical Review Request at any time in respect of any Sport Class.

19 Notification

- 19.1 The outcome of Athlete Evaluation must be notified to the Athlete and/or National Body or National Paralympic Committee and published as soon as practically possible after completion of Athlete Evaluation.
- 19.2 The NSO must publish the outcome of Athlete Evaluation at the Competition following Athlete Evaluation, and the outcomes must be made available post Competition via the Classification Master List at the NSO's website.

20 Sport Class Not Eligible

General Provisions

- 20.1 If an NSO determines that an Athlete:
- 20.1.1 has an Impairment that is not an Eligible Impairment; or
 - 20.1.2 does not have an Underlying Health Condition,
- the NSO must allocate that Athlete Sport Class Not Eligible (NE).
- 20.2 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

- 20.3 If the NSO determines that an Athlete does not have an Eligible Impairment, that Athlete:
- 20.3.1 will not be permitted to attend an Evaluation Session; and
 - 20.3.2 will be allocated with Sport Class Not Eligible (NE) and designated with Sport Class Status Confirmed (C) by the NSO.
- 20.4 If another NSO or IF has allocated an Athlete with Sport Class Not Eligible (NE) because the Athlete does not have an Eligible Impairment an NSO may likewise do so without the need for the process detailed in Article 7 of these Classification Rules.
- 20.5 An Athlete who is allocated Sport Class Not Eligible (NE) by an NSO or a Classification Panel because that Athlete has
- 20.5.1 an Impairment that is not an Eligible Impairment; or
 - 20.5.2 a Health Condition that is not an Underlying Health Condition;
- the 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

- 20.6 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.

- 20.6.1 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.
- 20.6.2 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).
- 20.7 If an Athlete makes (or is subject to) a Protest on a previously allocated Sport Class other than Not Eligible (NE) and is 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.
- 20.8 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 a sport the Athlete may be eligible to compete in another sport, subject to Athlete Evaluation for that sport.
- 20.9 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 the NSO.

Part Five: Protests

Protests

21 Scope of a Protest

- 21.1 A Protest may only be made in respect of an Athlete's Sport Class. A Protest may not be made in respect of an Athlete's Sport Class Status.
- 21.2 A Protest may not be made in respect of an Athlete who has been allocated Sport Class Not Eligible (NE).

22 Parties Permitted to Make a National Protest at a National Event

A Protest may only be made by one of the following bodies:

- 22.1 An Athlete or Athlete representative
- 22.2 a National Sport Organisation (NSO); or
- 22.3 PNZ

23 National Protests

- 23.1 An Athlete or Athlete representative may make a Protest in respect of an Athlete at a Competition or venue set aside for Athlete Evaluation.
- 23.2 If the outcome of Athlete Evaluation is published during a Competition a National Protest must be submitted within one hour, or the time frame as set by the NSO, of that outcome being published. If the outcome of Athlete Evaluation is published following Observation in Competition a National Protest must be submitted within 15 minutes, or the time frame as set by the NSO, of that outcome being published.
- 23.3 If an Athlete is required by a Classification Panel to undergo Observation in Competition Assessment, an athlete may make a Protest before or after First Appearance takes place. If a Protest is made before First Appearance takes place the Athlete must not be permitted to compete until the Protest has been resolved.

24 National Protest Procedure

- 24.1 To submit a National Protest, an Athlete or Athlete representative, must show that the Protest is bona fide with supporting evidence and complete a Protest Form, that must be made available by the NSO at the Competition and via the NSO or IF website, and must include the following:
 - 24.1.1 the name and sport of the Protested Athlete;

- 24.1.2 the details of the Protested Decision and/or a copy it
- 24.1.3 an explanation as to why the Protest has been made and the basis on which the NSO or PNZ believes that the Protested Decision is flawed;
- 24.1.4 reference to the specific rule(s) alleged to have been breached; and
- 24.1.5 the Protest Fee set the NSO

24.2 The Protest Documents must be submitted to the Chief Classifier of the relevant Competition within the timeframes specified by the NSO. Upon receipt of the Protest Documents the Chief Classifier must conduct a review of the Protest, in consultation with NSO, of which there are two possible outcomes:

- 24.2.1 the Chief Classifier may dismiss the Protest if, in the discretion of the Chief Classifier, the Protest does not comply with the Protest requirements; or
- 24.2.2 the Chief Classifier may accept the Protest if, in the discretion of the Chief Classifier, the Protest complies with the Protest requirements as set by the NSO or IF.

24.3 If the Protest is dismissed the Chief Classifier must notify all relevant parties and provide a written explanation to the Athlete or Athlete representative as soon as practicable. The Protest Fee will be forfeited.

24.4 If the Protest is accepted:

- 24.4.1 the Protested Athlete's Sport Class must remain unchanged pending the outcome of the Protest, National 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);
- 24.4.2 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
- 24.4.3 The NSO must notify all relevant parties of the time and date the new Evaluation Session is to be conducted by the Protest Panel.

25 NSO or PNZ Protests

25.1 An NSO or PNZ may, in its discretion, make a Protest at any time in respect of an Athlete under its jurisdiction if:

- 25.1.1 it considers an Athlete has been allocated an incorrect Sport Class; or
- 25.1.2 an NSO or NPC makes a documented request to the NSO. The assessment of the validity of the request is at the sole discretion of NSO.

26 National Sports Organisation or Paralympic Committee Protest Procedure

- 26.1 If an NSO or PNZ decides to make a Protest, the Head of Classification must advise the Athlete of the Protest at the earliest possible opportunity.
- 26.2 The Head of Classification must provide the relevant Athlete 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.
- 26.3 If the NSO or PNZ makes a Protest:
 - 26.3.1 the Protested Athlete's Sport Class must remain unchanged pending the outcome of the Protest;
 - 26.3.2 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
 - 26.3.3 a Protest Panel must be appointed to resolve the Protest as soon as its possible.

27 Protest Panel

- 27.1 A Chief Classifier may fulfil one or more of the Head of Classification's obligations in this Article 25 if authorised to do so by the Head of Classification.
- 27.2 A Protest Panel must be appointed by the Head of Classification in a manner consistent with the provisions for appointing a Classification Panel in these Classification Rules.
- 27.3 A Protest Panel must not include any person who was a member of the Classification Panel that:
 - 27.3.1 made the Protested Decision; or
 - 27.3.2 conducted any component of Athlete Evaluation in respect of the Protested Athlete within a period of 12 months prior to the date of the Protested Decision, unless otherwise agreed by the NSO, or NPC (whichever is relevant).
- 27.4 The Head of Classification must notify all relevant parties of the time and date for the Evaluation Session that must be conducted by the Protest Panel.
- 27.5 The Protest Panel must conduct the new Evaluation Session in accordance with NSO Classification Rules. The Protest Panel may refer to the Protest Documents when conducting the new Evaluation Session but not the most recent Classification evaluation.

- 27.6 The Protest Panel must allocate a Sport Class and designate a Sport Class Status. All relevant parties must be notified of the Protest Panel's decision in a manner consistent with the provisions for notification in these Classification Rules.
- 27.7 The decision of a Protest Panel is final. An NSO or PNZ or athlete may not make another Protest at the relevant Competition.

28 Provisions Where No Protest Panel is Available

- 28.1 If a Protest is made at a Competition but there is no opportunity for the Protest to be resolved at that Competition:
- 28.1.1 the Protested Athlete must be permitted to compete in the Sport Class that is the subject of the Protest with Sport Class Status Review (R), pending the resolution of the Protest; and
 - 28.1.2 all reasonable steps must be taken to ensure that the Protest is resolved at the earliest opportunity. This may mean attending a competition outside of NZ if there are not enough classifiers in the sport to make up a second panel.

29 Special Provisions

- 29.1 An NSO may make arrangements for some or all of the components of Athlete Protest Re-evaluation to be carried out at a place and at a time away from a Competition.

Part Six: Misconduct during Evaluation Session

30 Failure to Attend Evaluation Session

- 30.1 An Athlete is personally responsible for attending an Evaluation Session.
- 30.2 An Athlete's NSO or PNZ must take reasonable steps to ensure that the Athlete attends an Evaluation Session.
- 30.3 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.
- 30.4 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.

31 Suspension of Evaluation Session

- 31.1 A Classification Panel, in consultation with the Chief Classifier, may suspend an Evaluation Session if it cannot allocate a Sport Class to the Athlete, including but not limited to, in one or more of the following circumstances:
 - 31.1.1 a failure on the part of the Athlete to comply with any part of these Classification Rules;
 - 31.1.2 a failure on the part of the Athlete to provide any medical information that is reasonably required by the Classification Panel;
 - 31.1.3 the Classification Panel believes that the use (or non-use) of any medication and/or medical procedures/device/implant disclosed by the Athlete will affect the ability to conduct its determination in a fair manner;
 - 31.1.4 the Athlete has a Health Condition that may limit or prohibit complying with requests by the Classification Panel during an Evaluation Session, which the Classification Panel considers will affect its ability to conduct the Evaluation Session in a fair manner;
 - 31.1.5 the Athlete is unable to communicate effectively with the Classification Panel;

- 31.1.6 the Athlete refuses or is unable to comply with any reasonable instructions given by any Classification Personnel to such an extent that the Evaluation Session cannot be conducted in a fair manner; and/or
 - 31.1.7 the Athlete's representation of his or her abilities is inconsistent with any information available to the Classification Panel to such an extent that the Evaluation Session cannot be conducted in a fair manner.
- 31.2 If an Evaluation Session is suspended by a Classification Panel, the following steps must be taken:
- 31.2.1 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 Body or National Paralympic Committee;
 - 31.2.2 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
 - 31.2.3 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.
- 31.3 If an Evaluation Session is suspended by a Classification Panel, the Classification Panel may designate the Athlete as Classification Not Completed (CNC).
- 31.4 A Suspension of an Evaluation Session may be subject to further investigation into any possible Intentional Misrepresentation.

Part Seven: Medical Review

32 Medical Review

- 32.1 This Article applies to any Athlete who has been allocated a Sport Class with Sport Class Status Confirmed (C) or Review with Fixed Review Date (FRD).
- 32.2 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.
- 32.3 A Medical Review Request must be made by the Athlete or Athletes representative (together with the NSO nominated non-refundable fee and any supporting documentation). 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.
- 32.4 A Medical Review Request must be received by the NSO as soon as reasonably practicable.
- 32.5 The Head of Classification must decide whether or not the Medical Review Request is upheld as soon as is practicable following receipt of the Medical Review Request.
- 32.6 Any Athlete or Athlete Support Personnel who becomes aware of changes in the health condition fails to draw those to the attention of their NSO or PNZ, may be investigated in respect of possible Intentional Misrepresentation.
- 32.7 If a Medical Review Request is accepted, the Athlete's Sport Class Status will be changed to Review (R) with immediate effect.

Part Eight: Intentional Misrepresentation

33 Intentional Misrepresentation

- 33.1 It is a disciplinary offence for an Athlete to intentionally 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 'Intentional Misrepresentation'.
- 33.2 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 Intentional Misrepresentation, including but not limited to covering up Intentional Misrepresentation or disrupting any part of the Athlete Evaluation process.
- 33.3 In respect of any allegation relating to Intentional Misrepresentation a hearing will be convened by the NSO to determine whether the Athlete or Athlete Support Personnel has committed Intentional Misrepresentation.
- 33.4 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 Intentional Misrepresentation will be one or more of the following:
- 33.4.1 disqualification from all events at the Competition at which the Intentional Misrepresentation occurred, and any subsequent Competitions at which the Athlete competed;
 - 33.4.2 being allocated with Sport Class Not Eligible (NE) and designated a Review with Fixed Review Date (FRD) Sport Class Status for a specified period of time ranging from 1 to 4 years;
 - 33.4.3 suspension from participation in Competitions in all sport for a specified period of time ranging from 1 to 4 years; and
 - 33.4.4 publication of their names and suspension period.
- 33.5 Any Athlete who is found to have been guilty of Intentional Misrepresentation and/or complicity involving Intentional 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.

- 33.6 Any Athlete Support Personnel who is found to have been guilty of Intentional Misrepresentation and/or complicity involving Intentional Misrepresentation on more than one occasion will be suspended from participation in any Competition for a period of time from four years to life.
- 33.7 If another NSO or an IF 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 the NSO.
- 33.8 Any consequences to be applied to teams, which include an Athlete or Athlete Support Personnel who is found to have been guilty of Intentional Misrepresentation and/or complicity involving Intentional Misrepresentation, will be at the discretion of NSO.
- 33.9 Any disciplinary action taken by an NSO pursuant of their Classification Rules must be resolved in accordance with the applicable Board of Appeal of Classification Bylaws.

Part Nine: Use of Athlete Information

34 Classification Data

- 34.1 An NSO may only Process Classification Data if such Classification Data is considered necessary to conduct Classification.
- 34.2 All Classification Data Processed by an NSO or PNZ must be current, accurate, complete.

35 Consent and Processing

- 35.1 An NSO may only Process Classification Data with the consent of the Athlete to whom that Classification Data relates.
- 35.2 If an Athlete cannot provide consent (for example because the Athlete is underage) the legal representative, guardian or other designated representative of that Athlete must give consent on their behalf.
- 35.3 An NSO may only Process Classification Data without consent of the relevant Athlete if permitted to do so in accordance with National Laws.

36 Classification Research

- 36.1 An NSO / IF may request an Athlete to provide Personal Information for Research Purposes.
- 36.2 The use by an NSO or IF of Personal Information for Research Purposes must be consistent with the IF Classification Rules and all applicable ethical use requirements.
- 36.3 Personal Information that has been provided by an Athlete to an NSO or IF solely and exclusively for Research Purposes must not be used for any other purpose.
- 36.4 An NSO or IF may only use Classification Data for Research Purposes with the express consent of the relevant Athlete. If either 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.

37 Notification to Athletes

- 37.1 An NSO must notify an Athlete who provides Classification Data as to:
 - 37.1.1 that fact that the NSO is collecting the Classification Data; and
 - 37.1.2 the purpose for the collection of the Classification Data; and
 - 37.1.3 the duration that the Classification Data will be retained.

38 Classification Data Security

38.1 An NSO must:

38.1.1 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

38.1.2 take reasonable steps to ensure that any other party provided with Classification Data uses that Classification Data in a manner consistent with these Classification Rules.

39 Disclosures of Classification Data

39.1 An NSO or IF must 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.

39.2 An NSO or IF may disclose Classification Data to other parties only if such disclosure is in accordance with these Classification Rules and permitted by National Laws.

40 Retaining Classification Data

40.1 An NSO must ensure that Classification Data is only retained for as long as it is needed for the purpose it was collected. If Classification Data is no longer necessary for Classification purposes, it must be deleted, destroyed, or permanently anonymised.

40.2 An NSO must publish guidelines regarding retention times in relation to Classification Data.

40.3 An NSO must 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.

41 Access Rights to Classification Data

41.1 Athletes may request from an NSO

41.1.1 confirmation of whether or not that NSO Processes Classification Data relating to them personally and a description of the Classification Data that is held;

41.1.2 a copy of the Classification Data held by the NSO and/or

41.1.3 correction or deletion of the Classification Data held by the NSO

- 41.2 A request may be made by an Athlete or a National Body or a National Paralympic Committee on an Athlete's behalf and must be complied with within a reasonable period of time.

42 Classification Master Lists

- 42.1 An NSO must maintain a Classification Master List of Athletes, which must include the Athlete's name, gender, year of birth, Sport Class and Sport Class Status. The Classification Master List must identify Athletes that enter National Competitions.
- 42.2 An NSO must make available the Classification Master List to all relevant National Bodies on the NSO website.

Part Ten: Appeals

43 Appeal

- 43.1 An Appeal is the process by which a formal objection to how Athlete Evaluation and/or Classification procedures have been conducted is submitted and subsequently resolved.

44 Parties Permitted to Make an Appeal

- 44.1 An Appeal may only be made by one of the following bodies:
- 44.1.1 a National Body; or
 - 44.1.2 a National Paralympic Committee.

45 Appeals

- 45.1 If a National Body 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 as a consequence an Athlete has been allocated an incorrect Sport Class or Sport Class Status, it may submit an Appeal.
- 45.2 The NSOs Board of Appeal of Classification (BAC) will act as the hearing body for the resolution of Appeals.
- 45.3 An Appeal must be made and resolved in accordance with the applicable BAC Bylaws.

Part Twelve: 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: The means by which a complaint, that an NSO has made an unfair decision during the Classification process, is resolved.

Athlete: For purposes of Classification, any person who participates in sport at a national or international level (as defined by an IF or NSO (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 Classification 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: Board of Appeal of Classification.

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

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 an NSO or IF to determine Sport Class and Sport Class Status in accordance with the NSO Classification Rules.

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

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

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

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

Classifier Certification: The processes by which an NSO or IF 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 an NSO or IF deems necessary for a Classifier to be competent to conduct Athlete Evaluation for sport(s) governed by an NSO.

Classifier Code of Conduct: The behavioral and ethical standards for Classifiers specified by the IF

Code (IPC): 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, by an NSO, of the IF 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 an NSO or IF 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 an NSO or IF 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 Classification Rules.

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

Entry Criteria: Standards set by an NSO or IF 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 an IF or NSO 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 an 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 is able to 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 an NSO or IF to direct, administer, co-ordinate and implement Classification matters for the sport.

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 Sport Federation: A sport federation recognised by the IPC as the sole world-wide representative of a sport for Athletes with an Impairment that has been granted the status as a Para sport by the IPC. The IPC and the International Organisations of Sports for the Disabled act as an International Sport Federation for certain sports.

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.

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 an NSO and IF 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 an athlete or National Body or National Paralympic Committee for Medical Review.

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 IPC who is the sole representative of Athletes with an Impairment in that country or territory. These are the national members of the IPC.

National Protest: A Protest made by a National Body or a National Paralympic Committee in respect of an Athlete under its jurisdiction. An athlete protest is a protest made by an athlete to its NSO objecting to the sports class allocation.

Non-Competition Venue: Any place or location (outside of a Competition) designated by the NSO 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 principal 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, Leg Length Difference 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 an NSO or IF and payable by the athlete (for an NSO protest) or National Body or National Paralympic Committee (for an NSO protest) 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 an NSO or IF must assess that a Classifier has maintained specific Classifier Competencies.

Recognised Competition: A Competition that is sanctioned or approved by an IF.

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 Classification Rules.

Sport Class: A category for Competition defined by an NSO 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

Athletes with Physical Impairment

46 Eligible Impairment Types

Eligible Impairment	Examples of Health Conditions
<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 in order to move or to generate force.</p>	<p>Examples of an Underlying Health Condition that can lead to Impaired Muscle Power include spinal cord injury (complete or incomplete, tetra- or paraplegia or paraparesis), muscular dystrophy, post-polio syndrome and spina bifida.</p>
<p>Limb Deficiency</p> <p>Athletes with Limb Deficiency have total or partial absence of bones or joints as a consequence of trauma.</p>	<p>Examples of an Underlying Health Condition that can lead to Limb Deficiency include 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>Examples of an Underlying Health Condition that can lead to Leg Length Difference include: dysmelia and congenital or traumatic disturbance of limb growth.</p>
<p>Short Stature</p> <p>Athletes with Short Stature will 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 can lead to Short Stature include achondroplasia, growth hormone dysfunction, and osteogenesis imperfecta.</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>Examples of an Underlying Health Condition that can lead to Hypertonia include 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>Examples of an Underlying Health Condition that can lead to Ataxia include cerebral palsy, traumatic brain injury, stroke, and multiple sclerosis.</p>
<p>Athetosis</p> <p>Athletes with Athetosis have continual slow involuntary movements.</p>	<p>Examples of an Underlying Health Condition that can lead to Athetosis include 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>Examples of an Underlying Health Condition that can lead to Impaired Passive Range of Movement include arthrogyrosis and contracture resulting from chronic joint immobilisation or trauma affecting a joint.</p>

47 Minimum Impairment Criteria

- 47.1 Each IF will have a different Minimum Impairment criterion because the impact of an impairment will impact each sport to a different extent. Refer individual National Federation/International Federation Classification Rules and Regulations as the impact of Impairment in one sport will be different to that in another sport

48 Assessment Methodology

- 48.1 Refer individual National Federation/International Federation Classification Rules and Regulations

49 Assessment Criteria for the Allocation of a Sport Class and the Designation of Sport Class Status

- 49.1 Refer individual National /International Federation Classification Rules and Regulations

Appendix Two

Athletes with Vision Impairment

1 Eligible Impairment Types

Eligible Impairment	Examples of Health Conditions
<p>Vision Impairment</p> <p>Athletes with Vision Impairment have reduced or no vision caused by damage to the eye structure, optical nerves or optical pathways, or visual cortex of the brain.</p>	<p>Examples of an Underlying Health Condition that can lead to Vision Impairment include retinitis pigmentosa and diabetic retinopathy.</p>

2 Minimum Impairment Criteria

Minimum Impairment Criteria for Athletes with a vision Impairment have been set based on the Athlete's corrected vision. (The difference in approach for Athletes with vision Impairment must be seen within the historical context of Classification for these Athletes, which is an assessment with 'best correction' as used in the context of medical diagnostics for visual acuity.)

3 Assessment Methodology

3.1 Refer individual National Federation/International Federation Classification Rules and Regulations

4 Assessment Criteria for the Allocation of a Sport Class and the Designation of Sport Class Status

4.1 Refer individual National /International Federation Classification Rules and Regulations

Appendix Three

Athletes with Intellectual Impairment

1 Eligible Impairment Types

Eligible Impairment
<p>Intellectual Impairment</p> <p>Athletes with an intellectual Impairment have a restriction in intellectual functioning and adaptive behaviour in which affects conceptual, social, and practical adaptive skills required for everyday life. This Impairment must be present before the age of 18.</p>

2 Minimum Impairment Criteria

- 2.1 The Paralympics Sports inclusive of Athletes with intellectual Impairment are Para swimming, Para athletics, Para table tennis and Para taekwondo. These sports share the same Eligibility criteria which must be compliant to that of Virtus, World Intellectual Impairment Sport

<https://www.virtus.sport/about-us/athlete-eligibility/eligibility-and-Classification>

3 Assessment Methodology

- 3.1 Refer individual National Federation/International Federation Classification Rules and Regulations

4 Assessment Criteria for the Allocation of a Sport Class and the Designation of Sport Class Status

- 4.1 Refer individual National /International Federation Classification Rules and Regulations

Appendix Four

Non-Eligible Impairments - 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.

Non-Underlying Health Conditions -all Athletes

A number of 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 above Appendices Appendix One, Appendix Two and/or Appendix Three) but who does not have an Underlying Health Condition will not be eligible to compete in Para sport.

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.

Appendix Five

Medical Diagnostics Forms

1 Physical Impairment

<https://paralympics.org.nz/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/PNZ-PI-Medical-Diagnostics-Form.pdf>

2 Visual Impairment

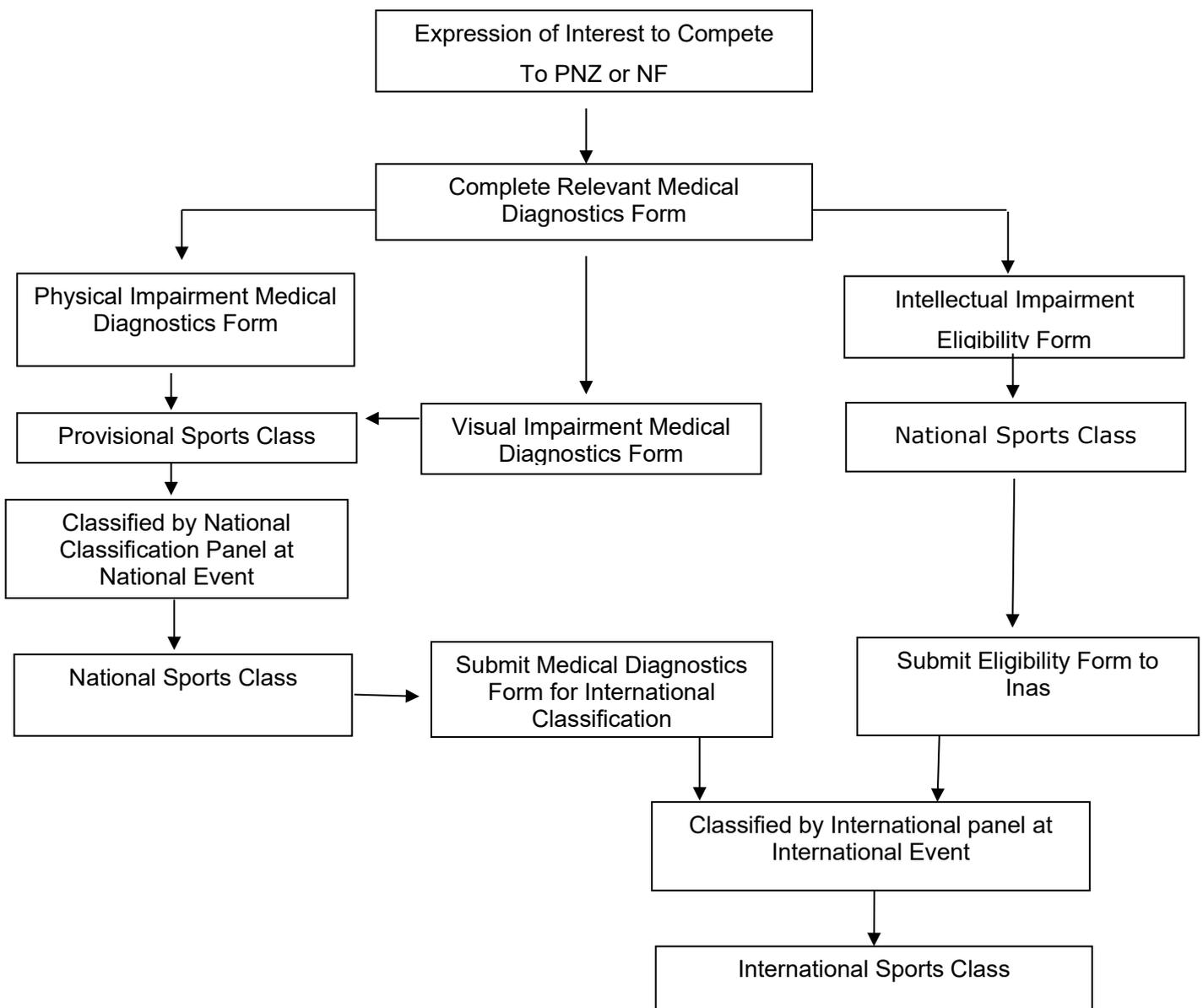
<https://paralympics.org.nz/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/PNZ-VI-Medical-Diagnostics-Form.pdf>

3 Intellectual Impairment

<https://paralympics.org.nz/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/PNZ-Intellectual-Impairment-Eligibility-Form.docx>

Appendix Six

NZ Athlete Classification Pathway



Appendix Seven

NZ Classifier Certification Pathway

