

Para-Classification Rules for World Sailing

January 2018

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Part One: General Provisions

1. Scope and Application

Adoption

- 1.1. These Para-Classification Rules and Regulations are referred to throughout this document as the 'Para-Classification Rules'. They have been prepared by World Sailing to implement the requirements of the 2015 IPC Athlete Classification Code and International Standards.
- 1.2. The Para-Classification Rules have been adopted by World Sailing on [January 1, 2018].
- 1.3. These Para-Classification Rules refer to a number of Appendices. These Appendices form an integral part of the Para-Classification Rules.
- 1.4. These Para-Classification Rules form part of the World Sailing Rules and Regulations.
- 1.5. The Para-Classification Rules are supplemented by a number of Para-Classification forms that have been prepared to assist Athlete Evaluation. These forms are available from World Sailing, and can be amended by World Sailing when necessary.

Para-Classification

- 1.6. Para-Classification is undertaken to:
 - a) define who is eligible to compete in Para World Sailing Events 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 Para-Classification Rules apply to all Athletes and Athlete Support Personnel who are licensed with World Sailing, and participate in any Events or Competitions organised, authorised or recognised as a Para Sailing Event
- 1.8. These Para-Classification Rules must be read and applied in conjunction with all other applicable rules of World Sailing, including but not limited to the sport technical rules of World Sailing. In the event of any conflict between these Para-Classification Rules and any other rules, the Para-Classification Rules shall take precedence.

International Para-Classification

- 1.9. World Sailing 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 Para-Classification Rules.
- 1.10. World Sailing will provide opportunities for Athletes to be allocated a Sport Class and designated with a Sport Class Status in accordance with these Para-Classification Rules at Recognised Competitions (or other such locations as defined by World Sailing). World Sailing will advise Athletes, Member National Authorities (MNA) and National Paralympic Committees in advance as to such Recognised Competitions (or such other locations).

Interpretation and Relationship to Code

- 1.11. References to an 'Article' mean an Article of these Para-Classification Rules, references to an 'Appendix' mean an Appendix to these Para-Classification Rules, and Capitalised terms used in these Para-Classification Rules have the meaning given to them in the Glossary to these Para-Classification Rules.
- 1.12. References to a 'sport' in these Para-Classification Rules refer to both World Sailing as a sport and the different boat classes
- 1.13. The Appendices to these Para-Classification Rules are part of these Para-Classification Rules both of which may be amended, supplemented and/or replaced by World Sailing when necessary.
- 1.14. Headings used in these Para-Classification Rules are for convenience only and have no meaning that is separate from the Article or Articles to which they refer.
- 1.15. These Para-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 Para-Classification Personnel to familiarise themselves with all the requirements of these Para-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 Para-Classification Rules;
- b) participate in Athlete Evaluation in good faith;
- c) ensure when appropriate that adequate information related to Health Conditions and Eligible Impairments is provided to World Sailing;
- d) cooperate with any investigations concerning violations of these Para-Classification Rules; and
- e) actively participate in the process of education and awareness, and Para-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 Para-Classification Rules;
- b) use their influence on Athlete values and behaviour to foster a positive and collaborative attitude and communication during Para-classification;
- c) assist in the development, management and implementation of Para-Classification systems; and
- d) cooperate with any investigations concerning violations of these Para-Classification Rules.

Para-Classification Personnel Responsibilities

2.4. The roles and responsibilities of Para-Classification Personnel include to:

- a) have a complete working knowledge of all applicable policies, rules and processes established by these Para-Classification Rules;
- b) use their influence to foster a positive and collaborative attitude and communication during Para-classification;
- c) assist in the development, management and implementation of Para-Classification systems, including participation in education and research; and
- d) cooperate with any investigations concerning violations of these Para-Classification Rules.

Part Two: Para-Classification Personnel

3. Para-Classification Personnel

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

Head of Para-Classification

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

International Classifiers

- 3.6. An International Classifier is a person authorised as an official and certified by World Sailing to conduct some or all components of Athlete Evaluation as a member of a Para-Classification Panel, as described in *Race Official Roles, Qualifications and Competences*.

Chief International Classifiers

- 3.7. A Chief International Classifier is an International Classifier appointed to direct, administer, coordinate and implement Para-Classification matters for a specific Competition or at such other location as defined by World Sailing. In particular, a Chief International Classifier may be required by World Sailing to do the following:
- a) identify those Athletes who will be required to attend an Evaluation Session;
 - b) supervise International Classifiers to ensure that these Para-Classification Rules are properly applied during Para-Classification;
 - c) manage Protests in consultation with World Sailing; and
 - d) liaise with the relevant Competition organisers to ensure that all travel, accommodation and other logistics are arranged in order that International Classifiers may carry out their duties at the Competition.
- 3.8. A Chief International Classifier may delegate specific responsibilities and/or transfer specific tasks to other appropriately qualified International Classifiers, or other appropriately qualified World Sailing officers or representatives, and/or appropriately qualified persons in the local organising committee of a Competition.

Trainee International Classifiers

- 3.9. A Trainee International Classifier is a person who is in the process of formal training by World Sailing.
- 3.10. World Sailing may appoint Trainee International Classifiers to participate in some or all components of Athlete Evaluation under the supervision of a Para-Classification Panel, to develop International Classifier Competences.

4. International Classifier Competences, Training and Certification

- 4.1. Refer to <http://www.sailing.org/42216.php>

5. International Classifier Code of Conduct

- 5.1. World Sailing International Para Classifiers are to comply with the World Sailing Race Official Code of Conduct. <http://www.sailing.org/39773.php>
- 5.2. All medical information gathered by World Sailing International Para Classifiers, as part of a sailor's evaluation is to be treated as confidential medical information.

- 5.3. World Sailing Para Classifier's who breach this Code of Conduct and / or sailors' medical confidentiality may face disciplinary action by World Sailing and the possible termination of their status.

Part Three: Athlete Evaluation

6. General Provisions

6.1. World Sailing has specified in these Para-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 Para-Classification Rules therefore include provisions regarding:

6.2.1. an assessment of whether or not an Athlete has an Eligible Impairment for the sport;

6.2.2. an assessment of whether an Athlete complies with Minimum Impairment Criteria for the sport; and

6.2.3. the allocation of a Sport Class (and designation of a Sport Class Status) depending on the extent to which an Athlete is able to execute the specific tasks and activities fundamental to the sport (with the exception for athletes with Vision Impairment, where the current assessment criteria is not yet sport specific and does not include a requirement that the Athletes are assessed in respect of the 'extent to which the Athlete is able to execute the specific tasks and activities fundamental to the sport).

7. Eligible Impairment

7.1. Any Athlete wishing to compete in a sport governed by World Sailing must have an Eligible Impairment and that Eligible Impairment must be Permanent.

7.2. Appendix One of these Para-Classification Rules specifies the Eligible Impairment(s) an Athlete must have in order to compete in a sport governed by World Sailing.

7.3. Any Impairment that is not listed as an Eligible Impairment in Appendix One is referred to as a Non-Eligible Impairment. Appendix One includes examples of Non-Eligible Impairments.

Assessment of Eligible Impairment

7.4. World Sailing 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 Sailing may require any Athlete to demonstrate that he or she has an Underlying Health Condition. Appendix One lists examples of Health Conditions that are not Underlying Health Conditions.
 - 7.4.2. The means by which World Sailing determines that an individual Athlete has an Eligible Impairment is at the sole discretion of World Sailing. World Sailing may consider that an Athlete's Eligible
- 7.5. An Athlete must (if requested to do so) supply World Sailing with Diagnostic Information that must be provided as follows:
- 7.5.1. The athlete's MNA must submit a Medical Diagnostics Form to World Sailing, 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 healthcare professional.
 - 7.5.3. The Medical Diagnostic Form must be submitted with supportive Diagnostic Information if required by World Sailing.
- 7.6. World Sailing may require an Athlete to re-submit the Medical Diagnostics Form (with necessary supportive Diagnostic Information) if the World Sailing at its sole discretion considers the Medical Diagnostic Form and/or the Diagnostic Information to be incomplete or inconsistent.
- 7.7. If World Sailing 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 MNA that Diagnostic Information must be provided on behalf of the Athlete. The Head of Classification will explain what Diagnostic Information is required, and the purposes for which it is required.
 - 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 MNA. The MNA will be given an opportunity to comment on the decision and may provide further Diagnostic Information to the Eligibility Assessment Committee for review. If the decision is subsequently revised, the Head of Classification will inform the MNA.
- 7.8.8. If the decision is not changed, the Head of Classification will issue a final decision letter to the MNA.
- 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 Sailing 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 Sailing 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 of these Para-Classification Rules specifies 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 Sailing that he or she has an Eligible Impairment.
- 8.6. In relation to the use of Adaptive Equipment, World Sailing has set Minimum Impairment Criteria as follows:
 - 8.6.1. for Eligible Impairments other than Vision Impairment, Minimum Impairment Criteria must *not* consider the extent to which the use of Adaptive Equipment might affect how the Athlete is able to execute the specific tasks and activities fundamental to the sport;
 - 8.6.2. for Vision Impairment, Minimum Impairment Criteria must consider the extent to which the use of Adaptive Equipment might affect how the Athlete is able to execute the specific tasks and activities fundamental to the sport.

9. Sport Class

- 9.1. A Sport Class is a category defined by World Sailing in these Para-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 Articles 44.1 and 45 of these Para-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 Para-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 Sailing (in accordance with Article 9.1.1), 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. Appendices One and Two of these Para-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 Sailing 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 Sailing Classification Master List.
- 10.3. An Athlete who is designated as Classification Not Completed (CNC) may not compete in the para-sport of World Sailing.

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 Sailing to conduct some or all of the components of Athlete Evaluation including as part of an Evaluation Session.
- 11.2. A Classification Panel must be comprised of at least two certified Classifiers.
- 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:
 - a) assess whether an Athlete complies with Minimum Impairment Criteria for the sport;
 - b) assess the extent to which an Athlete is able to execute the specific tasks and activities fundamental to the sport; and
 - c) conduct (if required) Observation in Competition.
- 12.2. Following the Evaluation Session, the Classification Panel must allocate a Sport Class and designate a Sport Class Status, or designate Classification Not Completed (CNC).
- 12.3. Prior to the Evaluation Session, the assessment as to whether an Athlete has an Eligible Impairment must be undertaken by World Sailing, unless World Sailing 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 Appendices 1, 2 and 3.

13. Evaluation Sessions

- 13.1. This Article applies to all Evaluation Sessions.
- 13.2. The Athlete's MNA is responsible for ensuring that Athletes comply with their duties in relation to the provisions in this Article.
- 13.3. In respect of Athletes:
- a) Athletes have the right to be accompanied by a member of the Athlete's MNA when attending an Evaluation Session. The Athlete must be accompanied if the Athlete is a minor. 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.
 - b) The Athlete and accompanying person must acknowledge the terms of the Athlete Evaluation Agreement Form as specified by World Sailing.
 - c) 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 Sailing sailor ID or event accreditation.
 - d) The Athlete must attend the Evaluation Session with any sports attire or adaptive equipment relevant to the sport for which the Athlete wishes to be allocated a Sport Class.
 - e) The Athlete must disclose the use of any medication and/or medical device/implant to the Classification Panel.
 - f) The Athlete must comply with all reasonable instructions given by a Classification Panel.

13.4. In respect of the Classification Panel:

- a) 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.
- b) The Classification Panel will conduct Evaluation Sessions in English unless otherwise stipulated by World Sailing. If the Athlete requires an interpreter, a member of the Athlete's MNA 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 above.
- c) 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.
- d) In addition to any opinion(s) sought in accordance with Article 13.4.(c) a Classification Panel may only have regard to evidence supplied to it by the relevant Athlete, MNA and World Sailing (from any source) when allocating a Sport Class.
- e) The Classification Panel may make, create or use video footage and/or other records to assist it when allocating a Sport Class.

14. Observation in Competition

- 14.1. A Classification Panel may require that an Athlete undertake Observation in Competition Assessment before it allocates a final Sport Class and designates a Sport Class Status to that Athlete.
- 14.2. The methods by which Observation in Competition Assessment may be undertaken, and the matters to be observed, are set out in Appendix 1.
- 14.3. If a Classification Panel requires an Athlete to complete Observation in Competition Assessment, the Athlete will be entered in the Competition with the Sport Class allocated by the Classification Panel after the conclusion of the initial components of the Evaluation Session.
- 14.4. An Athlete who is required to complete Observation in Competition Assessment will be designated with Tracking Code: Observation Assessment (OA). This replaces the Athlete's Sport Class Status for the duration of Observation in Competition Assessment.
- 14.5. Observation in Competition Assessment must take place during First Appearance. Sailors being classified shall compete to the best of their ability during observation. The Chief Classifier shall post a notice specifying the date & time of the end of "First Appearance" on the official notice board.

14.6. If an Athlete is:

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

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

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

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 Sailing 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 Sailing specifies otherwise.

Sport Class Status Confirmed

15.4. An Athlete will be designated with Sport Class Status Confirmed (C) if the Classification Panel is satisfied that both the Athlete's Eligible Impairment and the Athlete's ability to execute the specific tasks and activities fundamental to the sport are and will remain stable (with the exception for Athletes with Vision Impairment as referred to in Article 6.2.3).

15.4.1. An Athlete with Sport Class Status Confirmed (C) is not required to undergo any further Athlete Evaluation (save pursuant to the provisions in these Classification Rules concerning Protests (Article 19) Medical Review (Article 29) 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 Sailing; 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 Sailing 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 Sailing changes any Sport Class criteria and/ or assessment methods defined in the Appendices to these Rules, then:

- a) World Sailing 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
- b) World Sailing may remove the Fixed Review Date for any Athlete and require that the Athlete attend an Evaluation Session at the earliest available opportunity; and
- c) in both instances the relevant MNA shall be informed as soon as is practicable.

16. Notification

16.1. The outcome of Athlete Evaluation must be notified to the Athlete and/or MNA and published as soon as practically possible after completion of Athlete Evaluation.

16.2. World Sailing 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 Sailing website.

Part Five: Sport Class Not Eligible

17. Sport Class Not Eligible

General Provisions

17.1. If World Sailing determines that an Athlete:

- a) has an Impairment that is not an Eligible Impairment; or
- b) does not have an Underlying Health Condition,

then World Sailing must allocate that Athlete Sport Class Not Eligible (NE).

17.2. 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

17.3. If World Sailing determines that an Athlete does not have an Eligible Impairment, that Athlete:

- a) will not be permitted to attend an Evaluation Session; and
- b) will be allocated with Sport Class Not Eligible (NE) and designated with Sport Class Status Confirmed (C) by World Sailing.

17.4. 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 Sailing may likewise do so without the need for the process detailed in Article 7 of these Para-Classification Rules.

17.5. An Athlete who is allocated Sport Class Not Eligible (NE) by World Sailing or a Classification Panel (if delegated by World Sailing) because that Athlete has:

- a) an Impairment that is not an Eligible Impairment; or
- b) a Health Condition that is not an Underlying Health Condition;

The athlete has no right to request such determination be reviewed by a second Classification Panel and will not be permitted to participate in any sport.

Absence of Compliance with Minimum Impairment Criteria

- 17.6. When a Classification Panel determines that an Athlete does not comply with Minimum Impairment Criteria, the Athlete is allocated Sport Class Not Eligible (NE), and a second Classification Panel must review by way of a second Evaluation Session. This must take place as soon as is practicable.
 - 17.6.1. 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.
 - 17.6.2. 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).
- 17.7. 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.
- 17.8. 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.
- 17.9. 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 Para-sport of World Sailing.

Part Six: Protests

18. Scope of a Protest

- 18.1. 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.
- 18.2. A Protest may not be made in respect of an Athlete who has been allocated Sport Class Not Eligible (NE).

19. Parties Permitted to Make a Protest

- 19.1. A Protest may only be made by one of the following bodies:
 - a) a World Sailing Member National Authority (MNA) (see Articles 20-21); or
 - b) World Sailing (see Articles 22-23).

20. National Protests

- 20.1. An MNA may only make a Protest in respect of an Athlete under its jurisdiction at a Competition or venue set aside for Athlete Evaluation.
- 20.2. If the outcome of Athlete Evaluation is published during a Competition (pursuant to Article 17 of these Para-Classification Rules) a National Protest must be submitted within *one (1) hour* of that outcome being published. If the outcome of Athlete Evaluation is published following Observation in Competition a National Protest must be submitted within one (1) hour of that outcome being published.
- 20.3. If an Athlete is required by a Classification Panel to undergo Observation in Competition Assessment, an MNA may make a Protest before or after First Appearance takes place. If a Protest is made before First Appearance takes place the Athlete must not be permitted to compete until the Protest has been resolved.

21. National Protest Procedure

21.1. To submit a National Protest, the MNA must show that the Protest is bona fide with supporting evidence and complete a Protest Form, that must be made available by World Sailing at the Competition and via the World Sailing website, and must include the following:

- a) the name and sport of the Protested Athlete;
- b) the details of the Protested Decision and/or a copy of the Protested Decision;
- c) an explanation as to why the Protest has been made and the basis on which the MNA believes that the Protested Decision is flawed;
- d) reference to the specific rule(s) alleged to have been breached; and
- e) the Protest Fee set by World Sailing.

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

- a) 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 4; or
- b) 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 21.

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

21.4. If the Protest is accepted:

21.4.1. 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);

21.4.2. 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

21.4.3. World Sailing must notify all relevant parties of the time and date the new Evaluation Session is to be conducted by the Protest Panel.

22. World Sailing Protests

22.1. World Sailing may, in its discretion, make a Protest at any time in respect of an Athlete under its jurisdiction if:

22.1.1. it considers an Athlete may have been allocated an incorrect Sport Class; or

22.1.2. a MNA makes a documented request to World Sailing. The assessment of the validity of the request is at the sole discretion of World Sailing Head of Classification

23. World Sailing Protest Procedure

23.1. If World Sailing decides to make a Protest, the Head of Classification or Chief Classifier must advise the relevant MNA of the Protest at the earliest possible opportunity.

23.2. The Head of Classification or Chief Classifier must provide the relevant MNA 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.

23.3. If World Sailing makes a Protest:

23.3.1. the Protested Athlete's Sport Class must remain unchanged pending the outcome of the Protest;

23.3.2. 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

23.3.3. a Protest Panel must be appointed to resolve the Protest as soon as is reasonably possible.

24. Protest Panel

24.1. A Chief Classifier may fulfil one or more of the Head of Classification's obligations in this Article 3 if authorised to do so by the Head of Classification.

24.2. 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 Para-Classification Rules.

- 24.3. A Protest Panel must not include any person who was a member of the Classification Panel that:
- 24.3.1. made the Protested Decision; or
 - 24.3.2. 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 MNA or World Sailing (whichever is relevant).
- 24.4. 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.
- 24.5. The Protest Panel must conduct the new Evaluation Session in accordance with these Para-Classification Rules. The Protest Panel may refer to the Protest Documents when conducting the new Evaluation Session.
- 24.6. 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 Para-Classification Rules.
- 24.7. The decision of a Protest Panel in relation to both a National Protest and a World Sailing Protest is final. A MNA or World Sailing may not make another Protest at the relevant Competition.

25. Provisions Where No Protest Panel is Available

- 25.1. If a Protest is made at a Competition but there is no opportunity for the Protest to be resolved at that Competition:
- 25.1.1. 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
 - 25.1.2. all reasonable steps must be taken to ensure that the Protest is resolved at the earliest opportunity.

26. Special Provisions

- 26.1. World Sailing 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 Sailing 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

Ad Hoc Provisions Relating to Protests

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

Part Seven: Misconduct during Evaluation Session

27. Failure to Attend Evaluation Session

- 27.1. An Athlete is personally responsible for attending an Evaluation Session.
- 27.2. An Athlete's MNA must take reasonable steps to ensure that the Athlete attends an Evaluation Session.
- 27.3. 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.
- 27.4. 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.

28. Suspension of Evaluation Session

- 28.1. 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:
 - 28.1.1.a failure on the part of the Athlete to comply with any part of these Para-Classification Rules;
 - 28.1.2.a failure on the part of the Athlete to provide any medical information that is reasonably required by the Classification Panel;
 - 28.1.3.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;
 - 28.1.4.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;

- 28.1.5.the Athlete is unable to communicate effectively with the Classification Panel;
- 28.1.6.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
- 28.1.7.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.
- 28.2. If an Evaluation Session is suspended by a Classification Panel, the following steps must be taken:
- 28.2.1.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 MNA;
- 28.2.2.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;
- 28.2.3.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.
- 28.3. 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 Para-Classification Rules.
- 28.4. A Suspension of an Evaluation Session may be subject to further investigation into any possible Intentional Misrepresentation.

Part Eight: Medical Review

29. Medical Review

- 29.1. 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).
- 29.2. 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.
- 29.3. A Medical Review Request must be made by the Athlete's MNA (together with 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.
- 29.4. A Medical Review Request must be received by World Sailing as soon as reasonably practicable.
- 29.5. 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.
- 29.6. Any Athlete or Athlete Support Personnel who becomes aware of such changes outlined in Article 29.2 but fails to draw those to the attention of their MNA or World Sailing may be investigated in respect of possible Intentional Misrepresentation.
- 29.7. 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

30. Intentional Misrepresentation

- 30.1. 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'.
- 30.2. 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.
- 30.3. In respect of any allegation relating to Intentional Misrepresentation a hearing will be convened by World Sailing to determine whether the Athlete or Athlete Support Personnel has committed Intentional Misrepresentation.
- 30.4. 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:
 - 30.4.1. disqualification from all events at the Competition at which the Intentional Misrepresentation occurred, and any subsequent Competitions at which the Athlete competed;
 - 30.4.2. 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;
 - 30.4.3. suspension from participation in Competitions in all sport for a specified period of time ranging from 1 to 4 years; and
 - 30.4.4. publication of their names and suspension period.
- 30.5. 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.

- 30.6. 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.
- 30.7. 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 Sailing.
- 30.8. 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 Sailing.
- 30.9. Any disciplinary action taken by World Sailing pursuant these Para-Classification Rules must be resolved in accordance with the applicable Board of Appeal of Classification Bylaws.

Part Ten: Use of Athlete Information

31. Classification Data

- 31.1. World Sailing may only Process Classification Data if such Classification Data is considered necessary to conduct Classification.
- 31.2. All Classification Data Processed by World Sailing must be accurate, complete and kept up-to-date.

32. Consent and Processing

- 32.1. Subject to Article 32.3, World Sailing may only Process Classification Data with the consent of the Athlete to whom that Classification Data relates.
- 32.2. 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.
- 32.3. World Sailing may only Process Classification Data without consent of the relevant Athlete if permitted to do so in accordance with National Laws.

33. Classification Research

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

34. Notification to Athletes

34.1. World Sailing must notify an Athlete who provides Classification Data as to:

34.1.1. the fact that World Sailing is collecting the Classification Data; and

34.1.2. the purpose for the collection of the Classification Data; and

34.1.3. the duration that the Classification Data will be retained.

35. Classification Data Security

35.1. World Sailing must:

35.1.1. 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;

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

36. Disclosures of Classification Data

36.1. World Sailing 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.

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

37. Retaining Classification Data

37.1. World Sailing 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.

- 37.2. World Sailing must publish guidelines regarding retention times in relation to Classification Data.
- 37.3. World Sailing 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.

38. Access Rights to Classification Data

- 38.1. Athletes may request from World Sailing:
 - 38.1.1. confirmation of whether or not that World Sailing Processes Classification Data relating to them personally and a description of the Classification Data that is held;
 - 38.1.2. a copy of the Classification Data held by World Sailing; and/or
 - 38.1.3. correction or deletion of the Classification Data held by World Sailing.
- 38.2. a request may be made by an Athlete or a MNA on an Athlete's behalf and must be complied with within a reasonable period of time.

39. Classification Master Lists

- 39.1. World Sailing 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.
- 39.2. World Sailing must make available the Classification Master List to all relevant National Bodies on the World Sailing website.

Part Eleven: Appeals

40. Appeal

- 40.1. 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.

41. Parties Permitted to Make an Appeal

- 41.1. An Appeal may only be made by an MNA.

42. Appeals

- 42.1. If an MNA 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.
- 42.2. The Board of Appeal of Classification (BAC) will act as the hearing body for the resolution of Appeals.
- 42.3. An Appeal must be made and resolved in accordance with the applicable BAC Bylaws.

43. Ad Hoc Provisions Relating to Appeals

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

Appendix One Physical Impairment Assessment

44. Athletes with Physical Impairment

44.1. Eligible Impairment Types within Para World Sailing

Eligible Impairment	Examples of Health Conditions
<p>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.</p>	<p>Examples of an Underlying Health Condition that can lead to Impaired Muscle Power include spinal cord injury (complete or incomplete, tetra- or paraplegia or paraparesis), muscular dystrophy, post-polio syndrome and spina bifida.</p>
<p>Impaired Passive Range of Movement Athletes with Impaired Passive Range of Movement have a restriction or a lack of passive movement in one or more joints.</p>	<p>Examples of an Underlying Health Condition that can lead to Impaired Passive Range of Movement include arthrogyrosis and contracture resulting from chronic joint immobilisation or trauma affecting a joint.</p>
<p>Limb Deficiency Athletes with Limb Deficiency have total or partial absence of bones or joints as a consequence of trauma, illness or congenital.</p>	<p>Examples of an Underlying Health Condition that can lead to Limb Deficiency include: traumatic amputation, illness (for example amputation due to bone cancer) congenital limb deficiency (for example dysmelia).</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>Examples of an Underlying Health Condition that can lead to Hypertonia include cerebral palsy, traumatic brain injury and stroke.</p>
<p>Ataxia Athletes with Ataxia have uncoordinated movements caused by damage to the central nervous system.</p>	<p>Examples of an Underlying Health Condition that can lead to Ataxia include: cerebral palsy, traumatic brain injury, stroke and multiple sclerosis.</p>
<p>Athetosis Athletes with Athetosis have continual slow involuntary movements.</p>	<p>Examples of an Underlying Health Condition that can lead to Athetosis include cerebral palsy, traumatic brain injury and stroke.</p>

- 44.2. Non- Eligible Impairment Types for all Athletes. Examples of Non-Eligible Impairments include, but are not limited to the following:
- a) Pain;
 - b) Hearing impairment;
 - c) Low muscle tone;
 - d) Hypermobility of joints;
 - e) Joint instability, such as unstable shoulder joint, recurrent dislocation of a joint;
 - f) Impaired muscle endurance;
 - g) Impaired motor reflex functions;
 - h) Impaired cardiovascular functions;
 - i) Impaired respiratory functions
 - j) Impairment metabolic functions; and
 - k) Tics and mannerisms, stereotypes and motor perseveration.
- 44.3. Health Conditions that are not Underlying Health Conditions for all Athletes.
- 44.4. A number of Health Conditions do not lead to an Eligible Impairment and are not Underlying Health Conditions.
- 44.5. An Athlete who has a Health Condition (including, but not limited to, one of the Health Conditions listed in the above Appendices Appendix One, Appendix Two and/or Appendix Three) but who does not have an Underlying Health Condition will not be eligible to compete in Para sport.
- 44.6. 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.
- 44.6.1.Examples of Health Conditions primarily cause pain, include myofacial pain-dysfunction syndrome, fibromyalgia or complex regional pain syndrome.
- 44.6.2.An example of a Health Condition that primarily causes fatigue is chronic fatigue syndrome.
- 44.6.3.An example of a Health Condition that primarily causes hypermobility or hypotonia is Ehlers-Danlos syndrome.

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

44.7. This classification system is relevant for three different boat classes for sailors with physical impairments and visual impairments. The boat classes are: One-Person non-technical, One Person technical and the Two-Person boat.

44.7.1. The boats used at present are respectively the Hansa 303, the 2.4mR and the RS Venture Connect.

44.8. The classification system refers to the key functions of sailing, which are:

- a) Operating the control lines and the tiller (Hand function);
- b) Ability to see whilst racing (Vision);
- c) Compensation for the movement of the boat (Stability).
- d) Ability to move about in the boat (Mobility).

44.9. The classification system is designed to measure the impact of the eligible impairments on the key functions of sailing.

44.9.1. This evaluation is done by any one or combination of:

- a) A physical examination; (Anatomical Test – AT);
- b) Observation of standardized simulated sailing functions; (Dock Test – DT);
- c) Observation in competition including practice race (Sail Test – ST)

44.9.2. Sailors are not classified on a specific boat position, but on the key functions needed in sailing.

45. Minimum Impairment Criteria (MIC)

45.1. Each Eligible Impairment is rated on its own. A combination of scores for different impairments is not allowed to decide if the sailor meets the minimum impairment criteria (MIC). If the sailor does not meet the MIC the sailor will be allocated the class Not Eligible (NE).

45.2. Impaired Muscle Power:

45.2.1. Minimum Impairment Criteria (MIC):

- a) 320 points and less for muscle strength in the Anatomical test.
- b) Sailors with multiple located minimal impaired Muscle Power may score 320 points or less on the Anatomical Test but are considered Not Eligible (NE).

45.3. Impaired Passive Range of Movement (IPROM)

45.3.1. The measurement of PROM requires the athlete to relax completely while the classifier moves the joint of interest through the available range. The athlete should be relaxed and not attempting voluntary movement during these tests.

45.3.2. Minimum Impairment Criteria (MIC):

- a) 320 points and less for PROM in the Anatomical Test.
- b) Sailors with multiple minor PROM restrictions in different joints may score 320 points or less on the Anatomical Test but are considered Not Eligible (NE).

45.4. Limb Deficiency

45.4.1. In the table of the Anatomical Test the loss or partial loss of a limb is scored with zero points for a missing joint in the column for muscle strength.

45.4.2. Minimum Impairment Criteria (MIC):

- a) 320 points and less in the Anatomical Test with the following additional conditions

45.4.3. Lower extremities:

- a) missing of a part of a limb more proximal than at the level of a Syme's amputation or similar
- b) Sailors with a single trans-tibial amputation may not use their prostheses while racing, unless they have an additional disability, which meets a minimum impairment criteria itself.

45.4.4. Upper extremities:

- a) missing of a part of a hand or both hands, e.g. missing of both thumbs, or at least four fingers in one hand or 6 fingers in both hands

45.5. Hypertonia, Ataxia, Athetosis

45.5.1. Minimum Impairment Criteria (MIC)

- a) 320 points and less for coordination in the Anatomical Test.
- b) An athlete who does not have one of the three types of Hypertonia –Spasticity, Rigidity or Dystonia – is not eligible. The Classification Panel should be satisfied that the resistance to passive lengthening of the muscle is due to central nervous system impairment and the following signs may be useful in this regard:
- c) Presence of non-damping clonus on the side on which the tone is increased;
- d) Abnormally brisk reflexes in the limb in which the tone is increased;
- e) Mild atrophy in the limb in which the tone is increased;
- f) Positive Babinski on the side in which the tone is increased.

46. Methods of Assessment

- 46.1. Hypertonia is defined as increased muscle tone which is caused by central nervous system impairment and which results in increased resistance to passive lengthening of the muscle.

46.1.1. One of the following types of hypertonia must be clearly clinically detectable.

- a) Spastic hypertonia: Is defined as a velocity-dependent resistance to passive movement with a clasp-knife type of resistance. Clasp-knife resistance is resistance that is initially high and followed by a sudden relaxation. Velocity dependence increases as the speed of the passive movement increases, the resistance becomes greater and starts earlier in the range.
- b) Spastic hypertonicity tends to predominate in the antigravity muscles particularly the flexors of the arms and extensors of the legs and may affect certain parts of the body more than others. In classification, testing for Spastic hypertonicity involves rapid, passive movement through the principal ranges of movement at the wrist, elbow, shoulder, ankle, knee or hip.

- c) When testing for Spastic hypertonicity at the ankle or wrist, clonus may be elicited. Clonus is rapid, involuntary alternation of muscle contraction and relaxation and typically occurs in the ankle plantar flexors in response to rapid, passive dorsiflexion or the wrist flexors in response to rapid, passive wrist extension. Clonus that lasts for 4 beats or more and which can be reliably reproduced during a single classification session (i.e., is non-damping clonus) is considered to indicate presence of Spastic hypertonicity.
- 46.2. Rigidity: Is defined as a heightened resistance to passive movement of a limb that is independent of the velocity of stretch and relatively uniform throughout the range of motion of that limb. The uniform resistance is often referred to as 'lead pipe' type of resistance. Usually has a predominant pattern with a flexor pattern being more common.
- 46.3. Dystonia: Is resistance to passive movement that may be focal (affecting muscles of one limb or joint) or general (affecting the whole body). Contractions are powerful and sustained and cause twisting or writhing of the affected areas*. The pattern is highly variable – contractions may be fast or slow; painful or not; and the direction of greatest resistance may change regularly (e.g., a limb may move regularly from an extreme flexion pattern to an extreme extension pattern).
- *As the description indicates, dystonia may equally be classified as a type of Hypertonia or a type of involuntary movement pattern.
- 46.4. Ataxia refers to an unsteadiness, incoordination or clumsiness of volitional movement. Eligible ataxias must result from either motor or sensory nervous system dysfunction.
- 46.4.1. Motor ataxias most frequently result from malformation or damage to the cerebellum and are often associated with hypotonia. Motor ataxias are poorly compensated for by visual input.
- 46.4.2. Sensory ataxias most frequently result from lower motor neuron damage or spinal cord disease, affecting vestibular function or proprioceptive function. Visual input can help compensate for sensory ataxia and so sensory ataxias are often more evident when eyes are closed.
- 46.4.3. When evaluating an athlete, the Classification Panel should be satisfied that the ataxic movement is demonstrable and clearly evident during classification and that the observed ataxia is due to motor or sensory nervous system dysfunction as described.

46.4.4. Tests that may be useful for determining this include but are not limited to:

- a) Finger-to-nose test (athlete touching own nose from the crucifix position);
- b) Finger-to-finger test (classifier presents his/her index finger and asks the athlete to touch it with his/her own index finger);
- c) Toe-to-finger test (classifier presents his/her index finger and asks the athlete to touch it with his/her toe);
- d) Heel shin test (i.e., draw the heel of one leg along the length of the contralateral shin, from ankle to knee and then in the reverse direction);
- e) Tandem walk;
- f) Gait.

46.5. Athetosis refers to unwanted movement and posturing resulting from damage to motor control centres of the brain, most frequently the basal ganglia.

46.5.1. When evaluating an athlete, the Classification Panel should satisfy itself that athetosis is clearly evident and that it is neurological in origin. Clearly evident athetosis is unwanted movement and posturing that is characteristically athetoid and is observable as at least one of the following:

- a) Involuntary movement of the fingers or upper extremities despite the athlete trying to remain still;
- b) Involuntary movement of the toes or lower extremities despite the athlete trying to remain still;
- c) Inability to hold the body still –swaying of the body. Swaying should not be due to other neurological deficits such as vestibular or proprioceptive impairments and therefore should not be exacerbated by closing of the eyes;
- d) Characteristic athetoid posturing of limbs and/or trunk;

46.5.2. The athlete will not be eligible if athetoid movements of the face are the sole impairment.

47. Assessment Methodology of MIC

47.1. Anatomical Test (AT)

47.1.1. This physical examination measures strength, coordination and passive range of movement according to the charts below (Appendix 6)

47.1.2. The scores found at the examination of the sailor will be noted down in the Anatomical Testing Scoring Sheet and added up. (Appendix 5)

47.1.3. The overall score shows if the sailor meets the Minimum Impairment Criteria for the relevant eligible impairment.

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

Anatomical test (AT)

48.1. The anatomical test is performed by the Classification Panel in accordance with the provisions of Part Three.

48.1.1. In the Anatomical Evaluation Report only the most significant impairment (i.e. the lowest points) for each relevant movement is scored in each line, whether strength, range of movement, or co-ordination, although any or all may be noted on a 0–5 scale.

48.1.2. While significant restrictions of muscle strength, range of movement and abnormalities of co-ordination will be measured and recorded in the Anatomical Evaluation Report, their impact on the key functions of sailing will be evaluated through the sport specific test, by means of the Dock and Sailing tests.

48.1.3. The decision on the sailor's Class will be made on the basis of either all of the three tests or, to the discretion of the classification panel, solely on the Anatomical Test or Anatomical and Dock test.

48.1.4. Sailors with benchmark disabilities will be examined to confirm this. A full anatomic examination and simulated and actual sailing activity observation may not be carried out at the discretion of the Classification Panel.

48.2. Rules on how to rate short residual limbs:

48.2.1. Upper Limbs: In cases of deficiencies of the upper limbs due to birth defect, injury or amputation, the functional length of the residual limb will count for the scoring.

- a) If a residual limb can hold a rope in the armpit or elbow such as to prevent the rope from falling out, or is long enough and can bend enough to prevent a rope sliding off the portion of the upper limb closer to the trunk than the residual limb, or is long enough and can bend enough to apply more pressure or traction to the tiller than could be applied without the residual limb, then this residual limb will count as a fully functioning residual limb.
- b) However, if the residual limb is not long enough or mobile enough to do so, this part of the residual limb will not count at all.

- c) This type of short forearm residual limb (SBEA = single below elbow amputation) will be rated as an above elbow amputation (SAEA = single above elbow amputation) and this type of short upper arm residual limb will be rated as a through shoulder amputation (STSA).

48.2.2. Lower limbs: In cases of the lower limbs, no deduction will be given for a single short residual limb.

48.3. Rules for point deduction for bilateral and combined upper and lower limbs disabilities:

48.3.1. Upper limbs

- a) In cases of bilateral amputations as a deduction, a further 50 points will be deducted from the total points. This deduction also applies to similar loss of function from other disabilities that are not due to amputation. In this case, similar loss of function is defined as an average number of points in both the agonist and antagonist functions in all movements around a given joint on both sides, of 2 or less, or an average score of 2 or less in the whole limb on both sides,
- b) However, the deduction only applies if more than 30 points are lost in the upper limbs and does not apply to bilateral through shoulder amputation or other causes of similar loss of function.

48.3.2. Lower limbs

- a) When there is a bilateral amputation (below or above knee a bonus of 20 points will be deducted from the total.
- b) This deduction also applies to similar loss of function from other disabilities that are not due to amputation. In this case, similar loss of function is defined as an average number of points in both the agonist and antagonist functions in all movements around a given joint, on both sides, of 2 or less, or an average score of 2 or less in the whole limb on both sides.
- c) However, the bonus does not apply to bilateral hip disarticulation, or other causes of similar loss of function. e.g. paraplegic.

48.3.3. Combined upper and lower limb

- a) If amputations involve an upper limb and a lower limb on the same or opposite side, 20 points will be deducted from the total.
- b) This deduction also applies to similar loss of function from other disabilities that are not due to amputation.
- c) In this case, similar loss of function is defined as an average number of points in both the agonist and antagonist functions in all movements around a given joint in both limbs, of 2 or less, or an average score of 2 or less in the whole of both limbs.

Classes of Benchmarks

- Class 1** Quadriplegic, complete
Double Through Shoulder Amputation.
- Class 2** Double Above Elbow Amputation
Single Above Elbow Amputation & Single Below Elbow Amputation
- Class 3** Double below Elbow Amputation
Single Above Knee Amputation & Single Above Elbow Amputation
- Class 4** Single Through Shoulder Amputation
Double Above Knee Amputation
Double Below Knee Amputation without prostheses
Single Above Knee and Single Below Knee Amputation without prostheses
- Class 5** Single Above Elbow Amputation
Single Above Knee Amputation & Single Below Knee Amputation, with prostheses
- Class 6** Double below Knee Amputation, with prostheses
Single below Elbow Amputation
- Class 7** Single Above Knee Amputation
Single Below Knee Amputation without prosthesis (excluding Symes Amputation or equivalent)

Note: High and low paraplegics have been removed from this list as the functional distinction between these depends on the presence or absence of trunk stability. This can be seen at variable spinal levels and must be determined by the classifiers. In general, however, most high paraplegics will be class 2 and most low paraplegics will be class 3.

48.4. Personal Assistive Devices

- 48.4.1. When sailors present themselves for Para-Classification Evaluation, they must declare all the personal assistive devices, adaptations, prosthesis, orthotics, etc. that they intend to use during racing. Any adaptations must be available for inspection by the Adaptations Panel and Classification Panels.
- 48.4.2. Sailors using any new personal assistive devices, adaptations, prosthesis, orthotics, etc. must bring these to the attention of the Adaptations and Classification Panels at the event, even if they have C Status.
- 48.4.3. Sailors will be classified according to the agreed use of personal assistive devices and any deviation from this, during racing, could lead to a protest.
- 48.4.4. Classifiers have the right to come aboard to check a sailor's assistive devices and adaptations at any time, except during racing.

Dock Test (DT)

48.5. The Dock test of simulated sailing actions may be performed during classification in the two-person keelboat or, in exceptional situations, a similar style boat at the dockside.

48.5.1. The functions: "tiller", "sheeting", "cleating", "transferring" and "hiking" are measured on a 1-5 scale and recorded.

48.5.2. The sailors may be asked to perform functions that are not usually carried out by them in their usual crew position.

Sailing Test (ST)

48.5.3. A Classification Panel may perform this observation in competition, including video and photo recording, at any time during the period of competition, in training, while sailing to and from the race course and while racing.

48.5.4. During training, practice and after racing, Classifiers may observe from close alongside or come aboard the boat. The same functions as tested in the Dock Test are, where possible, observed and recorded. The classifiers may ask the sailor to perform specific tasks during this observation.

48.5.5. The Sailing Test ends after First Appearance.

Appendix Two: Vision Impairment Assessment

49. Athletes with Vision Impairment

49.1. Eligible Impairment Types

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

49.2. Minimum Impairment Criteria

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

49.3. Assessment Methodology

49.3.1. The determination of vision class will be based upon the eye with better visual acuity, whilst wearing best optical correction using spectacles or contact lenses, and/or Visual Fields that include central and peripheral zones.

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

50.1. IBSA Definitions:

- a) B1 Visual acuity poorer than LogMAR 2.6
- b) B2 Visual acuity ranging from LogMAR 1.5 to 2.6 (inclusive) and/or visual field constricted to a **diameter** of less than 10 degrees
- c) B3 Visual acuity ranging from LogMAR 1.4 to 1 (inclusive) and/or visual field constricted to a **diameter** of less than 40 degrees

51. Vision Classification and Eligibility

51.1. Totally Blind – B1 Classification -3 Points or Minimal Disability MD;

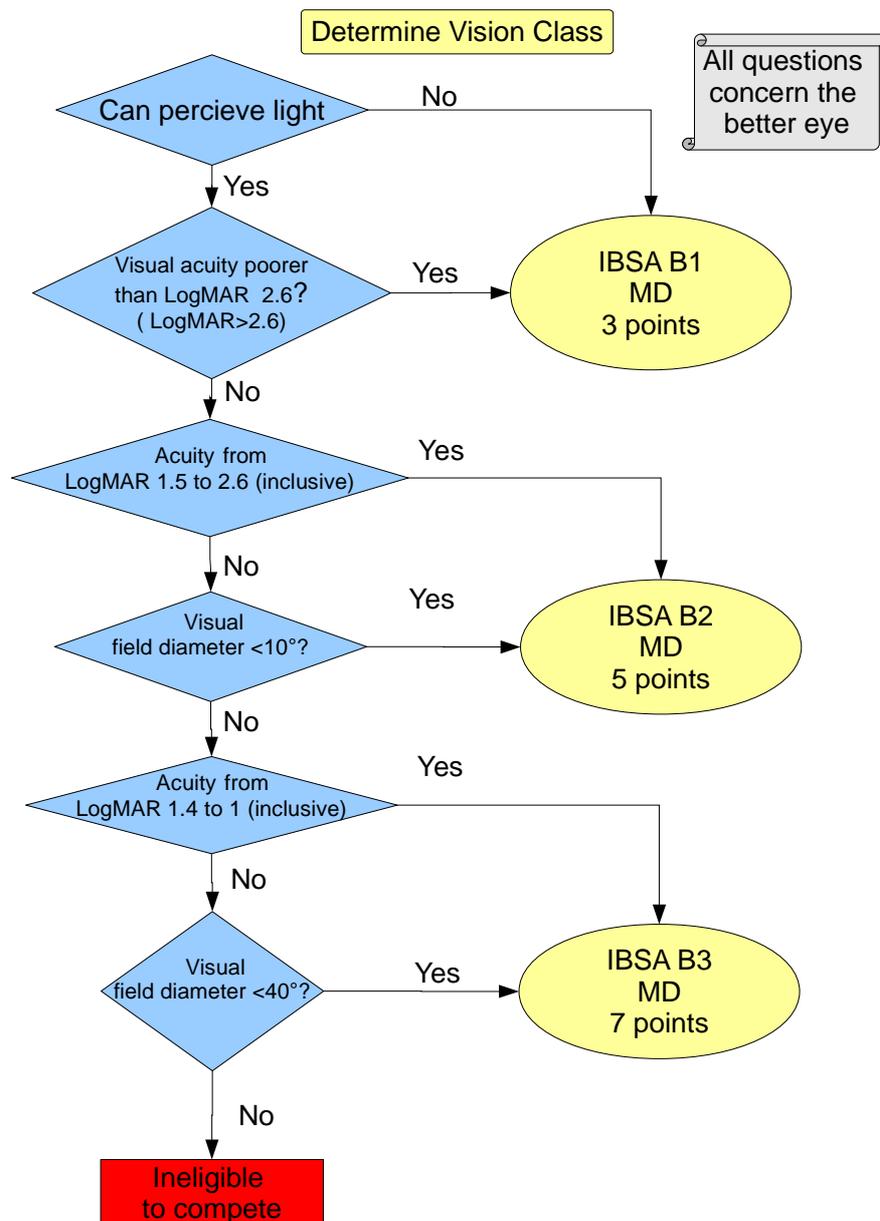
Note: Sailors with B1 classification should not sail in Single-Person classes, except for those events specifically designed for the vision impaired.

51.2. Partially Blind – B2 Classification - 5 Points or Minimal Disability MD

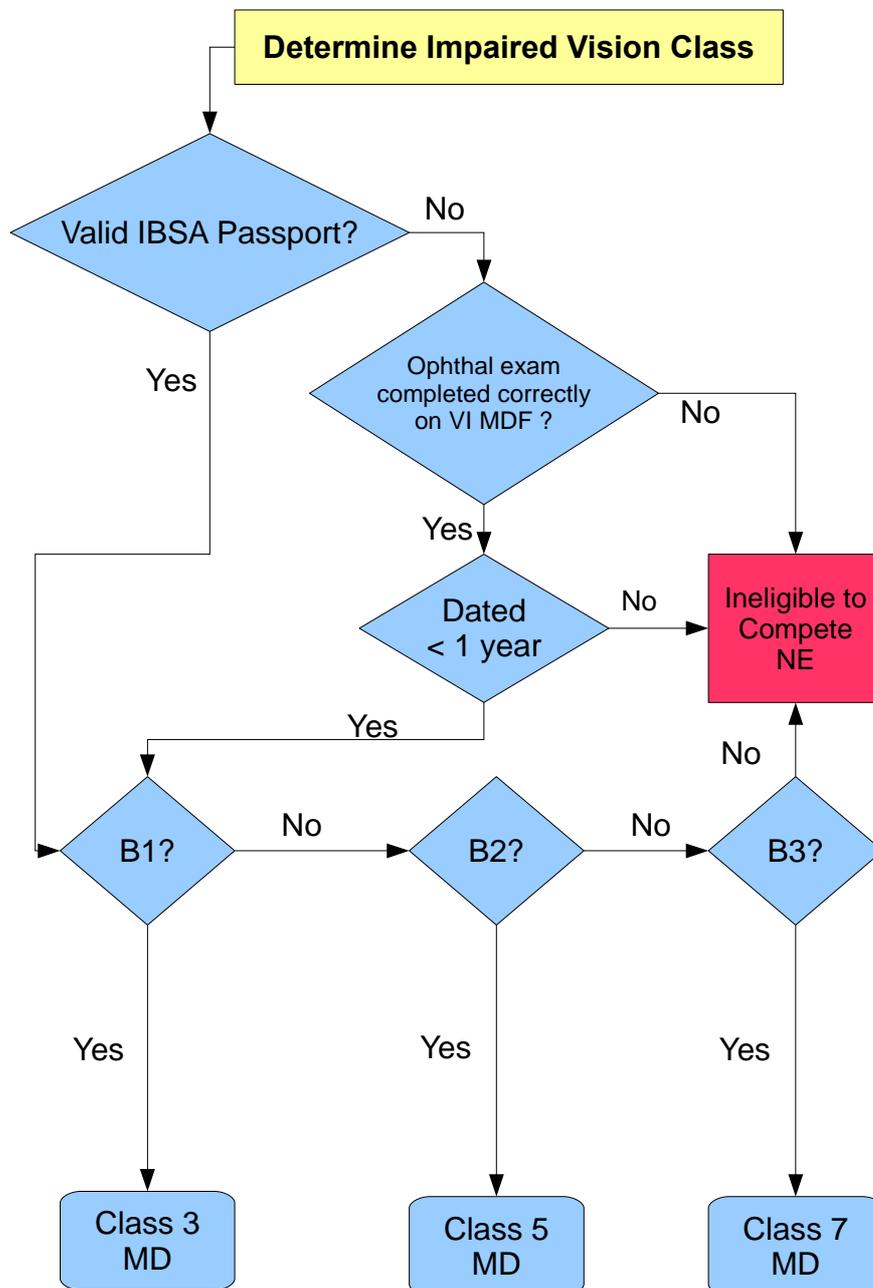
Note: Sailors with B2 classification should consider the risks of sailing in any single person class.

51.3. Partially Blind – B3 Classification -7 points or Minimal Disability MD.

51.4. Procedure for Vision Document Analysis:



51.5. Determine Vision Class



Appendix Three: World Sailing Para-Classification Form

Classification Agreement – Personal Details - to be completed by the sailor				
Surname:		First name:		
Gender: Male:	Female:	Date of Birth: Day/Month/Year / /		
Nationality:		Boat number: <i>ex GBR 265</i>		
E-mail:				
Mobile telephone:		World Sailing Sailor ID: <i>ex GBRXL12</i>		
I hereby confirm that I have signed a consent form				
Sailor's Signature:			Date:	
.....			
	Class	N (New)	R (Review)	C (Confirmed)
Minimum Disability (MD)				
7point score (1 to 7)				
Vision impairment score (B1 B2 B3)				
Comments:				

Classifier 1 Name & signature		Classifier 2 Name & signature	
Vision Classifier: Name & Country:			
Chief Event Classifier: Name & signature			
Date of Examination:		Place of examination	
Photos (portrait + disability)		N°	

Sailor's name: _____

If review classification check box <input type="checkbox"/>	Date last classified	If there is no change in health condition since last classification check box <input type="checkbox"/> and proceed to medication section
	Previous Class & Status	

Year	Details of Initial Diagnosis/Injury/Disability

Other Medical/Surgical History

Year	Brief description

Current Medication (Check box if taken during competition period)

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Are you aware of anti-doping regulations and where to source information (www.wada-ama.org or national anti-doping agency)	Athlete is aware ----- <input type="checkbox"/> or has been informed -- <input type="checkbox"/>
--	---

Training history:

How long have you been sailing?
How long have you sailed the present boat?
How often do you train?
What other physical training do you do? Note sport and training frequency:

Assistive Devices used whilst sailing:	
Assistive Devices used on land:	

Which is the sailor's eligible impairment? (Check box)

Impaired Passive ROM <input type="checkbox"/>	Impaired Muscle Power <input type="checkbox"/>	Limb Deficiency <input type="checkbox"/>
Hypertonia <input type="checkbox"/>	Ataxia <input type="checkbox"/>	Athetosis <input type="checkbox"/>
Vision Impairment <input type="checkbox"/>	Intellectual Impairment <input type="checkbox"/>	

Appendix Four:

Athlete Para-Classification Consent Form

World Sailing Athlete Para-Classification Consent Form

1. I agree to undergo the Athlete Evaluation process detailed in World Sailing Para-Classification Rules and Regulations. I confirm that I am medically fit to participate in Athlete Evaluation.
2. I accept the criteria of eligibility, qualification and participation laid down by World Sailing Para-Classification Rules and Regulations.
3. I understand that Athlete Evaluation requires me to give my best effort and that failure to do so may result in me being disqualified from World Sailing events.
4. I agree to indemnify the classifiers from any injury, pain or suffering which may occur as a result of the testing during the Athlete Evaluation.
5. I agree to be videotaped and photographed during the Athlete Evaluation process and that may include my activity on and off the water during the competition.
6. I agree that Medical information may be held by World Sailing Para-Classifiers to support my Classification Sports Class and Sports Class Status. I agree to the disclosure of information relating to my function and performance by my designated coach(s) and/or family doctor and/or consultant(s).
7. I agree and consent to World Sailing processing my personal data in any format, including my full name, date of birth, sport, Sport Class and Sport Class Status. I agree and consent to my name, gender, country, year of birth, Sport Class and Sport Class Status being published by World Sailing and shared with third parties such as the event organisers.
8. I understand that I have a right to access and correct the Personal Data that the World Sailing holds about me under data protection law and that I may withdraw this agreement at any time which will result in me no longer being eligible to compete in World Sailing Competitions.

I wish to assist World Sailing in developing the Para-Classification system and therefore allow my data collected during athlete Evaluation, photographs and video material recorded be used for research and educational purposes by World Sailing. I understand that I may withdraw this consent at any time.

Printed name of the athlete

Signature

Date

Parent/Guardian if athlete is under
18 years of age

Signature

Date

Appendix Five: Anatomical Testing Scoring

Sailor's name:

Classifier's report

		RIGHTSIDE				LEFTSIDE				
Neck		ROM	STRENGTH	COORDINATION	Lowest RIGHT	ROM	STRENGTH	COORDINATION	Lowest LEFT	Comment
Neck	Flexion									Max 5 pts
	Extension									Max 5 pts
	rotation									5 ptseach
Subtotal points(Max 20 pts)										
Upper Limbs		ROM	STRENGTH	COORDINATION	Lowest RIGHT	ROM	STRENGTH	COORDINATION	Lowest LEFT	Comment
Shoulder	Flexion									
	Extension									
	Abduction									
	Adduction									
	Ext. Rot.									
	Int. rot.									
Elbow	Flexion									
	Extension									
	Pronation									
	Supination									
Wrist	Flexion									
	Extension									
Hand	Grip F no.									
	Grip F Tip									
	Flex -thumb									
	Add-thumb									
Deduct 50 if applicable										
Subtotal points(Max 160 pts)										
Trunk		ROM	STRENGTH	COORDINATION	Lowest RIGHT	ROM	STRENGTH	COORDINATION	Lowest LEFT	Comment
Trunk	Flexion Upper									Max 5 pts
	Flexion Lower									Max 5 pts
	Extension Upper									Max 5 pts
	Extension Lower									Max 5 pts
	Lat Flex Upper									5 ptseach
	Lat Flex Lower									5 ptseach
	Rotation									5 ptseach
Subtotal points (Max 50 pts)										
Lower Limbs		ROM	STRENGTH	COORDINATION	Lowest RIGHT	ROM	STRENGTH	COORDINATION	Lowest LEFT	Comment
Hip	Flexion									
	Extension									
	Abduction									
	Adduction									
	Ext. Rot.									
	Int. rot.									
Knee	Flexion									
	Extension									
Ankle	Dorsiflex									
	Plantar flex									
Deduct 20 if applicable										
Subtotal points(Max 100)										
TOTAL										

Appendix Six: Anatomical Testing Scores

Muscle Grading Chart

Muscle Graduations	Description
0 – Zero	No evidence of contractility
1 – Trace	Evidence of slight contractility. No joint motion or incomplete range of motion with gravity eliminated.
2 – Poor	Complete range of motion with gravity eliminated
3 – Fair	Complete range of motion against gravity
4 – Good	Complete range of motion against gravity with some resistance
5 – Normal	Complete (available) range of motion against gravity with full resistance

Range of Motion

Scale	Description
0	No movement possible
1	Less than 25% movement possible
2	25 - 49% range of movement possible
3	50 – 69% range of movement possible
4	70 –89% range of movement possible
5	90 – 100% range of movement possible

Coordination

Scale	Description
0	Activity impossible
1	Severe impairment; only able to initiate activity without completion
2	Severe impairment; able to accomplish the activity but in a very unorthodox way. Unable to move through the full range
3	Moderate impairment; able to accomplish the activity, movements are slow, awkward and unsteady through the full range
4	Minimal impairment; able to accomplish the activity with slightly less than normal speed and skill through the full range
5	Normal performance

Appendix Seven: Points Reference for Determining Class

CLASSIFICATION	AT	FD / FD
1	- 160	1 - 10
2	161 – 205	11 - 15
3	206 – 240	16 - 19
4	241 – 270	20 - 21
5	271 – 280	22
6	281 – 300	23
7	301 - 320	24

Appendix Eight:

Dock Test and Sailing Test Score Sheet

Detail of Movement		Please tick box			
		O = Observed		E = Expected	
		FD	SAIL		
		O	E	O	E
A. Tiller					
1.	Only controls tiller with assistive device (i.e. ropes, blocks, mechanical or electrical device).				
2.	Does not move the tiller through the full range of movement. Or only controls the tiller with teeth or feet. Or controls the tiller by "tapping", due to coordination problems.				
3.	Lets go of the tiller for >2 seconds while changing sides, or while handling sheets.				
4.	Only controls the tiller with one upper limb. Or uses one hand for support while tacking. Or controls the tiller with moderate difficulty				
5.	Controls tiller throughout tack or gybe normally				
Comments:					
B. Sheeting					
1.	Does not pull sheet in any way, or only with teeth or feet, or uses servo assistance.				
2.	Pulls sheet, but with severe difficulty, very slow, or cannot get proper sheet tension or has assistance from another crewmember to get it.				
3.	Pulls sheet but with moderate difficulty, or slow				
4.	Pulls sheet with slight difficulty				
5.	Pulls sheet normally				
Comments:					
C. Cleating					
1.	Does not cleat or uncleat sheet, or only with teeth or feet, or uses servo assistance.				
2.	Cleats / uncleats but with severe difficulty, very slow, or misses frequently.				
3.	Cleats / uncleats with moderate difficulty, or slow, or misses sometimes.				
4.	Cleats / uncleats with mild difficulty.				
5.	Cleats / uncleats sheet normally.				
Comments:					
D. Transferring					
1.	Does not transfer from side to side – remains in a fixed position or uses a mechanical device to transfer.				
2.	Transfers from side to side with severe difficulty on a board. Or very slow.				
3.	Transfers from side to side with moderate difficulty on a board or using a bar. Or slow				
4.	Transfers from side to side with slight difficulty.				
5.	Transfers normally				
Comments:					
E. Hiking					
1.	Does not get up on the side deck.				
2.	Gets up on the side deck but with severe difficulty. Does not hike past vertical. Does not adjust sheets from deck.				
3.	Gets up on the side deck with moderate difficulty. Or uses two hands to hold on or hike past vertical. Does not adjust sheet while hiking past vertical				
4.	Gets up on the side deck and hikes past vertical, with slight difficulty. Is able to adjust sheet while hiking past vertical with slight difficulty. Or is able to adjust the sheets with only one hand.				
5.	Gets up on the side deck and hikes past vertical normally				
Comments:					
Total Number:					

Reason for Protest

Protested sailor's current Class and Status.....

Facts found



Decisions and rules involved

Conclusions

The International Class and Status of (name).....
(Country)..... remains unchanged as Class.....Status....

**Classification Protest
Panel Members Names
and Signatures**

Chairman's name and signature

Date:

Time:

Appendix Ten: Para-Classification Protest Denied Form

World Sailing Para-Classification Protest Denied Form

The protest of the classification of (name of athlete)

.....

(Country).....as

Class.....Status.....

by (name of protester.....

(Country).....

Has been denied and the Class and Status remain unchanged.

Signature of Protest Panel Chair

Date

Appendix Eleven: Para-Classification Protest Upheld

World Sailing Para-Classification Protest Upheld Form

The protest of the classification of

(Name).....

(Country).....

as Class..... Status.....

by (protester).....

(Country).....

has been upheld and the Class and Status of

(sailor's name)

(Country)

has been changed to Class.....

Status.....

Signature of Protest Panel Chair

Date

Appendix Twelve: Para-Classification Appeal Form

World Sailing Para-Classification Appeal Form

Name of Event

Appeal submitted by **Country** **Signature**

Appeal type: **In Competition**

Out of Competition

Party Protested **Country**

Has the party been informed of this appeal? **Yes** **No**

Fee Euros 200 (Non-refundable)

Reason for Appeal

Protested sailor's current Class and Status.....



Witnesses

Name

Country

Has been informed that he/she may be called as a witness

Yes

No

Name

Country

Has been informed that he/she may be called as a witness

Yes

No

FOR REGATTA OFFICE USE ONLY

Written Classification Appeal Form received at:

Date:

Time:

Signed on behalf of the Chief Classifier or World Sailing

Signature:

Name:

Appeal accepted for further investigation:

Yes:

No:

World Sailing or Chief
Classifier:

Signature:

Date:

Time:

Facts found

Conclusions, including any procedures not followed properly

Decision (Strike out the sentence which is not applicable)

The Classification decision is affirmed

The Classification decision is overruled

If the decision is overruled, the Appeal body recommends the following:

Appeal Body member's names and signatures

Chairman's name and signature:

Date:

Appendix Thirteen: Medical Diagnostic Form

Medical Diagnostics Form for Athletes with Physical Impairment

The form must be completed in English by a registered medical doctor (M.D.) with a specialization of the Athlete's Health Condition.

The completed form with attached medical documentation must be uploaded to the athlete's SDMS profile upon registration of the athlete to the SDMS. This applies for all athletes with physical impairment competing in Sailing. Depending on the athlete's health condition and impairment, additional medical information is to be attached to this form (see page 2).

Note

The measurement of impairment seen during athlete evaluation must correspond to the diagnosis indicated below. If the medical documentation is incomplete, World Sailing holds the right to request further information. In absence of such information, the athlete will not be able to proceed with Athlete Evaluation.

Athlete Information

(to be prepopulated by the MNA)

Family name:			
Given name:			
Gender:	<input type="checkbox"/> Female	<input type="checkbox"/> Male	Date of Birth: <small>(dd/mm/yyyy)</small>
NPC:		SDMS ID:	
<input type="checkbox"/> The athlete's Sport Class Status is New		<input type="checkbox"/> The athlete's Sport Class Status is Review	

Medical Information

Note: The list of medical diagnoses shows examples and is not exhaustive.

Eligible Impairment (tick)	Name medical diagnosis relevant to impairment type (tick or add)	Documents to support the diagnosis (tick or add)
<input type="checkbox"/> Impaired muscle power	<input type="checkbox"/> Spinal Cord Injury <input type="checkbox"/> Muscular Dystrophy <input type="checkbox"/> Spina Bifida <input type="checkbox"/> Polio Myelitis <input type="checkbox"/> Multiple sclerosis <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Medical Report <input type="checkbox"/> ASIA scale <input type="checkbox"/> Electromyography <input type="checkbox"/> MRI <input type="checkbox"/> X-rays <input type="checkbox"/> Biopsy <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Impaired passive range of motion	<input type="checkbox"/> Arthrogyrosis <input type="checkbox"/> Joint Contractures <input type="checkbox"/> Trauma <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Medical Report <input type="checkbox"/> X-rays <input type="checkbox"/> Photographs <input type="checkbox"/> Goniometric measures of joint limitations
<input type="checkbox"/> Ataxia <input type="checkbox"/> Athetosis <input type="checkbox"/> Hypertonia	<input type="checkbox"/> Cerebral Palsy <input type="checkbox"/> Traumatic brain injury <input type="checkbox"/> Multiple Sclerosis <input type="checkbox"/> Stroke <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Medical Report <input type="checkbox"/> Modified Ashworth Scale <input type="checkbox"/> Cerebral MRI or TC scan <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Leg length difference	<input type="checkbox"/> Trauma <input type="checkbox"/> Dismelia <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Medical Report <input type="checkbox"/> X-rays <input type="checkbox"/> Photograph <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Short stature	<input type="checkbox"/> Achondroplasia <input type="checkbox"/> Osteogenesis Imperfecta <input type="checkbox"/> Growth Hormone Dysfunction <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Medical Report <input type="checkbox"/> X-rays <input type="checkbox"/> Photograph <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Limb deficiency	<input type="checkbox"/> Dismelia <input type="checkbox"/> Traumatic Amputation <input type="checkbox"/> Bone Cancer <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Medical Report <input type="checkbox"/> X-rays <input type="checkbox"/> Photographs <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____

Medical History:

Athlete's condition is:	<input type="checkbox"/> Stable	<input type="checkbox"/> Progressive	<input type="checkbox"/> Fluctuating	<input type="checkbox"/> Permanent
Age of onset:			<input type="checkbox"/> Congenital	
Past treatments:				
Current treatments:				
Anticipated future treatments:				

Additional details on medical diagnosis (if needed):

Medications and reason for prescription:

 I confirm that the above information is accurate.

Name:

Medical Specialty:

Registration Number:

Address:

City:

Country:

Phone:

E-mail:

Date:

Signature:

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 Sailing has made an unfair decision during the Para-Classification process is resolved.

Athlete: For purposes of Para-Classification, any person who participates in sport at the international level (as defined by World Sailing) 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 Para-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 Sailing to direct, administer, coordinate and implement Para-Classification matters for a specific Competition according to these Para-Classification Rules.

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

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

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

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

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 Sailing 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 Sailing 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 World Sailing, as detailed in these Para-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 Sailing relating to the expertise or experience levels of persons who wish to be Classifiers as described in *Race Official Roles, Qualifications and Competences*.

Entry-level Education: the basic knowledge and practical skills specified by World Sailing to begin as a Classifier in Para World Sailing under its governance.

Evaluation Session: the session an Athlete is required to attend for a Para-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.

First Appearance: "First Appearance" is the first day of practice or competitive racing in which, in the opinion of the Chief Classifier, wind and wave conditions have been sufficient to have shown sailors' true abilities.

Fixed Review Date: A date set by a Para-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 Para-Classification: A person appointed by World Sailing to direct, administer, coordinate and implement Para-Classification matters for World Sailing.

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

Impairment: A Physical or Visual 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 Para-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 MNA 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 Sailing 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 MNA 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 Para-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 Sailing as being a place or location where Athlete Evaluation is made available to Athletes in order that they may be allocated a Sport Class and designated with a Sport Class Status.

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

Para-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 Para-Classification.

Para-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 Para-Classification Organisation in connection with Para-Classification.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Protested Decision: The Sport Class decision being challenged.

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

Protest Fee: The fee prescribed by World Sailing, payable by the MNA 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 Para-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 Sailing must assess that a Classifier has maintained specific Classifier Competencies.

Recognised Competition: A Competition that is sanctioned or approved by World Sailing.

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 Para-Classification Rules.

Sport Class: A category for Competition defined by World Sailing 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.

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

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

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

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