



World
Shooting
Para Sport

World Shooting Para Sport

Classification Rules and Regulations

September 2017

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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 Shooting Para Sport to implement the requirements of the 2015 IPC Athlete Classification Code and International Standards.
- 1.2 The Classification Rules have been adopted by World Shooting Para Sport on 3 March 2017.
- 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 Shooting Para Sport 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 Shooting Para Sport, and can be amended by World Shooting Para Sport from time to time.

Classification

- 1.6 Classification is undertaken to:
 - a) 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
 - b) 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 Shooting Para Sport, and/or participate in any Events or Competitions organised, authorised or recognised by World Shooting Para Sport.

- 1.8 These Classification Rules must be read and applied in conjunction with all other applicable rules of World Shooting Para Sport, including but not limited to the sport technical rules of World Shooting Para Sport. In the event of any conflict between these Classification Rules and any other rules, the Classification Rules shall take precedence.

International Classification

- 1.9 World Shooting Para Sport will only permit an Athlete to compete in an International Competition if that Athlete has been allocated a Sport Class (other than Sport Class Not Eligible) and designated with a Sport Class Status in accordance with these Classification Rules.
- 1.10 World Shooting Para Sport 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 Recognised Competitions (or other such locations as defined by World Shooting Para Sport). World Shooting Para Sport will advise Athletes, National Bodies and National Paralympic Committees in advance as to such Recognised Competitions (or other such locations).

Interpretation and Relationship to 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, 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 [Rifle, Pistol and Shotgun].
- 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 Shooting Para Sport 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 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.

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:
- c) be knowledgeable of and comply with all applicable policies, rules and processes established by these Classification Rules;
 - d) participate in Athlete Evaluation in good faith;
 - e) ensure when appropriate that adequate information related to Health Conditions and Eligible Impairments is provided and/or made available to World Shooting Para Sport;
 - f) cooperate with any investigations concerning violations of these Classification Rules; and
 - g) actively participate in the process of education and 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:
- a) be knowledgeable of and comply with all applicable policies, rules and processes established by these Classification Rules;
 - b) use their influence on Athlete values and behaviour to foster a positive and collaborative Classification attitude and communication;
 - c) assist in the development, management and implementation of Classification Systems; and
 - d) cooperate with any investigations concerning violations of these Classification Rules.

Classification Personnel Responsibilities

- 2.4 The roles and responsibilities of Classification Personnel include to:
- a) have a complete working knowledge of all applicable policies, rules and processes established by these Classification Rules;



- b) use their influence to foster a positive and collaborative Classification attitude and communication;
- c) assist in the development, management and implementation of Classification Systems, including participation in education and research; and
- d) cooperate 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 Shooting Para Sport will appoint a number of Classification Personnel, each of whom will have a key role in the organisation, implementation and administration of Classification for the World Shooting Para Sport.

Head of Classification

- 3.2 World Shooting Para Sport 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 Shooting Para Sport.
- 3.3 If a Head of Classification cannot be appointed, World Shooting Para Sport 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 Shooting Para Sport.
- 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.

Classifiers

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

Chief Classifiers

- 3.8 A Chief Classifier is a Classifier appointed to direct, administer, co-ordinate and implement Classification matters for a specific Competition or at such other location as defined by World Shooting Para Sport. In particular, a Chief Classifier may be required by World Shooting Para Sport to do the following:
- 3.8.1 identify those Athletes who will be required to attend an Evaluation Session;

- 3.8.2 supervise Classifiers to ensure that these Classification Rules are properly applied during Classification;
 - 3.8.3 manage Protests in consultation with World Shooting Para Sport; and
 - 3.8.4 liaise with the relevant Competition organisers to ensure that all travel, accommodation and other logistics are arranged in order that Classifiers may carry out their duties at the Competition.
- 3.9 A Chief Classifier may delegate specific responsibilities and/or transfer specific tasks to other appropriately qualified Classifiers, or other appropriately qualified World Shooting Para Sport officers or representatives, and/or appropriately qualified persons in the local organising committee of a Competition.

Trainee Classifiers

- 3.10 A Trainee Classifier is a person who is in the process of formal training by World Shooting Para Sport.
- 3.11 World Shooting Para Sport 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 Shooting Para Sport as having the relevant Classifier Competencies.
- 4.2 World Shooting Para Sport must provide training and education to Classifiers to ensure Classifiers obtain and/or maintain Classifier Competencies.
- 4.3 World Shooting Para Sport 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 the sport(s) for which they seek certification to act as a Classifier, including an understanding of the technical rules of the sport(s);
 - 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 Shooting Para Sport. These include that Classifiers must either:
- a) be a certified health professional in a field relevant to the Eligible Impairment category which World Shooting Para Sport at its sole discretion deems acceptable, such as a physician or physiotherapist for Athletes with a Physical Impairment; ophthalmologist or optometrist for Athletes with a Vision Impairment; and/or a psychologist for Athletes with an Intellectual Impairment; or
 - b) have an extensive coaching or other relevant background in the particular sport(s); or a recognised and reputable academic qualification which encompasses a requisite level of anatomical, biomechanical and sport-specific expertise, which World Shooting Para Sport at its sole discretion deems to be acceptable.
- 4.4 World Shooting Para Sport must establish a process of Classifier Certification by which Classifier Competencies are assessed. This process must include:
- 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 Shooting Para Sport must specify Entry-Level Criteria applicable to persons who wish to become Trainee Classifiers. World Shooting Para Sport will provide Entry-Level Education to Trainee Classifiers.
- 4.6 World Shooting Para Sport must provide Continuing Education to Classifiers for the purposes of Certification and Re-certification.
- 4.7 World Shooting Para Sport 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 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 Shooting Para Sport 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 Shooting Para Sport is satisfied that the Classifier possesses the required Classifier Competencies.

5 Classifier Code of Conduct

- 5.1 The integrity of Classification in World Shooting Para Sport depends on the conduct of Classification Personnel. World Shooting Para Sport 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 Shooting Para Sport.
- 5.4 If World Shooting Para Sport receives such a report it will investigate the report and, if appropriate, take disciplinary measures.
- 5.5 World Shooting Para Sport 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 Shooting Para Sport 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 the sport; 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 a sport governed by World Shooting Para Sport must have an Eligible Impairment and that Eligible Impairment must be Permanent.
- 7.2 Appendix One and Appendix Two of these Classification Rules specify the Eligible Impairment(s) an Athlete must have in order to compete in a sport governed by World Shooting Para Sport.
- 7.3 Any Impairment that is not listed as an Eligible Impairment in Appendix One or Appendix Two is referred to as a Non-Eligible Impairment.
- 7.4 Appendix Three includes examples of Non-Eligible Impairments.

Assessment of Eligible Impairment

- 7.5 World Shooting Para Sport must determine if an Athlete has an Eligible Impairment.
 - 7.5.1 In order to be satisfied that an Athlete has an Eligible Impairment, World Shooting Para Sport may require any Athlete to demonstrate that he or she has an Underlying Health Condition.

- 7.5.2 Appendix TwoAppendix Three lists examples of Health Conditions that are not Underlying Health Conditions.
- 7.5.3 The means by which World Shooting Para Sport determines that an individual Athlete has an Eligible Impairment is at the sole discretion of World Shooting Para Sport. World Shooting Para Sport may consider that an Athlete's Eligible Impairment is sufficiently obvious and therefore not require evidence that demonstrates the Athlete's Eligible Impairment.
- 7.5.4 If in the course of determining if an Athlete has an Eligible Impairment World Shooting Para Sport 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 0 of these Classification Rules. In such instances World Shooting Para Sport will explain the basis of its designation to the relevant National Body and/or National Paralympic Committee.
- 7.6 An Athlete must supply World Shooting Para Sport with Diagnostic Information that must be provided as follows:
- 7.6.1 The relevant National Body and/or National Paralympic Committee must submit a Medical Diagnostics Form to World Shooting Para Sport, upon completing the registration of an Athlete.
- 7.6.2 The Medical Diagnostics Form must be completed in English and dated and signed by a certified medical doctor.
- 7.6.3 The Medical Diagnostic Form must be submitted with supportive Diagnostic Information if required by World Shooting Para Sport.
- 7.7 World Shooting Para Sport may require an Athlete to re-submit the Medical Diagnostics Form (with necessary supportive Diagnostic Information) if the World Shooting Para Sport at its sole discretion considers the Medical Diagnostic Form and/or the Diagnostic Information to be incomplete or inconsistent.
- 7.8 If World Shooting Para Sport requires an Athlete to provide Diagnostic Information it may consider the Diagnostic Information itself, and/or may appoint an Eligibility Assessment Committee to do so.
- 7.9 The process by which an Eligibility Assessment Committee is formed and considers Diagnostic Information is as follows:

- 7.9.1 The Head of Classification 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.
- 7.9.2 The Head of Classification will set timelines for the production of Diagnostic Information.
- 7.9.3 The Head of Classification will appoint an Eligibility Assessment Committee. The Eligibility Assessment Committee must, if practicable, be comprised of the Head of Classification and at least two other experts with appropriate medical qualifications. All members of the Eligibility Assessment Committee must sign confidentiality undertakings.
- 7.9.4 If the Head of Classification believes that he or she does not hold the necessary competencies to assess the Diagnostic Information, he or she will not participate in the review of the Diagnostic Information, but will assist the Eligibility Assessment Committee.
- 7.9.5 Wherever possible all references to the individual Athlete and the source(s) of the Diagnostic Information should be withheld from the Eligibility Assessment Committee. Each member of the Eligibility Assessment Committee will review the Diagnostic Information and decide whether such information establishes the existence of an Eligible Impairment.
- 7.9.6 If the Eligibility Assessment Committee concludes that the Athlete has an Eligible Impairment the Athlete will be permitted to complete Athlete Evaluation with a Classification Panel.
- 7.9.7 If the Eligibility Assessment Committee is not satisfied that the Athlete has an Eligible Impairment the Head of Classification will provide a decision to this effect in writing to the relevant 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.

- 7.9.8 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.
- 7.9.9 The Eligibility Assessment Committee may make its decisions by a majority. If the Head of Classification is part of the Eligibility Assessment Committee, he or she may veto any decision if he or she does not agree that the Diagnostic Information supports the conclusion that the Athlete has an Eligible Impairment.
- 7.10 World Shooting Para Sport may delegate one 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 Shooting Para Sport 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.
- 8.3 Appendix One and Appendix Two 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 the World Shooting Para Sport that he or she has an Eligible Impairment.
- 8.6 In relation to the use of Adaptive Equipment, World Shooting Para Sport 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;
- 8.6.2 for Vision Impairment, Minimum Impairment Criteria must consider the extent to which the use of Adaptive Equipment might affect how the Athlete is able to execute the specific tasks and activities fundamental to the sport.

9 Sport Class

- 9.1 A Sport Class is a category defined by World Shooting Para Sport 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.
 - 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 the provisions in these Classification Rules concerning Failure to Attend Athlete Evaluation and Suspension of Athlete Evaluation).
 - 9.1.3 Except for the allocation of Sport Class Not Eligible (NE) by World Shooting Para Sport (in accordance with Article 18.1), the allocation of a Sport Class must be based solely on an evaluation by a Classification Panel of the extent to which the Athlete's Eligible Impairment affects the specific tasks and activities fundamental to sport. This evaluation must take place in a controlled non-competitive environment, which allows for the repeated observation of key tasks and activities.
- 9.2 Appendix One and Appendix Two 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 Shooting Para Sport or a Classification Panel is unable to allocate a Sport Class to an Athlete, the Head of Classification or the relevant Chief Classifier may designate that Athlete as Classification Not Completed (CNC).
- 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 Shooting Para Sport Classification Master List.
- 10.3 An Athlete who is designated as Classification Not Completed (CNC) may not compete in the sport of World Shooting Para Sport. 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 Shooting Para Sport 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 certified Classifiers. In exceptional circumstances a Chief Classifier may provide that a Classification Panel comprise only one Classifier, subject to that Classifier holding a valid medical qualification.
- 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;
 - 12.1.2 assess the extent to which an Athlete is able to execute the specific tasks and activities fundamental to the sport; and
 - 12.1.3 conduct (if required) Observation in Competition.
- 12.2 Following the Evaluation Session the Classification Panel must allocate a Sport Class and designate a Sport Class Status, or designate Classification Not Completed (CNC).
- 12.3 Prior to the Evaluation Session, the assessment as to whether an Athlete has an Eligible Impairment must be undertaken by World Shooting Para Sport, unless World Shooting Para Sport requests this to be undertaken by a Classification Panel.
- 12.4 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 Appendix One and Appendix Two.

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 or has an Intellectual Impairment.
 - 13.3.2 The person chosen by the Athlete to accompany the Athlete at an Evaluation Session should be familiar with the Athlete's Impairment and sport history.
 - 13.3.3 The Athlete and accompanying person must acknowledge the terms of the Athlete Evaluation Agreement Form as specified by World Shooting Para Sport.
 - 13.3.4 The Athlete must verify his or her identity to the satisfaction of the Classification Panel, by providing a document such as a passport, ID card, World Shooting Para Sport license card or event accreditation.
 - 13.3.5 The Athlete must attend the Evaluation Session with any sports attire or equipment relevant to the sport for which the Athlete wishes to be allocated a Sport Class.

- 13.3.6 The Athlete must disclose the use of any medication and/or medical device/implant to the Classification Panel.
- 13.3.7 The Athlete must comply with all reasonable instructions given 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 in order for it to allocate a Sport Class.
- 13.4.2 The Classification Panel will conduct Evaluation Sessions in English unless otherwise stipulated by World Shooting Para Sport. 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 Shooting Para Sport (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

- 14.1 A Classification Panel may require that an Athlete undertake Observation in Competition Assessment before it allocates a final Sport Class and designates a Sport Class Status to that Athlete.
- 14.2 The methods by which Observation in Competition Assessment may be undertaken, and the matters to be observed, must be determined by World Shooting Para Sport.

- 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 a Sport Class applies to participation in all Events within the same Sport Class.
 - 14.5.3 An Athlete who competes in a Team Sport must make First Appearance during the preliminary rounds of a Competition. First Appearance must not take place in the elimination rounds of a Competition.
- 14.6 If an Athlete is:
- a) subject to a Protest following Observation in Competition; and
 - b) the second Evaluation Session is conducted at that same Competition; and
 - c) pursuant to the second Evaluation Session the Athlete is required to undergo Observation in Competition,
- Observation in Competition must take place at the next opportunity within the Sport Class allocated to the Athlete by the Protest Panel with Tracking Code Observation Assessment (OA).
- 14.6.1 The Classification Panel must allocate a Sport Class and replace the Athlete's Tracking Code Observation Assessment (OA) by designating a Sport Class Status upon completion of First Appearance (or completion of any Observation in Competition conducted as part of a Protest). If changes to an Athlete's Sport Class or Sport Class Status are made following Observation in Competition, the changes are effective immediately.

- 14.7 The impact of an Athlete changing Sport Class after First Appearance on medals, records and results is detailed in the World Shooting Para Sport 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. 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:
- Confirmed (C)
 - Review (R)
 - Review with a Fixed Review Date (FRD)

Sport Class Status New

- 15.3 An Athlete is allocated Sport Class Status New (N) by World Shooting Para Sport prior to attending the Athlete's first Evaluation Session. An Athlete with Sport Class Status New (N) must attend an Evaluation Session prior to competing at any International Competition, unless World Shooting Para Sport specifies 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 (save pursuant to 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 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 Shooting Para Sport; has a fluctuating and/or progressive Impairment/Impairments that is/are permanent but not stable; and/or has not yet reached full muscular skeletal or sports maturity.
 - 15.5.2 An Athlete with Sport Class Status Review (R) must complete Athlete Evaluation prior to competing at any subsequent International Competition, unless World Shooting Para Sport specifies 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.
 - 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 save pursuant to a Medical Review Request and/or Protest.
 - 15.6.3 A Classification Panel that consists of only one Classifier may not designate an Athlete with Sport Class Status Review with a Fixed Review Date (FRD) but must designate the Athlete with Sport Class Status Review (R).

Changes to Sport Class Criteria

- 15.7 If World Shooting Para Sport changes any Sport Class criteria and/ or assessment methods defined in the Appendices to these Rules, then:
 - 15.7.1 World Shooting Para Sport 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 Shooting Para Sport 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 Shooting Para Sport 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 medical 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 or her 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 or she wishes to compete in ('the preferred Sport Class'). If the allocation of any Sport Class is subject to Observation in Competition the Athlete must select the preferred Sport Class before making any First Appearance;
 - 16.2.4 the selection of Sport Class will be subject to all applicable World Shooting Para Sport Rules and Regulations (including but not limited to those in relation to the use of equipment, the weight of equipment, and the use of guides); and

- 16.2.5 the Athlete will be permitted to compete in the preferred Sport Class and details of the Athlete's preferred Sport Class will be published.

Athletes with Physical Impairment

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

Changing Sport Class

- 16.5 An Athlete who has a Physical and Vision Impairment, a Physical and Intellectual Impairment, or a Vision and Intellectual Impairment may request to change his or her preferred Sport Class:
- a) at the end of the season when the Athlete's first Evaluation Session was completed; or
 - b) after the close of the Paralympic Summer or Winter Games (whichever is applicable), and before the start of the next season thereafter.
- 16.6 A request to change a preferred Sport Class must be made to World Shooting Para Sport by the Athlete's National Body or National Paralympic Committee. The application must be submitted to World Shooting Para Sport in accordance with the time frame identified under Article 16.5.
- 16.7 If the change request is accepted, World Shooting Para Sport will amend the Classification Master List in accordance with the Sport Class and Sport Class Status designated to the Athlete in the initial assessment.
- 16.8 Nothing in this Article 15.7.3 precludes an Athlete from making a Medical Review Request 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 Shooting Para Sport 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 Shooting Para Sport website.

Part Five: Sport Class Not Eligible

18 Sport Class Not Eligible

General Provisions

18.1 If World Shooting Para Sport 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 Shooting Para Sport 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 Shooting Para Sport 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 Shooting Para Sport.

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 Shooting Para Sport may likewise do so without the need for the process detailed in Article 0 of these Classification Rules.

18.5 An Athlete who is allocated Sport Class Not Eligible (NE) by World Shooting Para Sport or a Classification Panel (if delegated by World Shooting Para Sport) 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 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 World Shooting Para Sport.

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

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

- 20.1 a National Body (see Articles 0-22); or
- 20.2 a National Paralympic Committee (see Articles 0-22); or
- 20.3 World Shooting Para Sport (see Articles 0-0).

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 0 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 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.

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 Shooting Para Sport at the Competition and via World Shooting Para Sport 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 the Protest Fee of 200€.
- 22.2 The Protest Documents must be submitted to the Chief Classifier of the relevant Competition within the timeframes specified by World Shooting Para Sport. Upon receipt of the Protest Documents the Chief Classifier must conduct a review of the Protest, in consultation with World Shooting Para Sport, of which there are two 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 Shooting Para Sport must notify all relevant parties of the time and date the new Evaluation Session is to be conducted by the Protest Panel.

23 World Shooting Para Sport Protests

- 23.1 World Shooting Para Sport 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 Shooting Para Sport. The assessment of the validity of the request is at the sole discretion of World Shooting Para Sport

24 World Shooting Para Sport Protest Procedure

- 24.1 If World Shooting Para Sport 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 Shooting Para Sport 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 0 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 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 Shooting Para Sport.
- 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 may refer to the Protest Documents when conducting the new Evaluation Session.
- 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 Shooting Para Sport Protest is final. A National Body, National Paralympic Committee or World Shooting Para Sport may not make another Protest at the relevant Competition.

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 Shooting Para Sport 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 Shooting Para Sport must also implement Protest provisions to enable Protests to take place in respect of any Evaluation Sessions carried out away from a Competition.

Application during Major Competitions

28 Ad Hoc Provisions Relating to Protests

- 28.1 The IPC and/or World Shooting Para Sport 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 further 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/device/implant 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 given 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 or her abilities is inconsistent with any information available to the Classification Panel to such an extent that the Evaluation Session cannot be conducted in a fair manner.
- 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 determination 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 0 of these Classification Rules.
- 30.4 A 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 Shooting Para Sport 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 Shooting Para Sport 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 or her skills and/or abilities and/or the degree or nature of Eligible Impairment during Athlete Evaluation and/or at any other point after the allocation of a Sport Class. This disciplinary offence is referred to as 'Intentional Misrepresentation'.
- 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 will be convened by World Shooting Para Sport 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 will be one 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 1 to 4 years;
 - 32.4.3 suspension from participation in Competitions in all sport for a specified period of time ranging from 1 to 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 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 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 Shooting Para Sport.
- 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 Shooting Para Sport.
- 32.9 Any disciplinary action taken by World Shooting Para Sport 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 Shooting Para Sport may only Process Classification Data if such Classification Data is considered necessary to conduct Classification.
- 33.2 All Classification Data Processed by World Shooting Para Sport must be accurate, complete and kept up-to-date.

34 Consent and Processing

- 34.1 Subject to Article 34.3, World Shooting Para Sport 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 under age) the legal representative, guardian or other designated representative of that Athlete must give consent on their behalf.
- 34.3 World Shooting Para Sport 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 Shooting Para Sport may request that an Athlete provide it with Personal Information for Research Purposes.
- 35.2 The use by World Shooting Para Sport 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 Shooting Para Sport solely and exclusively for Research Purposes must not be used for any other purpose.

- 35.4 World Shooting Para Sport may only use Classification Data for Research Purposes with the express consent of the relevant Athlete. If World Shooting Para Sport 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 Shooting Para Sport must notify an Athlete who provides Classification Data as to:
- 36.1.1 that fact that World Shooting Para Sport is collecting the Classification Data;
 - 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 Shooting Para Sport 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 Shooting Para Sport 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 Shooting Para Sport 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 Shooting Para Sport 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 Shooting Para Sport must publish guidelines regarding retention times in relation to Classification Data.
- 39.3 World Shooting Para Sport 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 Shooting Para Sport:
- 40.1.1 confirmation of whether or not that World Shooting Para Sport 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 Shooting Para Sport; and/or
 - 40.1.3 correction or deletion of the Classification Data held by World Shooting Para Sport.
- 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 Shooting Para Sport 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 International Competitions.
- 41.2 World Shooting Para Sport must make available the Classification Master List to all relevant National Bodies on the World Shooting Para Sport 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 Shooting Para Sport 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 Shooting Para Sport 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 Shooting Para Sport) 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 Shooting Para Sport to direct, administer, co-ordinate and implement Classification matters for a specific Competition according to these Classification Rules.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Classification Panel: A group of Classifiers, appointed by World Shooting Para Sport, 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 Shooting Para Sport in connection with Athlete Evaluation.

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

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

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

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

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 Shooting Para Sport 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 Shooting Para Sport to assess the existence or otherwise of an Eligible Impairment or Underlying Health Condition

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

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

Entry Criteria: Standards set by World Shooting Para Sport 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 Shooting Para Sport to begin as a Classifier in the sport(s) under its governance.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Impairment: A Physical, Vision or Intellectual Impairment.

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

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

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

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

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

IPC: International Paralympic Committee.

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

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

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

Medical Review: The process by which World Shooting Para Sport 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 Shooting Para Sport as being a place or location where Athlete Evaluation is made available to Athletes in order that they may be allocated a Sport Class and designated with a Sport Class Status.

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

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

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

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

Physical Impairment: an Impairment that affects an Athlete's biomechanical execution of sporting activities, comprising Ataxia, Athetosis, Hypertonia, Impaired Muscle Power, Impaired Passive Range of Movement, Limb Deficiency, 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 Shooting Para Sport, 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 Shooting Para Sport must assess that a Classifier has maintained specific Classifier Competencies.

Recognised Competition: a Competition that is sanctioned or approved by World Shooting Para Sport.

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 Shooting Para Sport by reference to the extent to which an Athlete can perform the specific tasks and activities required by a sport.

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

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

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

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

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

Appendix One

Athletes with Physical Impairment – Rifle and Pistol

This Appendix outlines the process by which an Athlete will be classified and allocated a Sport Class in Rifle and Pistol for World Shooting Para Sport. For information regarding the technical allowances for each particular Sport Class, please see the World Shooting Para Sport Technical Rules and Regulations.

It is divided into six parts:

1. **Introduction:** an overview of the Athlete Evaluation for Athletes with Physical Impairments competing in Rifle and/or Pistol.
2. **Eligible Impairment types:** describes Eligible Impairment types for Rifle and Pistol, and lists example of Health Conditions that can give rise to Eligible Impairments.
3. **Minimum Impairment Criteria:** identifies how severe Eligible Impairments must be in order to be eligible for Rifle and/or Pistol.
4. **Assessment Methodology:** a description of the assessment techniques to be applied in during Athlete Evaluation for Rifle and Pistol.
5. **Assessment Criteria for the Allocation of a Sport Class and the Designation of Sport Class Status:** describes the Sport Classes SH1 (Pistol), SH1 (Rifle) and SH2 (Rifle).
6. **Assessments regarding adaptations in Competition**
 - Assessment of trunk stability: a description of the criteria used to measure trunk stability for the purpose of identifying the level of the backrest support in accordance with the World Shooting Para Sport Technical Rules and Regulations.
 - Assessment of muscle power in the shooting arm: a description of the criteria used to measure muscle power in the shooting arm for Sport Class SH2 for the purpose of identifying eventual use of a weak or strong spring on the rifle support stand in accordance with the World Shooting Para Sport Technical Rules and Regulations.
 - Trigger adaptation, loading assistant and loading device: a description of the Athletes entitled to use trigger adaptations, a loading assistant and/ or a loading device.

1 Introduction

- 1.1 Prior to, or as part of, an Evaluation Session, an Athlete must demonstrate the presence of an Eligible Impairment that meets the Minimum Impairment Criteria set by World Shooting Para Sport. World Shooting Para Sport Classification is therefore based on a combination of physical and technical assessment following which an Athlete is allocated a Sport Class and designated a Sport Class Status.
- 1.2 The Classification Panel must also determine if, and to what extent, an Athlete may use any adaptive equipment or loading assistance in competition.
- 1.3 During Athlete Evaluation, a Classification Panel may identify circumstances in which an individual Athlete may not be able to, for example, safely load, hold and/or fire a rifle and/or a pistol. In such cases, the Classification Panel will report to the technical officials who will conduct a full investigation in accordance with the World Shooting Para Sport Technical Rules and Regulations. For the avoidance of doubt, if the Classification Panel considers it necessary to disclose medical diagnostic information to the technical officials for the purposes of the investigation, such information shall be treated as confidential in accordance with the data protection provisions of these Classification Rules

2 Eligible Impairment Types

Eligible Impairment	Examples of Health Conditions
<p>Impaired Muscle Power</p> <p>Athletes with Impaired Muscle Power have a Health Condition that either reduces or eliminates their ability to voluntarily contract their muscles in order to move or to generate force.</p>	<p>Examples of an Underlying Health Condition that can lead to Impaired Muscle Power include spinal cord injury (complete or incomplete, tetra-or paraplegia or paraparesis), muscular dystrophy, post-polio syndrome and spina bifida.</p>
<p>Limb Deficiency</p> <p>Athletes with Limb Deficiency have total or partial absence of bones or joints as a consequence of trauma.</p>	<p>Examples of an Underlying Health Condition that can lead to Limb Deficiency include: traumatic amputation, illness (for example amputation due to bone cancer) or congenital</p>

	limb deficiency (for example dysmelia).
<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

Section	Impairment of the Lower Limbs - Minimum Impairment Criteria for both Rifle and Pistol Events	
	To meet the Minimum Impairment Criteria, an Athlete must meet at least one (1) of the below criteria 1.a -1.d:	
1.a	Limb Deficiency (s720-750)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Amputation through the ankle (symes amputation); or ▪ Dysmelia resulting in the absence of a full ankle joint.
1.b	Impaired Muscle Power (b730)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Decrease of muscle strength of at least 20 points in one lower limb <u>or</u> at least 25 points in both lower limbs across ankle plantar- and dorsiflexion, inversion and eversion,

		knee flexion and extension, hip flexion and extension and hip adduction and abduction (max. 100 points in both lower limbs).
1.c	Impaired Passive Range of Movement (b7100-7102)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Complete Ankylosis in one ankle joint; or ▪ Impaired range of movement that results in a functional deficit in the lower limbs comparable to loss of muscle strength described in criterion 1.b above.
1.d	Hypertonia, Ataxia, Athetosis (b735, b760, b7650)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lack of coordination resulting in a functional deficit in the lower limbs restricting joint movement.
Section	Impairment of the Upper Limbs - Minimum Impairment Criteria for Rifle Events To meet the Minimum Impairment Criteria, an Athlete must meet at least one (1) of the below criteria 2.a -2.d:	
2.a	Limb Deficiency (s720-750)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Amputation through the wrist resulting in a non-functional wrist joint in one arm; or ▪ Dysmelia resulting in the absence of a full wrist joint in one arm.
2.b	Impaired Muscle Power (b730)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 30 points decrease of muscular strength in one upper limb or 50 points decrease of muscular strength in both upper limbs across thumb opposition and extension, finger flexion and extension, wrist volar- and dorsiflexion, elbow flexion, extension, pronation and supination, shoulder flexion, extension, adduction, abduction, horizontal adduction, endo- and exorotation (max. 170 points in both upper limbs).
2.c	Impaired Passive Range of Movement (b7100-7102)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Impaired range of movement that results in a functional deficit in the upper limbs comparable to loss of muscle strength described in criterion 2.b above. <p><i>Note: Ankylosis of the wrist joints alone does not suffice to meet the Minimum Impairment Criteria for World Shooting Para Sport.</i></p>
2.d	Hypertonia, Ataxia, Athetosis (b735, b760, b7650)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lack of coordination that results in a functional deficit in the upper limbs comparable to the loss of muscle strength described in criterion 2.b above.
Section	Impairment of the Upper Limbs - Minimum Impairment Criteria for Pistol Events To meet the Minimum Impairment Criteria, an Athlete must meet at least one (1) of the below criteria 3.a -3.d:	

3.a	Limb Deficiency (s720-750)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Amputation through the wrist resulting in a non-functional wrist joint in one arm; or ▪ Dysmelia resulting in the absence of a full wrist joint in one arm.
3.b	Impaired Muscle Power (b730)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 30 points decrease of muscular strength in one upper limb across wrist volar- and dorsiflexion, elbow flexion, extension, pronation and supination, shoulder flexion and extension, adduction and abduction, horizontal flexion, endo- and exorotations (total of max. 85 points in one upper limb).
3.c	Impaired Passive Range of Movement (b7100-7102)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Impaired range of movement that results in a functional deficit in the upper limbs comparable to loss of muscle strength described in criterion 3.b above. <i>Note: Ankylosis of the wrist joints alone does not suffice to meet the Minimum Impairment Criteria for World Shooting Para Sport.</i>
3.d	Hypertonia, Ataxia, Athetosis (b735, b760, b7650)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lack of coordination that results in a functional deficit in the upper limbs comparable to the loss of muscle strength described in criterion 3.b above.

Note: The code numbering above refers to the World Health Organisation's Manual on International Classification of Functioning Disability and Health (for further information please visit: <http://www.who.int/classifications/icf/en/>).

4 Assessment Methodology

- 4.1 Manual muscle testing must be conducted following Daniels and Worthingham (D&W) methodology: e.g. Hislop, H. J. and J. Montgomery. *Daniels and Worthingham's Muscle Testing: Techniques of Manual Examination*. 9th ed. Philadelphia: W.B. Saunders Company, 2013).
- 4.2 The neurological and functional assessment of an Athlete with loss of muscle power must be conducted in accordance with the ASIA Classification (Maynard (1997): International Standards for Neurological and Functional Classification of Spinal Cord Injury).

- 4.3 Coordination-related impairments must be evaluated by means of the Modified Ashworth Scale as defined in Bohannon, R. and Smith, M. (1987). "Interrater reliability of a modified Ashworth scale of muscle spasticity." *Physical Therapy* 67(2): 206.
- 4.4 Limitations in active and passive range of movement must be assessed from anatomical reference points as identified in Berryman Reese, N., & Bandy, W.D. (2002). *Joint Range of Motion and Muscle Length Testing*. W.B. Saunders Company.
- 4.5 Loss of limb must be assessed by means of measurement of the anatomical reference points as identified in Berryman Reese, N., & Bandy, W.D. (2002). *Joint Range of Motion and Muscle Length Testing*. W.B. Saunders Company).
- 4.6 Muscle power and range of movement must be assessed over the functional range for Rifle and Pistol as described in Tables 1 and 2 below.

Table 1: Functional range of joints in upper and lower limbs for Rifle and Pistol

Lower Limb			Upper Limb			
Joint	Movement	Range	Joint	Movement	Range	
Hip	Flexion	0 – 90	Shoulder	Flexion	0 – 90	
	Extension	0 – 10		Extension	0 – 20	
	Abduction	0 – 20		Abduction	0 - 90	
	Adduction	Anatomical range		Adduction	0 – 90	
Knee	Flexion	0 – 90		Horizontal adduction	0 – 120	
	Extension	0 – 10		Endorotation	0 – 90	
Ankle	Dorsiflexion	0 – 30		Exorotation	0 – 90	
	Plantarflexion	0 – 50		Elbow	Flexion	0 – 120
	Inversion	0 – 50			Extension	0 – 120
	Eversion	0 – 30			Supination	Anatomical range
		Pronation	Anatomical range			
			Wrist	Dorsiflexion	Anatomical range	
				Volarflexion	Anatomical range	
			Metacarpal II – V	Flexion	Anatomical range	
				Extension	Anatomical range	
			Metacarpal I (thumb)	Opposition	Anatomical range	
				Extension	Anatomical range	

- 4.7 The functional range of joint movements in upper and lower limbs for the sport of World Shooting Para Sport provided in Table 1 above are currently the best available evidence. When scoring for Impaired Passive Range of Movement, World Shooting Para Sport uses a scoring system based on the percentages of the functional range of movement, as described in Table 2.

Table 2: Scoring for Impaired Passive Range of Movement for the sport of World Shooting Para Sport

Score	Impaired Passive Range of Movement
0	No movement
1	Less than 25% of movement possible
2	25% range of movement possible
3	50% range of movement possible
4	75% range of movement possible
5	100% range of movement possible

- 4.8 Details on assessment of trunk stability and muscle power in the shooting arm are provided in Article 6.4 and Article 6.5 of this Appendix 1 below.
- 4.9 The Classification Panel, as part of Athlete Evaluation, may ask an Athlete to undergo a technical assessment. During a technical assessment an Athlete will be asked to perform, or simulate, one or more full shooting cycles, including loading, positioning and shooting of the rifle or pistol. Such assessment will typically be conducted during unofficial or official trainings.

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

- 5.1 An Athlete, who meets the Minimum Impairment Criteria defined in Article 3 of this Appendix, will be allocated one (1) of the below three (3) Sport Classes:
- 5.1.1 Sport Class SH1 (Pistol): allocated to an Athlete who meets the Minimum Impairment Criteria for lower and/or upper limbs for Pistol events as defined in

Table 2, section 1 and 3.

- 5.1.2 Sport Class SH1 (Rifle): allocated to an Athlete who meets the Minimum Impairment Criteria for lower limbs as defined in Table 2, section 1.
- 5.1.3 Sport Class SH2: allocated to an Athlete who meets the Minimum Impairment Criteria for upper limbs for Rifle events as defined in Table 2, section 2, all or not in combination with meeting the Minimum Impairment Criteria for lower limbs as defined in Table 2, section 1.

6 Assessments Regarding Adaptations in Competition

- 6.1 Besides allocating a Sport Class, the Classification Panel must also determine if, and to what extent, an Athlete may use any adaptive equipment or loading assistance in competition.
- 6.2 An Athlete may only use adaptive equipment or loading assistance, if permitted by the Classification Panel and if indicated on that Athlete's Classification card. If an Athlete would like to use adaptive equipment not already specified on his or her Classification Card, provided he or she has a Sport Class Status Confirmed or Review with Fixed Review Date, he or she may request a re-assessment (for the purposes of using additional adaptive equipment) pursuant to the Medical Review procedures defined in Article 31 of these Classification Rules.
- 6.3 **Assessment of trunk stability**
 - 6.3.1 For the purposes of identifying the level of the backrest support and the minimum Visible Free Height (the visible vertical back length of an Athlete from the middle of vertebra C7 to above the backrest), the Classification Panel must assess the trunk stability of each Athlete.
 - 6.3.2 To assess sitting ability and movement in the sagittal plane (forward and backward movements), the Classification Panel must perform the following tests:
 - Test 1: with the Athlete seated in his or her wheelchair (on a plinth or flat surface) in an upright position with his or her arms folded across his or her chest: bend the trunk forward at the waist to 45 degrees, and hold that position for count of 5 seconds keeping the arms in the position, and then extend to a 90-degree upright sitting position.
 - Test 2: with the Athlete seated in his or her wheelchair, (on a plinth or flat surface) in an upright position with his or her arms folded across his or her

chest: lean back to hold 45° backwards extension position for 5 seconds, and come up again to a 90-degree upright sitting position.

6.3.3 To assess sitting ability and movement in the frontal planes (sideways movement):

- Test 3: with the Athlete seated in his or her wheelchair (on a plinth or flat surface) in an upright position with his or her arms fully stretched out to the side: reach out to touch the Classifier’s hand (outside base of support) and then return to midline upright position using trunk/pelvic muscles only.
- Test 4: with the Athlete seated in his or her wheelchair (on a plinth or flat surface) in an upright position with his or her arms folded across his or her chest: bend to each side to 45°.

6.3.4 To assess sitting ability and movement in both the sagittal and frontal planes:

- Test 5: with the Athlete seated in his or her wheelchair (on a plinth or flat surface) in an upright position with his or her arms behind the neck or chest: free rotation of the trunk.

6.3.5 For each of the five trunk functional tests, the following scores must be used by the Classification Panel to record the trunk function of each Athlete:

- “+”: trunk function tested is good to fair with Athlete able to return to the centre of gravity.
- “±”: trunk function tested is limited; Athlete has some difficulty returning to the centre of gravity.
- “- “: Athlete cannot perform the test,

6.3.6 The five trunk functional tests translate into the following scores, which determine the permitted Visible Free Height of an Athlete:

Score A:	Score of “+” on all five tests
Score B:	Score ranging from “±” in one of the tests and a score of “+” on the other tests, to A score of “-” on three of the tests.
Score C:	Score of “-“ on at least four of the tests

6.3.7 The trunk stability shown by an Athlete during the five trunk functional tests must correlate with that Athlete’s Health Condition and Impairment.

6.3.8 The assessment of trunk stability may be complemented with technical

assessment in the shooting range. As such, Athletes must be advised to bring their competition equipment for Classification.

6.3.9 The minimum Visible Free Height (see Figure 1) is outlined in the World Shooting Para Sport Technical Rules and Regulations and is as follows:

- **Score A:** Athletes with trunk function Score A are not permitted to have a backrest or may have any height of backrest, but they must not rest against it when shooting.
- **Score B:** For Athletes with trunk function Score B a minimum of 60% of the total back length of the Athlete needs to be above the backrest. The Classification Panel must measure the length of the spine in vertical position from the surface on which the Athlete is sitting, along the contour of the spine to the middle of vertebra C7 - vertebra prominence. The measurement must be completed with the Athlete sitting upright on a flat hard surface while not wearing shooting equipment.
- **Score C:** The backrest for Athletes with trunk function Score C must not reach higher than 10cm below the Athlete's armpit of the shooting arm. The Classification Panel must measure the vertical height from 10 cm below the shooting armpit of the shooter, using the 10-cm-instrument (see Figure 2) well tucked up in the armpit, to the middle of the 7th cervical vertebra.

6.3.10 The Classifiers will note the trunk function score and, for Athletes with trunk function Score B and Score C also record the minimum Visible Free Height on the Athlete's Classification card. The technical officials ensure that the Athlete's minimum Visible Free Height is adhered to during competition.

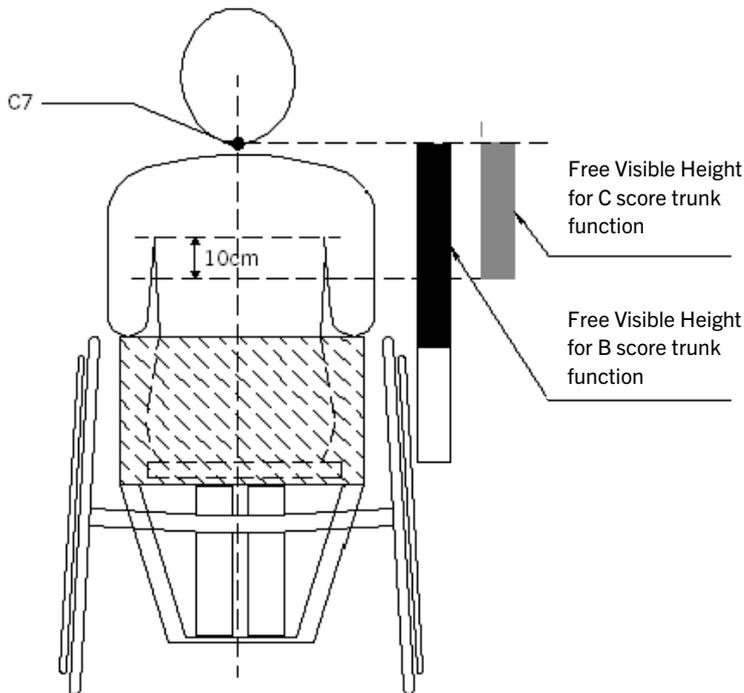


Figure 1: Visible Free Height

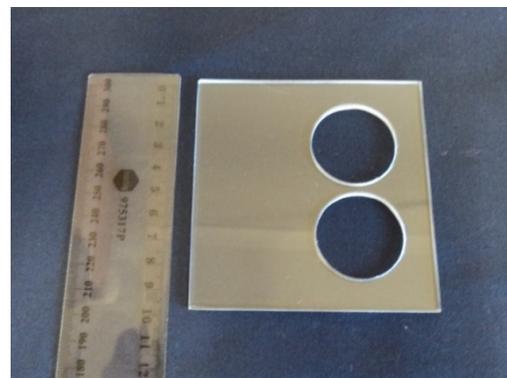


Figure 2: 10-cm-instrument

6.4 Assessment of muscle power in the shooting arm

6.4.1 The Classification Panel will also assess muscle power in the shooting arm for Athletes in Sport Class SH2 for the purpose of identifying if the Athlete may use a weak or a strong spring on the rifle support stand as defined in the World Shooting Para Sport Technical Rules and Regulations.

6.4.2 The assessment of muscle power in the shooting arm includes:

- Assessment of pronation / supination in the forearm
- Assessment of wrist flexion/ extension
- Assessment of finger flexion
- Assessment of thumb and finger opposition

6.4.3 The Athlete's muscle power in the shooting arm is captured with the following muscle power scores (as defined in the World Shooting Para Sport Technical Rules and Regulations):

6.4.3.1 Score a:

- Pronation-supination grade 4-5; or
- Wrist flexion grade 4-5; or

- Finger flexion grade 4-5; or
- Thumb and finger opposition grade 3-5.

6.4.3.2 Score b:

- Pronation-supination grade 3 or lower; or
- Wrist flexion grade 3 or lower; or
- Finger flexion grade 3 or lower; or
- Thumb and finger opposition grade 2 or lower.

6.4.4 The World Shooting Para Sport Technical Rules and Regulations define which spring these scores correspond with and the technical officials ensure the use of the correct spring during competition.

6.5 Trigger adaption

6.5.1 Athletes in Sport Class SH 1 and Sport Class SH2 may adapt the trigger of the pistol or rifle, if the necessity to do so is determined by the Classification Panel.

6.5.2 The Classification Panel shall assess if the Athlete's Impairment does not allow the Athlete to use a trigger inside of the dimensions of the trigger guard specified in the World Shooting Para Sport Technical Rules and Regulations and thus requires a trigger adaption. The Classification Panel shall decide this in the course of the technical assessment.

6.6 Loading Assistant

6.6.1 Athletes in Sport Class SH2 must have a Loading Assistant during competition as defined in the World Shooting Para Sport Technical Rules and Regulations, if the necessity to do so is determined by the Classification Panel.

6.6.2 The Classification Panel shall assess if the Athlete's Impairment does not allow the Athlete to load their weapon safely and thus requires a Loading Assistant. The Classification Panel shall decide this in the course of the technical assessment.

6.7 Loading Device

6.7.1 Athletes must use a Loading Device in pistol events as defined in the World Shooting Para Sport Technical Rules and Regulations, if the necessity to do so is determined by the Classification Panel.

6.7.2 The Classification Panel shall assess if the Athlete's Impairment does not allow the Athlete to load the pistol safely and thus requires the use of a Loading Device. The Classification Panel shall decide this in the course of the technical

assessment.

6.8 Matrix of Adaptations in Competition

6.8.1 The following matrix identifies the possible combinations of Sport Class and adaptations in competition:

	Backrest support	Spring for rifle support	Loading assistant	Loading device	Trigger adaptation
SH1 Pistol	A / B / C	--	--	yes / no	yes / no
SH1 Rifle	A / B / C	--	--	--	yes / no
SH2	A / B / C	a / b	yes / no	--	yes / no

Appendix Two

Athletes with Physical Impairment – Shotgun

This Appendix outlines the process by which an Athlete will be classified and allocated a Sport Class for Shotgun. For information regarding the technical allowances for each particular Sport Class, please see the World Shooting Para Sport Technical Rules and Regulations.

The provisions of this Appendix shall be valid for a period of two (2) years from 01 September 2017, during which time World Shooting Para Sport will monitor their implementation. Such monitoring may result in a revised process by which an Athlete will be classified and allocated a Sport Class for Shotgun after the two (2) year review period (in accordance with to Article 11 of the Code).

This Appendix has been drafted based on a research project conducted by the Italian Shooting Federation (FITAV) and World Para Shooting during the period 2011-2016, with support from the following universities and (research) partners:

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This Appendix is divided into four parts:

1. **Introduction:** an overview of the Athlete Evaluation for Athletes with Physical Impairments competing in Shotgun.
2. **Eligible Impairment types:** describes Eligibly Impairment types for Shotgun, and lists example of Health Conditions that can give rise to Eligible Impairments.
3. **Assessment Methodology:** a description of the assessment techniques to be applied during Athlete Evaluation for Shotgun.
4. **Assessment Criteria (including Minimum Impairment Criteria) for the Allocation of a Sport Class and the Designation of Sport Class Status:** identifies how severe Eligible Impairments must be in order to be eligible for Shotgun and describes the Sport Classes SG-S, SG-L and SG-U.

1 Introduction

- 1.1 Prior to, or as part of, an Evaluation Session, an Athlete must demonstrate the presence of an Eligible Impairment that meets the Minimum Impairment Criteria set out set by World Shooting Para Sport. World Shooting Para Sport Classification is therefore based on a combination of physical and technical assessment following which the Athlete is allocated a Sport Class and designated a Sport Class Status.
- 1.2 The Classification Panel must also determine if, and to what extent, an Athlete may use any approved adaptive equipment in Competition. Detail on the approved adaptive equipment can be found in the World Shooting Para Sport Technical Rules and Regulations.
- 1.3 During Athlete Evaluation, a Classification Panel may identify circumstances in which an individual Athlete may not be able to, for example, safely load, hold and/or fire a shotgun. In such cases, the Classification Panel will report to the technical officials who will conduct a full investigation in accordance with the World Shooting Para Sport Technical Rules and Regulations. For the avoidance of doubt, if the Classification Panel considers it necessary to disclose medical diagnostic information to the technical officials for the purposes of the investigation, such information shall be treated as confidential in accordance with the data protection provisions of these Classification Rules.

2 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>Impaired Passive Range of Movement (only applicable to Sport Class SG-U as outlined in Article 4 of this Appendix)</p> <p>Athletes with Impaired Range of Movement have a restriction or a lack of passive movement in one or more joints.</p>	<p>Examples of an Underlying Health Condition that may lead to Impaired Passive Range of Movement include arthrogyrosis and contracture resulting from chronic joint immobilisation or trauma affecting a joint.</p>
<p>Limb Deficiency</p> <p>Athletes with Limb Deficiency have total or partial absence of bones or joints as a consequence of trauma.</p>	<p>Examples of an Underlying Health Condition that can lead to Limb Deficiency include: traumatic amputation, illness (for example amputation due to bone cancer) or congenital limb deficiency (for example dysmelia).</p>
<p>Leg Length Difference</p> <p>Athletes with Leg Length Difference have a difference in the length of their legs as a result of a disturbance of limb growth, or as a result of trauma</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>

3 Assessment Methodology

- 3.1 Manual muscle testing must be conducted following Daniels and Worthingham (D&W) methodology: e.g. Hislop, H. J. and J. Montgomery. *Daniels and Worthingham's Muscle Testing: Techniques of Manual Examination*. 9th ed. Philadelphia: W.B. Saunders Company, 2013).
- 3.2 The neurological and functional assessment of Athletes with loss of muscle power must be conducted in accordance with the ASIA Classification (Manyard, 1997, International Standards of Neurological and Functional Classification of Spinal Cord Injury).
- 3.3 Limitations in Passive Range of Movement must be assessed from the anatomical reference points as identified in Berryman Reese, N., & Bandy, W.D. (2002), Joint Range of Motion and Muscle Length Testing, W.B. Saunders Company.
- 3.4 Limb Deficiency and Leg Length Difference must be assessed from the anatomical reference points as identified in Berryman Reese, N., & Bandy, W.D. (2002), Joint Range of Motion and Muscle Length Testing, W.B. Saunders Company.
- 3.5 The Classification Panel, as part of Athlete Evaluation, may ask an Athlete to undergo a technical assessment. During the technical assessment the Athlete will be asked to perform, or simulate, one or more full shooting cycles, which includes the loading, positioning and shooting of the shotgun. Such assessment will typically be conducted during unofficial or official trainings, or during dedicated Athlete Evaluation sessions. A World Shooting Para Sport technical official must attend the technical assessment.

4 Assessment Criteria (including Minimum Impairment Criteria) for the allocation of a Sport Class and the designation of Sport Class Status

- 4.1 **Sport Class SG-S**
 - 4.1.1 Athletes in Sport Class SG-S have poor balance and/or trunk stability due to Impairment restrictions in the lower limb(s) and/or trunk and compete in a sitting position.
 - 4.1.2 The **Minimum Impairment Criteria** include:

- 4.1.2.1 A minimum loss of 12 points in muscle power in one lower limb or a minimum of 16 points in both lower limbs; and/or
- 4.1.2.2 Bilateral amputation above the ankle; and/or
- 4.1.2.3 Amelia (complete absence) of at least two lower limb segments.
- 4.1.3 Athletes in Sport Class SG-S must compete seated in a wheelchair or on a stool.
- 4.1.4 When seated in a wheelchair the Athlete must sit with the spine against the backrest of the wheelchair. Strapping to the backrest is allowed. The buttocks of the Athlete must remain in full contact with the seat of the wheelchair throughout the movement.
- 4.1.5 The feet must rest on the footplate of the wheelchair, or the lower limb must be supported by a leg rest. The feet must not be placed on the ground hereby enlarging the support base of the Athlete as created by the standard wheelchair configuration.
- 4.1.6 If the Athlete uses a stool; the feet must support the weight bearing in a vertical plane to the stool, unless anatomical restrictions do not allow this. Such restriction must be recorded on the Athlete's Classification Card. The buttocks of the Athlete must remain in full contact with the seat of the stool throughout the movement.
- 4.1.7 Athletes must remain seated throughout the shot.
- 4.1.8 Athletes in Sport Class SG-S may have additional functional limitation(s) in the upper limb, which must be assessed in accordance with Article 4.4 of this Appendix.
- 4.2 **Sport Class SG-L**
 - 4.2.1 Athletes in Sport Class SG-L have good balance and trunk function, and compete in a standing position.
 - 4.2.2 The **Minimum Impairment Criteria** include:
 - 4.2.2.1 A minimum loss of 12 points in muscle power in the lower limbs; and/or
 - 4.2.2.2 Unilateral amputation above the ankle; and/or
 - 4.2.2.3 Amelia (complete absence) of at least one lower limb segment; and/or
 - 4.2.2.4 A leg length difference of minimum 7cm after correction with a corrective sole.

- 4.2.3 Athletes in Sport Class SG-L may have additional functional limitation in the upper limb(s), which must be assessed in accordance with Article 4.4 of this Appendix.
- 4.2.4 No stool, gadget or any device to support standing is permitted.
- 4.3 **Sport Class SG-U**
 - 4.3.1 Athletes in Sport Class SG-U have good balance and trunk function, have an Impairment in one of the upper limb(s), and compete in a standing position.
 - 4.3.2 Subject to Article 4.3.3, the **Minimum Impairment Criteria** include:
 - 4.3.2.1 A minimum loss of 10 points in muscle power in the non-shooting side of the upper limb; and/or
 - 4.3.2.2 Unilateral amputation above the wrist in the non-shooting side of the upper limb; and/or
 - 4.3.2.3 Meromelia (partial absence) of the wrist at the non-shooting side of the upper limb; and/or
 - 4.3.2.4 Restriction(s) in Passive Range of Movement affecting (at minimum) the shoulder or elbow function(s). Restriction(s) in the shoulder range must occur in the adduction range or flexion range up to 90 degrees. Restrictions in the elbow range must occur in the range from 0-90 degrees flexion.
 - 4.3.3 Athletes will not be eligible to compete in Shotgun if they have a unilateral upper limb Impairment affecting the shooting side of the upper limb and/or a bilateral upper limb Impairment either of which result in:
 - 4.3.3.1 an inability to safely hold the shotgun during firing (the use of an approved prosthesis to hold the barrel is permitted); and/or
 - 4.3.3.2 an inability to safely load the shotgun (loading using one arm/hand only is not authorised for safety reasons unless an adaptive loading stand is permitted in accordance with the World Para Shooting Sport Technical Rules and Regulations).
 - 4.3.4 No stool, gadget or any device to support standing is permitted.
- 4.4 Athletes with combined upper and lower limb Impairment must be allocated Sport Class SG-U provided they meet the Minimum Impairment Criteria set out in Article 4.3. An Athlete who fails to meet the Minimum Impairment Criteria of Sport Class SG-U may be allocated Sport Class SG-L provided they meet the Minimum Impairment Criteria set out in Article 4.2.

Appendix Three

Non Eligible Impairment Types

1 Non-Eligible Impairment Types for Rifle and Pistol

Examples of Non-Eligible Impairments for Rifle and Pistol include, but are not limited to:

- 1.1 Pain;
- 1.2 Hearing impairment;
- 1.3 Low muscle tone;
- 1.4 Hypermobility of joints;
- 1.5 Joint instability, such as unstable shoulder joint, recurrent dislocation of a joint;
- 1.6 Impaired muscle endurance;
- 1.7 Impaired motor reflex functions;
- 1.8 Impaired cardiovascular functions;
- 1.9 Impaired respiratory functions;
- 1.10 Impairment metabolic functions;
- 1.11 Tics and mannerisms, stereotypes and motor perseveration;
- 1.12 Short Stature;
- 1.13 Vision Impairment;
- 1.14 Intellectual Impairment; and
- 1.15 Leg Length Difference.

2 Non-Eligible Impairment Types for Shotgun

In addition to the Non-Eligible Impairments identified in Article 1 of this Appendix (excluding Leg Length Difference), additional Non-Eligible Impairment types for Shotgun include, but are not limited to:

- 2.1 Hypertonia;
- 2.2 Ataxia; and
- 2.3 Athetosis.

For the avoidance of doubt, Leg Length Difference is identified as an Eligible Impairment for Shotgun.

3 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 Appendix One and Appendix Two) but who does not have an Underlying Health Condition will not be eligible to compete in Shooting Para sport.

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

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

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

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

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



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