

International
Paralympic Committee

Swimming Classification Rules and Regulations

September 2015





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Purpose and Organisation of these Rules

Purpose

These Classification Rules (referred to generally as “the Rules”) provide a framework within which the process of “Classification” may take place. The term “Classification” refers to a structure for Competition the aim of which is to ensure that an Athlete’s Impairment is relevant to sport performance, and to ensure that Athletes compete equitably with each other. The purpose of Classification is to minimise the impact of Eligible Impairment types on the outcome of Competition, so that Athletes who succeed in Competition are those with best anthropometry, physiology and psychology and who have enhanced them to best effect.

Organisation

Articles

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| Article One | Article One explains that these Rules apply to persons who compete or are otherwise involved in the sport of IPC Swimming, and how the Rules should be interpreted. |
| Article Two | Article Two explains that qualified personnel referred to in these Rules as “Classifiers” conduct Athlete Evaluation, with other key “Classification Personnel” being involved. |
| Article Three | Article Three explains how Classifiers will conduct Athlete Evaluation as part of a Classification Panel. |
| Article Four | Article Four explains that the process of Classification is carried out by way of Athlete Evaluation under these Rules, and details the specific processes and protocols to be followed during Athlete Evaluation. |
| Article Five | Article Five explains that Classification is undertaken so that Athletes can be designated a Sport Class (which groups Athletes together in Competition) and allocated a Sport Class Status (which indicates when Athletes should be evaluated and how their Sport Class may be challenged). |
| Article Six | Article Six explains that one outcome of Athlete Evaluation may be that an Athlete is found not to be eligible to compete in the sport of |

IPC Swimming, and the implications that arise if this is the case.

Article Seven	Article Seven explains that an Athlete or other party may dispute the allocation of a Sport Class, and the process by which these disputes should be resolved.
Article Eight	Article Eight explains that the procedure by which a Sport Class is allocated is subject to a limited form of challenge, and how these challenges should be made.
Article Nine	Article Nine explains that if an Athlete or other party attempts to subvert the Athlete Evaluation process, there will be consequences.
Glossary	The Glossary to these Rules contains a list of the defined terms used in these Rules.

Appendices

Appendix One	Appendix One deals with Sport Classes for Athletes with Physical Impairment, and sets out the Minimum Disability Criteria and assessment methodologies that apply in order for an Athlete with Physical Impairment to be eligible to compete in the sport of IPC Swimming.
Appendix Two	Appendix Two deals with Sport Classes for Athletes with Visual Impairment, and sets out the Minimum Disability Criteria and assessment methodologies that apply in order for an Athlete with Visual Impairment to be eligible to compete in the sport of IPC Swimming.
Appendix Three	Appendix Three deals with Sport Classes for Athletes with Intellectual Impairment, and sets out the Minimum Disability Criteria and assessment methodologies that apply in order for an Athlete with Intellectual Impairment to be eligible to compete in the sport of IPC Swimming.

1 Article One - Scope and Application

- 1.1 These Rules are an integral part of the IPC Swimming Rules and Regulations and are intended to implement the provisions of the IPC Classification Code for the sport of IPC Swimming.
- 1.2 These Rules shall apply to -
 - 1.2.1 All Athletes and Athlete Support Personnel who are registered and/or licensed with IPC Swimming as defined in the IPC Swimming Rules and Regulations;
 - 1.2.2 All Athletes and Athlete Support Personnel participating in such capacity in Events and Competitions recognised by IPC Swimming or any of its members or affiliate organisations or licensees;
- 1.3 It is the personal responsibility of Athletes, Athlete Support Personnel and Classification Personnel to acquaint themselves with all of the requirements of these Rules, the IPC Classification Code (see IPC Handbook, Section 2, Chapter 1.3) and the other sections of the IPC Handbook that apply to Classification, including the IPC Position Statement on Background and Scientific Rationale for Classification in Paralympic Sport (see IPC Handbook, Section 2, Chapter 4.4)

International Classification

- 1.4 Athlete Evaluation that is conducted in full compliance with these Rules is referred to as International Classification. IPC Swimming will only recognize Sport Class and Sport Class Status if allocated by way of International Classification.
- 1.5 IPC Swimming will provide Athletes with an opportunity to undertake International Classification by appointing Classifiers certified pursuant to Article Two to conduct Athlete Evaluation at Recognised Competitions, and by providing reasonable notice of such International Classification opportunities to Athletes and National Bodies.
- 1.6 An Athlete will only be permitted to undergo International Classification if he or she:
 - 1.6.1 Is registered and/or licensed with IPC Swimming pursuant to the relevant provisions in the IPC Swimming Rules and Regulations, and
 - 1.6.2 Has been entered in a Recognised Competition where International Classification is to take place.

Interpretation, Commencement and Amendment

- 1.7 These Rules shall be interpreted and applied at all times in a manner that is consistent with the IPC Classification Code.



- 1.8 These Rules shall come into full force and effect on the Effective Date as specified by IPC Swimming.
- 1.9 Amendments to these Rules shall be approved and shall come into effect in the manner prescribed by IPC Swimming. IPC Swimming may at any time amend, update or otherwise alter the text, meaning and effect of the Appendices independently of these Rules.

2 Article Two – Classification Personnel

2.1 Classification Personnel are fundamental to the effective implementation of these Rules. Article Two explains how IPC Swimming Classification Personnel assist in the delivery of Classification under these Rules.

Classification Personnel

2.2 IPC Swimming should appoint the following Classification Personnel, each of whom will have a key role in the administration, organisation and execution of Classification for IPC Swimming:

2.3 Head of Classification

2.3.1 The Head of Classification for IPC Swimming will be appointed by IPC Swimming to be responsible for the direction, administration, coordination and implementation of all Classification matters for IPC Swimming.

2.3.2 IPC Swimming may delegate the role of Head of Classification to a nominated person or group of persons, such persons being identified publicly as such by IPC Swimming.

2.3.3 The Head of Classification in conjunction with IPC Swimming Management is responsible for appointing Classification Panel(s) that will conduct International Classification at Recognised Competitions.

2.4 Classifiers

2.4.1 A Classifier is a person authorised and certified by IPC Swimming as being competent to conduct Athlete Evaluation. IPC Swimming will specify from time to time the means by which it shall certify Classifiers.

2.4.2 IPC Swimming Classifiers are required, as appropriate, to assist in the research, development and clarification of the Classification Rules and Sport Class profiles for IPC Swimming; participate in Classifier workshops arranged by IPC Swimming and/or the IPC from time to time; and attend such Classifier training as requested from time to time by PC Swimming.

2.4.3 The Head of Classification may be appointed as Classifier and/or Chief Classifier.

2.5 Chief Classifiers

2.5.1 A Chief Classifier is a Classifier who is appointed by IPC Swimming to act as the senior Classifier present at a specific IPC Swimming Recognised Competition.

- 2.5.2 A Chief Classifier is responsible for the direction, administration, coordination and implementation of Classification matters at a Competition. In particular, a Chief Classifier may be required by IPC Swimming to do the following:
- 2.5.2.1 Identify those Athletes who will be competing at that Competition who will require Athlete Evaluation;
 - 2.5.2.2 Supervise Classifiers to ensure that the Rules are applied appropriately during a specific Competition;
 - 2.5.2.3 Manage the Protest process as required by Article Seven.
 - 2.5.2.4 Liaise with the relevant Competition organiser to ensure that all travel, accommodation and other logistics are arranged in order that Classifiers may carry out their duties at the Competition;

2.6 Trainee Classifiers

- 2.6.1 IPC Swimming may appoint Trainee Classifiers in order that they may be certified as a Classifier.
- 2.6.2 A Trainee Classifier may actively participate in or observe Athlete Evaluation under supervision of a Classification Panel in order to develop the necessary competencies and proficiencies so as to be certified by IPC Swimming as a Classifier. They will be required to perform any such other duties as IPC Swimming requires.

Classifier Competencies, Qualifications and Responsibilities

- 2.7 IPC Swimming certifies Classifiers who have abilities and qualifications relevant to conduct Athlete Evaluation in respect of Athletes with Physical, Visual and/or Intellectual Impairment.
- 2.8 IPC Swimming requires Classifiers to have one of the below qualifications in order to be considered for certification as IPC Swimming Classifier:
 - 2.8.1 A certified health professional in a field relevant to the Impairment category which IPC Swimming at its sole discretion deems acceptable, e.g. physicians and physiotherapists for Athletes with Physical Impairment, ophthalmologists and optometrists for Athletes with Visual Impairment, and psychologists for Athletes with Intellectual Impairment.
 - 2.8.2 An extensive coaching or other relevant background in the sport of IPC Swimming or a recognised and reputable academic qualification which encompasses a

requisite level of anatomical, biomechanical and sport-specific expertise, which IPC Swimming at its sole discretion deems to be acceptable.

- 2.9 Only Classifiers that fulfil the requirements of Article 2.8.1 are entitled to conduct a Physical Assessment (for Athletes with Physical Impairment).
- 2.10 All Classification Personnel must comply with the standards of behaviour mandated from time to time in the IPC Code of Ethics and the IPC Classifier Code of Conduct. If any Classification Personnel is found to have breached the terms of either the IPC Code of Ethics or the IPC Classifier Code of Conduct, IPC Swimming will have sole discretion to withdraw any applicable certification or authorisation. IPC Swimming may also make such recommendations as it sees fit to IPC and any other relevant bodies as regards any certification held by the relevant Classification Personnel to act as Classification Personnel in respect of other sports.

3 Article Three - Classification Panels

- 3.1 A Classification Panel is a body that is appointed by IPC Swimming to conduct Athlete Evaluation in accordance with these Rules. A Classification Panel should be comprised of a minimum of two (2) Classifiers. If the circumstances so require, the Head of Classification may designate that a Classification Panel may consist of one suitably accredited and qualified Classifier, who has been certified by IPC Swimming to conduct Physical Assessment (see Article 2.9). A Classification Panel consisting of one Classifier may only allocate a Sport Class designated with Sport Class Status Review (R) (see Article 5.11.2).
- 3.2 IPC Swimming and Competition organisers will whenever possible ensure that at least two Classification Panels are able to conduct Athlete Evaluation for each Impairment category (Physical Impairment, Visual Impairment and Intellectual Impairment, assuming that Events are offered for all three Impairment categories).
- 3.3 Classification Personnel should have no relationship with any Athlete or Athlete Support Personnel present at a Competition or otherwise that might create any actual or perceived bias or Conflict of Interest. Classification Personnel must disclose to IPC Swimming any actual or perceived bias or Conflict of Interest that may be relevant to their appointment as a member of any Classification Panel.
- 3.4 IPC Swimming will wherever possible ensure that Classifiers who act as members of a Classification Panel at a Competition will not have any official responsibilities other than in connection with Athlete Evaluation.
- 3.5 A Classification Panel may seek third party expertise of any nature if it considers in its sole discretion that this would assist it in completing the process of Athlete Evaluation.

4 Article Four - Athlete Evaluation

4.1 Athlete Evaluation is the process by which an Athlete is assessed by a Classification Panel in order that the Athlete may be allocated a Sport Class and a Sport Class Status.

Athlete Evaluation Process

4.2 The Athlete Evaluation process may encompass the following:

- 4.2.1 **Physical Assessment:** The Classification Panel should conduct a Physical Assessment of the Athlete, so as to establish that the Athlete has an Eligible Impairment that meets the relevant Minimum Disability Criteria; and/or
- 4.2.2 **Technical Assessment:** The Classification Panel should conduct a Technical Assessment of the Athlete which may include, but is not limited to, an assessment of the Athlete's ability to perform, in a non-competitive environment, the specific tasks and activities that are part of the sport in which the Athlete participates; and/or
- 4.2.3 **Observation Assessment:** The Classification Panel may conduct Observation Assessment, which shall involve observing an Athlete performing the specific skills that are part of the Sport in Competition. Observation Assessment may only take place if a Classification Panel believes that they cannot complete Athlete Evaluation and allocate a fair Sport Class without observing the Athlete in Competition.

When observation in Competition reveals inconsistencies with the Physical or Technical Assessment, re-assessment may take place before a class is allocated.

4.3 The means by which Physical, Technical and Observation Assessment are to be conducted are specified in the Appendices to these Rules.

Athlete Evaluation Requirements

4.4 The following requirements apply to Athlete Evaluation:

- 4.4.1 The Athlete and his or her National Body are jointly responsible for ensuring that the Athlete attends Athlete Evaluation.
- 4.4.2 Athlete Evaluation and its associated processes will be conducted in English. If the Athlete and/or the Athlete Support Personnel require an interpreter, the National Body will be responsible for arranging the attendance of an interpreter.
- 4.4.3 One person (in addition to any required interpreter) may accompany an Athlete during Athlete Evaluation. This person should be familiar with the Athlete's

- Impairment and sporting history and must be a member of the Athlete's National Body or must be otherwise authorised in advance by the Chief Classifier to attend the Athlete's Athlete Evaluation.
- 4.4.4 The Athlete must accept the terms of the IPC Swimming Evaluation Consent Form prior to participating in Athlete Evaluation. The Athlete must provide identification, such as a passport, ID Card, IPC Swimming License Card or Accreditation that verifies the Athlete's identity to the satisfaction of the Classification Panel.
 - 4.4.5 The Athlete must attend Athlete Evaluation with all sports equipment and attire used in Competition.
 - 4.4.6 The Athlete must attend Athlete Evaluation with all relevant medical documentation (in English or with a certified English translation), including but not limited to medical reports, medical records and diagnostic information, which relate to the Athlete's Impairment.
 - 4.4.7 The Athlete must disclose either prior to, or at, Athlete Evaluation details of any medication used by the Athlete.
 - 4.4.8 The Classification Panel may use video footage and/or any other records (including pre-existing video footage and/or records) to assist it in carrying out Athlete Evaluation. In addition, the Classification Panel may video-record any part of Athlete Evaluation if it considers that such recording is necessary to enable it to complete Athlete Evaluation. Any such recording will be used for the purposes of Athlete Evaluation only and may be used for research and education purposes with the Athlete's prior consent.
 - 4.4.9 The Classification outcomes will be published at the Competition by the Chief Classifier or a person authorised by the Chief Classifier.

Failure to Attend Athlete Evaluation

- 4.5 If an Athlete is required to attend Athlete Evaluation, but fails to do so, the Classification Panel will report the fact of the non-attendance to the Chief Classifier. The Chief Classifier may, if satisfied that a reasonable explanation exists for the failure to attend Athlete Evaluation, specify a revised time and date for Athlete Evaluation at the relevant Competition.
- 4.6 If the Athlete fails to attend Athlete Evaluation on this second occasion, or is, in view of the Chief Classifier, unable to provide a reasonable explanation of his or her non-attendance, the Athlete will not be permitted to compete at the relevant Competition.

Suspension of Athlete Evaluation

- 4.7 A Classification Panel may suspend Athlete Evaluation in one or more of the following circumstances:
- 4.7.1 If the Athlete fails to meet any of the requirements detailed in these Rules for attendance at Athlete Evaluation (see Article 4.4);
 - 4.7.2 If the Classification Panel considers that the use (or non-use) of any medication disclosed by the Athlete will affect its ability to conduct Athlete Evaluation in a fair manner;
 - 4.7.3 If an Athlete fails to produce sufficient medical documentation and the Classification Panel considers that the absence of such medical documentation will affect its ability to conduct Athlete Evaluation in a fair manner;
 - 4.7.4 If an Athlete has a health condition (of any nature or description) that limits or prohibits the Athlete from complying with requests made by the Classification Panel during the course of Athlete Evaluation, which the Classification Panel considers will affect its ability to conduct Athlete Evaluation in a fair manner (e.g. pain);
 - 4.7.5 If an Athlete refuses to comply with any reasonable instructions given to him or her by a Classification Panel (or a Chief Classifier or the relevant Head of Classification) during the course of Athlete Evaluation to an extent that Classification Panel considers that this means it cannot conduct Athlete Evaluation in a fair manner. Such behaviour shall be referred to as a case of Non-Cooperation. (see IPC Classification Code, Article 10);
 - 4.7.6 If an Athlete's presentation of his or her abilities is inconsistent with other information made available to the Classification Panel to the extent that the Classification Panel considers that this means it cannot conduct Athlete Evaluation in a fair manner.
- 4.8 If a Classification Panel suspends an Athlete Evaluation the following steps will be taken:
- 4.8.1 The Classification Panel will explain the reason for the suspension to the Athlete and the Athlete's National Body and detail the remedial action that is required on the part of the Athlete.
 - 4.8.2 The Classification Panel will report the fact of the suspension to the Chief Classifier. The Chief Classifier will specify a time and date for resumption of the

Athlete Evaluation on the condition that the Athlete takes the remedial action specified by the Classification Panel.

- 4.9 If the Athlete attends Athlete Evaluation having taken the remedial action to the Classification Panel's satisfaction, the Classification Panel will attempt to complete the Athlete Evaluation and allocate a Sport Class and Sport Class Status. This procedure will be subject to the Classification Panel's right to further suspend Athlete Evaluation according to Article 4.7.
- 4.10 If the Athlete fails to take the remedial action required to the Classification Panel's satisfaction and within the time specified by the Chief Classifier, the Classification Panel will terminate the Athlete Evaluation and IPC Swimming will designate the Athlete as being "Classification Not Completed" (CNC) within the Classification Master List for IPC Swimming. This designation will preclude the Athlete from competing at any Competition until Athlete Evaluation is completed. IPC Swimming will stipulate from time to time how this designation impacts on performance recognition.
- 4.11 The Athlete and/or Athlete Support Personnel may be subject to further investigation regarding Intentional Misrepresentation pursuant to Article Nine.

Observation Assessment

- 4.12 If a Classification Panel requires an Athlete to complete Observation Assessment following completion of Physical and Technical Assessment in order that the Athlete can be allocated a Sport Class, the provisions regarding Observation Assessment will apply.
- 4.13 Pending completion of Observation Assessment, the Athlete will be allocated a Sport Class with a Tracking Code:
- 4.13.1 If the Athlete has entered the relevant Competition with Sport Class Status New (N), the Athlete will be allocated the Tracking Code Competition New Status (CNS);
 - 4.13.2 If the Athlete has entered the relevant Competition with Sport Class Status Review (R), the Athlete will be allocated the Tracking Code Competition Review Status (CRS);
- 4.14 An Athlete will retain the Sport Class and Tracking Code until Observation Assessment is completed.

Observation Assessment and First Appearance

- 4.15 Observation Assessment, if required by the Classification Panel for the respective

Athlete, is conducted during the Athlete's First Appearance.

- 4.16 First Appearance is the first time that an Athlete competes in an Event during a Competition. First Appearance in one Event within a Sport Class shall apply to all other Events within the same Sport Class, except if otherwise stipulated in the Appendices to these Rules.
- 4.17 After completing Observation Assessment, the Classification Panel will allocate the Athlete a Sport Class and designate the Athlete with a Sport Class Status. The Tracking Code will then be removed.

Changes of Sport Class Following First Appearance

- 4.18 If an Athlete makes his or her First Appearance with a Sport Class and Tracking Code, the Athlete may be allocated a different Sport Class after the Observation Assessment is completed.
- 4.19 The impact of an Athlete changing Sport Class after First Appearance on medals, records and results is detailed in the Model of Best Practice on Sport Class Changes following First Appearance (IPC Handbook, Section 2, Chapter 1.3) and/or the IPC Swimming Rules and Regulations.

5 Article Five - Sport Class and Sport Class Status

- 5.1 A Sport Class is a sporting Competition category that is allocated to an Athlete following Athlete Evaluation. It is allocated based on the existence of an Eligible Impairment and compliance with the Minimum Disability Criteria, and the degree to which Impairment impacts upon sport performance.

Sport Class

- 5.2 A Sport Class will be allocated to an Athlete by a Classification Panel following Athlete Evaluation. A Sport Class 'Non Eligible' may be allocated to an Athlete either following Athlete Evaluation or prior to completion of Athlete Evaluation if the Athlete cannot demonstrate the presence of an Eligible Impairment.
- 5.3 The decision of the Classification Panel to allocate a Sport Class is final and subject to challenge only as prescribed in Article Seven and Article Eight of these Rules.
- 5.4 A Sport Class that enables an Athlete to compete in the sport of IPC Swimming will be allocated if that Athlete has an Eligible Impairment that complies with the Minimum Disability Criteria set by IPC Swimming. The requirements regarding Eligible Impairment and Minimum Disability Criteria are detailed in the Appendices to these Rules.
- 5.5 If an Athlete cannot demonstrate the presence of an Eligible Impairment or has an Eligible Impairment that does not comply with the Minimal Disability Criteria, he or she will not be eligible to compete within the sport of IPC Swimming. If an Athlete is Not Eligible to compete he or she will be allocated Sport Class "Not Eligible" (see Article Six). The IPC and/or a Classification Panel may undertake the assessment of whether or not an Athlete has an Eligible Impairment.
- 5.6 The Sport Class allocated to the Athlete will be in accordance with the Sport Class designations as explained in the Appendices to these Rules.

Sport Class Status

- 5.7 An Athlete's Sport Class Status indicates whether or not an Athlete will be required to undertake Athlete Evaluation again in the future, and whether (and by what party) the Athlete's Sport Class may be subject to challenge by way of Protest as prescribed in Article Seven of these Rules.
- 5.8 The Sport Class Status designated to an Athlete will be one of the following:
- Sport Class New (N)

- Sport Class Review (R)
- Sport Class Confirmed (C)

5.9 Athletes with Sport Class Status New (N)

- 5.9.1 An Athlete will be designated with Sport Class Status New (N) if a National Body has allocated an Entry Sport Class to him or her, and the Athlete has not completed International Classification yet.
- 5.9.2 An Athlete who has been designated with Sport Class Status New (N) must complete Athlete Evaluation prior to competing at any IPC Swimming Recognised Competition where Classification is offered.

5.10 Athletes with Sport Class Status Review (R)

- 5.10.1 A Classification Panel will designate an Athlete with Sport Class Status Review (R) if he or she has completed Athlete Evaluation and been allocated a Sport Class, but the Classification Panel believes that further Athlete Evaluation will be required before the Athlete can be designated as Sport Class Status Confirmed (C). This may be, for a range of reasons, for example, because the Athlete has not yet reached skeletal maturity, has a fluctuating and/or progressive Impairment(s), or has Impairment(s) that may not have fully stabilized.
- 5.10.2 Any Athlete who has been allocated Sport Class Not Eligible (NE) will be designated with Sport Class Review (R) if that Athlete is entitled to a further Athlete Evaluation under these Rules (see Article Six).
- 5.10.3 An Athlete who has been designated with Sport Class Status Review (R) must complete Athlete Evaluation prior to competing at a Recognised Competition where Classification is offered, save where the provisions in these Rules relating to the Fixed Review Date apply (see Articles 5.12-15).
- 5.10.4 The Sport Class of any Athlete with Sport Class Status Review (R) may be subject to Protest by a National Body as prescribed in Article Seven of these Rules.

5.11 Athletes with Sport Class Status Confirmed (C)

- 5.11.1 A Classification Panel will designate an Athlete with Sport Class Confirmed (C) if he or she has completed Athlete Evaluation and has been allocated a Sport Class, and the Classification Panel is satisfied that the Athlete's Impairment and/or Activity Limitations are sufficiently stable so that the Athlete can be allocated Sport Class Status Confirmed.
- 5.11.2 Sport Class Status Confirmed may not be allocated if the Classification Panel

consists of one Classifier only.

- 5.11.3 Any Athlete who has been allocated Sport Class Not Eligible (NE) will be designated with Sport Class Confirmed (C) if that Athlete is not entitled to a further Athlete Evaluation under these Rules (see Article Six).
- 5.11.4 An Athlete who has been designated with Sport Class Status Confirmed (C) is not required to undergo Athlete Evaluation prior to competing at any Competition.
- 5.11.5 The Sport Class of any Athlete who enters a Competition with Sport Class Status Confirmed (C) may be subject to Protest pursuant to the provisions in Articles 7.24-7.26 of these Rules relating to Protests under Exceptional Circumstances.

Fixed Review Date

- 5.12 A Classification Panel that allocates Sport Class Status Review may also, if it considers it appropriate to do so, nominate a “Fixed Review Date”.
- 5.13 If a Fixed Review Date is set in this manner, then;
 - 5.13.1 The Athlete will not be required to attend Athlete Evaluation at any Competition prior to the Fixed Review Date; and
 - 5.13.2 The Athlete will retain the Sport Class assigned to that Athlete and be permitted to compete with that Sport Class.
- 5.14 The Athlete may, at his or her own request, attend Athlete Evaluation before the Fixed Review Date pursuant to the Medical Review Process described in these Rules (see Articles 5.19-5.24).
- 5.15 The Fixed Review Date will be the first day of the Competition Season for IPC Swimming indicated by the Classification Panel or an alternative date set by the Classification Panel.

Changes to Sport Class criteria

- 5.16 If IPC Swimming changes any Sport Class criteria and/or assessment methods defined in the Appendices to these Rules, then –
 - 5.16.1 IPC Swimming may re-assign any Athlete with Sport Class Status Confirmed with Sport Class Status Review in order for the Athlete to undergo Athlete Evaluation; or
 - 5.16.2 IPC Swimming may remove the Fixed Review Date for any Athlete in order for the Athlete to undergo Athlete Evaluation at the earliest available opportunity; and

5.17 In both instances the relevant National Body shall be informed as soon as is practicable.

Errors regarding Sport Class Status

5.18 If the Head of Classification believes on reasonable grounds that an Athlete has been designated with a Sport Class Status in manifest error and/or clear breach of these Rules, he or she shall;

5.18.1 Advise the Athlete and the relevant National Body or Bodies as to the error or breach that has taken place with a brief statement of the reasons for that belief; and

5.18.2 Immediately amend the Athlete's Sport Class Status, and advise the Athlete and the relevant National Body or Bodies. IPC Swimming will make the appropriate amendment to the Classification Master List.

Medical Review: Application to undergo Athlete Evaluation

5.19 An Athlete who has reason to believe that his or her Impairment and Activity Limitations are no longer consistent with the profile for his or her Sport Class should have his or her Sport Class reviewed. The means by which this can take place is referred to in these Rules as "the Medical Review Process" and the means by which a request for such review is referred to as "a Medical Review Request".

5.20 A National Body must make a Medical Review Request. A Medical Review Request cannot be made by an Athlete.

5.21 A Medical Review Request may be made if an Athlete has been allocated:

5.21.1 A Sport Class with Sport Class Status Confirmed (C), or

5.21.2 A Sport Class with Sport Class Status Review (R), if the Athlete has been allocated a Fixed Review Date

5.22 A Medical Review Request must be made by completing the IPC Medical Review Request Form and by following its instructions. The Athlete and his or her NPC must ensure that the Medical Review Request abides by the following provisions:

5.22.1 It must explain that the Athlete's relevant Impairment has changed since the last Athlete Evaluation to an extent that the Athlete's Sport Class might not be accurate anymore;

5.22.2 It must be completed by an appropriately qualified health professional and include all relevant supporting documentation in English or with a certified English

translation;

5.22.3 A non-refundable fee must be paid.

- 5.23 Each Medical Review Request will be assessed by IPC Swimming to ensure that all requisite information, documentation and fee have been provided. Once the Medical Review Request is complete, the Head of Classification will, in conjunction with such third parties as he or she considers appropriate, decide whether or not the Medical Review Request should be upheld.
- 5.24 If the Medical Review Request is upheld the Athlete's Sport Class Status will be amended from Confirmed to Review; or the Athlete's Fixed Review Date will be set aside; and the Athlete will be requested to undertake Athlete Evaluation at the next available opportunity.

Provision involving Multiple Sport Classes

- 5.25 IPC's general principle is that an Athlete is allocated one Sport Class only, which is either based on a Physical, Visual or Intellectual Impairment.
- 5.26 The Model of Best Practice on Choice of Sport Class for Athletes with Multiple Impairments (IPC Handbook, Section 2, Chapter 1.3) should be considered by any Athlete who believes that he or she is eligible for more than one Sport Class.

Recognition of Sport Classes for Athletes with Visual Impairment of other Sports

- 5.27 If brought to the attention of IPC Swimming that an Athlete with Visual Impairment and Sport Class Status Review with Fixed Review Date or Confirmed with IPC Swimming holds a different and more recently allocated Sport Class with another IF or Sport, then IPC Swimming will adopt the Sport Class that indicates the most visual ability, and amend the Sport Class Status to Review. If the Sport Class by the other IF or Sport allocated is Not Eligible, the Athlete's Sport Class of IPC Swimming will not be changed, but the Sport Class Status will be changed to Review.

6 Article Six - Rules Regarding Athletes who are Not Eligible

- 6.1 An Athlete must have an Eligible Impairment, and that Eligible Impairment must comply with the Minimal Disability Criteria set by IPC Swimming in order to be eligible to compete. If a Classification Panel determines that an Athlete does not have such Eligible Impairment, and/or that Eligible Impairment does not comply with the Minimal Disability Criteria, that Athlete will not be eligible to compete.
- 6.2 If a Classification Panel determines that an Athlete is not eligible to compete the Athlete will be allocated Sport Class Not Eligible (NE).
- 6.3 If a Classification Panel allocates an Athlete Sport Class Not Eligible (NE) the Athlete will be required to undergo a second Athlete Evaluation by a second separate Classification Panel either at that Competition or as soon as practicable thereafter. Pending this second assessment the Athlete will be allocated Sport Class Not Eligible (NE) and designated with Sport Class Status Review (R). The Athlete will not be permitted to compete before such re-assessment.
- 6.4 If there is no opportunity for a separate Athlete Evaluation to be undertaken at that Competition, IPC Swimming will take all reasonable steps to ensure the second Athlete Evaluation is undertaken at the earliest opportunity.
- 6.5 If a second Classification Panel confirms that the Athlete is Not Eligible the Athlete will not be permitted to compete at that Competition or any future Competitions. The Athlete will be allocated Sport Class Not Eligible (NE) with Sport Class Status Confirmed and there is no further right to Protest unless made under Exceptional Circumstances pursuant to Articles 7.24-7.26.
- 6.6 A National Body may request that an Athlete with Sport Class Not Eligible (NE) with Sport Class Status Confirmed (C) undertakes Athlete Evaluation, but only by way of a Medical Review Request as defined in these Rules.
- 6.7 While an Athlete with Sport Class NE will be not eligible to compete within the sport of IPC Swimming, it will not affect his or her ability to compete in other Para-sports, subject to their rules on Classification.
- 6.8 If an Athlete is allocated Sport Class Not Eligible, this does not question the presence of a genuine Impairment. It is only a ruling on the eligibility of the Athlete to compete in the sport of IPC Swimming.

7 Article Seven - Protests

- 7.1 The term “Protest” is used in these Rules refers to the procedure by which a formal objection to the allocation of a Sport Class is made and subsequently resolved.
- 7.2 A National Body may make a Protest in respect of a Sport Class of any Athlete who entered the relevant Competition where Classification is offered with either Sport Class Status New (N) or Sport Class Status Review (R).
- 7.3 The decision that is the subject of the Protest is referred to in this part of the Rules as “the Protested Decision”, and the Athlete in respect of whose Sport Class the Protest is made is referred to as “the Protested Athlete”.
- 7.4 No National Body may make a Protest in respect of any Athlete who entered the relevant Competition with Sport Class Status Confirmed (C).
- 7.5 The Chief Classifier for the relevant Competition may make a Protest in respect of any Athlete regardless of their Sport Class Status pursuant to the provisions contained in these Rules regarding Protests under Exceptional Circumstances (see Articles 7.24-7.26).
- 7.6 An Athlete's Sport Class may only be Protested once in any individual Competition, unless an additional Protest is made pursuant to the provisions concerning Protests made in Exceptional Circumstances.
- 7.7 The National Body making a Protest is responsible for ensuring that all Protest process requirements are observed.

Protests submissions

- 7.8 A Protest may only be submitted by a National Body, an Athlete cannot submit a Protest.
- 7.9 The Chief Classifier, or a person designated by IPC Swimming for the relevant Competition, will be the person authorised to receive Protests on behalf of IPC Swimming.
- 7.10 If a Classification decision is published during the Classification Evaluation Period, the National Body must make a Protest within one (1) hour of the Classification decision being published. If a Protest is made during Competition following completion of an Athlete's Observation in Competition, the Protest must be submitted within fifteen (15) minutes of the Protested Decision being published.
- 7.11 Protests must be made by way of a designated Protest Form that will be made available

by IPC Swimming at the relevant Competition. The Protest Form will prescribe certain information and documentation that must be submitted with the Protest form. This will include the following:

- 7.11.1 Name, Nation and Sport of the Athlete whose Sport Class is being Protested;
 - 7.11.2 The details of the Protested Decision;
 - 7.11.3 An explanation as to why the Protest has been made and the basis on which the National Body believes that the Protested Decision is flawed;
 - 7.11.4 All documents and other evidence referred to in the Protest;
 - 7.11.5 The signature of the authorised National Body; and
 - 7.11.6 A Protest Fee of 150 EUR if not otherwise regulated.
- 7.12 Upon receipt of the Protest Form the Chief Classifier will conduct a review of the Protest submission. If it appears to the Chief Classifier that the Protest is not made bona fide or is based on mere assertion without credible supporting evidence and/or the Protest submission is otherwise not in compliance with these Rules, the Chief Classifier shall decline the Protest and notify all relevant parties. In such cases the Chief Classifier shall provide a written explanation to the National Body as soon as is practicable. The Protest fee will be retained by IPC Swimming.
- 7.13 If the Chief Classifier declines a Protest, the National Body may resubmit the Protest if it is able to remedy the deficiencies identified by the Chief Classifier in respect of the Protest. The time frames for submitting a Protest shall remain the same in such circumstances. If a National Body resubmits a Protest, all Protest procedure requirements will apply. A second Protest fee must be paid.

Resolving a Protest

- 7.14 If the Protest is accepted, the Chief Classifier shall appoint a Classification Panel to conduct Athlete Evaluation in respect of the Athlete. This Classification Panel is referred to as a “Protest Panel”.
- 7.15 A Protest Panel should comprise, at a minimum, the same number of Classifiers as those comprised in the Classification Panel that made the Protested Decision.
- 7.16 The Protest Panel must not include any person who was a Member of the Classification Panel that made the Protest Decision. Further, it should not include any person who has been a Member of any Classification Panel that has conducted any Athlete Evaluation in respect of the Protested Athlete within a period of eighteen (18) months

prior to the date of the Protest Decision.

- 7.17 IPC Swimming will supply all documentation submitted with the Protest Form to the Protest Panel. The Chief Classifier will notify all relevant parties of the time and date for the Athlete Evaluation that will be conducted by the Protest Panel.
- 7.18 The Protest Panel will conduct Athlete Evaluation in respect of the Protested Athlete according to the provisions concerning Athlete Evaluation in these Rules.
- 7.19 The Protest Panel may make enquires of the Classification Panel that made the Protested Decision and the Chief Classifier, if such enquiries will enable the Protest Panel to complete Athlete Evaluation in a fair and transparent manner. In addition, it may seek medical, sport, technical or scientific expertise in its conduct of Athlete Evaluation.
- 7.20 The Protest Panel will conclude Athlete Evaluation and, if appropriate, allocate a Sport Class. All relevant parties shall be notified of the Protest Panel's decision as quickly as possible following Athlete Evaluation.
- 7.21 If the Protest is upheld and the Sport Class of the Athlete is changed by the Protest Panel, the Protest Fee will be refunded to the National Body. If the Protest is not upheld and if the Sport Class of the Athlete is not changed by the Protest Panel, the Protest Fee will be retained by IPC Swimming.
- 7.22 The decision of the Protest Panel is final and is not subject to any further Protest. According to Article 6.3, the Athlete is given the opportunity to a re-assessment if the Sport Class allocated by the Protest Panel is Not Eligible.
- 7.23 The consequences of an Athlete changing Sport Class after the resolution of a Protest during Competition on medals, records and results are detailed in the Model of Best Practice on Sport Class Changes following First Appearance (IPC Handbook, Section 2, Chapter 1.3).

Protests under Exceptional Circumstances

- 7.24 A Protest in Exceptional Circumstances may be made in respect of an Athlete if the Chief Classifier believes that because of exceptional circumstances, the Athlete should undertake Athlete Evaluation in order that his or her Sport Class may be reviewed.
- 7.25 Examples of exceptional circumstances that may arise that may warrant an Athlete participating in Athlete Evaluation include, but are not limited to:
 - 7.25.1 An obvious and permanent change in the degree of Impairment of an Athlete;

- 7.25.2 An Athlete demonstrating significantly less or greater ability prior to or during Competition which does not reflect the Athlete's current Sport Class;
 - 7.25.3 An error made by a Classification Panel which has led to the Athlete being allocated a Sport Class which is not in keeping with the Athlete's ability; or
 - 7.25.4 Sport Class allocation criteria having changed since the Athlete's most recent evaluation.
- 7.26 The procedure for the making of a Protest in Exceptional Circumstances shall be as follows:
- 7.26.1 The Chief Classifier shall advise the Athlete and relevant National Body that a Protest is being made in Exceptional Circumstances;
 - 7.26.2 The Chief Classifier will provide a written summary of the reasons for the making of the Protest, which at a minimum shall explain why the Chief Classifier believes that the Athlete's Sport Class appears to be inconsistent with the Athlete's perceived Impairment(s) and/or Activity Limitation(s) and/or with these Rules;
 - 7.26.3 The Athlete's Sport Class Status will be amended to Review (R) with immediate effect;
 - 7.26.4 The process for making such a Protest shall be the same as that stated in these Rules in respect of Protests made by National Bodies save that the Chief Classifier is not required to pay a Protest fee.

Provisions Where No Protest Panel is Available

- 7.27 If a Protest is made and accepted at a Competition, but there is no opportunity for the Protest to be resolved at that Competition (because, for example, it is not possible to form an appropriately constituted Protest Panel), the following provisions will apply:
- 7.27.1 If the Athlete has been allocated Sport Class Status Confirmed (C), that will be amended to Sport Class Status Review (R);
 - 7.27.2 The Athlete will be permitted (or required) to compete in his or her current Sport Class, pending the resolution of the Protest;
 - 7.27.3 IPC Swimming will take all reasonable steps to ensure that the Protest is resolved at the earliest opportunity, for example, at the next Competition that the Athlete intends competing at and where International Classification is offered.

8 Article Eight – Appeals

- 8.1 An Appeal is a formal objection to the manner in which Classification procedures have been conducted is submitted and subsequently resolved.
- 8.2 If an Athlete believes that an unfair decision has been made pursuant to these Rules, he or she may apply to have that decision set aside following the Appeal procedure.
- 8.3 A decision will be considered unfair, if it has been made in contravention of the procedures set out in these Rules at Article 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 of these Rules; and there is some manifest unfairness associated with the decision such that it should be set aside.
- 8.4 IPC Swimming has designated the International Paralympic Committee Board of Appeal on Classification (BAC) to act as the hearing body for all Appeals and all Athletes submitting to Athlete Evaluation irrevocably submit to the exclusive, final and binding jurisdiction of the BAC.
- 8.5 The detailed rules of procedure in respect of Appeals are provided by the IPC in the form of the IPC BAC Bylaws (see IPC Handbook, Section 1, Chapter 2.8). These Rules incorporate the IPC BAC Bylaws, and any Appeal made under these Rules must be made pursuant to the IPC BAC Bylaws.
- 8.6 The outcome of an Appeal will be that either the relevant decision is upheld, or is set aside. An Appeal decision cannot amend a Sport Class or Sport Class Status.

9 Article Nine – Intentional Misrepresentation

- 9.1 Intentional Misrepresentation is a violation of these Rules, and will be investigated and potentially sanctioned as provided for in the IPC Intentional Misrepresentation Rules (IPC Handbook, Section 2, Chapter 1.3).

Misrepresentation during Athlete Evaluation

- 9.2 An Athlete who intentionally misrepresents his or her skills and/or abilities and/or the degree or nature of Physical, Visual or Intellectual Impairment to a Classification Panel in the course of Athlete Evaluation with the intention of deceiving or misleading that Classification Panel shall be guilty of Intentional Misrepresentation.

Misrepresentation after Allocation of Confirmed Sport Class

- 9.3 If following the allocation of a Sport Class an Athlete undertakes any form of corrective treatment (a “Medical Intervention”), and the Athlete (or any other Participant) knows (or should know) that the Medical Intervention was intended to result in improved sport performance, the Athlete must provide details of that Medical Intervention to the IPC at the earliest reasonable opportunity. If the Athlete’s Sport Class is later changed because the Athlete’s sporting performance has improved as a result of (in whole or in part) that Medical Intervention, but the Athlete failed to disclose that Medical Intervention to IPC, the Athlete will be charged with Intentional Misrepresentation.

Assisting Intentional Misrepresentation

- 9.4 Any Athlete or Athlete Support Personnel, who knowingly assists, covers up or is any other way involved in any other type of complicity involving Intentional Misrepresentation shall themselves be guilty of Intentional Misrepresentation.

10 Glossary of Defined Terms

Term	Definition
Activity Limitation	Difficulties an individual may have in executing activities.
Appeal	A formal objection to the manner in which Classification procedures have been conducted is submitted and subsequently resolved.
Athlete	Any person who participates in the sport of IPC Swimming at either International Level (as defined by IPC Swimming) or National Level (as defined by a National Body) and any other additional person who participates in sport at a lower level if designated by the person's National Body.
Athlete Evaluation	The process by which an Athlete is assessed in accordance with these Rules.
Athlete Support Personnel	Any coach, trainer, manager, interpreter, agent, team staff, official, medical or paramedical personnel working with or treating Athletes participating in or preparing for training and/or Competition.
Classification	A structure for Competition to ensure that an Athlete's Impairment is relevant to sport performance, and to ensure that the Athlete competes equitably with other Athletes.
Classification Evaluation Period	The timeframe prior to the commencement of Events at a Competition within which Physical and Technical Assessment typically takes place.
Classification Master List	The list, made available by IPC Swimming that identifies the Athletes that participated in International Classification.
Classification Panel	A group of Classifiers appointed by IPC Swimming to determine Sport Class and Sport Class Status in accordance with these Rules.
Classification Personnel	All persons involved in or associated with the process of Athlete Evaluation, including the Head of Classification, Classifiers, Chief Classifiers and Trainee Classifiers.
Classifier	A person authorised by IPC Swimming to evaluate Athletes as a member of a Classification Panel.

Competition	A series of individual Events conducted together under the jurisdiction of IPC Swimming.
Competition Season	The timeframe within which Competitions are held for a particular sport. For summer sports, the Competition Season runs from January 1 of a calendar year until December 31 of the same calendar year. For winter sports, the Competition Season runs from July 1 of a calendar year until June 30 of the next calendar year.
Conflict of Interest	A Conflict of Interest will arise where a pre-existing personal or professional relationship gives rise to the possibility of that relationship affecting the Classifier's ability to make an objective decision or assessment.
Effective Date	The date upon which these Rules come into force.
Eligible Impairment	An Eligible Impairment is an Impairment the existence of which is a pre-requisite for an Athlete to meet the Minimum Disability Criteria for the sport of IPC Swimming.
Entry Sport Class	A Sport Class allocated to an Athlete by a National Body prior to an IPC Swimming Competition to indicate the Sport Class with which the Athlete intends to compete. An Entry Sport Class is an estimate and has no binding effect upon either the Athlete or the body responsible for organising and managing the relevant Competition.
Event	A sub-set of a Competition that requires specific technical and sporting skills.
Fixed Review Date	<p>A date prior to which an Athlete who has been designated with Sport Class Status Review (R) will not be required to undertake Athlete Evaluation, regardless of whether or not that Athlete competes at any Competition.</p> <p>Unless otherwise specified by the Classification Panel, the Fixed Review Date is the first day of the Competition Season of IPC Swimming, i.e. 1 January for summer sports and 1 July for winter sports.</p>
Head of Classification	A Classifier responsible for all direction, administration, coordination and implementation of Classification matters for IPC Swimming.
Impairment	Problems in body function or structure such as a significant deviation or loss.

Intellectual Impairment	A type of Impairment, which is defined as a limitation in intellectual functioning and adaptive behaviour as expressed in conceptual, social and practical adaptive skills. This impairment originates before the age of 18.
International Classification	Athlete Evaluation that is conducted in full compliance with these Rules.
IPC	International Paralympic Committee
IPC Classification Code	The IPC Classification Code 2007 and accompanying International Standards and any subsequent version or versions of the same.
IPC Classifier Code of Conduct	A set of rules to outline the responsibilities, to guide behaviour and decisions and to identify best practice for an individual Classifier, which is part of the IPC Classification Code International Standard of Classifier Training.
IPC Code of Ethics	The ethical standard that will be applied consistently within the Paralympic Movement, and will be applicable to all IPC sanctioned Events, Competitions and activities.
IPC Handbook	The IPC Handbook is the primary governance instrument for the IPC in its capacity as both an International Federation and the ruling body for the Summer and Winter Paralympic Games. All persons who are subject to the jurisdiction of the IPC are required to abide by its provisions.
Medical Intervention	Any intervention such as surgery, pharmacological intervention or other treatment, which affects the Athlete's Eligible Impairment
Medical Review	The process by which an Athlete can apply to IPC Swimming to undergo Athlete Evaluation, in order that the Athlete's Sport Class may be reviewed to ensure that the Athlete's Sport Class remains a fair allocation.
Minimum Disability Criteria	The standards set by IPC Swimming in relation to the degree of Eligible Impairment that must be present in order that an Athlete is deemed to be eligible to compete in the sport of IPC Swimming.
National Body	A team entity of which an Athlete is a member. Such an entity may be National Federation, National Paralympic Committee or other representative team body.

Not Eligible	Consequence of not meeting the eligibility criteria.
Observation Assessment	The means by which a Classification Panel may complete Athlete Evaluation, if it considers that the only fair way in which it can complete Athlete Evaluation is to observe the Athlete performing the specific skills associated with the sport of IPC Swimming either prior to or during an Event.
Physical Assessment	The means by which a Classification Panel will determine whether or not an Athlete has an Eligible Impairment and whether that Eligible Impairment complies with the Minimum Disability Criteria.
Physical Impairment	A group of Eligible Impairments affecting an Athlete's biomechanical execution of sporting activities, comprising ataxia, athetosis, hypertonia, impaired muscle power, impaired range of movement, limb deficiency, leg length difference and short stature.
Protest	The procedure by which a formal objection to an Athlete's Sport Class is submitted and subsequently resolved.
Protest Panel	A Classification Panel formed to conduct Athlete Evaluation in respect of an Athlete's Sport Class, where that Sport Class is the subject of a Protest.
Recognised Competition	An umbrella term for IPC Swimming Competitions, IPC Swimming Sanctioned Competitions and IPC Swimming Approved Competitions as defined in the IPC Swimming Rules and Regulations.
Sport Class	A category defined by IPC Swimming in which Athletes are categorised by reference to an Activity Limitation resulting from Impairment.
Sport Class Status	A Category allocation to each Athlete to indicate evaluation requirements and Protest opportunities.
Technical Assessment	The assessment of an Athlete's ability to perform the tasks and activities required to participate in the sport of IPC Swimming.
Tracking Code	A temporary designation applied to a Sport Class that indicates that a Sport Class is subject to final determination after Observation Assessment has taken place.
Visual Impairment	An Impairment of the eye structure, optical nerves or optical pathways, or visual cortex of the central brain, which adversely affect an Athlete's vision.

Appendix One: Sport Classes for Athletes with Physical Impairment

This Appendix details the Sport Classes that are to be allocated to Athletes with Physical Impairments who wish to compete in IPC Swimming Competitions.

1 Introduction and Methodology

- 1.1 As required by the Classification Regulations, IPC Swimming has designated a number of Sport Classes for Athletes with Activity Limitations that result from Physical Impairment.
- 1.2 IPC Swimming has developed a system to enable a fair and transparent grouping of Athletes within these Sport Classes, which depends on the extent to which an Athlete fits within the specific Sport Profile for each Sport Class.
- 1.3 IPC Swimming designates its Sport Classes according to the swimming stroke used in the Event: the freestyle, backstroke and butterfly strokes are referred to as “S” strokes, and the breaststroke as an “SB” stroke. The medley event is referred to as “SM” (Sport Class designation “SM” is not subject to a separate assessment (see Article 12.2)).
- 1.4 The IPC Swimming Classification Regulations state that Athlete Evaluation may encompass three components: Physical Assessment, Technical Assessment and Observation Assessment. Physical Assessment and Technical Assessment are mandatory for all Athletes with Physical Impairment, except at the discretion of the Classification Panel on a case-by-case basis. Observation Assessment is only required if a Classification Panel believes that it is necessary in order to complete Athlete Evaluation.
- 1.5 The IPC Swimming system of Athlete Evaluation involves an Athlete being “point scored” in relation to the degree of Activity Limitation that the Athlete shows as a result of Impairment. These points are scored on the basis of the Physical and Technical Assessment (if applicable).
- 1.6 Prior to (or as part of) Physical and Technical Assessment, an Athlete must demonstrate the presence of a qualifying Impairment that meets the Eligibility Criteria set by IPC Swimming (see section 2).
- 1.7 IPC Swimming Classification is therefore based on the straightforward concept: an Athlete is assessed according to a set methodology of Physical and Technical Assessment, and following that assessment the Athlete receives a point score. This

point score may be modified following Observation Assessment. The final points score then determines what Sport Class the Athlete will compete in.

2 Eligibility Criteria

2.1 To be eligible in the sport of IPC Swimming:

- Athletes must be affected by at least one of the Impairments listed in the first column of table 1; and
- The Impairment must result directly from a health condition (e.g. trauma, disease, dysgenesis), and must be documented by medical records.

Table 1 – Eligible Impairment types. In order to compete in IPC Swimming an Athlete must be affected by at least one of the 8 Impairment types listed in the first column of this table.

Impairment Type	Examples of health conditions likely to cause such Impairments	Impairment as described in the ICF*	Relevant ICF Impairment Codes
Hypertonia	Cerebral palsy, stroke, acquired brain injury, multiple sclerosis	High muscle tone <i>Inclusions:</i> Hypertonia / High muscle tone <i>Exclusions:</i> Low muscle tone	b735
Ataxia	Ataxia resulting from cerebral palsy, brain injury, Friedreich's ataxia, multiple sclerosis, spinocerebellar ataxia	Control of voluntary movement <i>Inclusions:</i> Ataxia only <i>Exclusions:</i> Problems of control of voluntary movement that do not fit description of Ataxia	b760
Athetosis	Cerebral palsy, stroke, traumatic brain injury	Involuntary contractions of muscles <i>Inclusions:</i> Athetosis, chorea	b7650

		<i>Exclusions:</i> Sleep related movement disorders	
Limb deficiency	Amputation resulting from trauma or congenital limb deficiency (dysmelia).	Total or partial absence of the bones or joints of the shoulder region, upper extremities, pelvic region or lower extremities.	s720, s730, s740, s750 Note: These codes would have the extension .81 or 0.82 to indicate total or partial absence of the structure respectively.
Impaired Passive Range of Movement (PROM)	Arthrogryposis, ankylosis, post burns joint contractures	Impaired joint mobility <i>Exclusions:</i> Hypermobility of joints.	b7100 – b7102
Impaired Muscle Power	Spinal cord injury, muscular dystrophy, brachial plexus injury, Erb's palsy, polio, spina bifida, Guillain-Barré syndrome	Muscle power	b730
Leg Length Difference	Congenital or traumatic causes of bone shortening in one leg	Aberrant dimensions of bones of right lower limb OR left lower limb but not both. <i>Inclusions:</i> shortening of bones of one lower limb <i>Exclusions:</i> shortening of bones of both lower limbs; any increase in dimensions	s75000, s75010, s75020 Note: for coding purposes aberrant dimensions of bones of right lower limb is indicated by addition of the qualifying code .841 and in the

			left lower limb, .842
Short stature	Achondroplasia, growth dysfunction	Aberrant dimensions of bones of upper and lower limbs or trunk which will reduce standing height	s730.343, s750.343, s760.349

*For further information on ICF codes, including how to obtain a copy of the ICF, visit the website at <http://www.who.int/classifications/icf/en/>

2.2 Non-Eligible Impairments

2.2.1 The following Impairments are not eligible to be classified for IPC Swimming – Physical Impairment.

- Any exclusion listed in Table 1;
- Mental functions (b140-189), for example Impairments of:
 - Psychomotor control (b1470) – mental functions that regulate speed of behaviour or response time that involves both motor and psychological components;
 - Quality of psychomotor functions (b1471) – mental functions that produce nonverbal behaviour in the proper sequence and character of its subcomponents, such as hand and eye coordination or gait;
 - Visuospatial perception (b1565) – mental functions involved in distinguishing by sight the relative position of objects in the environment or in relation to oneself;
 - Higher-level cognitive functions required for organisation and planning movement (b1641);
 - Mental functions required for sequencing and coordinating complex, purposeful movements (b176).
- Hearing functions (b230-249);
- Pain (b280 – b289);
- Joint stability (b715), such as unstable shoulder joint, dislocation of a joint;
- Muscle endurance functions (b740);
- Motor reflex functions (b750);
- Involuntary movement reaction functions (b755);
- Tics and mannerisms (b7652), stereotypies and motor perseveration (b7653);
- Cardiovascular functions (b410-429);

- Respiratory functions (b440-449);
 - Impaired muscle power resulting from disuse (e.g. pain, conversion disorder);
 - Hypotonia (e.g. associated with Down syndrome, Ehlers-Danlos syndrome);
 - (Developmental) Dyspraxia, if not the result of a motor or sensory Impairments like cerebral palsy, muscular dystrophy, or multiple sclerosis.
- 2.2.2 An Athlete who is affected by an Eligible Impairment in combination with any of the non-Eligible Impairments listed above may be eligible, but Athletes affected only by the Impairments listed under article 2.2.1 are not eligible.

3 Methodology of Assessment

- 3.1 The Physical and Technical Assessment Tests used by IPC Swimming as part of Athlete Evaluation comprise a number of individual tests, each of which is designed to produce a point score. The tests are composite tests which are designed to assess:
- The extent of Impairment and Activity Limitation; and
 - The extent to which Activity Limitation has an effect upon sporting performance.
- Testing focuses on the primary Impairment of the Athlete.
- 3.2 The cumulative total of the individual point scores will be the Athlete's final point score. This final point score will determine the Athlete's Sport Class (as detailed in Article 12 of this Appendix).
- 3.3 The Physical and Technical Assessment includes:
- Muscle Testing (section 4)
 - Coordination Testing (section 5)
 - Joint Mobility/Range of Motion Assessment (section 6)
 - Measurement of Loss of Limb/Limb Deficiency (section 7)
 - Measurement of Body Height (section 8)
 - Measurement of Leg Length Difference (section 9)
 - The Water Test (section 10)
 - Dive and Push Off Test (section 11)
- These are explained in detail in this Appendix.
- The sections 4-9 are commonly referred to as the 'Physical Assessment'. Sections 10 and 11 are commonly referred to as the 'Technical Assessment'. Not all tests are required for each individual Athlete. It is at the discretion of the Classification Panel to make a selection of the tests based on the Eligible Impairment.
- 3.4 IPC Swimming reserves the right to specify from time to time the means by which the

Physical and Technical Assessment should be executed.

- 3.5 The point basis for the Physical and Technical Assessment Tests operates on the basis that the highest theoretical score obtainable pursuant to the Tests is the score that an Athlete who does not have any Impairment would score (no Activity Limitation) (Table 2).
- 3.6 Based on the results of the Physical and Technical Assessment Tests, an Athlete will be allocated a point score, as detailed for the relevant Test(s). An Athlete must lose a minimum of fifteen (15) points in the Physical Assessment to continue to the Technical Assessment. If following the Technical Assessment, the Athlete loses less than fifteen (15) points, the athlete is deemed Not Eligible (NE). The point score translates into a Sport Class as identified in section 12.

Table 2 – Maximum number of points in physical and technical assessment

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

4 Physical Assessment - Muscle Testing

- 4.1 Muscle Testing comprises a six grade assessment (0-5) following Daniels and Worthingham (2007), amended as follows:
- Only the Functional Range of Movement as identified (see section 6 for detail) is considered;
 - Resistance must be applied close to the joint; and
 - Grade assessment (scoring) is amended as explained in Table 3.

Table 3 – Muscle Testing in IPC Swimming following Daniels and Worthingham (amended)
 [Note: ‘range of movement’ refers to the Functional Range of Movement as defined in section 6]

Grade 5	Normal strength, examiner cannot break the finish position at the end of the tested range of movement (e.g., elbow flexors are tested by going to full flexion and trying to pull the elbow into extension)
Grade 4	Muscle goes through range of movement and can tolerate moderate resistance without breaking in the end position. When maximum resistance is applied there is a clear break
Grade 3	Muscle goes through range of movement against only the resistance of gravity, but application of resistance causes movement to break
Grade 2	Muscle can move joint through range of movement in a position that minimizes gravity
Grade 1	Flicker or trace of contraction
Grade 0	No movement and no contraction

- 4.2 The position of the muscle being tested is referred to in Table 4. However, the testing position may need to be adapted to the Athlete’s Impairment, e.g. Athlete’s Range of Movement may be limited by rods or surgical instrumentation and therefore consideration must be given when conducting the Muscle Function test for the five Trunk muscle groups.
- 4.3 In case the testing position may need to be modified to determine the relevant points score for the muscle grade, the testing position must be recorded on the Classification sheet.

Table 4 – Testing positions for muscle testing

Segment		Swimmer Position	Action
Shoulder	Flexion	With gravity: seated – with shoulder flexed to 90°, the elbow is extended and the forearm is pronated Without gravity: side lying – elbow is extended and the forearm is pronated	Resistance is provided over the distal humerus just above the elbow in a downward direction
	Extension ¹	With gravity: prone/seated – with arms at sides and shoulder internally rotated Without gravity: side lying – elbow is extended and the forearm is pronated	The swimmer extends the shoulder to end range and resistance is provided over the posterior arm just above the elbow in a downward direction
	Adduction	With gravity: seated – with shoulder abducted to 90° and elbow flexed to 90° Without gravity: supine – with shoulder abducted to 90° and elbow flexed to 90°	The swimmer horizontally adducts the shoulder to end range and resistance is applied in a downward and outward direction
	External Rotation ¹	With gravity: prone – with head turned toward test side, shoulder abducted to 90° with arm fully supported on a table, forearm hanging vertically over the edge of a table Without gravity: seated – elbow flexed to 90°	The swimmer moves the arm to end range and resistance is applied with two fingers of one hand at the wrist on the dorsal aspect
	Internal Rotation	With gravity: prone – with head turned toward test side, shoulder abducted to 90° with arm fully supported on a table, forearm hanging vertically over edge of a table Without gravity: seated – elbow flexed to 90°	The swimmer moves the arm to end range and resistance is applied with two fingers of one hand at the wrist on the ventral aspect.

Elbow	Flexion	<p>With gravity: seated – with the elbow flexed to 90°, forearm in supination and shoulder in slight flexion</p> <p>Without gravity: side lying – elbow is extended and the forearm is pronated</p>	The swimmer flexes the elbow to mid-range and resistance is given over the forearm proximal to the wrist
	Extension	<p>With gravity: prone – with the arm in 90° of abduction and the forearm flexed and hanging vertically over the side of the table, or seated with arm up and hand on the head as starting position</p> <p>Without gravity: side lying – elbow is flexed at 90° and the forearm is pronated</p>	The swimmer extends the elbow to end of available range or until the forearm is horizontal to the floor, resistance is given over the dorsal surface of the forearm
	Pronation	<p>With gravity: seated – with the arm at the side, the elbow flexed to 90° and forearm in supination</p> <p>Without gravity: supine – arm at side with elbow flexed at 90°</p>	The swimmer moves the forearm into pronation and resistance is applied at the distal wrist
Wrist	Flexion	<p>With gravity: seated – with the forearm supported on a table, the forearm is supinated, with the wrist in neutral or slightly extended</p> <p>Without gravity: seated – with the forearm supported on a table, the forearm in neutral, with the wrist in neutral or slightly extended</p>	The swimmer flexes the wrist keeping the digits and thumb relaxed as resistance is applied to the palm of the test hand, resistance is given evenly across the hand in a straight-down direction into wrist extension
	Extension ¹	<p>With gravity: seated – with the forearm supported on the table, the forearm is fully pronated</p> <p>Without gravity: seated – with the forearm supported on the</p>	The swimmer extends the wrist straight up through the range and resistance is applied over the 2nd-5th metacarpals in a forward and downward direction

		table, with the forearm in neutral	
	Ulnar Abduction ²	Seated – with the forearm supported on a table, the forearm is pronated, with the wrist in neutral or slightly extended	The swimmer abducts the wrist as resistance is applied to ulnar side of the hand
Finger	Flexion	With gravity: seated – with the wrist supported on a table, the forearm is supinated and the wrist in neutral Without gravity: seated – with the wrist supported on the table, with the forearm and wrist in neutral	Each finger should be tested separately; the swimmer bends the fingers as resistance is applied to extend the fingers
	Extension	With gravity: seated – with the wrist supported on a table, the forearm is supinated and the wrist in neutral Without gravity: seated - with the wrist supported on the table, with the forearm and wrist in neutral	Each finger should be tested separately; the swimmer keeps the fingers extended as resistance is applied to flex the fingers
	Adduction	Seated – with the wrist supported on a table. The forearm is pronated and the wrist in neutral, the fingers are extended and in adduction.	Each finger should be tested separately; the examiner grasps the middle phalanx on each of the two adjoining fingers. Resistance is given in the direction of abduction for each finger tested; the examiner is trying to "pull" the fingers apart
Trunk	Flexion Upper	With gravity: supine – legs extended Without Gravity: supine – knees flexed, arms at side	The swimmer flexes the upper abdominals and the scapula needs to be raised off the table Modification to scoring of Table 3: 5- hands behind head, 4-hands across chest, 3- hands outstretched
	Flexion Lower	With gravity: supine – legs extended Without Gravity: supine – knees flexed, arms at side	The swimmer flexes the lower abdominals and the whole trunk need to be raised off the table

			Modification to scoring of Table 3: 5- hands behind head, 4-hands across chest, 3- hands outstretched
	Extension Upper	Prone – trunk to be raised off table, hands behind head	The swimmer extends the thoracic spine and the head and shoulders are raised off the table. Modification to scoring of Table 3: 5- lock in, 4- up without lock, 0-3- arms at side
	Extension Lower	Prone – toes off table, hands behind head	The swimmer extends lumbar spine and raises head, shoulders, and chest off the table Modification to scoring of Table 3: 5- lock in, 4- up without lock, 0-3- arms at side
	Rotation ¹	With gravity: supine – legs extended Without Gravity: supine – knees flexed, arms at side	Swimmer flexes abdominals and rotates to one side, the scapula is raised off the table, both sides are tested Modification to scoring of Table 3: 5- hands behind head, 4-hands across chest, 3- hands outstretched
Hip	Flexion	With gravity: supine – one knee flexed at 45°, the other knee is flexed from supine up to the chest Without gravity: side lying – the lower knee is flexed for stability, the test leg uppermost	The swimmer flexes the hip to end range and resistance is applied over the distal thigh just proximal to the knee joint.
	Extension	With gravity: prone – legs stretched Without gravity: side lying – the lower knee flexed for stability, the test leg uppermost	The swimmer extends the hip to end range and resistance is applied on the posterior leg, just proximal to the knee joint

	Abduction ²	<p>With gravity: side-lying – with the test leg extended and uppermost, the lower leg is flexed for stability</p> <p>Without gravity: supine – legs stretched</p>	The swimmer abducts the hip to end range and resistance is given across the lateral surface of the knee
	Adduction	<p>With gravity: side-lying – with the test limb resting on the table, the uppermost limb is supported by the examiner in 25° of abduction</p> <p>Without gravity: supine</p>	The swimmer adducts the hip until the lower limb contacts the upper one and resistance is applied on the medial surface of the distal femur, just proximal to the knee joint
	External Rotation	<p>With gravity: seated – with the hands placed flat on the sides for support</p> <p>Without gravity: supine – hip and knee flexed at 90°, supported by examiner if needed</p>	The swimmer externally rotates the hip and resistance is applied at the medial ankle just above the malleolus in a laterally directed force. The other hand may provide counter pressure over the lateral aspect of the distal thigh just above the knee
	Internal Rotation	<p>With gravity: seated – with the hands placed flat on the sides for support</p> <p>Without gravity: supine – hip and knee flexed at 90°, supported by examiner if needed</p>	The swimmer internally rotates the hip and resistance is applied at the lateral ankle just above the malleolus in a medially directed force. The other hand may provide counter pressure over the medial surface of the distal thigh just above the knee.
Knee	Flexion	<p>With gravity: prone – with limbs straight and toes hanging over the edge of the table. Or seated with the hands resting on the table for stability</p> <p>Without gravity: side lying – tested limb uppermost</p>	The swimmer flexes the knee of the tested limb to 45° and resistance is applied around the posterior surface of the leg just above the ankle in the direction of knee extension
	Extension	<p>With gravity: seated – with the hands resting on the table for stability</p> <p>Without gravity: side lying – with the test leg uppermost,</p>	The swimmer extends the knee not beyond zero degrees and resistance is applied over the anterior surface of the distal leg just above the ankle in a

		non-tested limb may be flexed for stability.	downward direction.
Ankle	Dorsiflexion	With gravity: seated – knee flexed at 90°, ankle in neutral Without gravity: side-lying – with test limb resting on the table	The swimmer actively dorsiflexes the foot while resistance is applied over the dorsal surface of the foot
	Plantarflexion	With gravity: prone – knee flexed at 90°, ankle in neutral Without gravity: side-lying – with test limb resting on the table	The swimmer plantar flexes the ankle while resistance is applied over the plantar surface of the foot
	Pronation/Version	With gravity: seated – with the ankle in slight plantarflexion Without gravity: side-lying	The swimmer everts the foot to end range and resistance is applied over the dorsum and lateral side of the foot at the level of the metatarsal heads
	Supination/Inversion	With gravity: seated – with the ankle in slight plantarflexion Without gravity: side-lying	The swimmer inverts the foot to end range and resistance is applied over the dorsum and medial side of the foot at the level of the metatarsal heads

1: only for S Sport Class

2: only for SB Sport Class

5 Physical Assessment - Coordination Testing

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

Table 5 – Scoring of Coordination Testing

5	Controlled movement over the full range
4	At increasing pace, nearly full range of movement with slight spasticity and slight increase in muscle tone and/or slight coordination problems
3	At increasing pace, moderate range of movement, moderate spasticity with tone restricting movement and/or moderate coordination problems
2	Severely restricted range of movements with severe spasticity-hypertonic muscle stiffness and/or severe coordination problems
1	Very severely restricted range of movement due to severe hypertonic muscle stiffness and/or very minimally coordinated movements
0	no movement

- 5.3 Assessment should be done in positions identified in Table 6 and consideration will be given to the following:
- An assessment of the overall range of movement assessment for all muscle/joint groups should be undertaken at the commencement of the coordination test;
 - Alternating movements of the pair of muscles/joints should be performed at a steady pace, and at increasing pace. Fast movements should be used if the Impairment of coordination is not obvious on moderate pace movements;
 - Simultaneous movements of the lower limbs should be assessed for consideration of the SB Sport Class allocation (specifically motion of the breaststroke kick);
 - Athletes should be tested in prone, semi-reclined and supine position as illustrated in Table 6. Testing positions may be adapted to the Athlete's Impairment, but the modifications must be recorded on the Classification sheet.

- The effect of spasticity may vary dependent on the position of the Athlete’s body, and this should be accounted for during the assessment;
- Testing may be repeated with the neck turned to the side in order that the influence of the postural reflexes (the Asymmetrical Tonic Neck Reflex or ATNR) on the ability to carry out swimming strokes may be assessed;
- Athletes with athetosis or ataxia may show significant coordination difficulties, which may be less significant when they are in the swimming pool (because of the compensating effect of water resistance). This will be accounted for during the Technical Assessment - Water Test (see Section 10).

Table 6 – Testing positions for coordination testing

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

1: only for S Sport Class

2: only for SB Sport Class

6 Physical Assessment - Passive Functional Range of Movement Testing

- 6.1 Passive Functional Range of Movement Testing uses a series of measurement designed to assess the extent of movement possible in a number of joints. A goniometer should be used for all measurements. The degree of movement possible to each joint receives a point score (Table 7). This degree of movement measurement is called the Passive Functional Range of Movement for Swimming (“PFROMS”). Scores are allocated as follows, with the exception of the special cases addressed under 6.4:

Table 7 – Scoring Passive Functional Range of Movement

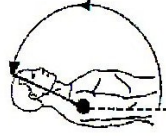
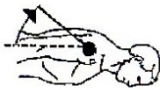


5	No restriction in the functional range of movement
4	PFROMS restricted between 75 and 100% ($\geq 75\% < 100\%$)
3	PFROMS restricted between 50 and 75% ($\geq 50\% < 75\%$)
2	PFROMS restricted between 25 and 50% ($\geq 25\% < 50\%$)
1	PFROMS restricted between 1 and 25% ($1\% < 25\%$)
0	No movement

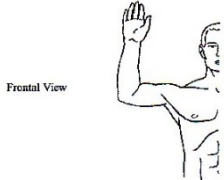

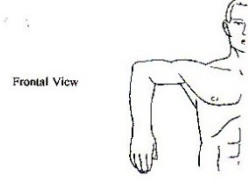
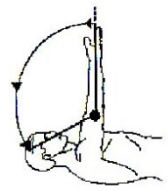
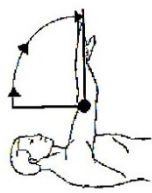
Example table 7; Shoulder flexion has a functional range of movement from 0 to 161 degrees (see table 8). If an Athlete can flex the shoulder up to 124 degrees, scoring will be $(124/161) \times 100 = 77.02\%$, which equals score 4. If an Athlete can flex the shoulder up to 93 degrees: $(93/161) \times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





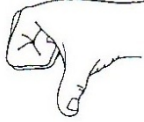
- 6.2 The following must be taken into consideration during testing:
- Measurement should be over the Passive Functional Range of Movement in the joint, with the proximal joint stabilized in neutral position;
 - When measuring the knee joint, the hip should be in a position of flexion.
 - Athletes with loss of limb (amputation or dysmelia) may have loss of Passive Functional Range of Movement. This will require an additional assessment of Passive Functional Range of Movement, and any restrictions will be taken into consideration.
 - Any change of position for medical reasons must be recorded on the Classification sheet.

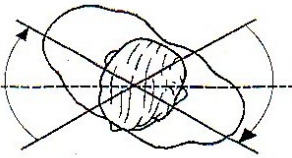
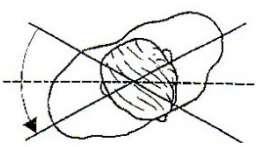
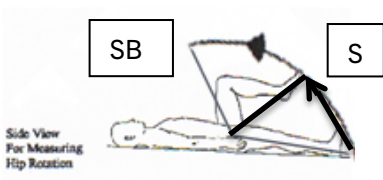
6.3 Assessment should be done in positions identified in Table 8.




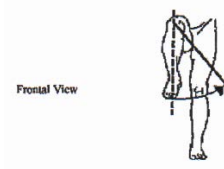

Table 8 – Testing positions for Passive Functional Range of Movement testing


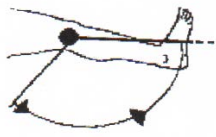


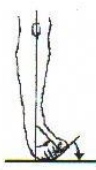

Segment		Swimmer Position	Range PFROM
Shoulder	Flexion	Supine – elbow extended, palm facing trunk 	0 - 161
	Extension ¹	Prone – elbow extended, palm facing trunk 	0 - 33
	Adduction	Supine – arms at side, palm up 	0 – 33
	External Rotation ¹	Supine – shoulder abducted 90°, elbow flexed 90°, forearm pronated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

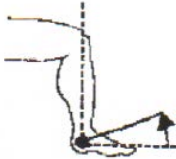



		 <p>Frontal View</p>	
	Internal Rotation	<p>Supine – shoulder abducted 90°, elbow flexed 90°, forearm pronated</p>   <p>Frontal View</p>	0 - 57
Elbow	Flexion	<p>Supine – arm in anatomic position</p> 	0 - 121
	Extension	<p>Supine – arm in anatomic position</p> 	0 – 90 Flex
	Pronation	<p>Seated or standing – shoulder abducted, elbow flexed at 90°, forearm neutral</p>	0 - 81

			
Wrist	Flexion	Seated – shoulder abducted, elbow flexed at 90°, forearm pronated, arm supported by table, hand off table	0 - 49
			
	Extension ¹	Seated – shoulder abducted, elbow flexed at 90°, forearm pronated, arm supported by table, hand off table	0 – 41
			
	Ulna Abduction ²	Seated – shoulder abducted, elbow flexed at 90°, forearm pronated, arm supported by table	0 – 30
			
Finger	Flexion	Seated – shoulder abducted, elbow flexed at 90°, forearm pronated	1 point for each finger
			

	Extension	Seated – shoulder abducted, elbow flexed at 90°, forearm pronated, arm supported by table	1 point for each finger
	Adduction	Seated – shoulder abducted, elbow flexed at 90°, forearm pronated, arm supported by table	0 - 5
Trunk	Rotation Right ¹	Seated 	0 - 49
	Rotation Left ¹	Seated 	0 - 49
Hip	Flexion	Supine – legs extended, flexion with knee bended 	S: 0 – 41 SB: 0 – 121
	Extension	Prone or on side – legs extended	0 – 45 Flex

			0 – 15 Ext
	Abduction ²	<p>Supine – leg extended</p> 	0 – 33
	Adduction	<p>Supine – leg extended</p> 	0 – 25
	External Rotation ²	<p>Seated – hip and knee flexed at 90°</p>  <p>Frontal View</p>	0 - 41
	Internal Rotation	<p>Seated – hip and knee flexed at 90°</p> 	0 – 33
Knee	Flexion	<p>Supine – legs extended</p>	0 – 121

			
	Extension	Supine – legs extended	0 – 120 Flex
			
Ankle S Sport Class	Dorsiflexion	Seated – knee flexed	8 – 40 Flex
			
	Plantar flexion	Seated – knee flexed	8 – 41 Flex <i>(see art. 6.4 for exceptions)</i>
			
	Eversion (pronation, abduction, dorsiflexion)	Seated	0 – 30 Inv <i>(see art. 6.4 for exceptions)</i>
			
	Inversion (supination, adduction, plantarflexion)	Seated	0 – 30 <i>(see art. 6.4 for exceptions)</i>
			

Ankle SB Sport Class	Dorsiflexion (knee in flexion)	Seated – knee flexed 	0 – 21
	Plantar flexion	Seated – knee flexed 	0 – 41
	Pronation (Eversion)	Seated 	0 – 21
	Supination (Inversion)	Seated 	0 – 33

1: only for S Sport Class

2: only for SB Sport Class

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

7.1 Measurement of loss of limb/limb deficiency should be taken in centimetres and a segmometer should be used to conduct the assessment. Measurements are taken from the distal point of the limb extremity to the nearest measuring point above. Measurements should be indicated on the body chart of the Classification sheet illustrated below (Figure 1).

Figure 1 – Measurement of loss of limb/limb deficiency.

Note 1:

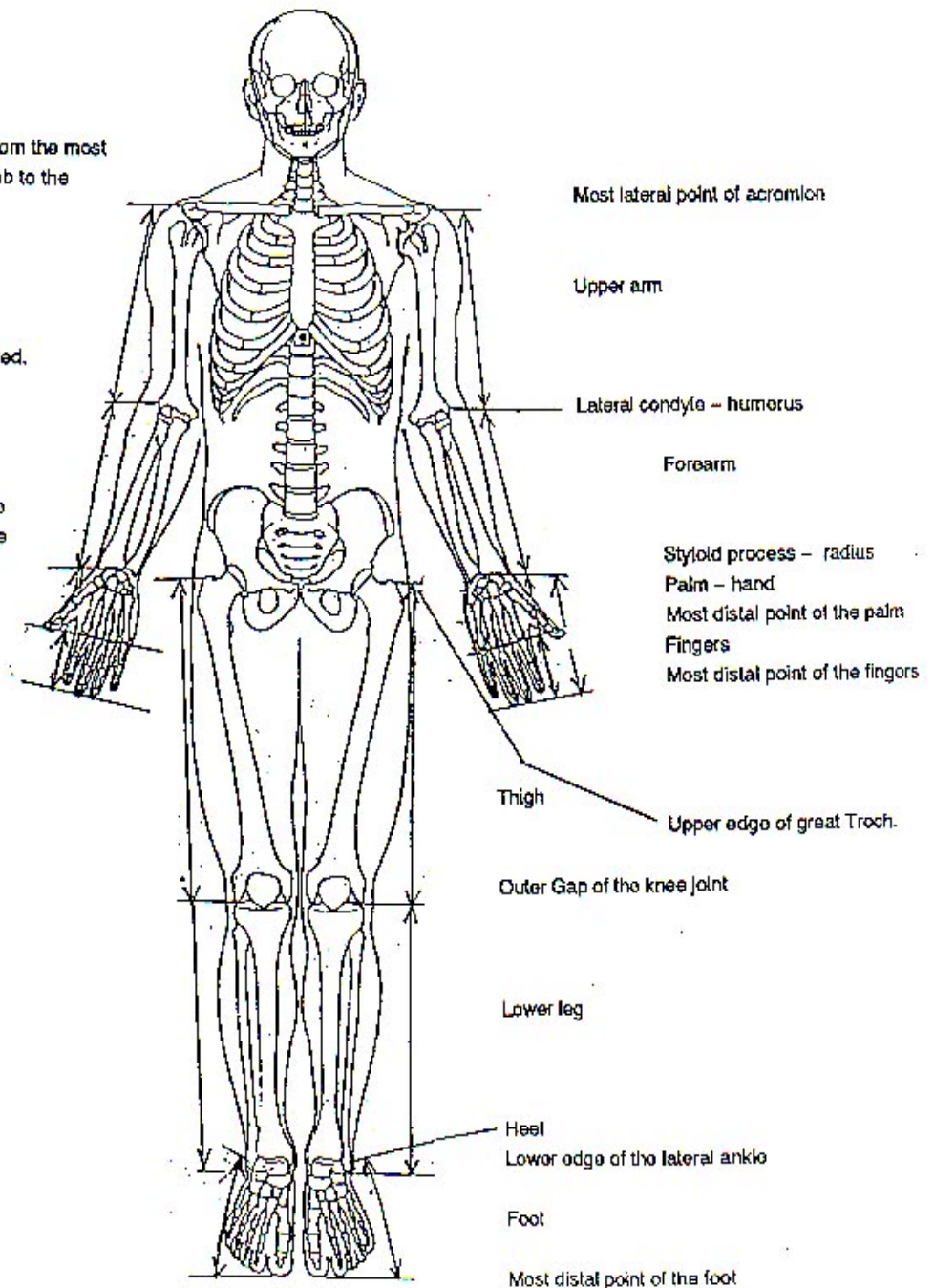
The measuring must be done from the most distal point of the amputated limb to the next anatomical point above

Note 2:

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

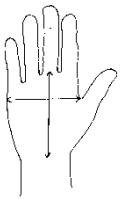
Example:

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



7.2 The following should be taken into consideration when measuring loss of limb/limb deficiency:

- Access to X-rays provided by the Athlete may assist the Classification Panel to properly identify distal points of the extremities.
- When a corresponding segment is not available for comparison the formulas of Table 9 and 10 apply.
- When assessing dysmelia ensure that each limb segment is measured on both sides.
- If the Athlete has a hand or foot amputation/dysmelia trace the hand/foot dimension of both hands/feet on a plain piece of paper. Record the measurements on this sheet along with the Athlete's name/nation/date of birth and identify right and/or left. Include this information with the Classification sheet.
- Calculating palm/hand measurements must be done carefully, especially when assessing minimal Impairment eligibility. To calculate eligibility, trace both hands with the forearms flat to ensure the base of the hand and top of the wrist is noted. Palm area is calculated by measuring from the base of the wrist to the base of the middle finger X measuring across the palm to the base of the web space between the thumb and index (metacarpophalangeal joint). Remaining fingers are then considered separately for point allocation.
- Foot measurements are taken from the base of the heel (calcaneus) in a line to the top of the metatarsal head of the big toe (at approximately the crease of the big toe) and across the foot at the widest available point to calculate area.



7.3 Detail on the scoring system is provided in Table 9. The following applies:

- For S-strokes, each upper limb has a maximum of 65 points (hand: 28; forearm: 24; upper arm: 13), each lower limb has a maximum of 50 points (foot: 20; lower leg: 10; upper leg: 20) (Figure 2).
- For SB-stroke, each upper limb has a maximum of 55 points (hand: 26; forearm: 22; upper arm: 7), each lower limb has a maximum of 60 points (foot: 28; lower leg: 18; upper leg: 14) (Figure 3).

Figure 2 - Point distribution for limb segments in S-strokes

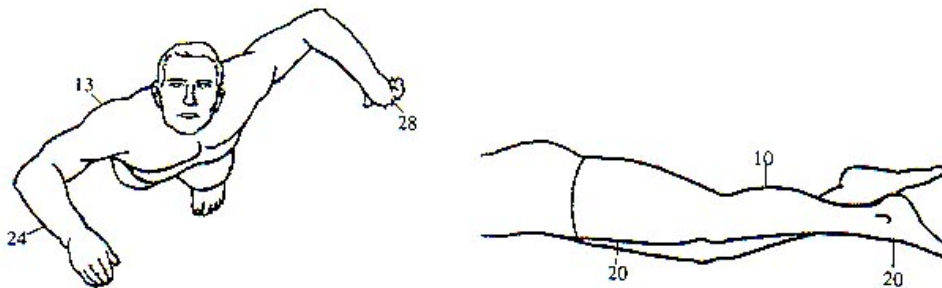


Figure 3 - Point distribution for limb segments in SB-stroke

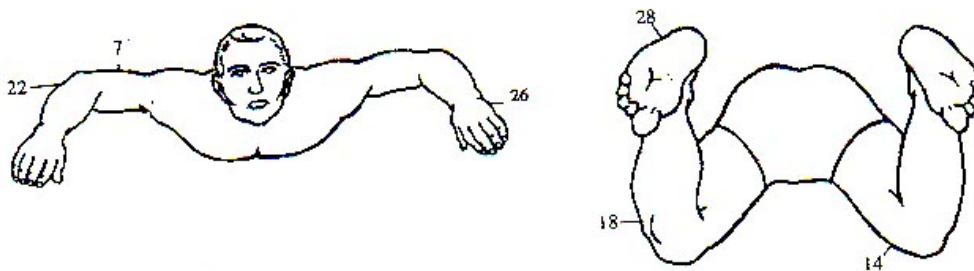


Table 9 – Scoring for loss of limb

UPPER LIMBS	S Strokes		SB Stroke	
	Right	Left	Right	Left
Upper arm amputation				
Full upper arm remaining	13	13	7	7
Points for one limb				
No upper arm remaining	0		0	
1/4 upper arm remaining	3		1	
1/3 upper arm remaining	4		2	
1/2 upper arm remaining	6.5		3	

2/3 upper arm remaining	8		3.5	
3/4 upper arm remaining	9		4	
Lower arm amputation	Right	Left	Right	Left
Upper arm remaining	13	13	7	7
Lower arm remaining	24	24	22	22
Points for one limb				
No lower arm remaining	$13 + 0 = 13$		$7 + 0 = 7$	
1/4 lower arm remaining	$13 + 4 = 17$		$7 + 5.5 = 12.5$	
1/3 lower arm remaining	$13 + 7 = 20$		$7 + 7 = 14$	
1/2 lower arm remaining	$13 + 11 = 24$		$7 + 11 = 18$	
2/3 lower arm remaining	$13 + 15 = 28$		$7 + 14 = 21$	
3/4 lower arm remaining	$13 + 17 = 30$		$7 + 15 = 22$	
Hand amputation	Right	Left	Right	Left
Upper arm remaining	13	13	7	7
Lower arm remaining	24	24	22	22
Palm remaining	18	18	16	16
Points for one limb				
No palm remaining	$13 + 24 + 0 = 37$		$7 + 22 + 0 = 29$	
1/4 palm remaining	$13 + 24 + 4.5 = 41.5$		$7 + 22 + 4 = 33$	
1/3 palm remaining	$13 + 24 + 6 = 43$		$7 + 22 + 6 = 35$	
1/2 palm remaining	$13 + 24 + 9 = 46$		$7 + 22 + 8 = 37$	
2/3 palm remaining	$13 + 24 + 12 = 49$		$7 + 22 + 10 = 39$	
3/4 palm remaining	$13 + 24 + 13.5 = 50.5$		$7 + 22 + 12 = 41$	

Finger amputation	Right	Left	Right	Left
Upper arm remaining	13	13	7	7
Lower arm remaining	24	24	22	22
Palm remaining	18	18	16	16
Fingers remaining	10	10	10	10
Points for one limb				
No fingers remaining	$13 + 24 + 18 + 0 = 55$		$7 + 22 + 16 + 0 = 45$	
One finger remaining	$13 + 24 + 18 + 2 = 57$		$7 + 22 + 6 + 2 = 47$	
Two fingers remaining	$13 + 24 + 18 + 4 = 59$		$7 + 22 + 16 + 4 = 49$	
Three fingers remaining	$13 + 24 + 18 + 6 = 61$		$7 + 22 + 16 + 6 = 51$	
Four fingers remaining	$13 + 24 + 18 + 8 = 63$		$7 + 22 + 16 + 8 = 53$	
LOWER LIMBS	S Strokes		SB Stroke	
Thigh amputation	Right	Left	Right	Left
Full thigh remaining	20	20	14	14
Points for one limb				
No thigh remaining	0		0	
1/4 thigh remaining	4		2	
1/3 thigh remaining	8		3	
1/2 thigh remaining	12		5	
2/3 thigh remaining	16		9	
3/4 thigh remaining	18		11	
Lower leg amputation	Right	Left	Right	Left
Full thigh remaining	20	20	14	14
Lower thigh remaining	10	10	18	18

Points for one limb				
No lower leg remaining	$20 + 0 = 20$		$14 + 0 = 14$	
1/4 lower leg remaining	$20 + 1 = 21$		$14 + 4 = 18$	
1/3 lower leg remaining	$20 + 3 = 23$		$14 + 5 = 19$	
1/2 lower leg remaining	$20 + 5 = 25$		$14 + 7 = 21$	
2/3 lower leg remaining	$20 + 7 = 27$		$14 + 12 = 26$	
3/4 lower leg remaining	$20 + 8 = 28$		$14 + 14 = 28$	
Foot amputation	Right	Left	Right	Left
Full thigh remaining	20	20	14	14
Full lower leg remaining	10	10	18	18
Full foot remaining	20	20	28	28
Points for one limb				
No foot remaining	$20 + 10 + 0 = 30$		$14 + 18 + 0 = 32$	
1/4 foot remaining	$20 + 10 + 5 = 35$		$14 + 18 + 7 = 39$	
1/3 foot remaining	$20 + 10 + 10 = 40$		$14 + 18 + 9 = 41$	
1/2 foot remaining	$20 + 10 + 14 = 44$		$14 + 18 + 13 = 45$	
2/3 foot remaining	$20 + 10 + 18 = 48$		$14 + 18 + 18 = 50$	
3/4 foot remaining	$20 + 10 + 20 = 50$		$14 + 18 + 21 = 53$	

7.4 Measurements for dysmelia and multiple amputations in absence of the ability to measure body height are detailed in Table 10.

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

Measurement from Head to Buttock in seated position (assessment conducted with Athlete seated on the bench against a flat wall and measurement from head to base of the buttocks)										=cm (X)					
Estimated body height in Males										= X / 0.52		=cm (A)			
Estimated body height in Females										= X / 0.0533		=cm (A)			
Body Segment Parameters = B			Estimated Length A x B = C	Measured Length = D		Estimated % of Limb present D / C = E		S	SB	Points for remaining limb					
										S points = S x E		SB points = SB x E			
Segment	Male	Female		Right	Left	Right	Left	Points	Points	Right	Left	Right	Left		
Arm	0.189	0.193						13	7						
Forearm	0.145	0.152						24	22						
Hand	0.128	0.11						28	26						
Thigh	0.245	0.242						20	14						
Leg	0.242	0.234						10	18						
Foot	0.152	0.151						20	28						
Trunk	0.520	0.533						25	20						
Subtract 2 points for every finger missing and allow for reduced movement when arriving at totals															
										Σ =	Σ =	Σ =	Σ =		
POINTS TO BE TRANSFERRED TO THE CLASSIFICATION FORM															

8 Physical Assessment –Short Stature

- 8.1 Short stature Athletes are Athletes with a maximum body height of 137cm for female Athletes and 145cm for male Athletes.
- 8.2 Height measurement is the assessment, using a full length stadiometer, with Athlete standing against a flat wall barefooted. Heel-hip-shoulders-head against the wall Athlete looking forward (standing in medically neutral position) measurement from head to bottom of the feet. The average of two (2) measures is taken. If the difference between these two (2) measures is greater than 1%, one additional measure is taken, and the median measure is recorded on the Classification sheet as the height measurement.
- 8.3 Short stature resulting from an Achondroplasia type of Impairment is a specific profile and does not require point allocation:
- 8.3.1 These Athletes are allocated class S6 – SB6 if:
- No taller than 130cm (inclusive) (female Athletes)
 - No taller than 137cm (inclusive) (male Athletes)
- 8.3.2 These Athletes, if not meeting the requirements for S6 – SB6 (8.3.1), are allocated class S7 – SB7 if
- No taller than 137cm (inclusive) (female Athletes)
 - No taller than 145cm (inclusive) (male Athletes)
- 8.3.3 If there is a minimum additional loss of Muscle Power and/or loss of Range of Movement of twenty-five (25) points, the testing methods described under Section 4 and/or 6 are applied and a ‘class-1’ principle applies.
- 8.4 All other cases of short stature (e.g. Osteogenesis Imperfecta, Growth Hormone Dysfunction) are assessed under Section 4 and/or 6 of these Rules, and a ‘class -1’ principle applies (e.g. measurements under section 4 and/or section 6 would lead to class 8, and the Athlete is no taller than 137 cm (female) or 145cm (male), the final Sport Class will be 7).
- 8.5 Short stature swimmers will be subject to an annual review (in accordance with article 5.12-5.15 of these Rules) until the age of 18 years.

9 Physical Assessment - Leg Length Difference

- 9.1 A point score is allocated to an Athlete if the Athlete has lower limbs which are of a

different length. All measurements are to be made in millimetres.

- 9.2 All lower limb length measurements are performed in the supine position, from the great trochanter to the outer gap of the knee and the outer gap of the knee to the edge of the lateral ankle.
- 9.3 Points allocated for lower limb length difference is as follows:

Table 11 – Scoring for leg length difference

Difference in Limb Length (in millimetres)	Point Allocation
0-79	0
80-89	1
90-99	2
100-109	3
110-119	4
120-129	5
130-139	6
140-149	7
150-159	8
160-169	9
170-179	10
180-189	11
190-199	12
200 and more	13

- 9.4 If leg length difference occurs in combination with other Impairments, points allocated for leg length difference (Table 11) are deducted in addition to the other point scores obtained.

10 Technical Assessment – Water Test

10.1 For the purpose of IPC Swimming, Technical Assessment in Classification is further referred to as the “Water Test”. The purpose of the Water Test is to assess the effect of the Impairment on the technical swimming stroke(s), assessed for the different body segments: upper limb, trunk, and lower limb. The results of the Physical Assessment (conducted pursuant to the means detailed in sections 3-9 above) serve the basis of observation of the Athlete in the pool under controlled circumstances as set forth under 10.4.

10.2 In case of underdeveloped or poor swim technique it is at the discretion of the Classifiers to assess the ability of a swimmer to proceed to the Water Test under this provision, and

- Stop the Athlete assessment for safety reasons, in which case no Sport Class (and Status) will be allocated, or
- Have the Physical Assessment outcomes prevail for the allocation of a Sport Class, or
- Conduct the Water Test and finalise the Athlete evaluation, in which case no Sport Class Status ‘Confirmed’ can be allocated.

Comments must be recorded on the Classification sheet when the above occurs.

10.3 Athletes need to present with all equipment and starting devices.

10.4 The Water Test follows a set protocol, in that every Athlete who is required to undertake it performs a standardised series of movements and/or routines (‘skills’), including:

- Perform an actual race start - that is, a dive, or a standing, sitting, kneeling or water start/feet start;
- Perform a Face float with arms in the streamline position;
- Perform a Face float with arms in streamline position with flutter kick if this is required to assess kicking propulsion/stability;
- Perform a Back float with arms overhead in streamline position: if an Athlete is unable to streamline due to the Impairment, arms may be streamlined at the side of the body;
- Perform a Back float with arms overhead in streamline position with flutter kick if this is required to assess kicking propulsion/stability;
- Rotate from face float to back float for safety reasons;
- Complete a minimum of 50m Freestyle with an additional 5m of swimming following the turn;
- Complete a minimum of 50m of Breaststroke;

- Complete a Breaststroke kick in prone position with arms in streamline position if this is required to assess kicking propulsion/stability;
 - Complete a Breaststroke kick in supine position with arms in streamline overhead or at side if this is required to assess kicking propulsion/stability;
 - Complete a minimum of 50m Butterfly.
 - Complete a minimum of 50m of Backstroke.
- 10.5 Water test protocols are performed when swimming at race pace. The Athlete has 20m following the start to reach race pace.
- 10.6 The Water Test also serves the purpose of identifying rule exceptions (section 13).
- 10.7 At the discretion of the Classification Panel:
- Not necessarily all of the elements of the above test need to be executed, or
 - Athletes may be asked for elements of the above test to be repeated or additional technical skills to be demonstrated.
- 10.8 The Water Test assesses the following components in an integrated manner:
- Drag: the impact of Impairment on drag is assessed by observing the position in the water and the ability for the Athlete to keep this position through the performance.
 - Balance and Stability: the ability of the Athlete to control the body through the full swim and breathing cycle, with special attention to body streamline, body roll, trunk wavering and leg kick for balance.
 - Propulsion: the ability of generating speed in the performance, including the ability of changing stroke rhythm, using upper and/or lower limbs. For the assessment of upper limbs, special attention should be given to the differentiation of function between arm (upper and lower part) and hand function.
- 10.9 Assignment of scores is based on the following principle:
- The starting number for the Technical Assessment point allocation is the result of the Physical Assessment. Parallel to the Physical Assessment tests each body segment will be assessed against a 5-point scale.
 - No more than two (2) points should be added or subtracted from a joint function (e.g. Muscle Power, Range of Movement or Coordination) based on the Technical Assessment.
 - If it is determined during the Technical Assessment that a body segment or limb cannot be used at all for functional purpose in the S and/or SB strokes, the body segment or limb should be allocated a zero (0) point score.
 - Any change in point values should be detailed on the Classification sheet.

- The sum of scores is an overall ‘Technical Assessment Score’ that leads to the allocation of a Sport Class as defined in section 12.

10.10 The scores on the ‘Technical Assessment’ take precedent over the scores of the ‘Physical Assessment’ in case of discrepancies, except for conditions referred to under rule 10.2.

11 Dive and Push Off Test

11.1 The ‘Dive/Push Table’ details the points to be allocated to an Athlete pursuant to the dive start and push off (i.e. turn).

Note: If an Athlete chooses to start from the water but is physically capable to perform a dive start, the points should be allocated based on the dive start.

Table 12 – Dive/Push off Scoring

Score	Dive	Push Off
0	Start in the water with assistance	No push off
1	Start in the water without assistance	Push off only with only one single joint from upper limbs
2	Falls in the water	Push off with only one single joint from lower limbs
3	Poor functional dive with one leg	Poor functional push off with one leg
4	Poor functional dive with both legs	Poor functional push off with both legs
5	Minimal/satisfactory functional dive with one leg	Minimal/satisfactory functional push off with one leg
6	Minimal/satisfactory functional dive with both legs	Minimal/satisfactory push off with both legs
7	Dive with non-functional arms (dragging or above elbow amp)	Turning without arms (dragging or above elbow amp)
8	Good functional dive with one leg	Good functional push off with one leg
9	Good functional dive with both legs, or Dive with one non-functional arm (dragging or above elbow amp)	Good functional push off with both legs, or turning with one non-functional arm (dragging or above elbow amp)
10	No restrictions, normal dive	No restrictions, normal push off

11.2 Attention should be paid to the following conditions that might lead to lower scores

allocated for 'dive'

- Evidence of restricted power in the legs and/or feet
- Evidence of loss of momentum due to arm restriction
- Deficiencies in coordination of push off and timing
- Assessment of body position and power when combined upper-lower limb Impairment is present
- Absence of a streamlined entry in the water due to absence of explosive power in legs and feet

12 Sport Class Allocation

12.1 Following the physical/technical assessment, the Athlete is allocated a Sport Class on the basis of the following scores:

Table 13 – Sport Classes on the basis of point scores obtained after the physical/technical assessment

Sport Class	Point Score	Sport Class	Point Score
S1	40-65	SB1	40-65
S2	66-90	SB2	66-90
S3	91-115	SB3	91-115
S4	116-140	SB4	116-140
S5	141-165	SB5	141-165
S6 ^a	166-190	SB6 ^a	166-190
S7 ^b	191-215	SB7 ^b	191-215
S8	216-240	SB8	216-240
S9	241-265	SB9	241-275
S10	266-285		

a. S6/SB6 also includes Athletes with short stature identified under 8.3.1

b. S7/SB7 also includes Athletes with short stature identified under 8.3.2

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

12.2.1 If the athlete is allocated equivalent to or higher as a S5 Sport Class, the allocation of the individual medley class will be calculated as follows;

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

12.2.2 If the athlete is allocated equivalent to or lower as a S4 Sport Class, the allocation of the individual medley class will be calculated as follows;

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

13 Exceptions

13.1 Due to the nature of their Impairment, certain Athletes are authorised exceptions to the IPC Swimming Rules and Regulations. It is the mandate of the Classifiers to allocate these exceptions. This will be done while conducting the water test (art. 10.6). An overview is provided in Table 14.

Table 14 – Codes of Exception

Exception	Description	Reference to IPC Swimming Rules & Regulations
starts		
H	Hearing Impairment (light or signal required)	5.4.4.3
Y	Starting device	3.1.3.7; 3.3.1.3
E	Unable to grip for backstroke start	3.3.1.3n
A	Assistance required	3.1.3.7; 3.1.3.2
During the Swim		
0	No exception	
1	One hand start	3.3.1.1
2	Right hand touch	3.4.6.3; 3.5.4.3
3	Left hand touch	3.4.6.3; 3.5.4.3
4	Right hand touch with simultaneous intent to touch with other	3.4.6.1; 3.5.4.1
5	Left hand touch with simultaneous intent to touch with other	3.4.6.1; 3.5.4.1
6	Simultaneous intent to touch	3.4.6.4; 3.5.4.4
7	Part of upper body must touch	3.4.6.2; 3.5.4.2
8	Right foot must turn out	3.4.5.1

9	Left foot must turn out	3.4.5.1
12	Leg drag or show intent to kick (will apply to any Athlete who has points deducted in legs)	3.4.4.1
+	Butterfly kick is able to be performed <i>(to get a '+' the swimmer has to have score 3 or more on either hip flexion or knee extension in at least one leg in either the physical and/or technical assessment portion(s) of the Classification evaluation)</i> <i>NOTE: '+' only is possible in combination with '12'</i>	

13.2 Application of exceptions in strokes

- Freestyle: no exceptions allowed
- Backstroke: only exception '1' may apply
- Butterfly: exceptions '2-7' may apply
- Breaststroke: exceptions '2-12' may apply

13.3 Any request for change of exception codes granted previously, must be submitted through the 'medical review' procedure of these rules and regulations (art. 5.19-5.24). If the request is upheld, a full re-assessment of the athlete in accordance with these rules and regulations will take place (incl. the possible change of sport class and sport class status).

Appendix Two: Sport Classes for Athletes with Visual Impairment

This Appendix details the Sport Classes that are to be allocated to Athletes with Visual Impairments who wish to compete in IPC Swimming Competitions

1 Introduction

- 1.1 IPC Swimming has designated Sport Classes for Athletes with Visual Impairment, which are defined in this Appendix.
- 1.2 IPC Swimming is currently revisiting the Sport Classes for Athletes with Visual Impairment and is aiming towards sport-specific Classification systems on the basis of Activity Limitations that result from Impairment. Until such a system is approved, the processes detailed in this Appendix apply to Athlete Evaluation in respect of Sport Classes for Athletes with Visual Impairment.
- 1.3 The processes detailed in this Appendix apply to Athlete Evaluation in respect of Sport Classes for Athletes with Visual Impairment.
- 1.4 The Sport Class allocated to Athletes with Visual Impairment applies to all Events offered by IPC Swimming.
- 1.5 All provisions of the IPC Swimming Classification Rules apply to the assessment of Athletes with Visual Impairment, except if otherwise specified in this Appendix.

2 Eligibility Criteria

- 2.1 To be eligible to compete in Sport Classes S/SB/SM11-13 in IPC Swimming, the Athlete must meet both of the criteria below:
 - 2.1.1 The Athlete must have at least one of the following Impairments:
 - Impairment of the eye structure;
 - Impairment of the optical nerve/optic pathways;
 - Impairment of the visual cortex.
 - 2.1.2 The Athlete's Visual Impairment must result in a visual acuity of less than or equal to LogMAR 1.0 or a visual field restricted to less than 20 degrees radius.
- 2.2 It is the Athlete's and NPC's responsibility to provide sufficient evidence of the Athlete's Visual Impairment. This must be done by way of submitting medical diagnostic

information completed by an ophthalmologist no later than at the beginning of Athlete Evaluation.

- 2.3 The medical diagnostic information must comprise the completed Medical Diagnostics Form (available on the IPC Swimming website) and additional medical documentation as indicated on the Medical Diagnostics Form. Failure to present with complete medical diagnostic information might lead to Athlete Evaluation being suspended in accordance with Article 4.7 of these Rules.
- 2.4 Medical Diagnostic Information must be typewritten and submitted in English and may not be older than 12 months prior to the date of Athlete Evaluation.

3 Assessment Methods

- 3.1 All Athlete Evaluation and Sport Class allocation will be based on the assessment of visual acuity in the eye with better visual acuity when wearing the best optical correction.
- 3.2 Depending on an Athlete's visual acuity, visual acuity is tested using the LogMAR chart for distance visual acuity testing with Illiterate "E" and/or the Berkeley Rudimentary Vision Test.
- 3.3 Athletes who compete using any corrective devices (e.g. glasses, lenses) must attend Classification with these devices and their prescription.
- 3.4 An Athlete found to be using corrective devices during Competition that were not declared during Athlete Evaluation may be subject to further investigation of Intentional Misrepresentation (see Article 9).
- 3.5 Athletes must declare any change in their optical correction to IPC Swimming before any Competition. If the Athlete has a Sport Class Status Review with Fixed Review Date or Confirmed, the Athlete's Sport Class Status will be changed to Review. The Athlete will then undergo Athlete Evaluation prior to the next Competition under the provisions of these Rules. Failure to do so may result in an investigation of Intentional Misrepresentation (see Article 9).
- 3.6 Any Athlete Support Personnel accompanying the Athlete in the Assessment room must remain out of sight of the visual acuity charts during Assessment.
- 3.7 Under the current provisions set forth in this Appendix, Observation Assessment does not apply to Athletes with Visual Impairment.

- 3.8 IPC Swimming will inform the Local Organising Committee of the equipment and room requirements for the assessment of Athletes with Visual Impairment after the Classification Panels have been appointed. It is the Local Organising Committee’s responsibility to provide all equipment required by IPC Swimming.
- 3.9 Failure to provide all equipment required by IPC Swimming may result in the Classification decisions not being accepted by IPC Swimming.

4 Sport Classes Profiles for Athletes with Visual Impairment

4.1 Sport Class S/SM/SB11

- 4.1.1 Visual acuity is poorer than LogMAR 2.60.
- 4.1.2 All Athletes (with the exception of those with prosthesis in both eyes) shall be required to wear opaque (blackened in) goggles for each individual and relay Event for the full duration of the Event. Athletes whose facial structure will not support goggles shall be required to cover the eyes with an opaque covering.
- 4.1.3 All Athletes shall be required to have a tapper.

4.2 Sport Class S/SM/SB12

- 4.2.1 Visual acuity ranges from LogMAR 1.50 to 2.60 (inclusive), and/or;
- 4.2.2 The visual field is constricted to a radius of less than 5 degrees.

4.3 Sport Class S/SM/SB13

- 4.3.1 Visual acuity ranges from LogMAR 1.40 to 1 (inclusive), and/or;
- 4.3.2 The visual field is constricted to a radius of less than 20 degrees.

5 Exceptions

- 5.1 Due to the nature of their Impairment, certain Athletes are authorised exceptions to the IPC Swimming Rules and Regulations. It is the mandate of the Classifiers to allocate these exceptions. The following exceptions apply for Athletes with Visual Impairment:

Exception	Description	Reference to IPC Swimming Rules & Regulations

B	Blackened goggles	3.8.8
T	Tapper	2.1.5.1
H	Hearing Impairment (light or signal required)	5.4.4.3

- 5.2 Any request for change of exception codes granted previously, must be submitted through the 'medical review' procedure of these rules and regulations (art. 5.19-5.24).

Appendix Three: Sport Classes for Athletes with Intellectual Impairment

This Appendix details the Sport Classes that are to be allocated to Athletes with Intellectual Impairments who wish to compete in IPC Swimming Competitions.

1 Introduction

- 1.1 IPC Swimming has designated a Sport Class – Sport Class S14 – for Athletes with Activity Limitations that result from an Intellectual Impairment. These Athletes are referred to as ‘Athletes with Intellectual Impairment’ in this Appendix.
- 1.2 The processes detailed in this Appendix apply to the conduct of Athlete Evaluation in respect of the Sport Class designated by IPC Swimming for Athletes with Intellectual Impairment.
- 1.3 IPC Swimming designates its Sport Classes according to the swimming stroke used in the Event: Freestyle, Backstroke and Butterfly are referred to as S-strokes, and Breaststroke as SB-stroke. The Individual Medley event is referred to as SM (Sport Class designation SM is not subject to a separate Observation Assessment (see rule 3.5.1)).

2 Eligibility Criteria

- 2.1 Prior to Athlete Evaluation, an Athlete must comply with the following Eligibility Criteria set by IPC Swimming.
 - Inclusion in the INAS Classification Master List
 - Completion of the Training History and Sport Limitation Questionnaire (TSAL-Q) provided by IPC Swimming
- 2.2 Athletes must be included on the INAS Classification Master List no later than the date of final entry for a Competition, or, in absence of such entry deadline, on the day before the beginning of Athlete Evaluation. This is a pre-condition to participate in Athlete Evaluation by IPC Swimming.
- 2.3 To be listed on the INAS Classification Master List, Athletes must meet the eligibility criteria defined by INAS.
- 2.4 A completed Training History and Sport Limitation Questionnaire (TSAL-Q) needs to be

submitted to IPC Swimming no later than the date of final entry for competition, or in absence of such entry deadline, the TSAL-Q must be made available to the Chief Classifier on the day before the beginning of Athlete Evaluation.

- 2.5 If a completed TSAL-Q is not provided before Athlete Evaluation, Athlete Evaluation will be suspended as defined in article 4.7 of these Rules.

3 Assessment Methods and Minimum Disability Criteria

3.1 The process of Athlete Evaluation requires the Athlete to undergo the:

- Sport Cognition Test Battery
- Observation Assessment during competition.

3.2 Athlete Support Personnel is not permitted to give instructions to the Athlete unless if explicitly permitted by the Classification Panel. Unauthorised instructions to the Athlete during Athlete Evaluation, will lead to investigations relating to Article Nine.

3.3 Sport Cognition Test Battery

3.3.1 The Sport Cognition Test Battery consists of a series of tests on four different components of sport cognition, which are memory and learning, executive functioning, visual perception and fluid intelligence, and processing speed and attention-concentration skills. Additionally, visual-motor ability is controlled for in a separate exercise.

3.3.2 The following table provides a short description of the components and tests.

COMPONENT	Tests	Task	Scoring	Cut –off Score
Memory and Learning	Corsi (memory capacity)	To remember a sequence of blocks and to repeat the sequence in the same order	Average length of a sequence	6.69
Executive Functioning	Tower of London (executive functioning)	To copy the frame structure by moving balls in the least number of moves possible	Number of items solved correctly	12.43
Visual Perception & Fluid Intelligence	Block Design (visual spatial ability)	To copy patterns with 3D white/red cubes	Raw total performance score	58.31
	Matrix Reasoning (visual inductive)	To indicate out of 5 pictures which one belongs at the	Amount of items solved correctly	28.91

	reasoning capacity)	place of the question mark in the matrix		
Processing Speed & Attention-Concentration Skills	Simple Reaction Time	To tap the space bar as fast as possible when circle appears	Mean Reaction Time over 12 trials	372.13
	Complex Reaction Time (distraction from other stimuli)	To tap the space bar as fast as possible only when circle appears, not when other shape appears	Mean Reaction Time over 12 trials	487.26
	Simple Visual Search	To tap the circle appearing on the screen in random position as fast as possible	Mean Reaction Time over 12 trials	512.32
	Complex Visual search	To tap objects on the screen once you can distinguish them from the surrounding	Mean Reaction Time over 12 trials	7542.51

3.4 Minimum Disability Criteria

3.4.1 For the Sport Cognition Test Battery, the following scoring mechanism applies:

3.4.1.1 For the test items Corsi, Tower of London, Block Design and Matrix Reasoning:

- A score of 1 is given to each test is given if the individual score for the Athlete is higher than the cut-off score.
- A score of 0 is given to each test is given if the individual score for the Athlete is lower than the cut-off score.

3.4.1.2 For the test items Simple Reaction Time, Complex Reaction Time, Simple Visual Search, Complex Visual Search:

- A score of 1 is given if the Athlete scores lower than the cut-off score for 2 or more of the tests.
- A score of 0 is given if the Athlete scores lower than the cut-off score for a maximum of 1 test.

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

3.4.3 An Athlete who scores 2/5 or more proceeds automatically to 'Observation Assessment.' This Athlete will be entitled to enter for the Event, at minimum until 'Observation Assessment' is finalised.

Test	Cut-off	Athlete has a HIGHER score than the cut-off score		Decision*
CORSI	6.69	YES	NO/1
TOWER OF LONDON	12.43	YES	NO/1
BLOCK DESIGN	58.31	YES	NO/1
MATRIX REASONING	28.91	YES	NO/1
		Athlete has a LOWER score than the cut-off score		
SIMPLE REACTION TIME	372.13	YES	NO/1**
COMPLEX REACTION TIME	487.26	YES	NO	
SIMPLE VISUAL SEARCH	512.32	YES	NO	
COMPLEX VISUAL SEARCH	7542.51	YES	NO	
TOTAL SCORE			/5

*: See detailed explanation under 3.7.5. 'YES' scores translate into score 'one' (1).

** : 2 or more 'YES' scores translate into score 'one' (1)

3.5 Observation Assessment

3.5.1 Observation Assessment takes places during First Appearance, and is specific to S and SB strokes. Once the Athlete has been classified for both S and SB strokes, the Athlete is automatically considered eligible for the SM Event.

3.5.2 Observation Assessment will be required:

- for any Athlete who scores 2/5 or more on the 'Sport Cognition Test Battery', and/or
- for any Athlete whose latest scores on the different test of the 'Sport Cognition Test Battery' are, to the appreciation of the Classification Panel, different from any previous assessments.

3.5.3 Furthermore, any S14 Athlete can be 'Observed in Competition' at the discretion of the Classification Panel, without any advance notice to the Athlete.

3.5.4 Observation Assessment consists of a video race analysis. A video race analysis is made for the purpose of determining the relative stroking speed as described below. This index is scored from 0 to 5 as identified below (Relative Stroking Speed Indices).

3.5.5 An Athlete is 'Ineligible to Compete' if he/she scores 'five' (5) and a score of 2/5 or more on the 'Sport Cognition Test Battery' on the applicable relative stroking speed index. In accordance with IPC Swimming Sport Class designations (see rule 1.3), an Athlete that is 'Not Eligible' in any S Sport Class will automatically be 'Not Eligible' in all S Sport Classes.

3.5.6 It is at the discretion of the Classification Panel:

- to match the swim performance characteristics (relative stroking speed) for any Athlete against the data available from the TSAL-Q; and/or
- to match the swim performance characteristics (relative stroking speed) for any Athlete against the data on the component 'Processing Speed & Attention-Concentration Skills'; and/or
- to observe any Athlete to validate sport cognition test battery data against swim performance characteristics.

3.5.7 In case of inconsistencies, at the discretion of the Classification Panel, an Athlete may be subject to re-assessment on the 'sport cognition test battery'. An explanation of any such decision must be provided to the Athlete by way of the Classification Sheet.

3.6 Video Analysis

3.6.1 Mid pool swimming speed and stroke rate should be measured in several specific sections of the race. Stroke rate (strokes/min) is determined by measuring the time of 3 to 5 complete swimming arm stroke cycles. At least two measurements of these parameters should be made in the 100m races and 4 measurements in the 200m races. A stroke cycle in front crawl or backstroke is taken as hand entry to the following entry of the same hand. For breaststroke several potential reference points are available depending on the angle of the camera. (e.g. head breaking surface, beginning closing legs, beginning spreading hands). Mid pool speed is swimming speed not influenced by starting, turning or finishing. This is measured as the time for the swimmer (head) to cover a known distance in the middle of a swimming length. The minimal distance needed to determine midpool speed is 7.5m. Preferably 12.5m to 15m are taken. The first 25m section of the race should be avoided.

3.6.2 One or two digital video cameras should be placed at a fixed point and perpendicular to the swimming direction so that particular reference points are in view. Reference points should be found on fixed markers at the edges of the pool in the same plane as the swimmers are swimming.

Relative Stroking Speed indices

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

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

4 Sport Class and Sport Class Status Allocation

- 4.1 The Classification Panel will consider the information from the TSAL-Q, the Sport Cognition Test Battery, the Sport-Specific Assessment and Observation Assessment to allocate a Sport Class. It is at the discretion of the Classification Panel to also match the Athlete presentation with the INAS eligibility file or findings from previous Athlete Evaluation.
- 4.2 If the Athlete meets the criteria of the Sport Cognition Test Battery and the Observation Assessment in that Event, the Athlete is allocated the following Sport Class:
- Freestyle, Backstroke and Butterfly: S14
 - Breaststroke: SB14
 - Individual Medley: SM14
- 4.3 Sport Class Status Confirmed for the Sport Classes S/SB/SM14 is only allocated if the Athlete has undergone Athlete Evaluation in respect of these Sport Classes at least twice with at least a one month interval.
- 4.4 The Sport Classes S/SB/SM14 and the Sport Class Status are specific to the events as specified in 4.2. Therefore, it is possible that an Athlete is Eligible for one Event and Not Eligible for another Event, or that the Sport Class for one Event can be designated with a Sport Class Status Confirmed before a Sport Class in another Event.
- 4.5 The Classification Panel will determine that the Athlete is Not Eligible to compete in the respective Event, if the Classification Panel finds after the Observation Assessment that:
- an Athlete fails to meet the criteria of the Sport Cognition Test Battery and/or the Sport Specific Tests, and/or
 - there are inconsistencies between the Sport Cognition Test Battery, the Sport-Specific Test, Observation Assessment, the TSAL-Q, previous Athlete Evaluation or the INAS Eligibility File.
- 4.6 If a Classification Panel determines that an Athlete is Not Eligible, the provisions in Article Six apply.

5 Codes for Exception

- 5.1 Due to the nature of their Impairment, certain Athletes are authorised exceptions to the IPC Swimming Rules and Regulations. It is the mandate of the Classifiers to allocate

these exceptions. The following exception applies for Athletes with Intellectual Impairment:

Exception	Description	Reference to IPC Swimming Rules & Regulations
H	Hearing Impairment (light or signal required)	5.4.4.3

- 5.2 Any request for change of exception codes granted previously, must be submitted through the ‘medical review’ procedure of these rules and regulations (art. 5.19-5.24).



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