

Classification Rules for Wheelchair Curling

Rules consistent with the 2015 IPC Athlete Classification Code and accompanying International Standards

July 2022 vFinal

Organisation

Organisation.....	2
Part One: General Provisions.....	5
1 Scope and Application	5
2 Roles and Responsibilities.....	6
Part Two: Classification Personnel.....	8
3 Classification Personnel	8
4 Classifier Competencies, Training and Certification	9
5 Classifier Code of Conduct	10
Part Three: Athlete Evaluation.....	12
6 General Provisions	12
7 Eligible Impairment.....	12
8 Minimum Impairment Criteria.....	14
9 Sport Class.....	15
10 Classification Not Completed.....	16
Part Four: Athlete Evaluation and the Classification Panel	17
11 The Classification Panel	17
General Provisions	17
12 Classification Panel Responsibilities	17
13 Evaluation Sessions.....	18
14 Unused	19
15 Sport Class Status.....	19
Sport Class Status Review	20
Sport Class Status Review with Fixed Review Date	20
16 Unused	21
17 Notification	21
Part Five: Sport Class Not Eligible	22
18 Sport Class Not Eligible	22
General Provisions	22
Absence of Compliance with Minimum Impairment Criteria.....	23

Part Six: Protests	24
Protests	24
19 Scope of a Protest	24
20 Parties Permitted to Make a Protest	24
21 National Protests	24
22 National Protest Procedure	24
23 World Curling Federation Protests	25
24 World Curling Federation Protest Procedure	26
25 Protest Panel.....	26
26 Provisions Where No Protest Panel is Available.....	27
27 Special Provisions.....	27
Application during Major Competitions	27
28 Ad Hoc Provisions Relating to Protests.....	27
Part Seven: Misconduct during Evaluation Session	28
29 Failure to Attend Evaluation Session	28
30 Suspension of Evaluation Session	28
Part Eight: Medical Review	30
31 Medical Review	30
Part Nine: Intentional Misrepresentation	31
32 Intentional Misrepresentation.....	31
Part Ten: Use of Athlete Information	33
33 Classification Data.....	33
34 Consent and Processing.....	33
35 Classification Research.....	33
36 Notification to Athletes.....	33
37 Classification Data Security.....	34
38 Disclosures of Classification Data	34
39 Retaining Classification Data.....	34
40 Access Rights to Classification Data.....	35
41 Classification Master Lists.....	35

Part Eleven: Appeals	36
42 Appeal	36
43 Parties Permitted to Make an Appeal.....	36
44 Appeals.....	36
45 Ad Hoc Provisions Relating to Appeals	36
Part Twelve: Glossary.....	37
Appendix One.....	43
Athletes with Physical Impairment	43
1 Eligible Impairment Types.....	43
2 Minimum Impairment Criteria.....	43
3 Assessment Methodology.....	44
Appendix Two	53
1. Non-Eligible Impairment Types for all Athletes.....	53
2. Health Conditions that are not Underlying Health Conditions for all Athletes.....	54

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 Curling Federation to implement the requirements of the 2015 IPC Athlete Classification Code and International Standards and apply them to the discipline of Wheelchair Curling
- 1.2 The Classification Rules have been adopted by World Curling Federation on 1 July 2022.
- 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 Curling Federation Rules and Regulations.
- 1.5 The Classification Rules are supplemented by a number of forms that have been prepared to assist Athlete Evaluation. These forms are available from World Curling Federation, and can be amended by World Curling Federation 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 participate in any Wheelchair Curling Events or Competitions organised, authorised or recognised by World Curling Federation.
- 1.8 These Classification Rules must be read and applied in conjunction with all other applicable rules of World Curling Federation, including but not limited to the World Curling Federation Rules and Rules of Competition. In the event of any conflict between these Classification Rules and any other World Curling Federation rules, the Classification Rules shall take precedence.

International Classification

- 1.9 World Curling Federation 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 Curling Federation 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 Curling Federation). World Curling Federation 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. In the case of curling, there is only currently one para discipline and that is Wheelchair Curling.
- 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 Curling Federation 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:

- a) be knowledgeable of and comply with all applicable policies, rules and processes established by these Classification Rules;
- b) participate in Athlete Evaluation in good faith;
- c) ensure when appropriate that adequate information related to Underlying Health Conditions and Eligible Impairments is provided and/or made available to World Curling Federation;
- d) cooperate with any investigations concerning violations of these Classification Rules; and
- e) 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 Curling Federation 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 Curling Federation.

Head of Classification

- 3.2 World Curling Federation 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 Curling Federation.
- 3.3 If a Head of Classification cannot be appointed, World Curling Federation 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 required to be a certified Classifier, unless agreed otherwise in relation to exception circumstances by the Board of the World Curling Federation.
- 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 Curling Federation.
- 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 Curling Federation 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 Curling Federation. In particular, a Chief Classifier may be required by World Curling Federation 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 the WCF; and

- 3.8.4 Ensure liaison 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 Curling Federation 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 Curling Federation.
- 3.11 World Curling Federation 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 Curling Federation as having the relevant Classifier Competencies.
- 4.2 World Curling Federation must provide training and education to Classifiers to ensure Classifiers obtain and/or maintain Classifier Competencies.
- 4.3 World Curling Federation 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 Curling Federation. These include that Classifiers must be a certified health professional in a field relevant to the Eligible Impairment category which World Curling Federation at its sole discretion deems acceptable, such as a physician, physiotherapist or occupational therapist for Athletes with a Physical Impairment.
- 4.4 World Curling Federation 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 Curling Federation must specify Entry-Level Criteria applicable to persons who wish to become Trainee Classifiers. World Curling Federation will provide Entry-Level Education to Trainee Classifiers.
- 4.6 World Curling Federation must provide Continuing Education to Classifiers for the purposes of Certification and Re-certification.
- 4.7 World Curling Federation 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 Curling Federation 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 Curling Federation is satisfied that the Classifier possesses the required Classifier Competencies.

5 Classifier Code of Conduct

- 5.1 The integrity of Classification in World Curling Federation depends on the conduct of Classification Personnel. World Curling Federation 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 Curling Federation.
- 5.4 If World Curling Federation receives such a report it will investigate the report and, if appropriate, take disciplinary measures.
- 5.5 World Curling Federation 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 Curling Federation 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 .

7 Eligible Impairment

- 7.1 Any Athlete wishing to compete in a sport governed by World Curling Federation must have an Eligible Impairment and that Eligible Impairment must be Permanent.
- 7.2 Appendix One of these Classification Rules specify the Eligible Impairment(s) an Athlete must have in order to compete in a sport governed by World Curling Federation.
- 7.3 Any Impairment that is not listed as an Eligible Impairment in Appendix One is referred to as a Non-eligible impairment. Appendix Two includes examples of Non-Eligible Impairments.

Assessment of Eligible Impairment

- 7.4 World Curling Federation must determine if an Athlete has an Eligible Impairment.
 - 7.4.1 In order to be satisfied that an Athlete has an Eligible Impairment, World Curling Federation may require any Athlete to demonstrate that he or she has an Underlying Health Condition. Appendix Two lists examples of Health Conditions that are not Underlying Health Conditions.
 - 7.4.2 The means by which World Curling Federation determines that an individual Athlete has an Eligible Impairment is at the sole discretion of World Curling Federation. World Curling Federation may consider that an Athlete's Eligible Impairment is sufficiently obvious and therefore not require evidence that demonstrates the Athlete's Eligible Impairment.

- 7.4.3 If in the course of determining if an Athlete has an Eligible Impairment World Curling Federation becomes aware that the Athlete has a Health Condition, and believes that the impact of that Health Condition may be that it is unsafe for that Athlete to compete or there is a risk to the health of the Athlete (or other Athletes) if that Athlete competes, it may designate the Athlete as Classification Not Completed (CNC) in accordance with Article 10 of these Classification Rules. In such instances World Curling Federation will explain the basis of its designation to the relevant National Body and/or National Paralympic Committee.
- 7.5 An Athlete must (if requested to do so) supply World Curling Federation with Diagnostic Information that must be provided as follows:
 - 7.5.1 The relevant National Body and/or National Paralympic Committee must submit a Medical Diagnostics Form to World Curling Federation, upon completing the registration of an Athlete.
 - 7.5.2 The Medical Diagnostics Form must be completed in English and dated and signed by a certified health care professional.
 - 7.5.3 The Medical Diagnostic Form must be submitted with supportive Diagnostic Information if required by World Curling Federation.
- 7.6 World Curling Federation may require an Athlete to re-submit the Medical Diagnostics Form (with necessary supportive Diagnostic Information) if the World Curling Federation at its sole discretion considers the Medical Diagnostic Form and/or the Diagnostic Information to be incomplete or inconsistent.
- 7.7 If World Curling Federation 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.
- 7.8 The process by which an Eligibility Assessment Committee is formed and considers Diagnostic Information is as follows:
 - 7.8.1 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.
 - 7.8.2 The Head of Classification will set timelines for the production of Diagnostic Information.

- 7.8.3 The Head of Classification will appoint an Eligibility Assessment Committee. The Eligibility Assessment Committee must, 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.
- 7.8.4 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.
- 7.8.5 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.
- 7.8.6 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.
- 7.8.7 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.
- 7.8.8 If the decision is not changed, the Head of Classification will issue a final decision letter to the National Body or National Paralympic Committee.
- 7.8.9 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.
- 7.9 World Curling Federation 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 Curling Federation 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, 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 Curling Federation that he or she has an Eligible Impairment.
- 8.6 In relation to the use of Adaptive Equipment, World Curling Federation has set Minimum Impairment Criteria as follows:
- 8.6.1 for Eligible Impairments, 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, rules governing the use of adaptive equipment during play are included in the WCF Rules for Curling and Competition;

9 Sport Class

- 9.1 A Sport Class is a category defined by World Curling Federation 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 Curling Federation (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 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 Curling Federation 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 Curling Federation Classification Master List.
- 10.3 An Athlete who is designated as Classification Not Completed (CNC) may not compete in the sport of Wheelchair Curling.

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 Curling Federation 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.

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

12.2 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 Curling Federation, unless World Curling Federation 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.

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 Curling Federation.
 - 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 Curling Federation 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 Curling Federation. 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 Curling Federation (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 Unused

- 14.1 Article 14 within the IPC Model Rules for Classification is not applicable to Wheelchair Curling, this article numbering is retained for the convenience of numbering and cross referencing of articles.

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 Curling Federation 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 Curling Federation 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.
- 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 Curling Federation; 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 Curling Federation 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 Curling Federation changes any Sport Class criteria and/ or assessment methods defined in the Appendices to these Rules, then:
 - 15.7.1 World Curling Federation 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 Curling Federation 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 Unused

- 16.1 Article 16 within the IPC Model Rules for Classification is not applicable to Wheelchair Curling, this article numbering is retained for the convenience of numbering and cross referencing of articles.

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 Curling Federation 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 Curling Federation website.

Part Five: Sport Class Not Eligible

18 Sport Class Not Eligible

General Provisions

- 18.1 If World Curling Federation 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 Curling Federation 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 Curling Federation 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 Curling Federation.
- 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 Curling Federation may likewise do so without the need for the process detailed in Article 7 of these Classification Rules.
- 18.5 An Athlete who is allocated Sport Class Not Eligible (NE) by World Curling Federation or a Classification Panel (if delegated by World Curling Federation) 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 Curling Federation.

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 21-22); or
- 20.2 a National Paralympic Committee (see Articles 21-22); or
- 20.3 World Curling Federation (see Articles 23-24).

21 National Protests

- 21.1 A National Body or a National Paralympic Committee may only make a Protest in respect of an Athlete under its jurisdiction at a Competition or venue set aside for Athlete Evaluation.
- 21.2 If the outcome of Athlete Evaluation is published during a Competition (pursuant to Article 16 of these Classification Rules) a National Protest must be submitted within one (1) hour of that outcome being published.
- 21.3 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 Curling Federation at the Competition and via World Curling Federation website, and must include the following:
 - 22.1.1 the name and sport 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 set by World Curling Federation.
- 22.2 The Protest Documents must be submitted to the Chief Classifier of the relevant Competition within the timeframes specified by World Curling Federation. Upon receipt of the Protest Documents the Chief Classifier must conduct a review of the Protest, in consultation with World Curling Federation, 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 Curling Federation must notify all relevant parties of the time and date the new Evaluation Session is to be conducted by the Protest Panel.

23 World Curling Federation Protests

- 23.1 World Curling Federation 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 Curling Federation. The assessment of the validity of the request is at the sole discretion of World Curling Federation

24 World Curling Federation Protest Procedure

- 24.1 If World Curling Federation 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 Curling Federation 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 25 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, National Paralympic Committee or World Curling Federation (whichever is relevant).
- 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 an World Curling Federation Protest is final. A National Body, National Paralympic Committee or World Curling Federation 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 Curling Federation 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 Curling Federation 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 Curling Federation 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 10 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 US\$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 Curling Federation 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 Curling Federation 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.

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 Curling Federation 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 Curling Federation.
- 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 Curling Federation.
- 32.9 Any disciplinary action taken by World Curling Federation 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 Curling Federation may only Process Classification Data if such Classification Data is considered necessary to conduct Classification.
- 33.2 All Classification Data Processed by World Curling Federation must be accurate, complete and kept up-to-date.

34 Consent and Processing

- 34.1 Subject to Article 34.3, World Curling Federation 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 Curling Federation 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 Curling Federation may request that an Athlete provide it with Personal Information for Research Purposes.
- 35.2 The use by World Curling Federation 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 Curling Federation solely and exclusively for Research Purposes must not be used for any other purpose.
- 35.4 World Curling Federation may only use Classification Data for Research Purposes with the express consent of the relevant Athlete. If World Curling Federation 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 Curling Federation must notify an Athlete who provides Classification Data as to:

- 36.1.1 that fact that World Curling Federation is collecting the Classification Data; and
- 36.1.2 the purpose for the collection of the Classification Data; and
- 36.1.3 the duration that the Classification Data will be retained.

37 Classification Data Security

37.1 World Curling Federation 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 Curling Federation 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 Curling Federation 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 Curling Federation 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 Curling Federation must publish guidelines regarding retention times in relation to Classification Data.
- 39.3 World Curling Federation 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 Curling Federation:
- 40.1.1 confirmation of whether or not that World Curling Federation 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 Curling Federation; and/or
 - 40.1.3 correction or deletion of the Classification Data held by World Curling Federation.
- 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 Curling Federation 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 Curling Federation must make available the Classification Master List to all relevant National Bodies on the World Curling Federation 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 Curling Federation 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 Curling Federation 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 Curling Federation) 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 Curling Federation 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 Curling Federation 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 Curling Federation, 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 Curling Federation in connection with Athlete Evaluation.

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

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

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

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

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 Curling Federation 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 Curling Federation 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 Curling Federation 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 Curling Federation 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.

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 Curling Federation to direct, administer, coordinate and implement Classification matters for World Curling Federation.

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). In WCF Wheelchair Curling, Intellectual Impairment is not an eligible impairment.

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 Curling Federation 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 Curling Federation 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.

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 Motion, Limb Deficiency. In WCF Wheelchair Curling, Leg Length Difference or Short Stature are not an eligible impairment.

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 Curling Federation, 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 Curling Federation must assess that a Classifier has maintained specific Classifier Competencies.

Recognised Competition: a Competition that is sanctioned or approved by World Curling Federation.

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 Curling Federation 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.

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. In WCF Wheelchair Curling, vision Impairment is not an eligible impairment.

Appendix One

Athletes with Physical Impairment

1 Eligible Impairment Types

Eligible Impairment	Examples of Health Conditions
Impaired Muscle Power 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.	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.
Limb Deficiency Athletes with Limb Deficiency have total or partial absence of bones or joints as a consequence of trauma.	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).
Hypertonia 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.	Examples of an Underlying Health Condition that can lead to Hypertonia include cerebral palsy, traumatic brain injury and stroke.
Ataxia Athletes with Ataxia have uncoordinated movements caused by damage to the central nervous system.	Examples of an Underlying Health Condition that can lead to Ataxia include: cerebral palsy, traumatic brain injury, stroke and multiple sclerosis.
Athetosis Athletes with Athetosis have continual slow involuntary movements.	Examples of an Underlying Health Condition that can lead to Athetosis include: cerebral palsy, traumatic brain injury and stroke.
Impaired Passive Range of Motion Athletes with Impaired Passive Range of Motion have a restriction or a lack of passive motion in one or more joints.	Examples of an Underlying Health Condition that can lead to Impaired Passive Range of Motion include athrogryposis and contracture resulting from chronic joint immobilisation or trauma affecting a joint.

2 Minimum Impairment Criteria

2.1 Not all athletes with an eligible type of impairment (presented above) are permitted to compete in Wheelchair Curling. To be eligible, an athlete's impairment must also meet the minimum

impairment criteria below, each of which will be likely to cause significant activity limitation in walking on ice and will also have a significant adverse effect on performance in curling.

2.2 Wheelchair Curling currently has one Sport Class, which is defined by the Minimum Impairment Criteria in this Article.

2.3 For Wheelchair Curling, only Eligible Impairments defined in Appendix One article 1 that affect the lower limbs are considered in Athlete Evaluation.

2.4 Athletes must meet at least one of the following Minimum Impairment Criteria:

Impairment type	Minimum Impairment Criteria
Limb deficiency	Bilateral below knee / trans-tibial amputation : through ankle amputation (Symes amputation) is not eligible. Unilateral hip disarticulation Bilateral congenital Dysmelia equivalent to bilateral trans-tibial amputation
Impaired Muscle Power	Loss of power in the lower limbs so that any residual power in the legs is less than a total of 40 in the manual muscle testing described in Article 3.1.2 of (score for a leg with unimpaired muscle power = 80).
Impaired Passive Range of Motion	Permanent loss of joint range of 50% or more across 2 or more of the large joints (hip, knee, ankle) in each leg.
Hypertonia	Hypertonia in the both lower limbs graded using the modified Ashworth Scale at grade 3 or grade 4 across 2 or more of the large joints (hip, knee, ankle) in each leg, or all 3 joint in one leg.
Ataxia, Athetosis	Score of 2 or less (normal = 6) on the coordination tests defined in Article 3.2 Appendix One

2.5 Multiple Sub-minimal impairments

In addition to the criteria outlined in 2.4 the following combination of impairments would be accepted as meeting the requirements of the Minimum Impairment Criteria:

2.5.1 Unilateral above knee amputation and muscle strength in the other leg of less than 25/40 defined as above


3 Assessment Methodology

3.1 Manual Muscle Testing

3.1.1. The following movements must be tested by the Classifiers when conducting manual muscle testing:

- Hip flexion and extension, right and left
- Hip abduction and adduction, right and left
- Knee flexion and extension, right and left
- Ankle dorsiflexion and plantar flexion, right and left

3.1.2 Athletes will be subject to the muscle tests described in this article. The muscle testing techniques of manual examination by Daniels and Worthingham (9th edition) must be used with one modification; the scores 0, 1 and 2 of the Daniel and Worthingham scale are all captured as a score of 0.

3.1.2.1 Hip flexion	
<p>Position: Athlete sits with thighs fully supported on table, with the legs hanging over edge. Athlete may use hands for support.</p> <p>Classifier: Standing next to the Athlete with hand on distal knee.</p> <p>Test: Flex hip to end of range, holding against Classifier's resistance.</p> <p>Instruction: Lift your leg off table and do not let me push it down.</p> <p>Scoring:</p> <p>Grade 5 = Thigh clears table, athlete tolerates maximum resistance.</p> <p>Grade 4 = Hip flexion holds against strong to moderate resistance, there may be some "give" at the end position.</p> <p>Grade 3 = Athlete completes test range and holds the position without resistance.</p>	
3.1.2.2 Hip extension:	

Position: Athlete prone; if hip flexion contracture exist, then the modified test should be performed

Classifier: Standing at side of limb, opposite side. Hand providing resistance on the post leg just above the ankle.

Test: Athlete extends hip through entire available range of motion. Resistance is given straight down towards the floor.

Instruction: Lift the leg of the table as high as you can without bending the knee.

Scoring:

Grade 5 = Athlete completes available range and holds test position against maximum resistance.

Grade 4 = Athlete completes available range against strong to moderate resistance.

Grade 3 = Completes range and holds the position without resistance.



3.1.2.3 Modified hip extension test for hip flexion contracture

Position: Athlete stands with hips flexed and places torso prone on the table.

Classifier: Standing at side of limb on opposite side. Hand placed over posterior thigh just above the knee, the opposite hand stabilizes the pelvis laterally to maintain posture.

Test: Athlete extends hip through available range, which is less with bent knee (tension in rectur femoris).

Instruction: Lift your foot of the floor as high as you can.

Scoring:

Grade 5 = Completes available range of hip ext, holds against max resistance.

Grade 4 = Completes available range of hip ext. Limb position can be held towards heavy to moderate resistance.

Grade 3 = Completes available range and holds end position without resistance.



3.1.2.4 Hip Abduction:

Position: Side lying with test leg uppermost. Slightly extended with pelvis rotated slightly forward, lower leg bent for stability.

Classifier: Standing behind Athlete, hand contoured across the lateral surface of knee. The other hand just proximal to the greater trochanter.

Test: Abduction through available range of motion without flexion or rotation of hip in either direction.

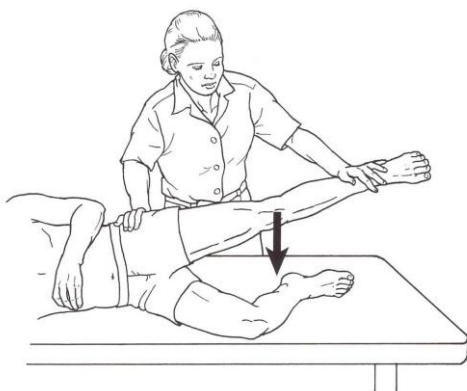
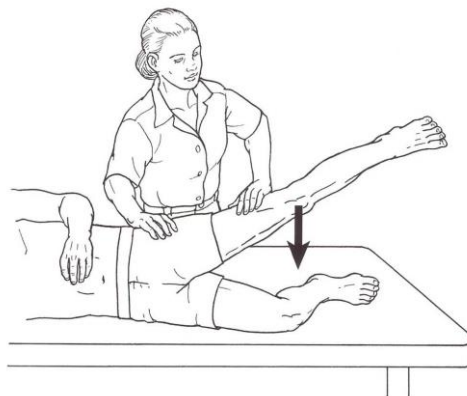
Instruction: Lift your leg and do not let me push it down.

Scoring:

Grade 5 = Completes available range of motion and holds against maximal resistance.

Grade 4 = Completes available range of motion and holds against heavy to moderate resistance.

Grade 3 = Completes range of motion and holds end position without resistance.



3.1.2.5 Hip Adduction:

Position: Side lying with test limb lower most resting on the table. Upper leg in 25 degrees of abduction, supported by the Classifier.

Classifier: Standing behind Athlete at knee level, the hand giving resistance to the test limb (lower most) is placed on the medial surface of the distal femur, just proximal to the knee joint. Resistance directed straight downward to the table.

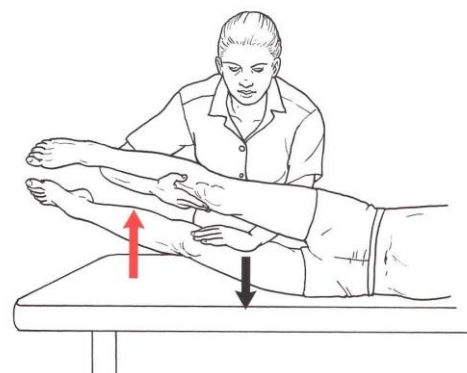
Test: Adducts hip until the lower limb contacts the upper one.



Instruction: Lift your bottom leg towards the upper one and do not let it drop.


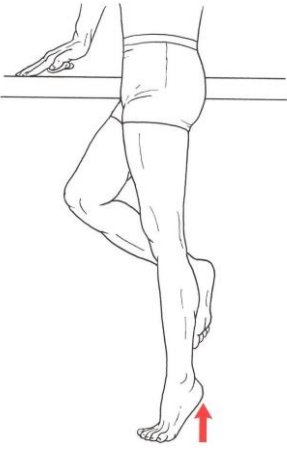
Scoring:

Grade 5= Completes full range, holds against full resistance.

Grade 4 resistance.= Holds against strong to moderate



<p>Grade 3 = Completes range of motion but takes no resistance</p>	
<p>3.1.2.6 Knee Extension:</p>	
<p>Position: Short sitting, hand supporting under knee, other hand on ankle, do not hyperextend knee.</p> <p>Classifier: Standing at side of limb to be tested, pressure over ankle in a downward direction.</p> <p>Test: Extend through available range of motion but not beyond 0 degrees.</p> <p>Instruction: Straighten your knee and do not let me bend it.</p> <p>Scoring: Grade 5 = Holds end position against max resistance. Grade 4 = Against strong to moderate resistance Grade 3 = Completes range and holds position without resistance</p>	
<p>3.1.2.7 Knee flexion:</p>	
<p>Position: Prone with limbs straight and toes hanging over the edge of the table.</p> <p>Classifier: Standing next to limb to be tested, hand contoured around the posterior surface of the leg just above the ankle, the other hand over the hamstring tendon.</p> <p>Test: Athlete flexes knee while maintaining leg in neutral rotation.</p> <p>Instruction: Bend your knee, hold it and do not let me straighten it.</p> <p>Scoring: Grade 5 = Resistance maximal and the end knee flexion position cannot be broken. Grade 4 = End position holds against strong to moderate resistance. Grade 3 = Holds end range position but tolerate no resistance.</p>	

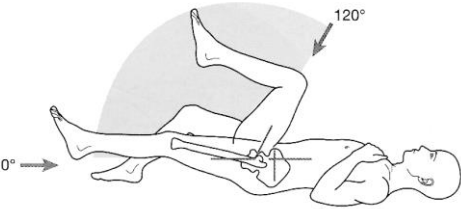
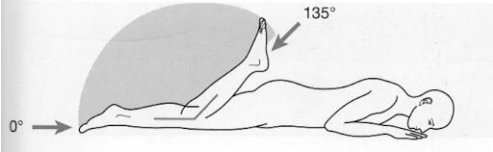
3.1.2.8 Ankle dorsiflexion	
<p>Position: Short sitting with foot in examiners knee.</p> <p>Classifier: Hand supporting around ankle and the other cupped over dorsomedial aspect of foot.</p> <p>Test: Athlete dorsiflexes ankle and inverts foot, keeping toes relaxed.</p> <p>Instruction: Bring your foot up and in, hold it, and do not let me push it down.</p> <p>Scoring:</p> <p>Grade 5 = Full range of motion towards max resistance.</p> <p>Grade 4 = Against strong to moderate resistance.</p> <p>Grade 3 = Completes full range of motion and holds without resistance.</p>	
3.1.2.9 Ankle plantar flexion	
<p>Position: Stand on limb to be tested with knee extended, not more than 2 fingers for support on table.</p> <p>Classifier: Standing or sitting with lateral view.</p> <p>Test: Heel raises from floor through full range of motion.</p> <p>Instruction: Go up and down on your tiptoes.</p> <p>Scoring:</p> <p>Grade 5 = Minimum of 25 raises.</p> <p>Grade 4 = Between 24-10 raises.</p> <p>Grade 3 = Between 9-1 raises.</p>	

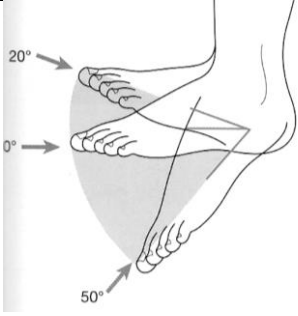
* Muscle Power Measurement Table

Muscle Power(Record All Grade 0~5)		Right	Left	
Hip	Flexion			Loss of power in the lower limbs so that any residual power in the legs is less than a total of 40 out of 80 points.
	Extension			
	Adduction			
	Abduction			
Knee	Flexion			
	Extension			
Ankle	Dorsiflexion			
	Plantarflexion			
Sum				Count 3 to 5 only

3.2 Assessment Methods of Passive Range of Motion

Range is measured with universal goniometer.

Joint	Motion	Methods	Normal Range
Hip	Flexion (with Knee Flexion)	 <p>Goniometer placement: axis centered over greater trochanter, stationary arm is parallel to and below a line on patient drawn through both anterior superior iliac spines, movement arm remains parallel to anterior femur.</p>	0 ~ 120
Knee	Flexion	 <p>Goniometer placement: axis on lateral knee joint, stationary arm remains at 0degrees, movement arm remains parallel to fibular laterally.</p>	0~135
Ankle	Dorsiflexion		0~20

	Plantar flexion	 <p>Goniometer placement: axis is on sole of foot below lateral malleolus, stationary arm remains along shaft of fibula (this is perpendicular to 0 degrees), movement arm remains parallel to fifth metatarsal</p>	0~50
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Ref R. Braddom, Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, 4th ed, Saunders

3.3 Assessment of hypertonia

3.3.1 The modified Ashworth scale purpose is to grade muscle spasticity. The scale is as follows:

0: No increase in muscle tone

1: Slight increase in muscle tone, with a catch and release or minimal resistance at the end of the range of motion when an affected part(s) is moved in flexion or extension

1+: Slight increase in muscle tone, manifested as a catch, followed by minimal resistance through the remainder (less than half) of the range of motion

2: A marked increase in muscle tone throughout most of the range of motion, but affected part(s) are still easily moved

3: Considerable increase in muscle tone, passive movement difficult

4: Affected part(s) rigid in flexion or extension

Ref R. Braddom, Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, 4th ed, Saunders

3.3.2 The following muscles must be tested

Hip joint: flexor and adductor, right and left

Knee joint: flexor and extensor, right and left

Ankle joint: plantar flexor, right and left

3.3 Assessment Methods for Athletes with Ataxia and Athetosis

University of Utah test	Activity Description	Abnormal (Score = 0)	Normal (Score = 1)
Foot Rapid Alternating Movements	The Athlete is in a seated position and taps her/his toes up and down on the Classifier's hand or the floor as quickly as he/she can.	Movements are slow and irregular with imprecise timing of agonist and antagonist muscle action.	Responses will be quick and remain consistently quick with regular timing. As many as 30 repetitions may be done in 15 seconds.
Heel to shin	The Athlete is in the seated position and places her/his heel on the opposite knee, then runs the heel down the shin to the ankle and repeats knee to ankle slide quickly.	Athletes will demonstrate decreased speed of movement and lack of control.	Responses may show 50 repetitions possible in 30 seconds.
Toe to Finger	The Athlete is in a seated position and touches the Classifier's finger with his/her toe repetitively as the Classifier moves their finger to all four quadrants.	Athletes will demonstrate undershooting and/or overshooting of the target and the decomposition of movement with irregular and impaired timing and muscle activity.	Responses will be quick, repetitively correct and accurate and will not demonstrate movement decomposition.

University of Utah test	Activity Description	Abnormal (Score = 0)	Normal (Score = 1)
Tandem Gait	The Athlete is asked to walk heel-to-toe along a line. This requires a narrow base of support and the Athlete to maintain balance over a 12cm width.	Athletes with midline ataxias have a difficult time with maintaining balance with tandem gait due to the narrow base of support.	Normal tandem gait is quick, steady and stable over the narrow base of support.
Jogging Straight	The Athlete jogs straight ahead for 15-20m.	Athletes with ataxia will deviate from a narrow base of support and may wobble.	Normal jogging has a regular, steady quick movement without decomposition.

Jogging Sideways	<p>The Athlete jogs sideways and may skip and then do the jog with</p> <p>a) crossover in the front and behind the lead leg called</p> <p>b) carioca for 15- 20m.</p>	Athletes with ataxia will have decreased speed of movement and difficulty crossing over legs in front and back.	Normal sideways motion demonstrates stability along a line, crossover motion that is regular and quick without loss of balance.
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Reference: University of Utah Test description available at:
https://neurologicexam.med.utah.edu/adult/html/home_exam.html

Appendix Two

1. Non-Eligible Impairment Types for all Athletes

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

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

Following Impairment are Non-Eligible in Wheelchair Curling, although they may be eligible in other Para sports

- Intellectual impairment
- Vision impairment
- Physical impairment due to short stature or leg length discrepancy

2. Health Conditions that are not Underlying Health Conditions for all Athletes

A number of Health Conditions do not lead to an Eligible Impairment and are not Underlying Health Conditions. An Athlete who has a Health Condition (including, but not limited to, one of the Health Conditions listed in the above Appendix One) but who does not have an Underlying Health Condition will not be eligible to compete in Para sport.

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

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

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

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

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