



World Para Swimming

Classification Rules and Regulations

January 2018



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Part One: General Provisions

1 Scope and Application

Adoption

- 1.1 These Classification Rules and Regulations are referred to throughout this document as the 'Classification Rules'. They have been prepared by World Para Swimming to implement the requirements of the 2015 IPC Athlete Classification Code (the 'Code') and International Standards.
- 1.2 The Classification Rules have been adopted by World Para Swimming on 01 January 2018.
- 1.3 These Classification Rules refer to a number of Appendices. These Appendices form an integral part of the Classification Rules.
- 1.4 These Classification Rules form part of the World Para Swimming Rules and Regulations.
- 1.5 The Classification Rules are supplemented by a number of Classification forms that have been prepared to assist Athlete Evaluation. These forms are available from World Para Swimming, and may be amended by World Para Swimming from time to time.

Classification

- 1.6 Classification is undertaken to:
 - 1.6.1 define who is eligible to compete in Para sport and consequently who has the opportunity to reach the goal of becoming a Paralympic Athlete; and
 - 1.6.2 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.

Application

- 1.7 These Classification Rules apply to all Athletes and Athlete Support Personnel who are registered and/or licensed with World Para Swimming, and/or participate in any Events or Competitions organised, authorised or recognised by World Para Swimming.
- 1.8 These Classification Rules must be read and applied in conjunction with all other applicable rules of World Para Swimming, including but not limited to the World Para Swimming Rules and Regulations. In the event of any conflict between these Classification Rules and any other rules, the Classification Rules shall prevail.

International Classification

- 1.9 World Para Swimming will only permit an Athlete to compete in an IPC Games, IPC Competition or a World Para Swimming Sanctioned 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.
- 1.10 World Para Swimming 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 World Para Swimming Recognised Competitions (or other such locations as defined by World Para Swimming). World Para Swimming will advise Athletes, National Bodies and National Paralympic Committees in advance as to such World Para Swimming Recognised Competitions (or other such locations).

Interpretation and Relationship to the Code

- 1.11 References to an 'Article' mean an Article of these Classification Rules, references to an 'Appendix' mean an Appendix to these Classification Rules, a 'Section' means a section of an Appendix and Capitalised terms used in these Classification Rules have the meaning given to them in the Glossary to these Classification Rules.
- 1.12 References to a 'sport' in these Classification Rules refer to both a sport and an individual discipline within a sport (freestyle, backstroke, butterfly, breaststroke or individual medley).
- 1.13 The Appendices to these Classification Rules are part of these Classification Rules both of which may be amended, supplemented and/or replaced by the World Para Swimming from time to time.
- 1.14 Headings used in these Classification Rules are used for convenience only and have no meaning that is separate from the Article or Articles to which they refer.
- 1.15 All references to the words "he", "his" or "him" in these Classification Rules also mean the words "she", "hers" or "her".
- 1.16 These Classification Rules are to be applied and interpreted as an independent text but in a manner that is consistent with the 2015 IPC Athlete Classification Code and the accompanying International Standards. In the event of any conflict between these Classification Rules and the Code or International Standards, the Code and International Standards shall prevail.

Governance

- 1.17 The IPC acts as the International Federation and governs the sport of Para swimming. It carries out these responsibilities under the name “World Para Swimming” and the term “World Para Swimming” must be read in these Rules as the IPC and vice versa.
- 1.18 The IPC Handbook is an integral part of the governance of the sport of Para swimming.

Printing of the Rules

- 1.19 These Classification Rules are the copyright property of the IPC and have been published for the benefit of Athletes, Athlete Support Personnel, National Bodies, National Paralympic Committees and others who are engaged in an official capacity with World Para Swimming. These Classification Rules may be reprinted or translated by any organisation with a legitimate need to do so, subject to IPC’s continuing ability to assert its copyright in the Classification Rules, including the right to insist on an assignment to the IPC of the copyright in any translated version of these Classification Rules. Any other organisation must obtain the permission of the IPC prior to reprinting, translating or publishing these Classification Rules.
- 1.20 The English version of these Classification Rules shall be accepted as the authoritative version for the purpose of interpretation.

Amendments to the Rules

- 1.21 After the conclusion of each Paralympic Games, the IPC shall undertake a review of these Classification Rules, in consultation with National Bodies, National Paralympic Committees and any relevant International Organisations of Sports for the Disabled, in accordance with the IPC Handbook (located on the IPC website). All amendments shall be implemented prior to the start of the second year following the relevant Paralympic Games.
- 1.22 These Classification Rules also may be amended at any time by the IPC as a result, for example, of changes in the World Para Swimming Rules and Regulations or where World Para Swimming otherwise considers it necessary to do so.

2 Roles and Responsibilities

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

Athlete Responsibilities

2.2 The roles and responsibilities of Athletes include to:

- 2.2.1 be knowledgeable of and comply with all applicable policies, rules and processes established by these Classification Rules;
- 2.2.2 participate in Athlete Evaluation in good faith;
- 2.2.3 ensure that adequate information related to Underlying Health Conditions and Eligible Impairments is provided and/or made available to World Para Swimming;
- 2.2.4 co-operate with any investigations concerning violations of these Classification Rules; and
- 2.2.5 actively participate in the process of education, awareness and Classification research, through exchanging personal experiences and expertise.

Athlete Support Personnel Responsibilities

2.3 The roles and responsibilities of Athlete Support Personnel include to:

- 2.3.1 be knowledgeable of and comply with all applicable policies, rules and processes established by these Classification Rules;
- 2.3.2 use their influence on Athlete values and behaviour to foster a positive and collaborative Classification attitude and communication;
- 2.3.3 assist in the development, management and implementation of Classification Systems; and
- 2.3.4 co-operate with any investigations concerning violations of these Classification Rules.

Classification Personnel Responsibilities

2.4 The roles and responsibilities of Classification Personnel include to:

- 2.4.1 have a complete working knowledge of all applicable policies, rules and processes established by these Classification Rules;

- 2.4.2 use their influence to foster a positive and collaborative Classification attitude and communication;
- 2.4.3 assist in the development, management and implementation of Classification Systems, including participation in education and research; and
- 2.4.4 co-operate with any investigations concerning violations of these Classification Rules.

Part Two: Classification Personnel

3 Classification Personnel

- 3.1 Classification Personnel are fundamental to the effective implementation of these Classification Rules. World Para Swimming will appoint a number of Classification Personnel, each of whom will have a key role in the organisation, implementation and administration of Classification for World Para Swimming.

Head of Classification

- 3.2 World Para Swimming must appoint a Head of Classification. The Head of Classification is a person responsible for the direction, administration, co-ordination and implementation of Classification matters for World Para Swimming.
- 3.3 If a Head of Classification cannot be appointed, World Para Swimming may appoint another person, or group of persons collectively (provided such person or group of persons agrees to comply with the Classifier Code of Conduct), to act as the Head of Classification.
- 3.4 The Head of Classification is not required to be a certified Classifier.
- 3.5 The Head of Classification may delegate specific responsibilities and/or the transfer specific tasks to designated Classifiers, or other persons authorised by World Para Swimming.
- 3.6 Nothing in these Classification Rules prevents the Head of Classification (if certified as a Classifier) from also being appointed as a Classifier and/or Chief Classifier.

Chief Classifiers

- 3.7 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 World Para Swimming. In particular, a Chief Classifier may be required by World Para Swimming to do the following:
- 3.7.1 identify those Athletes who will be required to attend an Evaluation Session; supervise Classifiers to ensure that these Classification Rules are properly applied during Classification;
 - 3.7.2 manage Protests in consultation with World Para Swimming; and
 - 3.7.3 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.

- 3.8 A Chief Classifier may delegate specific responsibilities and/or transfer specific tasks to other appropriately qualified Classifiers, or other appropriately qualified World Para Swimming officers or representatives, and/or appropriately qualified persons in the local organising committee of a Competition.

Classifiers

- 3.9 A Classifier is a person authorised as an official and certified by World Para Swimming to conduct some or all components of Athlete Evaluation as a member of a Classification Panel.

Trainee Classifiers

- 3.10 A Trainee Classifier is a person who is in the process of formal training by World Para Swimming.
- 3.11 World Para Swimming 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.

4 Classifier Competencies, Training and Certification

- 4.1 A Classifier will be authorised to act as a Classifier if that Classifier has been certified by World Para Swimming as having the relevant Classifier Competencies.
- 4.2 World Para Swimming must provide training and education to Classifiers to ensure Classifiers obtain and/or maintain Classifier Competencies.
- 4.3 World Para Swimming must specify and publish Classifier Competencies in a manner that is transparent and accessible. The Classifier Competencies must include that a Classifier has:
- 4.3.1 a thorough understanding of these Classification Rules;
 - 4.3.2 an understanding of Para swimming, including an understanding of the World Para Swimming Rules and Regulations;
 - 4.3.3 an understanding of the Code and the International Standards; and
 - 4.3.4 a professional qualification(s), level of experience, skills and/or competencies in order to act as a Classifier for World Para Swimming. These include that Classifiers must either:
 - a) be a certified health professional in a field relevant to the Eligible Impairment category which World Para Swimming 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

- b) have an extensive coaching or other relevant background in Para swimming; or a recognised and reputable academic qualification which encompasses a requisite level of anatomical, biomechanical and sport-specific expertise, which World Para Swimming in its sole discretion deems to be acceptable.

- 4.4 World Para Swimming must establish a process of Classifier Certification by which Classifier Competencies are assessed. This process includes:
 - 4.4.1 a process for the certification of Trainee Classifiers;
 - 4.4.2 quality assessment for the period of certification;
 - 4.4.3 a process for handling substandard performance, including options for remediation and/or withdrawal of certification; and
 - 4.4.4 a process for Re-certification of Classifiers.
- 4.5 World Para Swimming must specify Entry-Level Criteria applicable to persons who wish to become Trainee Classifiers. World Para Swimming will provide Entry-Level Education to Trainee Classifiers.
- 4.6 World Para Swimming must provide Continuing Education to Classifiers for the purposes of Certification and Re-certification.
- 4.7 World Para Swimming may provide that a Classifier is subject to certain limitations, including (but not limited to):
 - 4.7.1 a limitation on the Impairment type for which a Classifier is certified to act as a Classifier;
 - 4.7.2 a limitation on the components of Athlete Evaluation that a Classifier is certified to conduct;
 - 4.7.3 a limitation on the level of Competition or Event that a Classifier is authorised to act as a Classifier;
 - 4.7.4 the maximum period of time that a Classifier Certification is valid;
 - 4.7.5 that Classifier Certification is subject to review within a specific time frame by reference to the Classifier Competencies;
 - 4.7.6 that a Classifier may lose Classifier Certification if World Para Swimming is

not satisfied that the Classifier possesses the required Classifier Competencies; and/or

4.7.7 that a Classifier may regain Classifier Certification if World Para Swimming is satisfied that the Classifier possesses the required Classifier Competencies.

4.8 Further information about the World Para Swimming Pathways and Education Programmes can be found here: <https://www.paralympic.org/swimming/education>.

5 Classifier Code of Conduct

5.1 The integrity of Classification in World Para Swimming depends on the conduct of Classification Personnel. World Para Swimming has therefore adopted a set of professional conduct standards referred to as the 'Classifier Code of Conduct'.

5.2 All Classification Personnel must comply with the Classifier Code of Conduct.

5.3 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 World Para Swimming.

5.4 If World Para Swimming receives such a report it will investigate the report and, if appropriate, take disciplinary measures.

5.5 World Para Swimming has discretion to determine whether or not a Classifier has an actual, perceived and/or potential conflict of interest.

Part Three: Athlete Evaluation

6 General Provisions

- 6.1 World Para Swimming has specified in these Classification 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.
- 6.2 Athlete Evaluation encompasses a number of steps and these Classification Rules therefore include provisions regarding:
 - 6.2.1 an assessment of whether or not an Athlete has an Eligible Impairment for the sport;
 - 6.2.2 an assessment of whether an Athlete complies with Minimum Impairment Criteria for World Para Swimming; and
 - 6.2.3 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').

7 Eligible Impairment

- 7.1 Any Athlete wishing to compete in Para swimming must have an Eligible Impairment and that Eligible Impairment must be Permanent.
- 7.2 Appendices One, Two and Three of these Classification Rules specify the Eligible Impairment(s) an Athlete must have in order to compete in Para swimming.
- 7.3 Any Impairment that is not listed as an Eligible Impairment in Appendices One, Two or Three is referred to as a Non-Eligible Impairment. Appendix Four includes examples of Non-Eligible Impairments.

Assessment of Eligible Impairment

- 7.4 World Para Swimming must determine if an Athlete has an Eligible Impairment.
 - 7.4.1 In order to be satisfied that an Athlete has an Eligible Impairment, World Para Swimming may require an Athlete to provide evidence that he has a

Health Condition that leads to an Eligible Impairment (an Underlying Health Condition). Appendix Four lists examples of Health Conditions that are not Underlying Health Conditions.

- 7.4.2 The means by which World Para Swimming determines that an individual Athlete has an Eligible Impairment is at the sole discretion of World Para Swimming. World Para Swimming may consider that an Athlete's Eligible Impairment is sufficiently obvious and therefore does not require evidence that demonstrates the Athlete's Eligible Impairment.
- 7.4.3 If in the course of determining if an Athlete has an Eligible Impairment World Para Swimming 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 these Classification Rules. In such instances World Para Swimming will explain the basis of its designation to the relevant National Body and/or National Paralympic Committee.
- 7.5 For Athletes with Intellectual Impairment the medical Diagnostic Information is captured through the primary eligibility check completed by INAS (see Appendix Three). All other Athletes are required to supply World Para Swimming with Medical Diagnostic Information that must be provided as follows:
 - 7.5.1 The relevant National Body and/or National Paralympic Committee must submit a Medical Diagnostics Form to World Para Swimming, upon completing the registration of an Athlete.
 - 7.5.2 The Medical Diagnostics Form must be completed in English and dated and signed by a certified medical doctor (Physical Impairment) or ophthalmologist (Vision Impairment).
 - 7.5.3 The Medical Diagnostics Form must be submitted with supportive Diagnostic Information if required by World Para Swimming.
- 7.6 World Para Swimming may require an Athlete to re-submit the Medical Diagnostics Form (with necessary supportive Diagnostic Information) if World Para Swimming in its sole discretion considers the Medical Diagnostics Form and/or the Diagnostic Information to be incomplete and/or inconsistent.
- 7.7 World Para Swimming may consider the Diagnostic Information itself, and/or may

appoint an Eligibility Assessment Committee to do so.

- 7.8 The process by which an Eligibility Assessment Committee is formed and considers Diagnostic Information is as follows:
- 7.8.1 World Para Swimming will notify the relevant National Body or National Paralympic Committee 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.
 - 7.8.2 The Head of Classification will set timelines for the production of Diagnostic Information.
 - 7.8.3 The Head of Classification will appoint an Eligibility Assessment Committee. The Eligibility Assessment Committee must be comprised of the Head of Classification and at least two (2) other experts with appropriate medical qualifications (as determined by World Para Swimming). All members of the Eligibility Assessment Committee must sign confidentiality undertakings.
 - 7.8.4 If the Head of Classification considers that he does not hold the necessary competencies to assess the Diagnostic Information, he will not participate in the review of the Diagnostic Information, but will assist the Eligibility Assessment Committee.
 - 7.8.5 Wherever possible all references to the individual Athlete and the source(s) of the Diagnostic Information must 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.
 - 7.8.6 If the Eligibility Assessment Committee concludes that the Athlete has an Eligible Impairment with the stated Underlying Health Condition the Athlete will be permitted to complete Athlete Evaluation with a Classification Panel.
 - 7.8.7 If the Eligibility Assessment Committee is not satisfied that the Athlete has an Underlying Health Condition the Head of Classification will provide a decision to this effect in writing to the relevant National Body or National Paralympic Committee. The National Body or National Paralympic Committee 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 National Body or National Paralympic

Committee.

7.8.8 If the decision is not changed, the Head of Classification will issue a final decision letter to the National Body or National Paralympic Committee and the Athlete will be allocated Sport Class Not Eligible (NE) in accordance with the provisions of Article 18.3 of these Classification Rules.

7.8.9 The Eligibility Assessment Committee must make its decisions by a majority. If the Head of Classification participates in the review of the Diagnostic Information, he may veto any decision if he does not agree that the Diagnostic Information supports the conclusion that the Athlete has an Eligible Impairment.

7.9 World Para Swimming may delegate one (1) or more of the functions described above to a Classification Panel.

8 Minimum Impairment Criteria

8.1 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.

8.2 World Para Swimming 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 (with the exception for Athletes with Vision Impairment as outlined in Article 6.2.3).

8.3 Appendices One, Two and Three of these Classification Rules specify the Minimum Impairment Criteria applicable to each sport 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.

8.4 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.

8.5 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 World Para Swimming that he has an Eligible Impairment.

8.6 In relation to the use of Adaptive Equipment, World Para Swimming has set Minimum Impairment Criteria as follows:

8.6.1 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; and

- 8.6.2 for Vision Impairment, Minimum Impairment Criteria must take into consideration the use of Adaptive Equipment.

9 Sport Class

- 9.1 A Sport Class is a category defined by World Para Swimming in these Classification 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 (with the exception for Athletes with Vision Impairment as outlined in Article 6.2.3).
- 9.1.1 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 18 of these Classification Rules.
- 9.1.2 An Athlete who complies with the Minimum Impairment Criteria for a sport must be allocated a Sport Class (subject to Article 29 and Article 30).
- 9.1.3 Except for the allocation of Sport Class Not Eligible (NE) by World Para Swimming (in accordance with Article 18.1) and the allocation of a Sport Class for Athletes with Vision Impairment as outlined in Article 6.2.3, 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. Except for any Observation in Competition Assessment, this evaluation must take place in a controlled non-competitive environment, which allows for the repeated observation of key tasks and activities.
- 9.2 Appendices One, Two and Three of these Classification Rules specify the assessment methodology and assessment criteria for the allocation of a Sport Class and the designation of Sport Class Status.

10 Classification Not Completed

- 10.1 If at any stage of Athlete Evaluation World Para Swimming or a Classification Panel is

unable to allocate a Sport Class to an Athlete, World Para Swimming, the Head of Classification or the relevant Chief Classifier may designate that Athlete as Classification Not Completed (CNC).

- 10.2 The designation Classification Not Completed (CNC) is not a Sport Class and is not subject to the provisions in these Classification Rules concerning Protests. The designation Classification Not Completed (CNC) will however be recorded for the purpose of the World Para Swimming Classification Master List.
- 10.3 An Athlete who is designated as Classification Not Completed (CNC) may not compete in the sport of World Para Swimming. See Article 30 for remediation.

Part Four: Athlete Evaluation and the Classification Panel

11 The Classification Panel

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

General Provisions

- 11.2 A Classification Panel must be comprised of at least of two (2) certified Classifiers. In exceptional circumstances a Chief Classifier may provide that a Classification Panel is comprised of only one (1) Classifier, subject to that Classifier holding a valid medical qualification.
- 11.3 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.

12 Classification Panel Responsibilities

- 12.1 A Classification Panel is responsible for conducting an Evaluation Session. As part of the Evaluation Session the Classification Panel must:
- 12.1.1 assess whether an Athlete complies with Minimum Impairment Criteria for the sport (Physical Assessment) in accordance with Appendix One, Two or Three;
 - 12.1.2 assess the extent to which an Athlete is able to execute the specific tasks and activities fundamental to the sport (Technical Assessment) in accordance with Appendix One or Three; and
 - 12.1.3 conduct (if required) an Observation in Competition Assessment.
- 12.2 Prior to the Evaluation Session, the assessment as to whether an Athlete has an Eligible Impairment must be undertaken by World Para Swimming, unless World Para Swimming requests this to be undertaken by a Classification Panel.
- 12.3 Following the Evaluation Session the Classification Panel must allocate a Sport Class and designate a Sport Class Status, or designate Classification Not Completed (CNC).
- 12.4 Except for any Observation in Competition Assessment, the Evaluation Session must take place in a controlled non-competitive environment that allows for the repeated observation of key tasks and activities.

- 12.4.1 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.
- 12.5 An Athlete who has a Non-Eligible Impairment and an Eligible Impairment may be evaluated by a Classification Panel on the basis of the Eligible Impairment, provided the Non-Eligible Impairment does not affect the Classification Panel's ability to allocate a Sport Class.
- 12.6 The Sport Class allocated to the Athlete will be in accordance with the processes specified in Appendices One, Two and Three.

13 Evaluation Sessions

- 13.1 This Article applies to all Evaluation Sessions.
- 13.2 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.
- 13.3 In respect of Athletes:
 - 13.3.1 Athletes have the right to be accompanied by a member of the Athlete's National Body or National Paralympic Committee when attending an Evaluation Session. The Athlete must be accompanied if the Athlete is a minor according to his national laws or lacks legal capacity according to his national laws.
 - 13.3.2 The person chosen by the Athlete to accompany the Athlete at an Evaluation Session must be familiar with the Athlete's Impairment and sport history.
 - 13.3.3 The Athlete and accompanying person must acknowledge the terms of the Athlete Evaluation Agreement Form as specified by World Para Swimming.
 - 13.3.4 The Athlete must verify his identity to the satisfaction of the Classification Panel, by providing a document such as a passport, photo ID card, or event accreditation.
 - 13.3.5 The Athlete must attend the Evaluation Session with brief swim suits or equipment relevant to the sport for which the Athlete wishes to be allocated a Sport Class.

- 13.3.6 The Athlete must disclose the use of all medications (prescription and non-prescription) and/or medical device/implant to the Classification Panel.
- 13.3.7 The Athlete must comply with all reasonable instructions provided by a Classification Panel.
- 13.4 In respect of the Classification Panel:
 - 13.4.1 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 to allocate a Sport Class.
 - 13.4.2 The Classification Panel will conduct Evaluation Sessions in English unless otherwise stipulated by World Para Swimming. If the Athlete requires an interpreter, a member of the Athlete's National Body or National Paralympic Committee will be responsible for arranging for an interpreter. The interpreter is permitted to attend the Evaluation Session in addition to the person referred to in Article 13.3.1 above.
 - 13.4.3 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.
 - 13.4.4 In addition to any opinion(s) sought in accordance with Article 13.4.3, a Classification Panel may only have regard to evidence supplied to it by the relevant Athlete, National Body, National Paralympic Committee and World Para Swimming (from any source) when allocating a Sport Class.
 - 13.4.5 The Classification Panel may make, create or use video footage and/or other records to assist it when allocating a Sport Class.

14 Observation in Competition Assessment

- 14.1 A Classification Panel may require that an Athlete with a Physical Impairment or an Intellectual Impairment undertake Observation in Competition Assessment before it allocates a final Sport Class and designates a Sport Class Status to that Athlete.
- 14.2 The methods by which Observation in Competition Assessment may be undertaken and the matters to be observed are outlined in the Technical Assessment protocols in Appendix One and Three.

- 14.3 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.
- 14.4 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.
- 14.5 Observation in Competition Assessment must take place during First Appearance. In this regard:
- 14.5.1 First Appearance is the first time an Athlete competes in an Event during a Competition in a particular Sport Class.
 - 14.5.2 First Appearance within the same Sport Class applies to participation in all Events within the same Sport Class.
- 14.6 When Observation in Competition Assessment reveals:
- 14.6.1 inconsistencies with the Physical Assessment and/or the Technical Assessment; and/or
 - 14.6.2 that the Athlete, in the sole discretion of the Classification Panel, may have not performed to his best ability,
- re-assessment may take place before a Sport Class is allocated. Such re-assessment must take place as soon as possible at that same Competition by the same Classification Panel.
- 14.7 An Athlete who is required to complete a re-assessment will remain designated with Tracking Code: Observation Assessment (OA) for the duration of the re-assessment.
- 14.8 If a Classification Panel requires an Athlete to complete a re-assessment, the Athlete must complete another Observation in Competition Assessment. The Athlete will be entered in the Competition with the Sport Class allocated by the Classification Panel after the completion of the Physical and/or Technical Assessment(s) of the re-assessment. The Observation in Competition Assessment must take place the next time the Athlete competes in an Event during the Competition in a particular Sport Class. Such appearance within a Sport Class applies to participation in all Events within the same Sport Class.
- 14.9 If an Athlete is:

- 14.9.1 subject to a Protest after being allocated a final Sport Class and designated a Sport Class Status; and
- 14.9.2 the second Evaluation Session is conducted at that same Competition; and
- 14.9.3 pursuant to the second Evaluation Session the Athlete is required to undergo an Observation in Competition Assessment,

Observation in Competition Assessment 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). If there is no opportunity for the Observation in Competition Assessment to be conducted at that Competition, the 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 all reasonable steps must be taken to ensure that the Protest is resolved at the earliest opportunity.

- 14.10 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 Assessment conducted as part of a re-assessment or a Protest). If changes to an Athlete's Sport Class or Sport Class Status are made following an Observation in Competition Assessment, the changes are effective immediately.
- 14.11 The impact of an Athlete changing Sport Class after Observation in Competition Assessment on medals, records and results is detailed in the World Para Swimming Rules and Regulations.

15 Sport Class Status

- 15.1 If a Classification Panel allocates a Sport Class to an Athlete, it must also designate a Sport Class Status. The 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.
- 15.2 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:
 - 15.2.1 Confirmed (C)
 - 15.2.2 Review (R)
 - 15.2.3 Review with a Fixed Review Date (FRD)

Sport Class Status New

15.3 An Athlete is allocated Sport Class Status New (N) by World Para Swimming 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 IPC Games, IPC Competition or World Para Swimming Sanctioned Competition unless World Para Swimming determines otherwise.

Sport Class Status Confirmed

15.4 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 as referred to in Article 6.2.3).

15.4.1 An Athlete with Sport Class Status Confirmed (C) is not required to undergo any further Athlete Evaluation (except for the provisions in these Classification Rules concerning Protests (Article 19), Medical Review (Article 31) and changes to Sport Class criteria (Article 15.7)).

15.4.2 A Classification Panel that consists of only one (1) Classifier may not designate an Athlete with Sport Class Status Confirmed (C) but must designate the Athlete with Sport Class Status Review (R).

Sport Class Status Review

15.5 An Athlete will be designated Sport Class Status Review (R) if the Classification Panel believes that further Evaluation Sessions will be required.

15.5.1 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 World Para Swimming; has a fluctuating and/or progressive Impairment/Impairments that is/are permanent but not stable; and/or has not yet reached full musculoskeletal or sports maturity.

15.5.2 An Athlete with Sport Class Status Review (R) must complete Athlete Evaluation prior to competing at any subsequent IPC Competition or World Para Swimming Sanctioned Competition unless World Para Swimming determines otherwise.

Sport Class Status Review with Fixed Review Date

- 15.6 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.
- 15.6.1 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. For example, an Athlete with Sport Class Status Review with a Fixed Review Date of 2018 will be required to attend an Evaluation Session at his first opportunity after 01 January 2018.
- 15.6.2 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 except for a Medical Review Request and/or Protest.
- 15.6.3 A Classification Panel that consists of only one (1) 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

- 15.7 If World Para Swimming changes any Sport Class criteria and/ or assessment methods defined in the Appendices to these Rules, then:
- 15.7.1 World Para Swimming 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
- 15.7.2 World Para Swimming may remove the Fixed Review Date for any Athlete and require that the Athlete attend an Evaluation Session at the earliest available opportunity; and
- 15.7.3 in both instances the relevant National Body or National Paralympic Committee shall be informed as soon as is practicable.

16 Multiple Sport Classes

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

Multiple Eligible Impairments

- 16.2 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:
- 16.2.1 the Athlete's National Body or National Paralympic Committee must notify World Para Swimming as to the Athlete's Eligible Impairments and the Athlete's eligibility to be allocated more than one Sport Class in respect of those Impairment types, and provide all necessary Diagnostic Information as required;
 - 16.2.2 the Athlete must be offered the opportunity to participate in an Evaluation Session in respect of each Sport Class relevant to his multiple Impairments, either at the relevant Competition or the subsequent Competition;
 - 16.2.3 at the conclusion of the Evaluation Sessions referred to in Article 16.2.2 the Athlete must choose the Sport Class that he wishes to compete in ('the preferred Sport Class'). If the allocation of any Sport Class is subject to Observation in Competition Assessment the Athlete must select the preferred Sport Class before making any First Appearance; and
 - 16.2.4 the Athlete will be permitted to compete in the preferred Sport Class and details of the Athlete's preferred Sport Class will be published.

Changing Sport Class

- 16.3 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 preferred Sport Class:
- 16.3.1 at the end of the season when the Athlete's first Evaluation Session was completed; or
 - 16.3.2 after the close of the Paralympic Games and before the start of the next season thereafter.

- 16.4 A request to change a preferred Sport Class must be made to World Para Swimming by the Athlete's National Body or National Paralympic Committee. The application must be submitted to World Para Swimming in accordance with the time frame identified under Article 16.3.
- 16.5 If the change request is accepted, World Para Swimming will amend the Classification Master List in accordance with the Sport Class and Sport Class Status designated to the Athlete in the initial assessment.
- 16.6 Nothing in this Article 16 precludes an Athlete from making a Medical Review Request, as outlined in Article 31, at any time in respect of any Sport Class.

17 Notification

- 17.1 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.
- 17.2 World Para Swimming 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 World Para Swimming website.

Part Five: Sport Class Not Eligible

18 Sport Class Not Eligible

General Provisions

- 18.1 If World Para Swimming determines that an Athlete:
- 18.1.1 has an Impairment that is not an Eligible Impairment; or
 - 18.1.2 does not have an Underlying Health Condition,
World Para Swimming must allocate that Athlete Sport Class Not Eligible (NE).
- 18.2 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

- 18.3 If World Para Swimming determines that an Athlete does not have an Eligible Impairment, that Athlete:
- 18.3.1 will not be permitted to attend an Evaluation Session; and
 - 18.3.2 will be allocated with Sport Class Not Eligible (NE) and designated with Sport Class Status Confirmed (C) by World Para Swimming.
- 18.4 If another International Sport Federation has allocated an Athlete with Sport Class Not Eligible (NE) because the Athlete does not have an Eligible Impairment, World Para Swimming may likewise do so without the need for the process detailed in Article 7 of these Classification Rules.
- 18.5 An Athlete who is allocated Sport Class Not Eligible (NE) by World Para Swimming or a Classification Panel (if delegated by World Para Swimming) because that Athlete has
- 18.5.1 an Impairment that is not an Eligible Impairment; or
 - 18.5.2 a Health Condition that is not an eligible Underlying Health Condition;
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

- 18.6 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.
- 18.6.1 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.
- 18.6.2 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).
- 18.7 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.
- 18.8 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.
- 18.9 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 Para swimming.

Part Six: Protests

Protests

19 Scope of a Protest

- 19.1 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.
- 19.2 A Protest may not be made in respect of an Athlete who has been allocated Sport Class Not Eligible (NE).

20 Parties Permitted to Make a Protest

- 20.1 A Protest may only be made by one of the following bodies:
 - 20.1.1 a National Body (see Articles 21-22); or
 - 20.1.2 a National Paralympic Committee (see Articles 21-22); or
 - 20.1.3 World Para Swimming (see Articles 23-24).

21 National Protests

- 21.1 A National Body or a National Paralympic Committee may only make a Protest in respect of an Athlete under its jurisdiction at a Competition or venue set aside for Athlete Evaluation.
- 21.2 If the outcome of Athlete Evaluation is published during a Competition (pursuant to Article 17 of these Classification Rules) a National Protest must be submitted within one (1) hour of that outcome being published. If the outcome of Athlete Evaluation is published following Observation in Competition Assessment a National Protest must be submitted within fifteen (15) minutes of that outcome being published.
- 21.3 If an Athlete is required by a Classification Panel to undergo Observation in Competition Assessment, a National Body or a National Paralympic Committee 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. Subject to Article 26, if a Protest is made after Observation in Competition Assessment the Athlete must not be permitted to compete until the Protest has been resolved.

22 National Protest Procedure

- 22.1 To submit a National Protest, a National Body or a National Paralympic Committee must show that the Protest is bona fide with supporting evidence and complete a Protest Form, that must be made available by World Para Swimming at the Competition and via World Para Swimming website, and must include the following:
- 22.1.1 the name and SDMS ID of the Protested Athlete;
 - 22.1.2 the details of the Protested Decision and/or a copy of the Protested Decision;
 - 22.1.3 an explanation as to why the Protest has been made and the basis on which the National Body or National Paralympic Committee believes that the Protested Decision is flawed;
 - 22.1.4 reference to the specific rule(s) alleged to have been breached; and
 - 22.1.5 a Protest Fee of €150.
- 22.2 The Protest Documents must be submitted to the Chief Classifier of the relevant Competition within the timeframes specified in Article 21.2. Upon receipt of the Protest Documents the Chief Classifier must conduct a review of the Protest, in consultation with World Para Swimming, of which there are two (2) possible outcomes:
- 22.2.1 the Chief Classifier may dismiss the Protest if, in the discretion of the Chief Classifier, the Protest does not comply with the Protest requirements in this Article 22; or
 - 22.2.2 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 22.
- 22.3 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.
- 22.4 If the Protest is accepted:
- 22.4.1 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);

- 22.4.2 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
- 22.4.3 World Para Swimming must notify all relevant parties of the time and date the new Evaluation Session is to be conducted by the Protest Panel.

23 World Para Swimming Protests

- 23.1 World Para Swimming may, in its discretion, make a Protest at any time in respect of an Athlete under its jurisdiction if:
 - 23.1.1 it considers an Athlete may have been allocated an incorrect Sport Class; or
 - 23.1.2 a National Body or National Paralympic Committee makes a documented request to World Para Swimming. The assessment of the validity of the request is at the sole discretion of World Para Swimming

24 World Para Swimming Protest Procedure

- 24.1 If World Para Swimming decides to make a Protest, the Head of Classification must advise the relevant National Body or National Paralympic Committee of the Protest at the earliest possible opportunity.
- 24.2 The Head of Classification must provide the relevant National Body or National Paralympic Committee 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.
- 24.3 If World Para Swimming makes a Protest:
 - 24.3.1 the Protested Athlete's Sport Class must remain unchanged pending the outcome of the Protest;
 - 24.3.2 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
 - 24.3.3 a Protest Panel must be appointed to resolve the Protest as soon as is reasonably possible.

25 Protest Panel

- 25.1 A Chief Classifier may fulfil one or more of the Head of Classification's obligations in this Article if authorised to do so by the Head of Classification.
- 25.2 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.
- 25.3 A Protest Panel must not include any person who was a member of the Classification Panel that:
 - 25.3.1 made the Protested Decision; or
 - 25.3.2 conducted any component of Athlete Evaluation in respect of the Protested Athlete within a period of twelve (12) months prior to the date of the Protested Decision, unless otherwise agreed by the National Body or National Paralympic Committee (whichever is relevant) and World Para Swimming.
- 25.4 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.
- 25.5 The Protest Panel must conduct the new Evaluation Session in accordance with these Classification Rules. The Protest Panel must only refer to the Protest Documents after conducting the new Evaluation Session prior to allocating a Sport Class and designating a Sport Class Status.
- 25.6 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.
- 25.7 The decision of a Protest Panel in relation to both a National Protest and a World Para Swimming Protest is final. A National Body, National Paralympic Committee or World Para Swimming may not make another Protest at the relevant Competition.
- 25.8 If the decision of the Protest Panel results in the Sport Class of the Athlete being changed, the Protest Fee will be refunded to the National Body or National Paralympic Committee (whichever is relevant).

26 Provisions Where No Protest Panel is Available

- 26.1 If a Protest is made at a Competition but there is no opportunity for the Protest to be resolved at that Competition:

- 26.1.1 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
- 26.1.2 all reasonable steps must be taken to ensure that the Protest is resolved at the earliest opportunity.

27 Special Provisions

- 27.1 World Para Swimming may make arrangements (subject to the approval of the IPC) for some or all of the components of Athlete Evaluation to be carried out at a place and at a time away from a Competition. If so, World Para Swimming must also implement Protest provisions to enable Protests to take place in respect of any Evaluation Sessions conducted away from a Competition.

Application during Major Competitions

28 Ad Hoc Provisions Relating to Protests

- 28.1 The IPC and/or World Para Swimming may issue special ad hoc provisions to operate during the Paralympic Games or other Competitions.

Part Seven: Misconduct during Evaluation Session

29 Failure to Attend Evaluation Session

- 29.1 An Athlete is personally responsible for attending an Evaluation Session.
- 29.2 An Athlete's National Body or National Paralympic Committee must take reasonable steps to ensure that the Athlete attends an Evaluation Session.
- 29.3 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 rescheduled Evaluation Session before the Classification Panel.
- 29.4 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.

30 Suspension of Evaluation Session

- 30.1 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:
 - 30.1.1 a failure on the part of the Athlete to comply with any part of these Classification Rules;
 - 30.1.2 a failure on the part of the Athlete to provide any medical information that is reasonably required by the Classification Panel;
 - 30.1.3 the Classification Panel believes that the use (or non-use) of any medication and/or medical procedures/devices/implants disclosed by the Athlete will affect the ability to conduct its determination in a fair manner;
 - 30.1.4 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;
 - 30.1.5 the Athlete is unable to communicate effectively with the Classification Panel;

- 30.1.6 the Athlete refuses or is unable to comply with any reasonable instructions provided by any Classification Personnel to such an extent that the Evaluation Session cannot be conducted in a fair manner; and/or
 - 30.1.7 the Athlete's representation of his 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.
- 30.2 If an Evaluation Session is suspended by a Classification Panel, the following steps must be taken:
- 30.2.1 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;
 - 30.2.2 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
 - 30.2.3 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 new Evaluation Session is completed.
- 30.3 If an Evaluation Session is suspended by a Classification Panel, the Classification Panel may designate the Athlete as Classification Not Completed (CNC) in accordance with Article 10 of these Classification Rules. If there is any doubt as to whether Sport Class Status Review (R) or Classification Not Completed (CNC) should be designated, the Classification Panel may consult the Head of Classification and/or World Para Swimming for assistance.
- 30.4 The suspension of an Evaluation Session may be subject to further investigation into any possible Intentional Misrepresentation.

Part Eight: Medical Review

31 Medical Review

- 31.1 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).
- 31.2 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.
- 31.3 A Medical Review Request must be made by the Athlete's National Body or National Paralympic Committee (together with a €100 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.
- 31.4 A Medical Review Request must be received by World Para Swimming as soon as reasonably practicable.
- 31.5 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.
- 31.6 Any Athlete or Athlete Support Personnel who becomes aware of such changes outlined in Article 31.2 but fails to draw those to the attention of their National Body, National Paralympic Committee or World Para Swimming may be investigated in respect of possible Intentional Misrepresentation.
- 31.7 If a Medical Review Request is accepted, the Athlete's Sport Class Status will be changed to Review (R) with immediate effect.
- 31.8 If a Medical Review Request does not include sufficient evidence to 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, the Medical Review will not be accepted and the Athlete's Sport Class Status will not be changed.

Part Nine: Intentional Misrepresentation

32 Intentional Misrepresentation

- 32.1 It is a disciplinary offence for an Athlete to intentionally misrepresent (either by act or omission) his 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'.
- 32.2 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.
- 32.3 In respect of any allegation relating to Intentional Misrepresentation a hearing may be convened by the IPC to determine whether the Athlete or Athlete Support Personnel has committed Intentional Misrepresentation.
- 32.4 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 may include one (1) or more of the following:
- 32.4.1 disqualification from all events at the Competition at which the Intentional Misrepresentation occurred, and any subsequent Competitions at which the Athlete competed;
 - 32.4.2 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 one (1) to four (4) years;
 - 32.4.3 suspension from participation in Competitions in all sport for a specified period of time ranging from one (1) to four (4) years; and
 - 32.4.4 publication of their names and suspension period.
- 32.5 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 (4) years to life.
- 32.6 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 (4) years to life.

- 32.7 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 World Para Swimming.
- 32.8 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 World Para Swimming.
- 32.9 Any disciplinary action taken by World Para Swimming pursuant these Classification Rules must be resolved in accordance with the applicable Board of Appeal of Classification Bylaws.

Part Ten: Use of Athlete Information

33 Classification Data

- 33.1 World Para Swimming may only Process Classification Data if such Classification Data is considered necessary to conduct Classification.
- 33.2 All Classification Data Processed by World Para Swimming must be accurate, complete and kept up-to-date.

34 Consent and Processing

- 34.1 Subject to Article 34.3, World Para Swimming may only Process Classification Data with the consent of the Athlete to whom that Classification Data relates.
- 34.2 If an Athlete cannot provide consent (for example because the Athlete is a minor) the legal representative, guardian or other designated representative of that Athlete must give consent on their behalf.
- 34.3 World Para Swimming may only Process Classification Data without consent of the relevant Athlete if permitted to do so in accordance with National Laws.

35 Classification Research

- 35.1 World Para Swimming may request that an Athlete provide it with Personal Information for Research Purposes.
- 35.2 The use by World Para Swimming of Personal Information for Research Purposes must be consistent with these Classification Rules and all applicable ethical use requirements.
- 35.3 Personal Information that has been provided by an Athlete to World Para Swimming solely and exclusively for Research Purposes must not be used for any other purpose.
- 35.4 World Para Swimming may only use Classification Data for Research Purposes with the express consent of the relevant Athlete. If World Para Swimming 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.

36 Notification to Athletes

- 36.1 World Para Swimming must notify an Athlete who provides Classification Data as to:
- 36.1.1 that fact that World Para Swimming is collecting the Classification Data; and
 - 36.1.2 the purpose for the collection of the Classification Data; and
 - 36.1.3 the duration that the Classification Data will be retained.

37 Classification Data Security

- 37.1 World Para Swimming must:
- 37.1.1 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
 - 37.1.2 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.

38 Disclosures of Classification Data

- 38.1 World Para Swimming 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.
- 38.2 World Para Swimming may disclose Classification Data to other parties only if such disclosure is in accordance with these Classification Rules and permitted by National Laws.

39 Retaining Classification Data

- 39.1 World Para Swimming 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.
- 39.2 World Para Swimming must publish guidelines regarding retention times in relation to Classification Data.
- 39.3 World Para Swimming 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.

40 Access Rights to Classification Data

- 40.1 Athletes may request from World Para Swimming:
 - 40.1.1 confirmation of whether or not World Para Swimming Processes Classification Data relating to them personally and a description of the Classification Data that is held;
 - 40.1.2 a copy of the Classification Data held by World Para Swimming; and/or
 - 40.1.3 correction or deletion of the Classification Data held by World Para Swimming.
- 40.2 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.

41 Classification Master Lists

- 41.1 World Para Swimming must maintain 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 must identify Athletes that enter IPC Games, IPC Competitions and World Para Swimming Sanctioned Competitions.
- 41.2 World Para Swimming must make available the Classification Master List to all relevant National Bodies on the World Para Swimming website.

Part Eleven: Appeals

42 Appeal

42.1 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.

43 Parties Permitted to Make an Appeal

43.1 An Appeal may only be made by one of the following bodies:

43.1.1 a National Body; or

43.1.2 a National Paralympic Committee.

44 Appeals

44.1 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.

44.2 The Board of Appeal of Classification (BAC) will act as the hearing body for the resolution of Appeals.

44.3 An Appeal must be made and resolved in accordance with the applicable BAC Bylaws.

45 Ad Hoc Provisions Relating to Appeals

45.1 The IPC and/or World Para Swimming may issue special ad hoc provisions to operate during the Paralympic Games or other Competitions.

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 World Para Swimming 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 World Para Swimming) 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 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: The IPC Board of Appeal of Classification.

Chief Classifier: A classifier appointed by World Para Swimming to direct, administer, coordinate 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 World Para Swimming 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 World Para Swimming or a Classification Panel.

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 World Para Swimming, to determine Sport Class and Sport Class Status in accordance with these 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 World Para Swimming in connection with Athlete Evaluation.

Classification System: The framework used by World Para Swimming to develop and designate Sport Classes within Para swimming.

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

Classifier Certification: The processes by which World Para Swimming 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 World Para Swimming deems necessary for a Classifier to be competent to conduct Athlete Evaluation for sport(s) governed by World Para Swimming.

Classifier Code of Conduct: The behavioural and ethical standards for Classifiers specified by World Para Swimming.

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 World Para Swimming 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 World Para Swimming 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 swimming, 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 World Para Swimming 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 World Para Swimming to begin as a Classifier in the sport(s) of Para swimming.

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 is able to execute the specific tasks and activities fundamental to that sport. An Evaluation Session may include Observation in Competition Assessment.

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

First Appearance: The first time an Athlete competes in an Event the distance of which must be at least 100m during a Competition in a particular Sport Class, except for Sport Classes SB1-3 where the distance may be 50m.

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 except for a Medical Review Request and/or Protest.

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

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

Impairment: A Physical, Vision or Intellectual Impairment.

INAS: International Federation for Intellectual Impairment Sport.

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 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, including World Para Swimming.

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

IPC: International Paralympic Committee.

IPC Competitions: World Para Swimming Championships and World Para Swimming Regional Championships.

IPC Games: the Paralympic Games and the Parapan American Games.

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 Underlying Health Condition if so required.

Medical Review: The process by which World Para Swimming 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 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.

Non-Competition Venue: Any place or location (outside of a Competition) designated by World Para Swimming 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 Assessment: The observation of an Athlete with a Physical Impairment or Intellectual Impairment 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 International 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 Assessment: The assessment by the Classification Panel to determine whether an Athlete complies with Minimum Impairment Criteria for the sport and to assist in determining the allocation of a Sport Class and Sport Class Status.

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 World Para Swimming, 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 World Para Swimming must assess that a Classifier has maintained specific Classifier Competencies.

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 World Para Swimming 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.

Technical Assessment: The assessment by the Classification Panel to determine the extent to which an Athlete is able to execute the specific tasks and activities fundamental to the sport.

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

World Para Swimming Approved Competitions: international and national endorsed competitions for the sport of Para swimming that have been approved by World Para Swimming.

World Para Swimming Recognised Competitions: IPC Games, IPC Competitions, World Para Swimming Sanctioned Competitions and World Para Swimming Approved Competitions.

World Para Swimming Sanctioned Competitions: World Para Swimming World Series, World Para Swimming World Cups and other World Para Swimming international competitions determined by World Para Swimming.

Appendix One: Sport Classes for Athletes with Physical Impairment

1 Introduction and Methodology

- 1.1 World Para Swimming has designated a number of Sport Classes for Athletes with activity limitations that result from a Physical Impairment and this Appendix One outlines these.
- 1.2 World Para Swimming designates Sport Classes according to swimming strokes as follows:
 - 1.2.1 “S” strokes: for freestyle, backstroke and butterfly.
 - 1.2.2 “SB” strokes: for breaststroke.
 - 1.2.3 “SM”: for medley events (Sport Class designation “SM” is not subject to a separate assessment (see Section 11.2 of this Appendix)).
- 1.3 The three (3) components of an Evaluation Session for Athletes with Physical Impairment are:
 - 1.3.1 **Physical Assessment** which is mandatory;
 - 1.3.2 **Technical Assessment** which is conducted in accordance with Section 10 of this Appendix One; and
 - 1.3.3 **Observation in Competition Assessment** which is only required if a Classification Panel considers it is necessary in order to complete an Evaluation Session. The methods by which Observation in Competition Assessment may be undertaken and the matters to be observed are outlined in the Technical Assessment in Section 10 of this Appendix. When Observation in Competition Assessment reveals: inconsistencies with the Physical Assessment and/or the Technical Assessment; and/or, in the sole discretion of the Classification Panel, that the Athlete may have not performed to his/her best ability; re-assessment may take place before a Sport Class is allocated, in accordance with Article 14.
- 1.4 In relation to the degree of activity limitation that the Athlete shows as a result of Impairment, a “point scoring” applies. Points are awarded for each component of an Evaluation Session and the final point score determines an Athlete’s Sport Class.
- 1.5 Prior to (or as part of) an Evaluation Session, an Athlete must demonstrate the presence of an Eligible Impairment that meets the Eligibility Criteria set by World Para Swimming as outlined in Section 2 of this Appendix.

2 Eligibility Criteria

- 2.1 To be eligible in the sport of Para swimming:
- 2.1.1 Athletes must have at least one (1) of the Eligible Impairments listed in the first column of Table 1 below;
 - 2.1.2 the Eligible Impairment(s) must be Permanent; and
 - 2.1.3 the Eligible Impairment(s) must be a direct result of an Underlying Health Condition.

Table 1 – 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.</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 have a reduced</p>	<p>Examples of an Underlying Health Condition</p>

Eligible Impairment	Examples of Health Conditions
length in the bones of the upper limbs, lower limbs and/or trunk.	that can lead to Short Stature include achondroplasia, growth hormone dysfunction, and osteogenesis imperfecta.
<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>	Examples of an Underlying Health Condition that can lead to Hypertonia include cerebral palsy, traumatic brain injury and stroke.
<p>Ataxia</p> <p>Athletes with Ataxia have uncoordinated movements caused by damage to the central nervous system.</p>	Examples of an Underlying Health Condition that can lead to Ataxia include: cerebral palsy, traumatic brain injury, stroke and multiple sclerosis.
<p>Athetosis</p> <p>Athletes with Athetosis have continual slow involuntary movements.</p>	Examples of an Underlying Health Condition that can lead to Athetosis include cerebral palsy, traumatic brain injury and stroke.
<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>	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.

3 Minimum Impairment Criteria and Methodology of Assessment

- 3.1 The Physical and Technical Assessment tests used by World Para Swimming as part of Athlete Evaluation comprise a number of individual tests, each of which is designed to produce a point score. The tests are composite tests which are designed to assess:
 - 3.1.1 the extent of Impairment and activity limitation of an Athlete; and
 - 3.1.2 the extent to which activity limitation has an effect upon the sporting performance of an Athlete.
- 3.2 The cumulative total of the point scores from each individual test will be the Athlete's final point score, except when an individual joint movement is affected by Impaired Muscle Power and Impaired Passive Range of Movement, in which case the lowest single point score for that joint movement (e.g. Impaired Muscle Power *or* Impaired Passive Range of Movement) must be used to calculate the final point score. This final point score will determine the Athlete's Sport Class (as detailed in Section 11 of this Appendix).
- 3.3 The **Physical Assessment** includes any one or more of the following tests:
 - 3.3.1 Muscle Testing (Section 4)
 - 3.3.2 Coordination Testing (Section 5)
 - 3.3.3 Joint Mobility/Range of Motion Assessment (Section 6)
 - 3.3.4 Measurement of Loss of Limb/Limb Deficiency (Section 7)
 - 3.3.5 Measurement of Body Height (Section 8)
 - 3.3.6 Measurement of Leg Length Difference (Section 9)
- 3.4 The **Technical Assessment** includes the Water Test (Section 10)
- 3.5 Not all of the tests outlined above that comprise the Physical and the Technical Assessments are required to be conducted in each Evaluation Session. The Classification Panel has sole discretion to determine which tests are conducted.
- 3.6 The point scores for the Physical and Technical Assessment tests operate on the basis that the highest theoretical score obtainable is the score that an Athlete who does not have any Impairment would score (i.e. an Athlete with no activity limitation). Table 2 sets out the maximum number of points obtainable in the Physical and Technical Assessments.

Table 2 – Maximum number of points obtainable in the Physical and Technical Assessments

	Maximum number of points for S Strokes	Maximum number of points for SB Stroke
Arms	130	110
Legs	100	120
Trunk	50	40
Start/Dive	10	10
Turn/Push-off	10	10
Total	300	290
Minimum Impairment Criteria	285	275

- 3.7 Except for Athletes with disproportionate Short Stature or Leg Length Difference (see Sections 8 and 9 of this Appendix), an Athlete will be allocated a total point score for the Physical Assessment (based on individual point scores awarded in the Physical Assessment tests). An Athlete must lose a minimum of fifteen (15) points in the Physical Assessment (scoring resulting from Sections 4-7 of this Appendix) to continue to the Technical Assessment. If fifteen (15) points are not lost after the Physical Assessment the Athlete must be allocated Not Eligible (NE) and the Technical Assessment will not be conducted.
- 3.8 If following the Technical Assessment, the Athlete loses less than fifteen (15) points, the Athlete is deemed Not Eligible (NE).
- 3.9 The total point score translates into a Sport Class as identified in Section 11 of this Appendix.

4 Physical Assessment - Muscle Testing

- 4.1 Muscle Testing comprises a six grade assessment (0-5) following Daniels and Worthingham (2013) amended as follows:
- 4.1.1 only the Functional Range of Movement (as identified in Section 6 of this Appendix) is considered;
 - 4.1.2 the point on an extremity or part where the Classifier must apply resistance is at the distal end of the segment to which the muscle attaches; and
 - 4.1.3 grade assessment (scoring) is amended as outlined in Table 3 below.

Table 3 – Muscle Testing in World Para Swimming following Daniels and Worthingham (amended) [Note: Functional Range of Movement is defined in Section 6]

Grade 5	A grade of 5 must be accompanied by the ability to complete full Functional Range of Movement or maintained end-point range against maximal resistance.
Grade 4	A grade 4 is used to designate a muscle group that is able to complete a full Functional Range of Movement against gravity but not able to hold the test position against maximum resistance.
Grade 3	The muscle or muscle group can complete a full Functional Range of Movement against only the resistance of gravity. If a tested muscle can move through the full functional range against gravity but additional resistance, however mild, causes the motion to break, the muscle is assigned a grade 3.
Grade 2	The grade 2 muscle is one that can complete the full Functional Range of Movement in a position that minimises the force of gravity,
Grade 1	The grade 1 muscle means that the Classifier can detect visually or by palpation some contractile activity in one or more of the muscles that participate in the movement being tested.
Grade 0	Completely inert on palpation or visual inspection.

- 4.2 The position of the muscle groups being tested is referred to in Table 4. However, the testing position may need to be adapted depending on the Athlete's Impairment in accordance with Daniels and Worthingham. For example, when a contracture or fixed joint limitation limits joint range of motion the Athlete performs only within the range available. In this circumstance the available range (up to the PFROMS) is the full range of motion for the Athlete at that time and this is the range used to assign a

muscle testing grade. (i.e. The PFROMS for knee extension is 120 flexion- 0 degrees. If an Athlete has a 20 degree knee contracture, (range 120- 20 degrees flexion) the knee extension is tested at -20 degrees. If knee extension can be held at -20 degrees against full resistance, then the grade assigned would be a 5. If the knee was unable to be actively extended to -20 degrees against gravity then the Athlete would be tested in the gravity minimised position and a grade 0, 1 or 2 would be given depending on the Athletes ability in the gravity minimised position.)

- 4.3 If the testing position needs to be modified to determine the relevant points score for the muscle grade, the amended testing position must be recorded on the Classification sheet.

Table 4 – Testing positions for muscle testing

Segment		Athlete Position	Action
Shoulder	Flexion	Against gravity: seated – with shoulder flexed to 90°, the elbow is extended and the forearm is pronated Gravity minimised: side lying – elbow is extended and the forearm is pronated	Resistance is provided over the distal humerus just above the elbow in a downward direction
	Extension ¹	Against gravity: prone/seated – with arms at sides and shoulder internally rotated Gravity minimised: side lying – elbow is extended and the forearm is pronated or prone elbow extended and shoulder internally rotated	The Athlete extends the shoulder to end range and resistance is provided over the posterior arm just above the elbow in a downward direction
	Adduction	Against gravity: sitting – with shoulder slightly flexed and elbow flexed to 90° Gravity minimised: supine – with shoulder abducted to 90° and elbow flexed to 90°	The Athlete adducts the shoulder across the body and resistance is applied in an outward direction
	External Rotation ¹	Against gravity: prone – with head turned toward test side, shoulder abducted to 90° with arm fully supported, forearm hanging vertically over the edge of a table Gravity minimised: seated – elbow flexed to 90° with arm fully supported or prone with limb hanging off table	The Athlete moves the arm to end range and resistance is applied with one hand at the wrist on the dorsal aspect
	Internal	Against gravity: prone – with head turned toward test side,	The Athlete moves the arm to end range and resistance is applied with one hand at the wrist on the

Segment		Athlete Position	Action
	Rotation	shoulder abducted to 90° with arm fully supported Gravity minimised: seated – elbow flexed to 90° with arm fully supported or in prone with limb hanging off table	ventral aspect
Elbow	Flexion	Against gravity: seated – with the elbow flexed to 90°, forearm in supination and shoulder in slight flexion Gravity minimised: side lying – elbow is extended and the forearm is pronated or seated with shoulder abducted to 90 degrees supported by Classifier	The Athlete flexes the elbow to mid-range and resistance is given over the forearm proximal to the wrist
	Extension	Against gravity: prone – with the arm in 90° of abduction and the forearm flexed and hanging vertically over the side of the table, or seated with arm up and hand on the head as starting position Gravity minimised: side lying – elbow is flexed at 90° and the forearm is pronated or seated with shoulder abducted to 90° and neutral rotation, elbow supported by examiner (grade 2) and forearm supported (grade 1 and 0)	The Athlete extends the elbow to end of available range or until the forearm is horizontal to the floor, resistance is given over the dorsal surface of the forearm
	Pronation	Against gravity: seated – with the arm at the side, the elbow flexed to 90° and forearm in supination Gravity minimised: supine – arm at side with elbow flexed at 90° or seated with shoulder flexed between 45 and 90 degrees, elbow flexed and forearm vertical, elbow	The Athlete moves the forearm into pronation and resistance is applied at the distal wrist

Segment		Athlete Position	Action
		supported (grade 2) and forearm supported (grade 1 and 0)	
Wrist	Flexion	<p>Against gravity: seated – with the forearm supported on a table, the forearm is supinated, with the wrist in neutral or slightly extended</p> <p>Gravity minimised: seated – with the forearm supported on a table, the forearm in neutral, with the wrist in neutral or slightly extended (support forearm proximal to the wrist)</p>	The Athlete flexes the wrist keeping the digits and thumb relaxed as resistance is applied to the palm of the test hand, resistance is given evenly across the hand in a straight-down direction into wrist extension
	Extension ¹	<p>Against gravity: seated – with the forearm supported on the table, the forearm is fully pronated</p> <p>Gravity minimised: seated – with the forearm supported on the table, with the forearm in neutral (support forearm proximal to the wrist)</p>	The Athlete extends the wrist straight up through the range and resistance is applied over the 2nd-5th metacarpals in a forward and downward direction
	Ulnar Abduction ²	Seated – with the forearm supported on a table, the forearm is pronated, with the wrist in neutral or slightly extended	The Athlete abducts the wrist as resistance is applied to ulnar side of the hand
Finger	Flexion	<p>Against gravity: seated – with the wrist supported on a table, the forearm is supinated and the wrist in neutral</p> <p>Gravity minimised: seated – with the wrist supported on the table, with the forearm and wrist in neutral</p>	Each finger should be tested separately; the Athlete bends the fingers as resistance is applied to extend the fingers
	Extension	Against gravity: seated – with the wrist supported on a table, the forearm is pronated and the wrist in neutral	Each finger should be tested separately; the Athlete keeps the fingers extended as resistance is applied to

Segment		Athlete Position	Action
		Gravity minimised: seated - with the wrist supported on the table, with the forearm and wrist in neutral	flex the fingers
	Adduction	Seated – with the wrist supported on a table. The forearm is pronated and the wrist in neutral, the fingers are extended and in adduction	Each finger should be tested separately; the Classifier grasps the middle phalanx on each of the two adjoining fingers. Resistance is given in the direction of abduction for each finger tested; the Classifier is trying to "pull" the fingers apart
Trunk	Flexion Upper	Against gravity: supine – legs extended	<p>The Athlete flexes the upper abdominals and the scapula needs to be raised off the table</p> <p>Modification to scoring of Table 3:</p> <p>5 - hands behind head: the scapula raised off the table</p> <p>4 - hands across chest: the scapula raised off the table</p> <p>3 - hands outstretched: the scapula raised off the table;</p> <p>2 - hands outstretched, head raised the lower angle of the scapula remains on the bench (the scapula don't clear the table)</p>
	Flexion Lower	Against gravity: supine – legs extended	The Athlete flexes the lower abdominals and the whole trunk need to be raised off the table

Segment		Athlete Position	Action
			<p>Modification to scoring of Table 3:</p> <p>5 - hands behind head: the whole trunk is lifted up</p> <p>4 - hands across chest: the whole trunk is lifted up</p> <p>3 - hands outstretched: the whole scapula is lifted off the bench; the lower thoracic vertebrae remain on the table</p> <p>2 - head raised the lower angle of the scapula remains on the bench (the scapula don't clear the table, the depression of the rib cage is visible)</p>
	Extension Upper	Prone – trunk to be raised off table, hands behind head, legs stabilised	<p>The Athlete extends the thoracic spine and the head and shoulders are raised off the table.</p> <p>Modification to scoring of Table 3:</p> <p>5 - lock in: head, shoulders and the whole thorax is lifted up</p> <p>4 - up without lock: head, shoulders and the whole thorax is lifted up</p> <p>3 - arms at side: head, shoulders, the whole thorax is lifted up</p> <p>2 - arms at side: abdomen and lower thorax on the bench.</p>

Segment		Athlete Position	Action
	Extension Lower	Prone – toes off table, hands behind head	<p>The Athlete extends lumbar spine and raises head, shoulders, and chest off the table</p> <p>Modification to scoring of Table 3:</p> <p>5 - lock in: head, shoulders, thorax and upper abdominal lifted up from the table</p> <p>4 - up without lock: head, shoulders, thorax and upper abdominal lifted up from the table</p> <p>3 - arms at side: head, shoulders, thorax and upper abdominal lifted up from the table</p> <p>2 - arms at side: Part of the thorax on the bench</p>
	Rotation ¹	Against gravity: supine – legs extended	<p>Athlete flexes abdominals and rotates to one side, the scapula is raised off the table, both sides are tested</p> <p>Modification to scoring of Table 3:</p> <p>5 - hands behind head; the whole trunk is lifted up</p> <p>4 - hands across chest: the whole trunk is lifted up</p> <p>3 - hands outstretched: the whole trunk is lifted up</p> <p>2 - hands outstretched: the lower angle of the scapula remains on the table</p>
Hip	Flexion	Against gravity: sitting or supine – one knee slightly flexed,	The Athlete flexes the hip to end range and resistance is applied over the distal thigh just proximal to the

Segment		Athlete Position	Action
		the other knee is flexed from supine up to the chest Gravity minimised: side lying – the lower knee is flexed for stability, the test leg uppermost and supported	knee joint
	Extension	Against gravity: prone – on table with legs stretched Gravity minimised: side lying – the lower knee flexed for stability, the test leg uppermost and supported	The Athlete extends the hip to end range and resistance is applied on the posterior leg, just proximal to the knee joint
	Abduction ²	Against gravity: side-lying – with the test leg extended and uppermost, the lower leg is flexed for stability Gravity minimised: supine – legs stretched, Classifier lifts leg by holding under the ankle to decrease friction	The Athlete abducts the hip to end range and resistance is given across the lateral surface of the knee
	Adduction	Against gravity: side-lying – with the test limb extended resting on the table, the uppermost limb is supported by the examiner in 25° of abduction Gravity minimised: supine – legs stretched, examiner lifts leg by holding under the ankle to decrease friction	The Athlete adducts the hip until the lower limb contacts the upper one and resistance is applied on the medial surface of the distal femur, just proximal to the knee joint
	External Rotation	Against gravity: seated – with the hands placed flat on the sides for support Gravity minimised: supine – hip and knee flexed at 90°, supported by examiner if needed	The Athlete externally rotates the hip (it is preferable for the Classifier to bring the limb in the end position) and resistance is applied at the medial ankle just above the malleolus in a laterally directed force. The other hand may provide counter pressure over the lateral aspect of the distal thigh just above the knee

Segment		Athlete Position	Action
	Internal Rotation	<p>Against gravity: seated – with the hands placed flat on the sides for support</p> <p>Gravity minimised: supine – hip and knee flexed at 90°, supported by Classifier if needed</p>	The Athlete internally rotates the hip (it is preferable for the Classifier to bring the limb in the end position) and resistance is applied at the lateral ankle just above the malleolus in a medially directed force. The other hand may provide counter pressure over the medial surface of the distal thigh just above the knee
Knee	Flexion	<p>Against gravity: prone – with limbs straight and toes hanging over the edge of the table. Or seated with the hands resting on the table for stability</p> <p>Gravity minimised: side lying – tested limb uppermost supported by examiner non tested limb may be flexed for stability</p>	The Athlete flexes the knee of the tested limb to 45° and resistance is applied around the posterior surface of the leg just above the ankle in the direction of knee extension
	Extension	<p>Against gravity: seated – with the hands resting on the table for stability</p> <p>Gravity minimised: side lying – with the test leg uppermost supported by examiner, non-tested limb may be flexed for stability.</p>	The Athlete extends the knee not beyond 0° and resistance is applied over the anterior surface of the distal leg just above the ankle in a downward direction
Ankle	Dorsiflexion	<p>Against gravity: seated – knee flexed at 90°, ankle in neutral</p> <p>Gravity minimised: side-lying – with test limb resting on the table or seated – partial range of motion (grade 2)</p>	The Athlete actively dorsiflexes the foot while resistance is applied over the dorsal surface of the foot

Segment		Athlete Position	Action
	Plantarflexion	Against gravity: prone – knee flexed at 90°, ankle in neutral Gravity minimised: side-lying – with test limb resting on the table	The Athlete plantar flexes the ankle while resistance is applied over the plantar surface of the foot
	Pronation/EVERSION	Against gravity: seated – with the ankle in slight plantarflexion Gravity minimised: side-lying	The Athlete everts the foot to end range and resistance is applied over the dorsum and lateral side of the foot at the level of the metatarsal heads
	Supination/INVERSION	Against gravity: seated – with the ankle in slight plantarflexion Gravity minimised: side-lying	The Athlete inverts the foot to end range and resistance is applied over the dorsum and medial side of the foot at the level of the metatarsal heads

¹: only for S Sport Class; ²: only for SB Sport Class

5 Physical Assessment - Coordination Testing

- 5.1 Coordination Testing must be undertaken for Athletes with a coordination Impairment (Hypertonia, Ataxia or Athetosis) or an eligible neurological disorder that exhibits in a similar fashion, including spasticity.
- 5.2 All Coordination Testing must be carried out as repetitions of sequences of movements and with variable speed. The resulting pattern of movement will be allocated a score in the range 0-5 as follows (Table 5).

Table 5 – Scoring of Coordination Testing

5	Controlled movement over the full Functional Range of Movement
4	Nearly full Functional Range of Movement with slight spasticity and slight increase in muscle tone and/or slight coordination problems
3	Moderate Functional Range of Movement(*), moderate spasticity with tone restricting movement and/or moderate coordination problems
2	Severely restricted Functional Range of Movements(*) with severe spasticity-hypertonic muscle stiffness and/or severe coordination problems
1	Very severely restricted Functional Range of Movement(*) due to severe hypertonic muscle stiffness and/or very minimally coordinated movements
0	no movement

(*): restrictions are always considered in view of the Functional Range of Movement

- 5.3 Assessment must be done in the positions identified in Table 6 and consideration will be given to the following:
- 5.3.1 An assessment of the overall Functional Range of Movement for all muscle/joint groups must be undertaken at the commencement of the Coordination Testing.
- 5.3.2 Any sequence of movement must be demonstrated by the Classifier. If the Athlete is not able to copy any sequence of the movement, the Classifier will assist passively to be sure that the Athlete has a clear understanding of the sequence required. After this support, the Athlete must carry out the movement independently in order to be measured.

- 5.3.3 Alternating movements of the pair of muscles/joints must be performed at a steady pace, and at increasing pace. Fast movements must be used if the Impairment of coordination is not obvious on moderate pace movements.
- 5.3.4 Simultaneous movements of the lower limbs must be assessed for consideration of the SB Sport Class allocation (specifically motion of the breaststroke kick).
- 5.3.5 Athletes must be tested in prone, semi-reclined and supine position as illustrated in Figure 1. Testing positions may be adapted to the Athlete’s Impairment, but the modifications must be recorded on the Classification sheet.
- 5.3.6 The effect of spasticity may vary depending on the position of the Athlete’s body, and this must be accounted for during the assessment.
- 5.3.7 Testing may be repeated with the neck turned to the side in order that the influence of the postural reflexes (the Asymmetrical Tonic Neck Reflex or ATNR) on the ability to carry out swimming strokes may be assessed.
- 5.3.8 Athletes with Athetosis or Ataxia may show significant coordination difficulties, which may be less significant when they are in the swimming pool (because of the compensating effect of water resistance). This will be accounted for during the Technical Assessment (see Section 10 of this Appendix).
- 5.3.9 All movements are alternated with the exception of forearm pronation, finger adduction, hip adduction, abduction, rotation and ankle pronation and supination.

Table 6 – Testing positions for Coordination Testing

Physical Assessment - Coordination	Testing Position(s)*
Shoulder – flexion, extension ¹ , adduction, internal- external ¹ rotation	Supine
Elbow – flexion, extension, pronation	Supine
Wrist – flexion, extension ¹ , ulnar abduction ²	Supine
Fingers – flexion, extension, adduction	Supine

<i>Physical Assessment - Coordination</i>	<i>Testing Position(s)*</i>
Trunk – upper flexion/extension; lower flexion/extension, rotation ¹	Not tested – the point score is allocated based on the average scores of the upper and lower limbs multiplied by the number of segments tested in the trunk. This point score will be rounded to a whole point score
Hip – flexion, extension, abduction ² , adduction	Semi-reclined
Hip – internal/external ² rotation	Prone
Knee – flexion, extension	Prone
Ankle – dorsiflexion, plantarflexion, pronation, supination	Semi-reclined

¹: only for S Sport Class; ²: only for SB Sport Class

Figure 1 - Prone, semi-reclined and supine position

Prone Position



Semi-Reclined Position



Supine Position



6 Physical Assessment - Passive Functional Range of Movement Testing

- 6.1 Passive Functional Range of Movement Testing uses a series of measurements designed to assess the extent of movement possible in a number of joints. A goniometer must be used for all measurements. The degree of movement possible in each joint receives a point score (Table 7). This degree of movement measurement is called the Passive Functional Range of Movement for Swimming (“PFROMS”). Scores are allocated as follows:

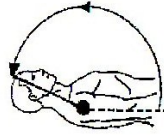
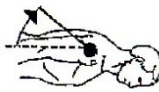

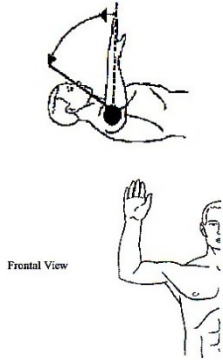
Table 7 – Scoring Passive Functional Range of Movement for Swimming

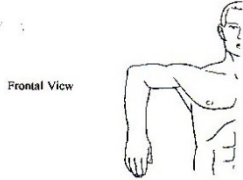
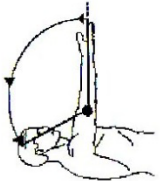
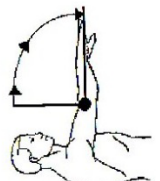


5	No restriction in the Functional Range of Movement
4	PFROMS restricted between 75 and 100% ($\geq 75\% < 100\%$)
3	PFROMS restricted between 50 and 75% ($\geq 50\% < 75\%$)
2	PFROMS restricted between 25 and 50% ($\geq 25\% < 50\%$)
1	PFROMS restricted between 1 and 25% ($\geq 1\% < 25\%$)
0	No movement


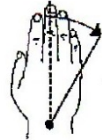
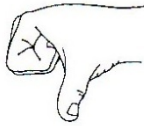
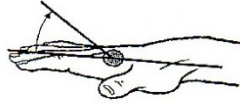
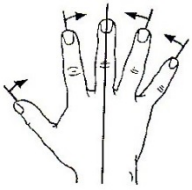
Example Table 7: Shoulder flexion has a functional range of movement from 0 to 161 degrees (see Table 8). If an Athlete can flex the shoulder up to 124 degrees, scoring will be $(124/161) \times 100 = 77.02\%$, which equals point score 4. If an Athlete can flex the shoulder up to 93 degrees, scoring will be: $(93/161) \times 100 = 57.76\%$, which equals point score 3.

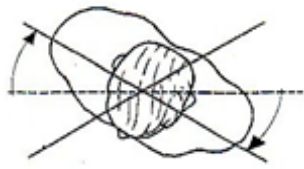
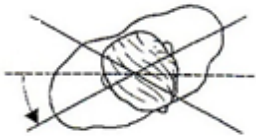
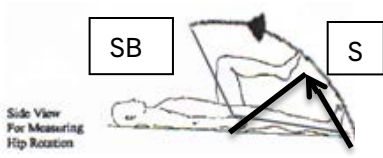


- 6.2 The following must be taken into consideration during Passive Functional Range of Movement Testing:
- 6.2.1 measurement must be over the Passive Functional Range of Movement in the joint, with the proximal joint stabilised in neutral position; and
 - 6.2.2 when measuring the knee joint, the hip must be in a position of flexion.
- 6.3 Athletes with Loss of Limb (amputation or dysmelia) may have loss of Passive Functional Range of Movement (as outlined in Section 7.4.4 of this Appendix). Passive Functional Range of Movement Testing must be conducted according to the positions identified in Table 8, unless an Athlete’s Impairment(s) does not allow for the testing position. All modifications must be recorded on the Classification sheet.


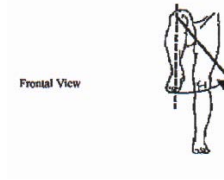
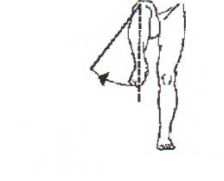
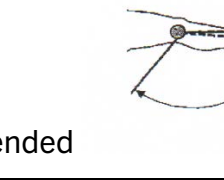
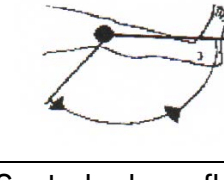

Table 8 – Testing positions for Passive Functional Range of Movement Testing for Swimming


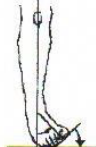
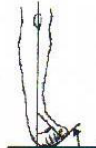



Segment		Athlete Position	Range PFROMS
Shoulder	Flexion	Supine – elbow extended, palm facing trunk 	0 - 161
	Extension ¹	Prone – elbow extended, palm facing trunk 	0 - 33
	Adduction	Supine – arms at side, palm up 	0 – 33
	External Rotation ¹	Supine – shoulder abducted 90°, elbow flexed 90° 	0 – 57


Segment		Athlete Position	Range PFROMS
	Internal Rotation	Supine – shoulder abducted 90°, elbow flexed 90° 	0 - 57
Elbow	Flexion	Supine – arm in anatomic position 	0 - 121
	Extension	Supine – arm in anatomic position 	90 Flex – 0
	Pronation	Seated – shoulder adducted, elbow flexed at 90°, forearm neutral 	0 - 81
Wrist	Flexion	Seated – elbow flexed at 90°, forearm pronated, arm supported by table, hand over the edge of the table 	0 - 49

Segment		Athlete Position	Range PFROMS
	Extension ¹	Seated –elbow flexed at 90°, forearm pronated, arm supported by table, hand over the edge of the table 	0 – 41
	Ulna Abduction ²	Seated –elbow flexed at 90°, forearm pronated, arm supported by table 	0 – 30
Finger	Flexion	Seated –elbow flexed at 90°, forearm pronated 	1 point for each finger
	Extension	Seated –elbow flexed at 90°, forearm pronated, arm supported by table 	1 point for each finger
	Adduction	Seated –elbow flexed at 90°, forearm pronated, arm supported by table 	0 - 5

Segment		Athlete Position	Range PFROMS
Trunk	Rotation Right ¹	Seated 	0 - 49
	Rotation Left ¹	Seated 	0 - 49
	Flexion	See Trunk Flexion measurement in Table 4 ³	
	Extension	See Trunk Extension measurement in Table 4 ³	
Hip	Flexion	Supine – legs extended, flexion with knee bended 	S: 0 – 41 SB: 0 – 121
	Extension	Prone or on side – legs extended 	45 (Flex) – 15 Ext
	Abduction ²	Supine – leg extended 	0 – 33

Segment		Athlete Position	Range PFROMS
	Adduction	Supine – leg extended 	0 – 25
	External Rotation ²	Seated – hip and knee flexed at 90° 	0 - 41
	Internal Rotation	Seated – hip and knee flexed at 90° 	0 – 33
Knee	Flexion	Supine – hip flexed with legs  extended	0-121
	Extension	Supine – hip flexed with knee flexed 	120 Flex - 0
Ankle S Sport Class	Dorsiflexion	Seated – knee flexed 	40 Flex – 8 Flex

Segment		Athlete Position	Range PFROMS
	Plantar flexion	Seated – knee flexed 	8 Flex – 41 Flex
	Eversion (pronation, abduction)	Seated 	30 Inv – 0 Inv
	Inversion (supination, adduction)	Seated 	0 – 30
Ankle SB Sport Class	Dorsiflexion (knee in flexion)	Seated – knee flexed 	0 – 21
	Plantar flexion	Seated – knee flexed 	0 – 41
	Eversion (pronation, abduction)	Seated 	0 – 21

Segment		Athlete Position	Range PFROMS
	Inversion (supination, adduction)	Seated 	0 – 33

¹: only for S Sport Class; ²: only for SB Sport Class

³: trunk flexion and extension strength will be measured for these athletes and the result put in the muscle testing section of the classification sheet and used to complete the full body calculation. Any deviations from standard testing positions and the presence of rods etc. should be documented clearly on the classification sheet.

7 Physical Assessment - Measurement of Loss of Limb/Limb Deficiency

- 7.1 Measurement of Loss of Limb/Limb Deficiency must be taken in centimetres and a segmometer must be used to conduct the assessment. Measurements are taken from the distal point of the limb extremity to the nearest measuring point above. Measurements must be indicated on the body chart of the Classification sheet illustrated below (Figure 2).
- 7.2 All measurements must be recorded to the nearest millimeter.
- 7.3 For all measurements of Loss of Limb / Limb Deficiency, the average of two (2) measurements is taken. If the difference between these two (2) measurements is greater than 1%, one (1) additional measurement is taken, and the median (middle) measurement is recorded on the Classification sheet as the final measurement.

Figure 2 – Measurement of Loss of Limb/Limb Deficiency.

Note 1:

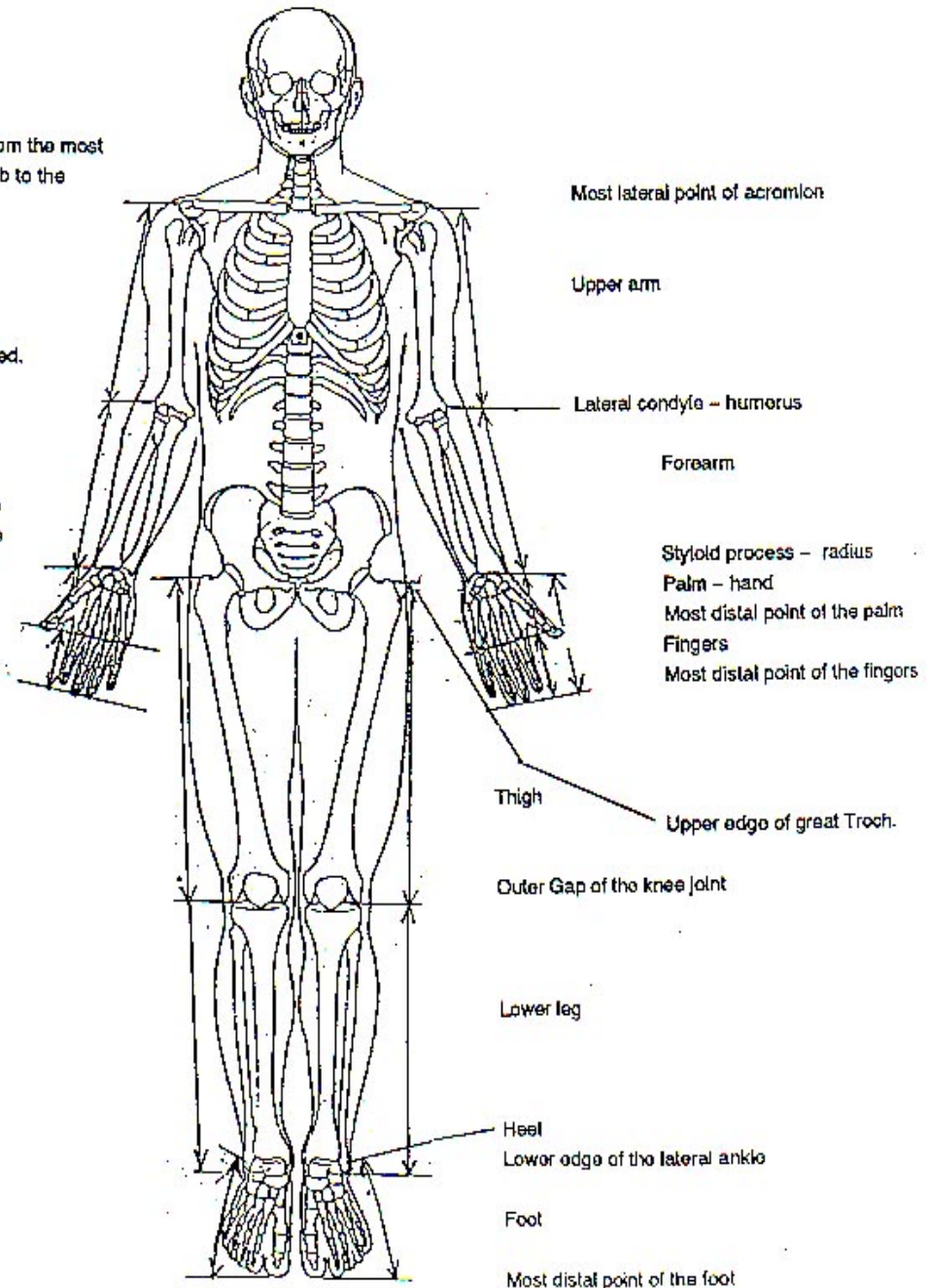
The measuring must be done from the most distal point of the amputated limb to the next anatomical point above

Note 2:

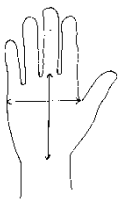
The relevant part of the other arm or leg must also be measured.

Example:

If a person has a right side below knee amputation, the stump will be measured from the most distal point of the stump to the outer gap of the knee joint. Additionally the left lower leg must be measured from the lower edge of the lateral ankle to the outer gap of the knee joint. From the figures of the two measurements, it can be worked out what part of the lower leg is remaining [1/4, 1/3, 1/2, 2/3, 3/4]



- 7.4 The following must be taken into consideration when measuring Loss of Limb/Limb Deficiency:
- 7.4.1 Access to X-rays provided by the Athlete may assist the Classification Panel to properly identify distal points of the extremities.
 - 7.4.2 When a corresponding segment is not available for comparison the formula outlined in Table 10 applies.
 - 7.4.3 Landmarks are marked in the anatomical position of the body segment. Where there is no anatomical landmark(s) measurements must be made from the most proximal to the most distal part of the bony structure of the limb segment and recorded as such.
 - 7.4.4 Athletes with Loss of Limb (amputation or dysmelia) may have loss of Passive Functional Range of Movement or loss of Muscle Power. If the loss of Passive Functional Range of Movement or loss of Muscle Power is supported by medical Diagnostic Information and meets the Eligibility Criteria, an additional assessment of Passive Functional Range of Movement or Muscle Power must be conducted, and any restrictions taken into consideration during the Technical Assessment in accordance with Section 10 of this Appendix.
 - 7.4.5 World Para Swimming acknowledges that there may be anatomical variation between measurements on either side of an Athlete. If, in the discretion of the Classification Panel, the difference is not within a normal variation, a Technical Assessment must be conducted in accordance with Section 10 of this Appendix.
 - 7.4.6 If the Athlete has a hand or foot amputation/dysmelia the hand/foot dimension of both hands/feet must be traced on a plain piece of paper. The measurements must then be recorded on this sheet together with the Athlete's SDMS ID and identification of the right and left sides. This information must be attached to the Classification sheet.
 - 7.4.7 For the purpose of Table 9, calculating palm measurements must be done carefully. The measurements must be calculated by tracing both hands with the forearms flat to ensure the base of the hand and top of the wrist is noted. The palm area is calculated by measuring from the base of the wrist to the base of the middle finger X measuring across the palm to the base of the web space between the thumb and index (metacarpophalangeal joint). Remaining fingers are then considered separately for point allocation.





7.4.8

For the purpose of Table 9, foot measurements are taken from the base of the heel (calcaneus) in a line to the top of the big toe and across the foot at the widest available point to calculate area.

7.5 The scoring system is provided in Table 9. The following applies:

7.5.1 For S-strokes: each upper limb has a maximum of 65 points (hand: 28; forearm: 24; upper arm: 13), each lower limb has a maximum of 50 points (foot: 20; lower leg: 10; upper leg: 20) (Figure 3).

7.5.2 For SB-stroke; each upper limb has a maximum of 55 points (hand: 26; forearm: 22; upper arm: 7), each lower limb has a maximum of 60 points (foot: 28; lower leg: 18; upper leg: 14) (Figure 4).

Figure 3- Point distribution for limb segments in S-strokes

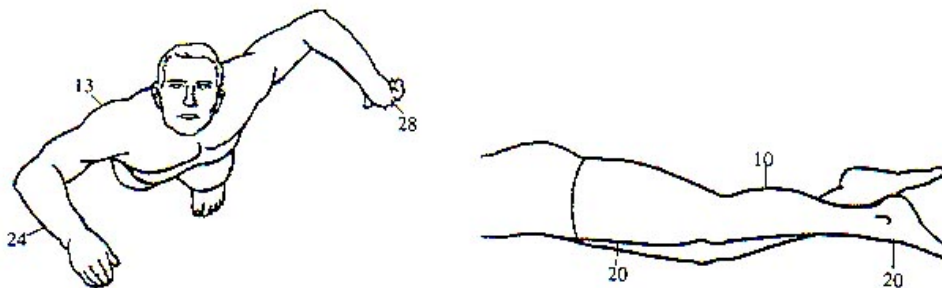


Figure 4- Point distribution for limb segments in SB-stroke

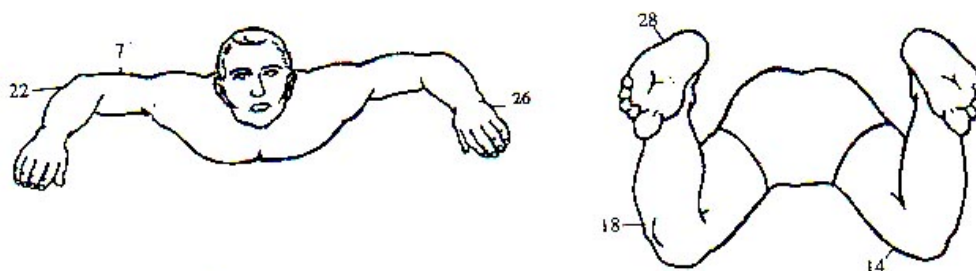


Table 9 – Scoring for Loss of Limb

UPPER LIMBS	S Strokes		SB Stroke	
	Right	Left	Right	Left
Upper arm amputation	Right	Left	Right	Left
Full upper arm remaining	13	13	7	7
Points for one limb				
No upper arm remaining	0		0	
1/4 upper arm remaining	3		1	
1/3 upper arm remaining	4		2	
1/2 upper arm remaining	6.5		3	
2/3 upper arm remaining	8		3.5	
3/4 upper arm remaining	9		4	
Lower arm amputation	Right	Left	Right	Left
Upper arm remaining	13	13	7	7
Lower arm remaining	24	24	22	22
Points for one limb				
No lower arm remaining	13 + 0 = 13		7 + 0 = 7	
1/4 lower arm remaining	13 + 4 = 17		7 + 5.5 = 12.5	
1/3 lower arm remaining	13 + 7 = 20		7 + 7 = 14	
1/2 lower arm remaining	13 + 11 = 24		7 + 11 = 18	
2/3 lower arm remaining	13 + 15 = 28		7 + 14 = 21	
3/4 lower arm remaining	13 + 17 = 30		7 + 15 = 22	
Hand amputation	Right	Left	Right	Left
Upper arm remaining	13	13	7	7
Lower arm remaining	24	24	22	22
Palm remaining	18	18	16	16
Points for one limb				

UPPER LIMBS	S Strokes		SB Stroke	
No palm remaining	$13 + 24 + 0 = 37$		$7 + 22 + 0 = 29$	
1/4 palm remaining	$13 + 24 + 4.5 = 41.5$		$7 + 22 + 4 = 33$	
1/3 palm remaining	$13 + 24 + 6 = 43$		$7 + 22 + 6 = 35$	
1/2 palm remaining	$13 + 24 + 9 = 46$		$7 + 22 + 8 = 37$	
2/3 palm remaining	$13 + 24 + 12 = 49$		$7 + 22 + 10 = 39$	
3/4 palm remaining	$13 + 24 + 13.5 = 50.5$		$7 + 22 + 12 = 41$	
Finger amputation	Right	Left	Right	Left
Upper arm remaining	13	13	7	7
Lower arm remaining	24	24	22	22
Palm remaining	18	18	16	16
Fingers remaining	10	10	10	10
Points for one limb				
No fingers remaining	$13 + 24 + 18 + 0 = 55$		$7 + 22 + 16 + 0 = 45$	
One finger remaining	$13 + 24 + 18 + 2 = 57$		$7 + 22 + 6 + 2 = 47$	
Two fingers remaining	$13 + 24 + 18 + 4 = 59$		$7 + 22 + 16 + 4 = 49$	
Three fingers remaining	$13 + 24 + 18 + 6 = 61$		$7 + 22 + 16 + 6 = 51$	
Four fingers remaining	$13 + 24 + 18 + 8 = 63$		$7 + 22 + 16 + 8 = 53$	

LOWER LIMBS	S Strokes		SB Stroke	
	Right	Left	Right	Left
Thigh amputation				
Full thigh remaining	20	20	14	14
Points for one limb				
No thigh remaining	0		0	
1/4 thigh remaining	4		2	
1/3 thigh remaining	8		3	
1/2 thigh remaining	12		5	
2/3 thigh remaining	16		9	
3/4 thigh remaining	18		11	
Lower leg amputation	Right	Left	Right	Left
Full thigh remaining	20	20	14	14
Lower thigh remaining	10	10	18	18
Points for one limb				
No lower leg remaining	20 + 0 = 20		14 + 0 = 14	
1/4 lower leg remaining	20 + 1 = 21		14 + 4 = 18	
1/3 lower leg remaining	20 + 3 = 23		14 + 5 = 19	
1/2 lower leg remaining	20 + 5 = 25		14 + 7 = 21	
2/3 lower leg remaining	20 + 7 = 27		14 + 12 = 26	
3/4 lower leg remaining	20 + 8 = 28		14 + 14 = 28	
Foot amputation	Right	Left	Right	Left
Full thigh remaining	20	20	14	14
Full lower leg remaining	10	10	18	18
Full foot remaining	20	20	28	28

LOWER LIMBS		
Points for one limb		
No foot remaining	$20 + 10 + 0 = 30$	$14 + 18 + 0 = 32$
1/4 foot remaining	$20 + 10 + 5 = 35$	$14 + 18 + 7 = 39$
1/3 foot remaining	$20 + 10 + 10 = 40$	$14 + 18 + 9 = 41$
1/2 foot remaining	$20 + 10 + 14 = 44$	$14 + 18 + 13 = 45$
2/3 foot remaining	$20 + 10 + 18 = 48$	$14 + 18 + 18 = 50$
3/4 foot remaining	$20 + 10 + 20 = 50$	$14 + 18 + 21 = 53$

7.6 Measurements for dysmelia and multiple amputations in absence of the ability to measure body height are detailed in Table 10. If there is the ability to measure height then height measurements are used instead of head to buttock.

Table 10 - Measurements for dysmelia and multiple amputations in absence of the ability to measure body height

Measurement from head to buttock in seated position (assessment conducted with Athlete seated on the bench against a flat wall and measurement from head to base of the buttocks)										=cm (X)					
Estimated body height in Males										= X / 0.52		=cm (A)			
Estimated body height in Females										= X / 0.533		=cm (A)			
Body Segment Parameters = B			Estimated Length A x B = C	Measured Length = D		Estimated % of Limb present D / C = E		S	SB	Points for remaining limb					
										S points = S x E		SB points = SB x E			
Segment	Male	Female		Right	Left	Right	Left	Points	Points	Right	Left	Right	Left		
Arm	0.189	0.193						13	7						
Forearm	0.145	0.152						24	22						
Hand	0.128	0.11						28	26						
Thigh	0.245	0.242						20	14						
Leg	0.242	0.234						10	18						
Foot	0.152	0.151						20	28						
Trunk	0.520	0.533						25	20						
Subtract 2 points for every finger missing and allow for reduced movement when arriving at totals															
										Σ =	Σ =	Σ =	Σ =		
POINTS TO BE TRANSFERRED TO THE CLASSIFICATION FORM															

8 Physical Assessment – Short Stature

- 8.1 Minimum Impairment Criteria for Athletes with Short Stature is a maximum body height of 137cm for female Athletes and 145cm for male Athletes.
- 8.2 Height is measured from the Athlete’s head to the bottom of his feet using a full length stadiometer, with the Athlete looking forward standing against the stadiometer barefooted and his heels-hips-shoulders-head against the wall (standing in medically neutral position). The average of two (2) measurements is taken. If the difference between these two (2) measurements is greater than 1%, one additional measurement is taken, and the median (middle) measure is recorded on the Classification sheet as the height measurement.
- 8.3 Cases of disproportionate Short Stature (e.g. achondroplasia) are a specific profile and do not require point allocation:
- 8.3.1 Sport Class S6 – SB6 is allocated if an Athlete has:
- a maximum body height of 130cm (inclusive) (female Athletes)
 - a maximum body height of 137cm (inclusive) (male Athletes)
- 8.3.2 Sport Class S7 – SB7 is allocated if an Athlete has:
- a maximum body height of 137cm (inclusive) (female Athletes)
 - a maximum body height of 145cm (inclusive) (male Athletes)
- 8.3.3 If there is a minimum additional loss of Muscle Power and/or loss of Range of Movement of twenty-five (25) points, measured as described under Section 4 and/or 6 of this Appendix, a ‘class-1’ principle applies (this is: S/SB6 becomes S/SB5 and S/SB7 becomes S/SB6).
- 8.4 Cases of proportionate Short Stature (e.g. Osteogenesis Imperfecta, Growth Hormone Dysfunction) are assessed under Section 4 and/or 6 of this Appendix, and a ‘class -1’ principle applies. For example if the assessments conducted in accordance with Section 4 and/or Section 6 result in an Athlete being allocated Sport Class 8 and that Athlete has a maximum body height of 137 cm (female) or 145cm (male), the final Sport Class will be 7). In addition, if the assessments conducted in accordance with Section 4 and/or Section 6 result in less than 15 points loss, and the Athlete subsequently being allocated Not Eligible (NE), the ‘class -1’ principle still applies and that Athlete is allocated Sport Class S10/SB9.
- 8.5 Short Stature Athletes will be subject to an annual review (in accordance with Article 15.6 of these Classification Rules) until the age of 18 years.

9 Physical Assessment - Leg Length Difference

- 9.1 For Athletes with Leg Length Difference, there must be at least 200mm difference between both leg measures for such Athletes to have an Eligible Impairment.
- 9.2 All lower limb length measurements must be performed in the supine position, from the great trochanter to the outer gap of the knee and the outer gap of the knee to the edge of the lateral ankle.
- 9.3 If Leg Length Difference occurs in combination with other Eligible Impairment(s) for which the Athlete meets the Minimum Impairment Criteria, any restriction must be taken into consideration during the Technical Assessment in accordance with Section 10 of this Appendix.

10 Technical Assessment – Water Test

- 10.1 The purpose of the Technical Assessment is to assess the effect of an Athlete's Impairment on different swimming strokes (S-stroke and SB-stroke) under standardised conditions. In particular, the following components are observed:
 - 10.1.1 The ability of the Athlete to generate propulsion during the stroke, including the ability to change stroke rhythm.
 - 10.1.2 The ability of the Athlete to control their body through the full swim and breathing cycle, with particular attention to body streamline, body role, trunk control and leg kick for balance throughout this cycle.
 - 10.1.3 The position of the body and limbs in the water and the ability of the Athlete to maintain this position throughout the assessment.
 - 10.1.4 The assessment of start and turn.
- 10.2 If an Athlete only enters S-stroke Events or SB-stroke Events in the Competition where his Evaluation Session is being conducted, the Technical Assessment must only be used to assess the effect of that Athlete's Impairment on the S-stroke or SB-stroke respectively. If the Athlete enters S-stroke and SB-stroke Events, the Technical Assessment must be used to assess the effect of that Athlete's Impairment on both the S and SB strokes.
- 10.3 The results of the Physical Assessment (Sections 4-9 of this Appendix) provide guidance to the Classification Panel during the Technical Assessment.
- 10.4 The Technical Assessment is also used to identify the Codes of Exception outlined in Section 12 of this Appendix.
- 10.5 The Technical Assessment comprises the following standardised tests (as outlined in Figure 5):
 - 10.5.1 assessment of water safety;
 - 10.5.2 assessment of different swim strokes or drills at various pacing;
 - 10.5.3 assessment of the impact/effect of the Impairment(s) on the swim stroke; and/or
 - 10.5.4 assessment of the impact/effect of the Impairment(s) on the start and turn.
- 10.6 Athletes must present for Technical Assessment with all equipment and starting devices they use in Competition.
- 10.7 The Technical Assessment must commence with the mandatory assessment of water safety standardised test. This test is used to identify the ability of an Athlete to safely

complete the Technical Assessment and therefore to swim in Competitions and/or to identify underdeveloped or poor swim technique. Following this test, Classification Panels have the option to do one of the following:

- 10.7.1 Stop the Technical Assessment for safety reasons (the Athlete is unable to safely complete the Technical Assessment and therefore swim in Competitions). In such cases the Athlete Evaluation will not continue and the Athlete will be allocated Classification Not Completed (CNC) in accordance with Article 10.
- 10.7.2 Determine that there are no safety concerns but that the Athlete has an underdeveloped or poor swim technique. In such cases, the Technical Assessment continues and at the end of the Athlete Evaluation, the Athlete must be allocated Sport Class Status Review (R), unless the Athlete is unable to complete the Technical Assessment in which case the Athlete will be allocated Classification Not Completed (CNC).
- 10.7.3 If the Athlete has one of the following Impairments: disproportionate Short Stature; Leg Length Difference; and/or Unilateral Upper or Lower Limb Deficiency and the Classification Panel is satisfied there are no safety concerns, the Athlete does not have an undeveloped or poor swim technique and the Athlete does not have any other additional Impairments, assess of the impact/effect of the Impairment on the start and turn (in accordance with Table 14) and assessment of exception codes (in accordance with Section 12) then finish the Athlete Evaluation at this point and allocate the Athlete a Sport Class and Sport Class Status.
- 10.7.4 If the Athlete's Impairment is not listed in Section 10.7.3 above, complete all remaining standardised tests of the Technical Assessment.
- 10.8 The purpose of the assessment of different swim strokes or drills at various pacing standardised test is to identify the ability of the Athlete to control the components identified in Section 10.1 and Figure 5. For this purpose, the Athlete will be required to swim multiple distances displaying different strokes at various pacing. The Classification Panel determines, in its sole discretion, the distances the Athlete must swim in this assessment. The Classification Panel may also determine, in its sole discretion, to vary other components of this assessment to accommodate for an Athlete's Impairment(s).

- 10.9 Tables 12a and 12b below identify the points scoring structure to measure the assessment of impact/effect of the Impairment on the swim stroke standardised test, and must be interpreted as follows:
- 10.9.1 For S-strokes, the score obtained for a particular body segment must be multiplied by the number of movements in that body segment that are measured during the Physical Assessment.
 - 10.9.2 For SB-strokes, the score obtained for a particular body segment must be multiplied by the number of movements in that body segment that are measured during the Physical Assessment
- 10.10 The body segments identified are listed in Table 13 below (e.g. the shoulder segment is scored as a 3 then multiplied by the number of movements for a score of 15 for S and 9 for SB).

Figure 5 - Steps of the Technical Assessment – Physical Impairment

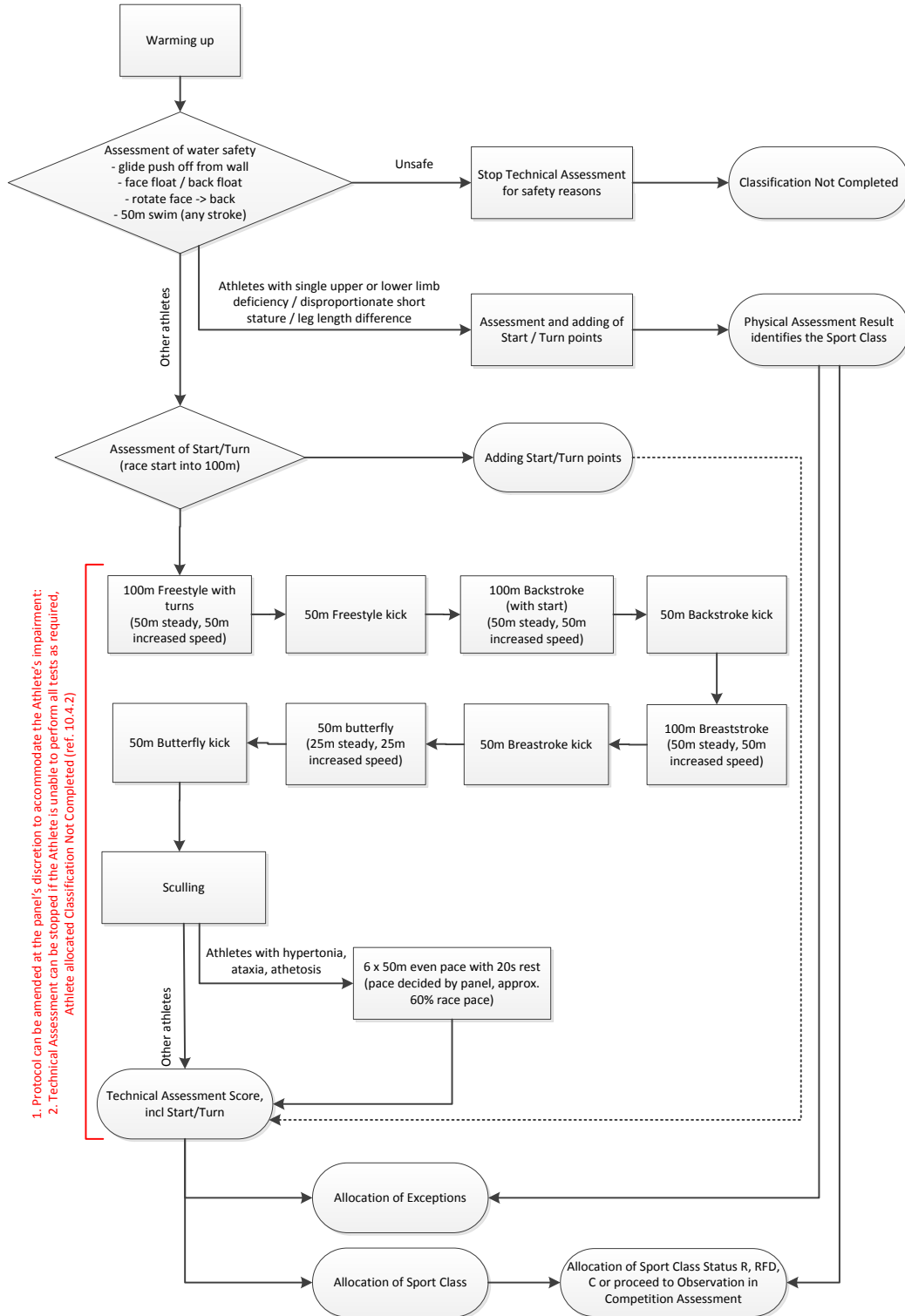


Table 12a - Point scoring table for the assessment of the impact/effect of the Impairment on different swim strokes standardised test – Upper/Lower Limb

Points	Resulting from one or more of the following:
0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No functional movement in the upper limb is possible • Lower limbs uncontrolled, very low in the water generating significant drag
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very severely restricted Functional Range of Movement • Very minimal coordinated movement • Only involuntary movements present that do not contribute to propulsion (i.e. due to athetosis or spasticity) • Ineffective to no movements • Trace of balance or/and stability (position of the limb below the water surface without control)
2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimal Functional Range of Movement (with severe restrictions) • Severe coordination problems • Minimal muscle power • Poor balance or/and stability (limb position slightly below the water surface with control)
3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moderate Functional Range of Movement (with moderate restriction) • Moderate coordination problems at increased pace • Moderate loss of muscle power, movement can be made but broken stroke (e.g. pauses in movements) • Fair balance and stability (limbs are kept in line with water surface - streamline - without full control)
4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nearly full Functional Range of Movement (with mild restrictions) • Slight loss of muscle power • Slight coordination problems with increasing pace • Moderate balance and stability (limbs are kept in streamline position with almost full control)
5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Full functional movement without any restriction on range, coordination or power and without any impact on balance and stability

Table 12b - Point scoring table for the assessment of the impact/effect of the Impairment on different swim strokes – Trunk

Points	Resulting from:
0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No trunk control No balance/stability
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimal trunk control Traces of balance/stability (position below the water surface without control)
2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited trunk control Poor balance/stability (position slightly below the water surface with control)
3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Moderate trunk control Fair balance/stability (body kept in line with the water surface)
4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimal loss of trunk control Moderate balance/stability
5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Full trunk control Normal balance/stability

Table 13 - Scoring range per body segment on the basis of the points in Tables 12a and 12b.

Body Segment	Number of functional movements for S-stroke	Number of functional movements for SB-stroke
Shoulder	5	3
Elbow	3	3
Wrist	2	2
Finger	3	3
Trunk Upper	2	2
Trunk Lower	2	2
Trunk Rotation	1	0
Hip	4	6

Body Segment	Number of functional movements for S-stroke	Number of functional movements for SB-stroke
Knee	2	2
Ankle	4	4

10.11 Table 14 identifies the points scoring structure to measure the assessment of the impact/effect of the Impairment on the start and turn. If an Athlete is physically able to perform a dive start, the points of such dive start will be allocated, regardless of whether or not the Athlete chooses to start in the water in Competition.

Table 14 – Points scoring table for the assessment of the impact/effect of the Impairment on the start and push off

Score	Resulting from (start):	Resulting from (push off):
0	Start in the water with assistance. Is not able to catch. Cannot stand in any position (including sitting position).	No push off.
1	Start in the water without assistance. Is able to catch. Cannot stand in any position (including sitting position).	Push off only with one single upper limb.
2	Athlete falls in the water at start from sitting position.	Push off only with one single lower limb.
3	Minimal functional dive with one lower limb. Minimal Functional dive with both lower limbs <u>and</u> one or both non-functional upper limb(s).	Minimal functional push off with one lower limb.
4	Minimal functional dive with both lower limbs.	Minimal functional push off with both lower limbs.

Score	Resulting from (start):	Resulting from (push off):
5	Poor to satisfactory functional dive with one lower limb. Poor to satisfactory dive with both lower limbs and one or both non-functional upper limb(s).	Poor to satisfactory functional push off with one lower limb.
6	Poor to satisfactory functional dive with both lower limbs.	Poor to satisfactory functional push off with both lower limbs.
7	Dive with both non-functional upper limbs (dragging or above elbow amputation). Good functional dive with one lower limb and one non-functional upper limb.	Turning without arms (dragging or above elbow amputation).
8	Good functional dive with one lower limb.	Good functional push off with one lower limb.
9	Good functional dive with both lower limbs, and dive with one non-fully functional upper limb.	Good functional push off with both lower limbs, and turning with one non-functional upper limb.

10.12 When the Technical Assessment reveals inconsistencies with the Physical Assessment, the results of the Technical Assessment must take precedence over the results of the Physical Assessment. In addition, the Classification Panel has discretion to repeat any part, or all, of the Physical Assessment and/or the Technical Assessment prior to allocating the Athlete a Sport Class.

11 Sport Class Allocation

- 11.1 Following the Physical Assessment, Technical Assessment and (if required) the Observation in Competition Assessment, the Athlete is allocated a Sport Class on the basis of the following scores:

Table 15 – Sport Classes on the basis of point scores obtained after the Physical Assessment and Technical Assessment and (if required) Observation in Competition Assessment

Sport Class	Point Score	Sport Class	Point Score
S1	≤65	SB1	≤65
S2	66-90	SB2	66-90
S3	91-115	SB3	91-115
S4	116-140	SB4	116-140
S5	141-165	SB5	141-165
S6 ^a	166-190	SB6 ^a	166-190
S7 ^b	191-215	SB7 ^b	191-215
S8	216-240	SB8	216-240
S9	241-265	SB9	241-275
S10	266-285		

a. S6/SB6 also includes Athletes with Short Stature identified in Section 8.3.1

b. S7/SB7 also includes Athletes with Short Stature identified in Section 8.3.2

- 11.2 Individual medley Sport Class allocation will be calculated based on the Athlete's Sport Class for the S-stroke and the SB-stroke. The calculation is rounded to a whole number. For example, a calculation resulting in 6.5 will be rounded up to Sport Class SM7.

- 11.2.1 If the Athlete is allocated a S5 Sport Class or higher (i.e S6), the allocation of the individual medley Sport Class (SM) will be calculated as follows;

$$\frac{3 \times \text{S class} + 1 \times \text{SB class}}{4} = \text{SM Sport Class}$$

- 11.2.2 If the Athlete is allocated a S4 Sport Class or lower, the allocation of the individual medley Sport Class (SM) will be calculated as follows;

$$\frac{2 \times \text{S class} + 1 \times \text{SB class}}{3} = \text{SM Sport Class}$$

12 Codes of Exception

12.1 Some Athletes, due to the nature of their Impairment(s), may be allocated certain exceptions (Codes of Exceptions) in accordance with the World Para Swimming Rules and Regulations. The Classification Panel must allocate any exception during the Technical Assessment. Table 16 outlines the types of Codes of Exceptions that may be allocated to Athletes with Physical Impairment.

Table 16 – Codes of Exception – Physical Impairment

Exception	Description	Reference to World Para Swimming Rules & Regulations
Starts		
H	Hearing impairment (light or signal required)	5.4.4.3
Y	Starting device	3.1.3.8; 3.3.1.3
E	Unable to grip for backstroke start	3.3.1.3
A	Assistance required	3.1.3.8; 3.1.3.2
During the Swim		
1	One hand start	3.3.1.1
2	One hand touch (breaststroke)	3.4.6.3
3	Simultaneous intent to touch (breaststroke)	3.4.6.1
4	One hand touch (butterfly)	3.5.2.4
5	Simultaneous intent to touch (butterfly)	3.5.4.1
7	Part of upper body must touch	3.4.6.2; 3.5.2.3
8	Right foot must turn out	3.4.5.1
9	Left foot must turn out	3.4.5.1
12	Leg drag or show intent to kick	3.4.4.1
+	Butterfly kick is able to be performed (<i>illegal in breaststroke</i>)	

12.2 Codes of Exception may only be allocated as follows:

12.2.1 **Freestyle:** no exceptions permitted

12.2.2 **Backstroke:** only exception '1' may be permitted

12.2.3 **Butterfly:** only exceptions '4', '5', '7' may be permitted

12.2.4 **Breaststroke:** only exceptions '2', '3', '7', '8', '9', '12', '+' may be permitted

12.3 Any request to amend a Code of Exception must be submitted through the Medical Review Request procedure (outlined in Article 31 of these Rules). If the request is upheld, any such re-assessment (of the Technical Assessment) of the Athlete must be solely for the purposes of identifying the Codes of Exception.

Appendix Two: Sport Classes for Athletes with Vision Impairment

1 Introduction

- 1.1 World Para Swimming has designated Sport Classes for Athletes with Vision Impairment, that are defined in this Appendix Two.
- 1.2 World Para Swimming is currently reviewing the Sport Classes for Athletes with Vision Impairment. The objective is to create new Sport Classes for Athletes with Vision Impairment based on activity limitations that result from Impairments (i.e. a sport-specific Classification system). Until such a system is finalised, the processes detailed in this Appendix apply to Athlete Evaluation in respect of Sport Classes for Athletes with Vision Impairment.
- 1.3 The Sport Class allocated to Athletes with Vision Impairment applies to all Events offered by World Para Swimming.
- 1.4 All provisions of the World Para Swimming Classification Rules apply to the assessment of Athletes with Vision Impairment, unless otherwise specified in these Classification Rules.

2 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>

3 Minimum Impairment Criteria

- 3.1 To be eligible to compete in Sport Classes S/SB/SM11-13 in World Para Swimming, the Athlete must meet both of the criteria below:
 - 3.1.1 The Athlete must have at least one (1) of the following Impairments:
 - a) Impairment of the eye structure;

- b) Impairment of the optical nerve/optic pathways; or
 - c) Impairment of the visual cortex.
- 3.1.2 The Athlete's Vision Impairment must result in a visual acuity of less than or equal to LogMAR 1.0 or a visual field restricted to less than 40 degrees in diameter.
- 3.2 It is the responsibility of the Athlete and his National Body or National Paralympic Committee to provide sufficient evidence of the Athlete's Vision Impairment. This must be done by way of submitting medical Diagnostic Information completed by an ophthalmologist as described in the Article 7.5 of these Rules.
- 3.3 The medical Diagnostic Information must comprise the completed Medical Diagnostics Form (available on the World Para Swimming website) and additional medical documentation as indicated on the Medical Diagnostics Form. Failure to present with complete medical Diagnostic Information may result in Athlete Evaluation being suspended in accordance with Article 30 of these Rules.
- 3.4 Medical Diagnostic Information must be typewritten and submitted in English and must not be older than twelve (12) months prior to the date of Evaluation Session.

4 Assessment Methods

- 4.1 All Athlete Evaluation and Sport Class allocation will be based on the assessment of visual acuity in the eye with better visual acuity or visual field when wearing the best optical correction.
- 4.2 Depending on an Athlete's visual acuity, visual acuity is tested using the LogMAR chart for distance visual acuity testing with Illiterate "E" and/or the Berkeley Rudimentary Vision Test.
- 4.3 Visual field must be tested using one of the following: Goldmann Visual Field Perimeter, Humphrey Field Analyser or Octopus Interzeag. The software in automatic perimeters must be for full range fields (80° or more), not only for central visual fields. The reference stimulus/isopter must be Goldman III/4 or the equivalent on other equipment.
- 4.4 Athletes who compete using any corrective devices (e.g. glasses, lenses) must attend the Evaluation Session with these devices and their prescription.
- 4.5 An Athlete found to be using corrective devices during Competition that were not declared during Evaluation Session may be subject to further investigation of Intentional Misrepresentation (see Article 32).
- 4.6 Athletes must declare any change in their optical correction to World Para Swimming before any Competition. Upon any such declaration, if the Athlete has a Sport Class

Status Review with Fixed Review Date (FRD) or Confirmed (C), the Athlete's Sport Class Status will be changed to Review (R). The Athlete will then undergo the 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 (see Article 32).

- 4.7 Any Athlete Support Personnel accompanying an Athlete during an Evaluation Session must remain out of sight of the visual acuity charts during the assessment.
- 4.8 Under the current provisions set out in this Appendix, Observation in Competition Assessment (Article 14) does not apply to Athletes with Vision Impairment.
- 4.9 World Para Swimming will inform the local organising committee of the Competition of the equipment and room requirements for the assessment of Athletes with Vision Impairment after the Classification Panels have been appointed. It is the local organising committee's responsibility to provide all equipment required by World Para Swimming.
- 4.10 Failure to provide all equipment required by World Para Swimming may result in the Classification decisions not being accepted by World Para Swimming.

5 Sport Classes Profiles for Athletes with Vision Impairment

- 5.1 Sport Class S/SB/SM11
 - 5.1.1 Visual acuity is less than LogMAR 2.60.
 - 5.1.2 All Athletes (with the exception of those with prosthesis in both eyes) shall be required to wear opaque (blackened in) 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.
 - 5.1.3 All Athletes shall be required to have a tapper.
- 5.2 Sport Class S/SB/SM12
 - 5.2.1 visual acuity ranges from LogMAR 1.50 to 2.60 (inclusive); and/or
 - 5.2.2 the visual field is constricted to a diameter of less than 10 degrees.
- 5.3 Sport Class S/SB/SM13
 - 5.3.1 visual acuity ranges from LogMAR 1 to 1.40 (inclusive); and/or
 - 5.3.2 the visual field is constricted to a diameter of less than 40 degrees.

6 Codes of Exception

- 6.1 Some Athletes, due to the nature of their Impairment(s), may be allocated certain exceptions (Codes of Exceptions) in accordance with the World Para Swimming Rules and Regulations. Table 17 outlines the types of Codes of Exceptions that may be allocated to Athletes with Vision Impairment:

Table 17 – Codes of Exception – Vision Impairment

Exception	Description	Reference to World Para Swimming Rules & Regulations
B	Blackened goggles	3.8.8
T	Tapper	2.1.5.1
H	Hearing Impairment (light or signal required)	5.4.4.3

- 6.2 Any request to amend a Code of Exception must be submitted through the Medical Review Request procedure (outlined in Article 31 of these Rules). If the request is upheld, any such re-assessment of the Athlete must be solely for the purposes of identifying the Codes of Exception.

Appendix Three: Sport Classes for Athletes with Intellectual Impairment

1 Introduction

- 1.1 World Para Swimming has designated a Sport Class – Sport Class S14 – for Athletes with activity limitations that result from an Intellectual Impairment. These Athletes are referred to as ‘Athletes with Intellectual Impairment’ in this Appendix.
- 1.2 The processes detailed in this Appendix apply to the Athlete Evaluation for Athletes with Intellectual Impairment.

2 Eligible Impairment Types

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

3 Eligibility Criteria

- 3.1 Prior to Athlete Evaluation, an Athlete must comply with the following Eligibility Criteria set by World Para Swimming:
 - 3.1.1 the Athlete must have met the INAS eligibility criteria (as outlined on the INAS website) prior to completing the registration process with World Para Swimming; and
 - 3.1.2 the Athlete must have completed the Training History and Sport Limitation Questionnaire (TSAL-Q) provided by World Para Swimming (which must have been completed in the last twelve (12) months).

4 Assessment Methods and Minimum Impairment Criteria

- 4.1 The process of Athlete Evaluation requires an Athlete to undergo the:
- 4.1.1 Sport Cognition Test Battery; and
 - 4.1.2 Observation in Competition Assessment (if required).
- 4.2 Athlete Support Personnel are not permitted to provide instructions to an Athlete unless expressly permitted to do so by the Classification Panel, in its sole discretion. Unauthorised instructions provided to an Athlete during Athlete Evaluation, may be subject to further investigation of Intentional Misrepresentation (see Article 32).
- 4.3 Sport Cognition Test Battery
- 4.3.1 The Sport Cognition Test Battery consists of a series of tests on four (4) different components of sport cognition: processing speed and attention-concentration skills; memory and learning; executive functioning; and visual perception and fluid intelligence. Additionally, visual-motor ability is assessed in a separate test.
 - 4.3.2 Table 18 outlines each of these five (5) tests.

Table 18 – Sport Cognition Test Battery

COMPONENT	Tests	Task	Scoring	Cut –off Score
Processing Speed & Attention-Concentration Skills	Flanker Test	To react as fast as possible to four different stimuli, with the corresponding arrow key, while ignoring the distractors	Number of correct responses in 30 seconds,	41
Memory and Learning	Corsi	To remember a sequence of blocks and to repeat the sequence in the same order	Average length of a sequence	6.69
Executive Functioning	Tower of London	To copy the frame structure by moving balls in the least number of moves possible	Number of items solved correctly	12.43
Visual Perception & Fluid Intelligence	Block Design	To copy patterns with 3D white/red cubes	Raw total performance score	58.31
	Matrix Reasoning	To indicate out of 5 pictures which one belongs at the place of the question mark in the matrix	Amount of items solved correctly	28.91
Visual-motor skills	Finger Tapping	To tap the spacebar for ten (10) seconds as fast as possible with the dominant and non-dominant hand.	/	/

4.4 Minimum Impairment Criteria

4.4.1 For each test of the Sport Cognition Test Battery, the following scoring mechanism applies:

4.4.1.1 A score of one (1) is given if the individual score for the Athlete is higher than the cut-off score; and

4.4.1.2 A score of zero (0) is given if the individual score for the Athlete is lower or equal to the cut-off score.

4.4.2 An Athlete fails the Sport Cognition Test Battery, if the total score is 2/5 or higher.

4.4.3 An Athlete who scores 2/5 or more proceeds automatically to Observation in Competition Assessment.

4.4.4 An Athlete who scores 3/5 or more on the Sport Cognition Test Battery must be allocated Sport Class Not Eligible (NE) and is not entitled to proceed to Observation in Competition Assessment.

4.5 Observation in Competition Assessment

4.5.1 Observation in Competition Assessment takes place during First Appearance, and is specific to each stroke (freestyle, backstroke, butterfly and breaststroke). Once the Athlete has been classified for both S and SB strokes, the Athlete is automatically considered eligible for the SM Event.

4.5.2 Observation in Competition Assessment may be done in respect of any Athlete who underwent an Evaluation Session at a Competition at the discretion of the Classification Panel, without any advance notice to the Athlete.

4.5.3 Observation in Competition Assessment consists of a video race analysis (as described in Section 4.6 of this Appendix). A video race analysis is made for the purpose of determining the relative stroking speed as described below. This index is scored from zero (0) to five (5) as identified below (Relative Stroking Speed Indices).

4.5.4 An Athlete fails to meet the Observation in Competition Assessment criteria if he/she scores five (5) on the Observation in Competition Assessment.

4.5.5 It is at the discretion of the Classification Panel:

- 4.5.5.1 to match the swim performance characteristics (relative stroking speed) of an Athlete against the data available from the TSAL-Q; and/or
 - 4.5.5.2 to match the swim performance characteristics (relative stroking speed) of an Athlete against the data from the component Processing Speed & Attention-Concentration Skills; and/or
 - 4.5.5.3 to observe an Athlete to validate Sport Cognition Test Battery data against swim performance characteristics.
- 4.5.6 In case of any inconsistencies between any of the data and observations made during the Observation in Competition Assessment, in the sole discretion of the Classification Panel, an Athlete may be subject to re-assessment of the Sport Cognition Test Battery. An explanation of any such decision must be provided on the Classification sheet.
- 4.6 Video Analysis
- 4.6.1 Mid pool swimming speed and stroke rate must be measured in several specific sections of the race. Stroke rate (strokes/min) is determined by measuring the time of three (3) to five (5) complete swimming arm stroke cycles. At least two (2) measurements of these parameters must be made in the 100m races and four (4) measurements in the 200m races. A stroke cycle in freestyle or backstroke is taken as hand entry to the following entry of the same hand. For breaststroke several potential reference points are available depending on the angle of the camera (e.g. head breaking surface, beginning closing legs, beginning spreading hands). Mid pool speed is swimming speed not influenced by starting, turning or finishing. This is measured as the time for the Athlete (head) to cover a set distance in the middle of a swimming length. The minimal distance needed to determine mid pool speed is 7.5m. Preferably mid pool speed is measured between 12.5m and 15m. Mid pool speed must not be measured in the first 25m section of the race.
 - 4.6.2 One (1) or two (2) digital video cameras must be placed at a fixed point perpendicular to the swimming direction so that particular reference points are in view. Reference points must be found on fixed markers at the edges of the pool in the same lane as the Athletes are swimming.

Table 19 - Relative Stroking Speed indices

	Regression equations	P5	P25	P50	P75	P95
MEN						
200mCrawl	Relative Speed = Real mid pools speed - (-3.59397+0.35696*stra-0.00855*stra2+0.00006875*stra3)	-.2535	-.1061	-.0005	.0960	.2630
100m Breaststroke	Relative speed = Real speed - (0.55664+0.01661*stra-0.00007148*stra2)	-.3082	-.0893	.0127	.1028	.2123
100m Backstroke	Relative Speed = Real Speed - (0.70478+0.01554*Stra)	-.1488	-.0797	-.0057	.0733	.1623
WOMEN						
200-m Crawl	Relative Speed = Real Speed - (-10.98848+0.83351*Stra-0.01916*Stra2+0.00014848*Stra3)	-.2122	-.0662	.0071	.0808	.1943
100 Breaststroke	Relative Speed = Real Speed - (1.11129-0.01403*Stra+0.00025391*Stra2)	-.2105	-.0778	.0079	.0791	.1902
100 Backstroke	Relative Speed = Real Speed - (0.66938+0.01634*stra-0.00011496*stra2)	-.1965	-.0641	.0017	.0754	.1693

Scoring 0-5: 0 = <P5; 1 = ≤P25; 2 = ≤P50; 3 = ≤P75; 4 = ≤P95; 5 = >P95

5 Sport Class and Sport Class Status Allocation

- 5.1 The Classification Panel will consider the information from the TSAL-Q, the Sport Cognition Test Battery, and Observation in Competition Assessment to allocate a Sport Class. It is at the discretion of the Classification Panel to also match the Athlete presentation with the INAS eligibility file or findings from previous Athlete Evaluation.
- 5.2 If the Athlete meets the criteria of the Sport Cognition Test Battery and the Observation in Competition Assessment for each Event, the Athlete is allocated the following Sport Classes:
 - 5.2.1 Freestyle, Backstroke and Butterfly: S14
 - 5.2.2 Breaststroke: SB14
 - 5.2.3 Individual Medley: SM14
- 5.3 Sport Class Status Confirmed (C) for the Sport Classes S/SB/SM14 is only allocated if the Athlete has undergone Evaluation Session in respect of these Sport Classes at least twice with at least a six month interval unless exceptional circumstances arise.
- 5.4 The Sport Classes S/SB/SM14 and the Sport Class Status are specific to the Events as specified in Section 5.2 of this Appendix. It is possible that an Athlete is Eligible for one Event and Not Eligible (NE) for another Event, or that the Sport Class for one Event can be designated with a Sport Class Status Confirmed (C) before a Sport Class in another Event.
- 5.5 The Classification Panel will determine that an Athlete is Not Eligible (NE), if the Classification Panel finds after the Observation in Competition Assessment that:
 - 5.5.1 an Athlete fails to meet the criteria of the Sport Cognition Test Battery and/or the Observation in Competition Assessment; and/or
 - 5.5.2 there are inconsistencies between the Sport Cognition Test Battery, Observation in Competition Assessment, the TSAL-Q, findings from any previous Athlete Evaluation and/or the INAS eligibility file.
- 5.6 If an Athlete is Not Eligible (NE) in any “S” Sport Class, he will automatically be Not Eligible (NE) in all “S” Sport Classes.
- 5.7 If a Classification Panel determines that an Athlete is Not Eligible (NE), the provisions in Article 18 apply.

6 Codes for Exception

- 6.1 Some Athletes, due to the nature of their Impairment(s), may be allocated certain exceptions (Codes of Exceptions) in accordance with the World Para Swimming Rules and Regulations. Table 19 outlines the types of Codes of Exceptions that may be allocated to Athletes with Intellectual Impairment.

Table 19 – Codes of Exception – Intellectual Impairment

Exception	Description	Reference to World Para Swimming Rules & Regulations
H	Hearing impairment (light or signal required)	5.4.4.3

- 6.2 Any request to amend a Code of Exception must be submitted through the Medical Review Request procedure (outlined in Article 31 of these Rules). If the request is upheld, any such re-assessment of the Athlete must be solely for the purposes of identifying the Codes of Exception.

Appendix Four – Non-Eligible Impairments

1 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.

2 Health Conditions that are not Underlying Health Conditions for 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 One, Two or Three) but who does not have an Underlying Health Condition will not be eligible to compete in World Para Swimming.

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.



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