



ATHLETE CLASSIFICATION RULES

As of December 22, 2020

Purpose and Organization of these Rules.

Purpose:

These Athlete Rules (referred to generally as “the Rules”) provide a framework within which the process of “Athlete Classification” may take place. The term “Classification” refers to a structure for Competition to ensure that an Athlete’s Impairment is relevant to sport performance, and that Athletes compete equitably with each other. The purpose of Classification is to define who is eligible to compete in Para Taekwondo and to group athletes in sports classes for competition in Kyrogi and Poomsae

WT ATHLETE CLASSIFICATION RULES

Table of contents

Article 1	Scope and Application.....	4
Article 2	Classification Personnel.....	6
Article 3	Classification Panels.....	8
Article 4	Athlete Evaluation.....	9
Article 5	Sport Class and Sport Class Status.....	16
Article 6	Protest.....	21
Article 7	Appeals.....	24
Article 8	Misrepresentation of Skills and/or abilities.....	25
Article 9	Use of Athlete Information and Data Security Classification Data.....	26
Glossary	Glossary.....	28
Appendix 1	Kyorugi Sport Classes.....	33
Appendix 2	Poomsae Sport Classes.....	38
Appendix 3	Deaf Taekwondo.....	50
Appendix 4	Table of fees.....	52

Enacted: January 16, 2015

Amended: January 1, 2017

Amended: January 1, 2018

Amended: May 14, 2019

Amended: October 1, 2020

Article 1

Scope and Application

1. The World Taekwondo Athlete Classification Rules are an integral part of the overall WT Rules, Statutes, and Competition Rules etc. and are referred to as “Rules” throughout this document. The Rules are intended to implement the provisions of the 2015 IPC Athlete Classification Code and International Standards.
2. Application
 - 2.1 All Athletes and Athlete Support Personnel who are registered and/or licensed with WT as defined in the World Para Taekwondo Competition Rules and Poomsae Competition Rules.
 - 2.2 All Athlete and Athlete Support Personnel participating in such capacity in Events and Competitions recognized by WT or any of its members or affiliate organizations or licensees.
 - 2.3 These Rules must be read and applied in conjunction with World Para Taekwondo Competition Rules and Poomsae Competition Rules and other applicable rules. In the event of a conflict these Rules shall take precedence.
3. The purpose of Classification is to:
 - 3.1 Define who is eligible to compete in Para Taekwondo and consequently who can reach the goal of becoming a Paralympic Athlete.
 - 3.2 Group Athletes into Sport Classes which aim to ensure that the impact of Impairment is minimized, and sporting excellence determines which Athlete or team is ultimately victorious.
4. International Classification

WT will only permit an Athlete to compete in an International Competition if that Athlete has been allocated a Sport Class (other than Sport Class Not Eligible) and designated with a Sport Class Status in accordance with these Classification Rules.

 - 4.1 WT will provide opportunities for Athletes to be allocated a Sport Class and designated with a Sport Class Status in accordance with these Classification Rules at promoted Competitions (or other such locations as defined by WT). WT will advise Athletes and Member National Associations (MNAs) in advance of promoted Competitions (or other such locations).
 - 4.2 An Athlete will only be permitted to undergo International Classification if he or she is registered as a holder of a WT Athlete Licence pursuant to the relevant provisions of WT.
5. Interpretation, Commencement and Amendment

These Rules shall be interpreted and applied always consistent with the IPC Athlete Classification Code and International Standards.

 - 5.1 References to a ‘Sport’ in these Rules refer to both Kyorugi and Poomsae.

- 5.2 The Appendices to these Rules are part of these Rules both of which may be amended, supplemented and/or replaced by WT.
- 5.3 Amendments to these Rules shall be approved and come into effect in the manner prescribed by WT. WT may at any time amend, update or otherwise alter the text, meaning and effect of the Appendices independently of these Rules.
- 5.4 These Rules shall come into full force and effect on the Date of September 30, 2020 as specified by WT.

6. Roles and Responsibilities

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

7. Athlete responsibilities

The roles and responsibilities of athletes:

- Be knowledgeable of, and comply with, all applicable policies, rules and processes established by these Rules.
- Participate in Athlete Evaluation in good faith.
- Ensure, when appropriate, that adequate information related to Health Conditions and Eligible Impairments is provided and/or made available to WT.
- Cooperate with any investigations concerning violations of these Rules.
- Actively participate in the process of education and awareness, and Classification research, through exchanging personal experiences and expertise.

8. Athlete Support Personnel Responsibilities

The roles and responsibilities of Athlete Support Personnel:

- Have a complete working knowledge of all applicable policies, rules and processes established by these Rules.
- Use their influence to foster a positive and collaborative Classification attitude and communication.
- Assist in the development and implementation of Classification, including participation in education and research.
- Cooperate with any investigations concerning violations of these Rules.

9. Classification Personnel Responsibilities

The roles and responsibilities of Classification Personnel:

- Have a complete working knowledge of all applicable policies, rules and processes established by these Rules.
- Use their influence to foster a positive and collaborative Classification attitude and communication.
- Assist in the development, management and implementation of Classification, including participation in education and research.
- Cooperate with any investigations concerning violations of these Rules.

Article 2

Classification Personnel

Classification Personnel are fundamental to the effective implementation of these Rules. This Article 2 explains how WT Classification Personnel assist in the delivery of classification under these Rules.

1. Classification Personnel
WT will appoint the following Classification Personnel, each of whom will have a key role in the administration and execution of classification for Para Taekwondo.
2. Head of Classification
 - 2.1 The Head of Classification shall be appointed by WT to be responsible for the direction, administration, coordination and implementation of all classification matters for Para Taekwondo.
 - 2.2 The Head of Classification is responsible for appointing Classification Panel(s) who will conduct International Classification at recognized Competitions.
 - 2.3 The Head of Classification is not required to be a certified Classifier, however, must have extensive knowledge of WT Para Taekwondo Athlete Rules, policies and procedures and the IPC Classification Code and Standards.
 - 2.4 The Head of Classification may delegate specific responsibilities and/or transfer specific tasks to designated Classifiers, or other persons authorized by WT.
 - 2.5 The Head of Classification may be appointed as a Classifier (if certified as a Classifier) or Chief Classifier.
3. Para Taekwondo Classification Committee
The Para Taekwondo Classification Committee shall consist of medical classifiers, technical classifiers, and others deemed appropriate. Ad-Hoc members may be appointed by the Head of Classification.
4. WT Para Taekwondo Staff
WT Para Taekwondo Staff responsible for keeping and updating the WT Master List of all Athletes which includes Athlete name, Nationality, Sport Class and Sport Class Status. The WT Para Taekwondo Staff co-ordinates the pre-event process in collaboration with the Head of Classification and is the contact point between Athletes, Coaches, Officials and Classifiers. The WT Master List of Athletes, Classifiers, Athlete Support Personnel and Translators will be administered through the WT Global Membership System (GMS).
5. Classifiers
 - 5.1 A Classifier is a person authorized as an official and certified by WT as being competent to conduct Athlete Evaluation as a member of a panel.
 - 5.2 WT Classifiers are required, when appropriate, to assist in the research, development and clarification of these Rules and Sport Class profiles for Para Taekwondo, participate in Classifier workshops arranged by WT, and attend Classifier training as requested from time to time by WT.
6. Chief Classifiers
A Chief Classifier is a classifier appointed by WT Head of Classification (HoC) for a specific WT recognized or promoted Para Taekwondo Competition and is responsible for the direction, administration, and implementation of classification matters at a Competition.

A Chief Classifier may be required by WT to do the following:

- Review Medical Diagnostic Forms (MDF)
- Supervise Classifiers to ensure that the Rules are applied properly during Competition
- Manage the Protest process in consultation with the Head of Classification
- Liaise with the relevant WT Staff to ensure that all travel, accommodation and other logistics are arranged in order that Classifiers may carry out their duties at the Competition

7. Trainee Classifiers

A Trainee Classifier is a person who is in the process of formal training by WT. WT may appoint Trainee Classifiers to participate in some or all components of Athlete Evaluation under the supervision of a Classification Panel, to develop Classifier competencies.

8. Classifier Competencies, Qualifications and Responsibilities

8.1 WT certified Classifiers who have abilities and qualifications relevant to conduct Athlete Evaluation in respect of Athletes with Physical, Visual or Intellectual Impairment.

8.2 WT Regulations on the Administration of International Para Taekwondo Classifiers which includes but is not limited to details of Classifier Competencies, training pathways, course content and code of conduct. The Classifier Competencies include that a Classifier has:

- A thorough understanding of these Rules
- An understanding of Kyorugi and Poomsae, including the technical rules of Kyorugi and Poomsae
- An understanding of the IPC Classification Code and International Standards

8.3 WT requires Classifiers to have one of the below qualifications to be considered for certification as WT Classifier.

- Medical Classifier – a certified medical professional in a field relevant to the Impairment category which WT at its sole discretion deems acceptable, e.g. physicians and physiotherapists for Athletes with a Physical Impairment, ophthalmologists and optometrists for athletes with Visual Impairment, and psychologists for athletes with Intellectual Impairment.
- Technical Classifier - an extensive coaching, experience as an elite Taekwondo athlete or other relevant background in the sport of Taekwondo, which WT at its sole discretion deems to be acceptable.

9. Classifier Code of Conduct

All Classification personnel must comply with the standards of behavior mandated in WT Regulations on the Administration of International Para Taekwondo Classifiers and the WT Classifier Code of Conduct. Any person who believes that any Classification Personnel may have acted in a manner that contravenes the Classifier Code of Conduct must report this to the Head of Classification or the WT Para Taekwondo Staff.

Article 3

Classification Panels

A Classification Panel is a group of classifiers appointed by WT to conduct some or all components of Athlete Evaluation. A Classification Panel will be comprised of a minimum of two (2) Classifiers, one (1) medical and one (1) technical. Trainee Classifiers may be part of a Classification Panel and participate in Athlete Evaluation.

1. In special circumstances, a Chief Classifier and/or Head of Classification may provide that a Classification panel may be comprised of only one (1) Classifier, if the classifier is a WT certified medical classifier. In this case only the sport class status R (Review) may be assigned to athletes classified by one classifier.
 - 1.1 The Head of Classification may, at their discretion include additional international classifiers.
 - 1.2 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 any actual or perceived bias or conflict of interest that may be relevant to their appointment as a member of any Classification Panel to the Head of Classification.
 - 1.3 WT will ensure that Classifiers who act as members of a Classification Panel at a competition will not have any official responsibilities other than Athlete Evaluation.
 - 1.4 A Classification Panel may seek third party expertise of any nature if it considers, in its sole discretion, that this would assist in completing the process of Athlete Evaluation.
2. Classification Personnel Responsibilities

A Classification Panel is responsible for conducting an Evaluation Session. As part of the Evaluation Session the Classification Panel must:

 - Assess whether an Athlete complies with Minimum Impairment Criteria (MIC) for the sport.
 - Assess the extent to which an Athlete can execute the specific tasks and activities fundamental to the sport.
 - Conduct (if required) Observation in Competition

Article 4

Athlete Evaluation

WT has specified in these Rules the process, assessment criteria and methodology whereby Athletes will be allocated a Sport Class and designated a Sport Class Status. This process is referred to as Athlete Evaluation.

1. General Provisions

Athlete Evaluation encompasses several steps and these Rules therefore include provisions regarding:

- 1.1 Prior to Competition an assessment of whether an Athlete has an Eligible Impairment for the sport of Para Taekwondo.
- 1.2 An assessment of whether an Athlete complies with Minimum Impairment Criteria (MIC) for the sport.
- 1.3 The allocation of a Sport Class (and designation of Sport Class Status) depending on the extent to which an Athlete can execute the specific tasks and activities fundamental to the sport (with the exception for athletes with a Vision Impairment, where the current assessment criteria is not yet sport specific).

2. Eligible Impairment

Any Athlete wishing to compete in WT must have an Eligible Impairment and that Eligible Impairment must be Permanent, Verifiable and Stable.

- 2.1 Appendices of these Rules specify the Eligible Impairment(s) an Athlete must have to compete in Para Taekwondo.
- 2.2 Any Impairment that is not listed as an Eligible Impairment is referred to as a Non-Eligible Impairment. The appendices includes examples of Non-Eligible Impairments.

3. Assessment of Eligible Impairment

- 3.1 WT determines if an Athlete has an Eligible Impairment for Para Taekwondo
- 3.2 To determine that an Athlete has an Eligible Impairment, WT requires any Athlete to demonstrate that he or she has an Underlying Health Condition
- 3.3 How WT determines that an individual Athlete has an Eligible Impairment is at the sole discretion of WT. WT requires all athletes to complete and submit a Medical Diagnostic form and supporting documentation. All impairment groups must submit the form for consideration.
- 3.4 If in the course of determining if an Athlete has an Eligible Impairment the WT becomes aware that the Athlete has a Health Condition, and believes that the impact of that Health Condition may be unsafe for that Athlete to compete or there is a risk to the health of the Athlete (or other Athletes) if that Athlete competes, it may designate the Athlete as Classification Not Completed (CNC) in accordance with Article 4.14 of these Rules. In such instances, WT will explain the basis of its designation to the relevant MNA.

4. Medical Diagnostic Form (MDF)

All Athletes must supply WT with Diagnostic Information that must be provided as follows:

- The relevant Member National Association (MNA) must submit the WT Medical Diagnostics Form to WT HoC minimum of four (4) weeks prior to the close of registration for a competition.
- The Medical Diagnostic Form must be completed in English and dated and signed by a certified medical professional.
- The Medical Diagnostic Form must be submitted with supportive Diagnostic Information by the MNA to the WT.
- WT HoC may require an Athlete to re-submit the Medical Diagnostic Form (with necessary Diagnostic Information) if the WT HoC, at their sole discretion, considers the Medical Diagnostic Form and/or the Diagnostic Information to be incomplete or inconsistent.
- WT HoC may consider the Diagnostic Information, and/or may appoint an Eligibility Assessment Committee to do so.

5. Eligibility Assessment Committee

The process by which an Eligibility Assessment Committee is formed and considers Diagnostic Information is as follows:

- 5.1 The Head of Classification will appoint an Eligibility Assessment Committee. The Eligibility Assessment Committee must, if practical, be comprised of the Head of Classification and at least two (2) other experts with appropriate medical qualifications. All Members of the Eligibility Assessment Committee must sign confidentiality undertakings.
- 5.2 If the Head of Classification believes that he or she does not hold the necessary competencies to assess the Diagnostic Information, he or she will not participate in the review of the Diagnostic Information but will assist the Eligibility Assessment Committee.
- 5.3 Wherever possible all references to the individual Athlete and the source(s) of the Diagnostic Information should be withheld from the Eligibility Assessment Committee. Each member of the Eligibility Assessment Committee will review the Diagnostic Information and decide whether such information establishes the existence of an Eligible Impairment.
- 5.4 If the Eligibility Assessment Committee concludes that the Athlete has an Eligible Impairment the Athlete will be permitted to complete Athlete Evaluation with a Classification Panel.
- 5.5 If the Eligibility Assessment Committee is not satisfied that the Athlete has an Eligible Impairment the Head of Classification will provide a decision to this effect in writing to the relevant MNA. The MNA will be given an opportunity to comment on the decision and may provide further Diagnostic Information to the Eligibility Assessment Committee for review. If the decision is subsequently revised, the Head of Classification will inform the MNA.
- 5.6 If the decision is not changed, the Head of Classification will issue a final decision letter to the MNA.
- 5.7 The Eligibility Assessment Committee may make its decisions by a majority. If the Head of Classification is part of the Eligibility Assessment Committee, he or she may veto any decision if he

or she does not agree that the Diagnostic Information supports the conclusion that the Athlete has an Eligible Impairment.

6. Minimum Impairment Criteria (MIC)

- 6.1 An athlete who wishes to compete in Kyorugi or Poomsae must have an Eligible Impairment for that specific sport discipline.
- 6.2 WT has set Minimum Impairment Criteria (MIC) to ensure that an Athlete's Eligible Impairment affects the extent to which an Athlete is able to execute the specific tasks and activities fundamental to the sport.
- 6.3 Appendices of these Rules specify the Minimum Impairment Criteria applicable to each impairment group and the process by which an Athlete's compliance with Minimum Impairment Criteria is to be assessed by a Classification Panel as part of an Evaluation Session.
- 6.4 Any Athlete who does not comply with the Minimum Impairment Criteria for Para Taekwondo will be allocated Sport Class Not Eligible (NE).

7. Adaptive Equipment

- 7.1 For Eligible Impairments, other than Vision Impairment, Minimum Impairment Criteria does not consider the extent to which the use of Adaptive Equipment might affect how the Athlete is able to execute the specific tasks and activities fundamental to the sport.
- 7.2 Athletes with brachial plexus or a unilateral impairment with a total loss of strength must bring any assistive or adaptive device to Athlete Evaluation.
- 7.3 An athlete wanting to make a change in equipment shall make an Equipment Review Request. The Equipment Review Request can only be made during their first year of competition, or at the start of a new Paralympic cycle.
- 7.4 For Vision Impairment, Minimum Impairment Criteria will consider the extent to which the use of Adaptive Equipment might affect how the Athlete is able to execute the specific tasks and activities fundamental to the sport.

8. Classification Not Completed

- 8.1 If at any stage of Athlete Evaluation, the WT or a Classification Panel is unable to allocate a Sport Class to an Athlete, the Head of Classification or the relevant Chief Classifier may designate that Athlete as Classification Not Completed (CNC).
- 8.2 An Athlete who is designated as Classification Not Completed (CNC) may not compete in the sport of Para Taekwondo.

- 8.3 The designation Classification Not Completed (CNC) is not a Sport Class and is not subject to the provisions in these Rules concerning Protests. The designation Classification Not Completed (CNC) will however be recorded for the WT Classification Master List.

9. Athlete Evaluation Process

The Athlete Evaluation Process may encompass the following:

9.1 Physical Assessment

The Classification Panel will conduct a Physical Assessment of the Athlete with an Eligible Impairment to ensure that the Athlete meets relevant Minimum Impairment Criteria for the Impairment type.

9.2 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, in a non-competitive environment, the specific tasks, novel tasks and activities that are part of Para Taekwondo in which the Athlete participates.

9.3 Observation Assessment

The Classification Panel May conduct Observation Assessment, which shall involve observing an Athlete during training or first appearance in competition.

10. Athlete Evaluation Requirements

The Athletes with WT Member National Association is responsible for ensuring that the Athlete comply with their duties in relations to the provisions of this article. Athlete Evaluation and its associated processes will be conducted in English. If the Athlete and/or the Athlete Support Personnel require an interpreter, the WT Member National Association will be responsible for arranging the attendance of an interpreter.

11. Athlete Evaluation in Respect to Athletes

Athletes must be accompanied by a member of the Athlete's Member National Association when attending an Athlete Evaluation Session. The Athlete must be accompanied if the Athlete is a minor or has an Intellectual Impairment.

- 11.1 The person chosen to accompany the Athlete to an Evaluation Session should be familiar with the Athlete's Impairment and sport history.

- 11.2 The Athlete and accompanying person must acknowledge the terms of the Athlete Evaluation Agreement Form as specified by WT.

- 11.3 The Athlete must verify his or her identity to the satisfaction of the Classification Panel, by providing a document with a picture such as WT Licence card or event accreditation.

- 11.4 The Athlete must attend Athlete Evaluation with all sports equipment and attire used in competition to include arm protectors, slings or other equipment used in competition.

11.5 The Athlete must disclose details of any medication and/or medical device or implant used by the athlete in the pre-submitted Medical Diagnostic Form (MDF).

11.6 The Athlete must comply with all reasonable instructions given by a Classification Panel

12. In Respect of the Classification Panel

12.1 The Classification Panel may request that an Athlete provide additional medical documentation relevant to the Athlete's Eligible Impairment if the Classification Panel believes that this will be necessary for it to allocate a Sport Class.

12.2 The Classification Panel may at any stage seek medical, technical or scientific opinion(s), with the agreement of the Head of Classification and/or Chief Classifier if the Classification Panel feels that such opinion(s) is necessary in order to allocate a Sport Class.

12.3 The Classification Panel may create or use video footage and/or other records to assist it when allocating a Sport Class.

12.4 The Athlete is verbally informed of the outcome of classification.

13. Failure to Attend Athlete Evaluation

13.1 An Athlete is personally responsible for attending an Evaluation Session.

13.2 An Athlete's MNA must take reasonable steps to ensure that the athlete attends an Evaluation session.

13.3 If an Athlete fails to attend an Evaluation Session, the Classification Panel will report the failure to the Chief Classifier. The Chief Classifier may, if satisfied that a reasonable explanation exists for the failure to attend and subject to the practicalities at a Competition, specify a revised date and time for the Athlete to attend a further Evaluation Session before the Classification Panel.

13.4 If the Athlete is unable to provide a reasonable explanation for non-attendance, or if the Athlete fails to attend an Evaluation Session on a second occasion, no Sport Class will be allocated, and the Athlete will not be permitted to compete at the relevant Competition.

14. Suspension of Athlete Evaluation

A Classification Panel, in consultation with the Chief Classifier, may suspend Athlete Evaluation session if it cannot allocate a Sport Class to the athlete, including but not limited to, one or more of the following circumstances.

14.1 A failure on the part of the Athlete to comply with any part of these Rules.

14.2 A failure on the part of the athlete to provide relevant medical information that is required on the Medical Diagnostic Form for the Classification Panel.

- 14.3 If the Classification Panel considers that the use (or non-use) of any medication and/or medical procedures /devices/implants disclosed by the Athlete will affect its ability to conduct Athlete Evaluation in a fair manner.
- 14.4 If an Athlete has a health condition that limits or prohibits the Athlete from complying with requests made by the Classification Panel during an Evaluation Session, which the Classification Panel considers will affect its ability to conduct Athlete Evaluation in a fair manner (e.g. pain).
- 14.5 If an Athlete refuses or is unable to comply with any reasonable instructions given to him or her by a Classification Panel during to such an extent that the Evaluation Session cannot be conducted in a fair manner and/or the athlete is unable to communicate effectively with the Classification Panel.
- 14.6 If an Athlete's representation of his or her abilities are inconsistent with other information made available to the Classification Panel to the extent that the panel are unable to conduct the Evaluation Session in a fair manner.
- 14.7 If a Classification Panel suspends an Athlete Evaluation session the following steps will be taken; an explanation for the suspension and details of the remedial action that is required on the part of the Athlete will be provided to the Athlete and/or the relevant National Member Association.
- 14.8 If the Athlete takes the remedial action to the satisfaction of the Chief Classifier or Head of Classification, the Evaluation Session will be resumed. If the Athlete fails to comply and does not take the remedial action within the timeframe specified, the Evaluation Session will be terminated, and the Athlete must be precluded from competing at any Competition until the determination is completed.
- 14.9 The Panel will designate the Athlete as being "Classification Not Completed" (CNC) within the Classification Master List for Para Taekwondo. This designation will preclude the Athlete from competing at any Competition.
- 14.10 The Athlete and/or Athlete Support Personnel may be subject to further investigation regarding Misrepresentation of the athlete's abilities.

15. Observation in Competition

- 15.1 A Classification Panel may require that an Athlete undertake Observation in Competition Assessment before it allocates a final Sport Class and designates a Sport Class Status to the Athlete.
- 15.2 If a Classification Panel requires an Athlete to complete Observation in Competition Assessment, the Athlete will be entered in the Competition with the Sport Class allocated by the Classification Panel after the conclusion of the initial components of the Evaluation Session.
- 15.3 Observation in Competition Assessment. After the completion of the Evaluation session a Classification Panel may choose to observe the athlete during their first appearance in Competition

to support their findings. The athlete will be given the tracking status of Observation Assessment (OA) instead of a sport class status. The panel will observe the athlete during their first appearance in competition to assess the impact of the athlete's impairment during sparring or forms. If the panel finds support for the allocated sport class, they will give the athlete a sports class status. However, if the panel finds that the athlete's abilities are inconsistent with the Evaluation Assessment or the Sport Class assigned, they may bring the athlete back for further Evaluation at the next competition. If the panel's findings are consistent with another sport class, the sport class may be changed. The Technical Delegate or WT staff should be notified of the change immediately.

15.4 Observation in Competition Assessment must take place during First Appearance. First Appearance is defined as the first time an Athlete competes in an Event during a Competition in a Sport Class.

15.5 If an athlete is:

- A) Subject to a Protest following Observation in Competition.
- B) The second Evaluation Session is conducted at that same Competition.
- C) Pursuant to the second Evaluation Session the Athlete is required to undergo Observation in Competition;

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

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

15.7 The impact of an Athlete changing Sport Class after First Appearance on medals, records and results is detailed in the WT Technical Rules.

Article 5

Sport Class and Sport Class Status

1. Sport Class

A Sport Class is a category defined by WT in these Rules, in which Athletes are grouped by reference to the impact of an Eligible Impairment on their ability to execute the specific tasks and activities fundamental to a sport.

1.1 An Athlete who does not have an Eligible Impairment or does not comply with the Minimum Impairment Criteria (MIC) for a sport must be allocated Sport Class Not Eligible (NE) for that sport in accordance with the provisions of Article 5.16 of these Rules.

1.2 An Athlete who complies with the Minimum Impairment Criteria (MIC) for a sport must be allocated a Sport Class (subject to the provisions in these Rules concerning Failure to Attend Athlete Evaluation and Suspension of Athlete Evaluation).

2. The allocation of a Sport Class must be based solely on an evaluation by a Classification Panel of the extent to which the Athlete's Eligible Impairment affects the specific tasks and activities fundamental to sport. This evaluation must take place in a controlled non-competitive environment, which allows for the repeated observation of key tasks and activities.

3. The Appendices of these Rules specify the assessment methodology and assessment criteria for the allocation of a Sport Class and the designation of Sport Class Status.

4. A Sport Class will be allocated to an Athlete by a Classification Panel following Athlete Evaluation. A Sport Class cannot be allocated to an Athlete in any other circumstances.

5. The decision of the Classification Panel to allocate a Sport Class is final and subject to challenge only as prescribed in Article 6 and Article 7 of these Rules.

6. The WT conducts Para Taekwondo competitions in two disciplines Kyorugi and Poomsae. Classes competing in Kyorugi will have the "K" prefix. Classes competing in Poomsae will have the "P" prefix. The following Sport Classes are used for Para Taekwondo:

Kyorugi	
Impairment	Sport Class
Physical Impairments	K40
Deaf	K60
Poomsae	
Impairment	Sport Class
Visual Impairment	P10
Intellectual Impairment	P20
Neurological Impairments	P30
Physical Impairments	P40
Wheelchair classes	P50
Deaf	P60
Short Stature	P70

7. Sport Class Status
- 7.1 If a Classification Panel allocates a Sport Class to an Athlete, it must also designate a Sport Class Status. Sport Class Status indicates whether an Athlete will be required to undertake Athlete Evaluation in the future; and if the Athlete's Sport Class may be subject to Protest.
- 7.2 The Sport Class Status designated to an Athlete by a Classification Panel at the conclusion of an Evaluation Session will be one of the following:
- New (N)
 - Fixed Review Date (FRD)
 - Review (R)
 - Confirmed (C)
8. Sport Class Status New (N)
- An Athlete is allocated Sport Class Status New (N) by WT prior to attending the Athlete's first Evaluation Session. An Athlete with Sport Class Status New (N) must attend an Evaluation Session prior to competing at any International Competition.
9. Sport Class Status Fixed Review Date (FRD)
- An Athlete may be designated Sport Class Status Fixed Review Date (FRD) if the Classification Panel believes that further Athlete Evaluation will be required but will not be necessary before a set date, being the Fixed Review Date.
- 9.1 An Athlete with Sport Class Status Fixed Review Date (FRD) will be required to attend an Evaluation Session at the first opportunity after the relevant Fixed Review Date.
- 9.2 An Athlete who has been allocated Sport Class Status Fixed Review Date (FRD) may not attend an Evaluation Session prior to the relevant Fixed Review Date except pursuant to a Medical Review Request and/or Protest.
- 9.3 A Classification Panel that consists of only one Classifier may not designate an Athlete with Sport Class Status Fixed Review Date (FRD) but must designate the Athlete with Sport Class Status Review (R).
10. Sport Class Status Review (R)
- 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 Confirmed (C). This may be, for a range of reasons, for example, because the Athlete has not reached full muscular skeletal or sports maturity. An Athlete with Sport Class Status Review (R) must complete Athlete Evaluation prior to competing at any subsequent International Competition, unless WT specifies otherwise. 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 6 of these Rules.
11. Sport Class Status Confirmed (C)
- 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 the Athlete's ability to execute the specific tasks and activities fundamental to the

sport are and will remain stable. An Athlete who has been designated with Sport Class Status Confirmed (C) is not required to undergo further Athlete Evaluation (except pursuant to the provisions in these Rules concerning Protests (Article 6), Medical Review (Article 5.14) and changes to Sport Class criteria A Classification Panel that consists of only one Classifier may not designate an Athlete with Sport Class Status Confirmed (C) but must designate the Athlete with Sport Class Status Review (R).

12. Changes to Sport Class Criteria

If WT changes any Sport Class criteria and/ or assessment methods defined in the Appendices to these Rules, then:

- WT may re-assign any Athlete who holds Sport Class Status Confirmed (C) with Sport Class Status Review (R) and require that the Athlete attend an Evaluation Session at the earliest available opportunity.
- WT may remove the Fixed Review Date for any Athlete and require that the Athlete attend an Evaluation Session at the earliest available opportunity.
- In both instances the relevant MNA or National Paralympic Committee shall be informed as soon as is practicable

13. Medical Review Request: Application to undergo Athlete Evaluation

A Medical Review Request must be made if a change in the nature or degree of an Athlete's Impairment changes the Athlete's ability to execute the specific tasks and activities required by a sport in a manner that is clearly distinguishable from changes attributable to levels of training, fitness and proficiency.

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

- A Sport Class with Sport Class Status Confirmed (C)
- A Sport Class with Sport Class Status Fixed Review Date (FRD)

13.2 A Medical Review Request must be made by the Athlete's MNA. The Medical Review Request must explain how and to what extent the Athlete's Impairment has changed and why it is believed that the Athlete's ability to execute the specific tasks and activities required by a sport has changed and is stable. 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; it must be completed by an appropriately qualified health professional and include all relevant supporting documentation in English or with a certified English translation.

13.3 A non-refundable fee must be paid. See Appendix 4 Table of Fees

13.4 Each Medical Review Request will be assessed by WT 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 the Medical Review Request should be upheld.

13.5 If the Medical Review is denied the Head of Classification will inform the relevant MNA.

14. Athletes with a Physical Impairment

An Athlete with a physical impairment may be allocated a different sport classes for each discipline Kyorgui and Poomsae.

15. Sport Class Not Eligible (NE) – General Provisions

If WT determines that an Athlete:

- has an Impairment that is not an Eligible Impairment; or does not have an Underlying Health Condition, WT must allocate that Athlete Sport Class Not Eligible (NE).
- If a Classification Panel determines that an Athlete who has an Eligible Impairment does not comply with Minimum Impairment Criteria for a sport that Athlete must be allocated Sport Class Not Eligible (NE) for that sport.

16. Absence of Eligible Impairment

If WT determines that an Athlete does not have an Eligible Impairment, that Athlete: will not be permitted to attend an Evaluation Session; and will be allocated with Sport Class Not Eligible (NE) and designated with Sport Class Status Confirmed (C) by WT.

- 16.1 If another International Sport Federation has allocated an Athlete with Sport Class Not Eligible (NE) because the Athlete does not have an Eligible Impairment WT may likewise do so without the need for the process detailed in Article 4.2 of these Rules.
- 16.2 An Athlete who is allocated Sport Class Not Eligible (NE) by WT or a Classification Panel (if delegated by WT-Para Taekwondo) because that Athlete has an Impairment that is not an Eligible Impairment; or a Health Condition that is not an Underlying Health Condition; That athlete has no right to request such determination be reviewed by a second Classification Panel and will not be permitted to participate in any sport.

17. Absence of Compliance with Minimum Impairment Criteria (MIC)

- 17.1 If a Panel finds an athlete does not meet the Minimum Impairment Criteria a second Classification Panel must review by way of a second Evaluation Session any Athlete who is allocated Sport Class Not Eligible (NE) on the basis that a Classification Panel determines that the Athlete does not comply with Minimum Impairment Criteria. This must take place as soon as is practical.
- 17.2 Pending the second Evaluation Session the Athlete will be allocated Sport Class Not Eligible (NE) and designated Sport Class Status Review (R). The Athlete will not be permitted to compete before such re-assessment.
- 17.3 If the second Classification Panel determines the Athlete does not comply with Minimum Impairment Criteria (or if the Athlete declines to participate in a second Evaluation Session at the time set by the Chief Classifier); Sport Class Not Eligible (NE) will be allocated and the Athlete designated with Sport Class Status Confirmed (C).
- 17.4 If the outcome of a Protest on a previously allocated Sport Class other than Not Eligible (NE) results in the athlete being allocated Sport Class Not Eligible (NE) by a Protest Panel, the Athlete must be provided with a further and final Evaluation Session which will review the decision to allocate Sport Class Not Eligible (NE) made by the Protest Panel.
- 17.5 If a Classification Panel allocates Sport Class Not Eligible (NE) on the basis that it has determined that an Athlete does not comply with the Minimum Impairment Criteria for Para Taekwondo. and is

allocated Sport Class Not Eligible (NE). This does not question the presence of a genuine Impairment. It is only a ruling on the eligibility of the Athlete to compete in the sport of Para Taekwondo.

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

- 18.1 If WT learns that an Athlete with a Visual Impairment, with a Sport Class Status Fixed Review Date or Confirmed, holds a more recently allocated Sport Class with another IF or Sport, then WT will adopt the Sport Class with the most visual ability. Then the sport class status will be amended to review.

Article 6

Protests

1. Scope of Protests

- 1.1 A protest can only be made in respect of an Athlete's Sport Class. A protest cannot be made in respect of an Athlete's Sport Class Status.
- 1.2 A protest cannot be made in respect of an Athlete who has been allocated Sport Class Not Eligible (NE).
- 1.3 A WT Member National Association may make a Protest in respect to athletes under their jurisdiction, who entered the relevant Competition where Classification is offered with either Sport Class Status New (N) or Sport Class Status Review (R).
- 1.4 The decision that is the subject of the Protest is referred to in this part of the Rules as "the Protest Decision", and the Athlete in respect of whose Sport Class the Protest is made is referred to as "the Protested Athlete".
- 1.5 No WT Member National Association may make a Protest in respect of any Athlete who entered the relevant Competition with Sport Class Status Confirmed (C).
- 1.6 An Athlete's Sport Class may only be protested once, unless an additional Protest is made pursuant to the provisions concerning Protests made by WT.
- 1.7 A protest can only be made by one of the following bodies: a MNA or WT.

2. National Protests

- 2.1 A WT Member National Association may only make a protest in respect to athletes under their jurisdiction, an Athlete cannot submit a Protest.
- 2.2 If a Classification decision is published during the Classification Evaluation Period, the WT Member National Association must make a Protest within one (1) hour of the Classification decision being published at Athlete Evaluation. 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 decision being published.

3. National Protest Procedure

- 3.1 Protests must be made by way of designated Protest Form that will be made available by WT 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:
 - Name, WT Licence Number, Nation of the Athlete whose Sport Class is being protested;
 - The details of the Protested Decision;
 - An explanation as to why the Protest has been made and the basis on which the WT Member National Association believes that the Protested Decision is flawed;
 - Reference to specific rule(s) alleged to have been breached. The signature of the authorized WT Member National Association, and;
 - A Protest Fee of US\$300
- 3.2 The Protest Documents must be submitted to the Chief Classifier, or designate, of the relevant Competition within the timeframes specified by WT. Upon receipt of the Protest Documents the

Chief Classifier or designate must conduct a review of the Protest, in consultation with WT, of which there are two (2) possible outcomes.

- They may dismiss the Protest if, in the discretion of the Chief Classifier or designate, the Protest does not comply with the Protest requirements in this Article; or
- They may accept the Protest if, in the discretion of the Chief Classifier or designate, the Protest complies with the Protest requirements in this Article.

3.3 If the Protest is dismissed the Chief Classifier or designate must notify all relevant parties and provide a written explanation to the Member National Association or National Paralympic Committee as soon as practical. The Protest Fee will be forfeited.

3.4 If the Protest is accepted

- The Protested Athlete's Sport Class must remain unchanged pending the outcome of the Protest, but the Protested Athlete's Sport Class Status must immediately be changed to Review (R) unless the Protested Athlete's Sport Class Status is already Review (R).
- The Chief Classifier must appoint a Protest Panel to conduct the new Evaluation Session as soon as possible, which must be either at the Competition the Protest was made or at the next Competition.
- WT must notify all relevant parties of the time and date the new Evaluation Session is to be conducted by the Protest Panel.

4. WT Protest Procedure

4.1 WT may, in its discretion, make a Protest at any time in respect of an Athlete under its jurisdiction if it considers and Athlete may have been allocated an incorrect Sport Class; or a Member National Association or National Paralympic Committee makes a documented request to WT Para Taekwondo. The assessment of the validity of the request is at the sole discretion of WT.

4.2 If WT decides to make a Protest, the Head of Classification must advise the relevant Member National Association of the Protest at the earliest possible opportunity.

4.3 The Head of Classification must provide the relevant Member National Association with a written explanation as to why the Protest has been made and the basis of which the Head of Classification considers it is justified.

4.4 If WT makes a Protest:

- The Protested Athlete's Sport Class must remain unchanged pending the outcome of the Protest.
- The Protested Athlete's Sport Class Status must immediately be changed to Review (R) unless the Protested Athlete's Sport Class Status is already Review (R).
- A Protest Panel must be appointed to resolve the Protest as soon as reasonably possible.

5. Resolving a Protest

5.1 The Chief Classifier or the Head of Classification shall appoint a Classification Panel to conduct Athlete Evaluation in respect of the Athlete. This Classification Panel is referred to as a "Protest Panel".

5.2 The Protest Panel must not include any person who was a Member of the Classification Panel that made the Protest Decision. It must not include any person who has been a Member of any Classification Panel that has conducted and Athlete Evaluation in respect of the Protested Athlete

within a period of twelve (12) months prior to the date of the Protest Decision unless otherwise agreed by the MNA and WT.

- 5.3 WT will supply all documentation submitted with the Protest Form to the Protest Panel. The Chief Classifier on behalf of the Head of Classification will notify all relevant parties of the time and date for the Athlete Evaluation that will be conducted by the Protest Panel.
- 5.4 The Protest Panel will conduct Athlete Evaluation in respect of the Protested Athlete according to the provisions concerning Athlete Evaluation in these Rules. The Protest Panel may refer to the Protest Documents when conducting the new Evaluation Session.
- 5.5 The Protest Panel may make enquiries of the Classification Panel that made the Protested Decision and the Chief Classifier, is 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.
- 5.6 The Protest Panel will conclude Athlete Evaluation and, if appropriate, allocate a Sport Class and Sport Class Status. All relevant parties shall be notified of the Protest Panel's decision as quickly as possible following Athlete Evaluation.
- 5.7 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 WT Member National Association. 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 WT.
- 5.8 The decision of the Protest Panel in relation to the National Protest and WT protest is final and is not subject to further Protest.
- 5.9 If the Sport Class is changed because of the Protest Decision the Technical Delegate must be informed immediately.
6. Provisions where no Protest Panel is available
 - 6.1 If a Protest is made and accepted at a Competition and there is no opportunity for the Protest to be resolved at that Competition and if the Athlete has been allocated a Sport Class Status Confirmed (C), that will be amended to Sport Class Status Review (R).
 - 6.2 The Athlete will be required to competition in his or her current Sport Class, pending the resolution of the Protest.
 - 6.3 WT will take all reasonable steps to ensure that the Protest is resolved at the earliest opportunity.
7. Ad Hoc Provisions relating to Protests
 - 7.1 WT and/or the IPC may issue special ad hoc provisions to operate during the Paralympic Games or other competitions.

Article 7

Appeals

1. An Appeal is a formal objection by which a formal objection to how Athlete Evaluation and /or Classification procedures have been conducted is submitted and subsequently resolved.
 - 7.1 An Appeal may only be made by one of the following bodies:
 - A) Member National Association
 - B) National Paralympic Committee (at an IPC sanctioned international event)
 - 7.2 If a Member National Association or National Paralympic Committee considers there have been procedural errors made in respect of the allocation of a Sport Class and/or Sport Class Status and consequently an Athlete has been allocated an incorrect Sport Class or Sport Class Status, it may submit an Appeal.
 - 7.3 WT 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.
 - 7.4 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). In all other instances, an appeal must be made and resolved in accordance with the relevant rules of the WT.
 - 7.5 The BAC does not have the power to modify, alter and /or otherwise change any Sport Class or Sport Class Status.
 - 7.6 An appeal body may decline to rule on an appeal if it appears that other available remedies, including but not limited to Protest procedures, have not been exhausted.
2. Ad Hoc Provisions Relating to Appeals
 - 2.1 The WT and/or IPC may issue special ad hoc provisions to operate during the Paralympic Games or other competitions.

Article 8

Misrepresentation of Skills and/or Abilities

1. It is a disciplinary offence for an Athlete to misrepresent (either by act or omission) his or her skills and/or abilities and/or the degree or nature of Eligible Impairment during Athlete Evaluation and/or at any other point after the allocation of a Sport Class. This disciplinary offence is referred to as 'Misrepresentation of skills and/or Abilities'.
2. Misrepresentation is a disciplinary offense
 - 2.1 It will be a disciplinary offence for any Athlete or Athlete Support Personnel to assist an Athlete in committing Misrepresentation or to be in any other way involved in any other type of complicity involving Misrepresentation, including but not limited to covering up Misrepresentation or disrupting any part of the Athlete Evaluation process.
 - 2.2 In respect of any allegation relating to Misrepresentation a hearing will be convened by WT to determine whether the Athlete or Athlete Support Personnel has committed Misrepresentation.
3. Consequences
 - 3.1 The consequences to be applied to an Athlete or Athlete Support Personnel who is found to have been guilty of Misrepresentation and/or complicity involving Misrepresentation will be one or more of the following:
 - 3.1.1 disqualification from all events at the Competition at which the Misrepresentation occurred, and any subsequent Competitions at which the Athlete competed.
 - 3.1.2 being allocated with Sport Class Not Eligible (NE) and designated Fixed Review Date (FRD) Sport Class Status for a specified period ranging from 1 to 4 years
 - 3.1.3 suspension from participation in Competitions in all sport for a specified period ranging from 1 to 4 years; and publication of their names and suspension period.
 - 3.1.4 Any Athlete who is found to have been guilty of Misrepresentation and/or complicity involving Misrepresentation on more than one occasion will be allocated Sport Class Not Eligible with Fixed Review Date Status for a period from four years to life.
4. Assisting Misrepresentation of Skills or Abilities
 - 4.1 Any Athlete Support Personnel who is found to have been guilty of Misrepresentation and/or complicity involving Misrepresentation on more than one occasion will be suspended from participation in any Competition for a period from four years to life.
 - 4.2 If another International Sports Federation brings disciplinary proceedings against an Athlete or Athlete Support Personnel in respect of Misrepresentation which results in consequences being imposed on that Athlete or Athlete Support Personnel, those consequences will be recognized, respected and enforced by WT.
 - 4.3 Any consequences to be applied to teams, which include an Athlete or Athlete Support Personnel who is found to have been guilty of Misrepresentation and/or complicity involving Misrepresentation, will be at the discretion of WT.
 - 4.4 Any disciplinary action taken by WT pursuant these Rules must be resolved in accordance with the WT Disciplinary actions and Appeals Code and the IPC Board of Appeal of Classification Bylaws.

Article 9

Use of Athlete Information and Data Security Classification Data

1. WT may only Process Classification Data if such Classification Data is considered necessary to conduct Classification. All Classification Data Processed by WT will be accurate, complete and kept up to date.
2. Consent and Processing
 - 2.1 WT may only process Classification Data with the consent of the Athlete to whom that Classification Data relates.
 - 2.2 If an Athlete cannot provide consent (for example because the Athlete is underage) the legal representative, guardian or other designated representative of that Athlete must give consent on their behalf.
 - 2.3 WT may only Process Classification Data without consent of the relevant Athlete if permitted to do so in accordance with National Laws.
3. Classification Research
 - 3.1 WT may request that an Athlete provide it with Personal Information for Research Purposes.
 - 3.2 The use of Personal Information for Research Purposes must be consistent with these Rules and all applicable ethical use requirements.
 - 3.3 Personal Information that has been provided by an Athlete to WT solely and exclusively for Research Purposes must not be used for any other purpose.
 - 3.4 WT may only use Classification Data for Research Purposes with the express consent of the relevant Athlete. If WT wishes to publish any Personal Information provided by an Athlete for Research Purposes, it must obtain consent to do so from that Athlete prior to any publication. This restriction does not apply if the publication is anonymized so that it does not identify any Athlete(s) who consented to the use of their Personal Information.
4. Notification to Athletes
 - 4.1 WT will notify an Athlete who provides Classification Data that WT is collecting the Classification Data; and the purpose for the collection of the Classification Data; and the duration that the Classification Data will be retained.
5. Classification Data Security
 - 5.1 WT will:
 - 5.1.1 protect Classification Data by applying appropriate security safeguards, including physical, organizational, technical and other measures to prevent the loss, theft or unauthorized access, destruction, use, modification or disclosure of Classification Data; and
 - 5.1.2 take reasonable steps to ensure that any other party provided with Classification Data uses that Classification Data in a manner consistent with these Rules.
6. Disclosures of Classification Data

- 6.1 WT will not disclose Classification Data to other Classification Organizations except where such disclosure is related to Classification conducted by another Classification Organization and/or the disclosure is consistent with applicable National Laws.
 - 6.2 WT may disclose Classification Data to other parties only if such disclosure is in accordance with these Rules and permitted by National Laws.
7. Retaining Classification Data
 - 7.1 WT will ensure that Classification Data is only retained for as long as it is needed. If Classification Data is no longer necessary for Classification purposes, it must be deleted, destroyed, or permanently anonymized.
 - 7.2 Information will be retained for the term the athlete actively competes in Kyurogi or Poomsae or once the athlete officially retires for a period of years from notification to WT. Once the four years has passed the data will be archived and subsequently anonymized.
 - 7.3 WT will publish guidelines regarding retention times in relation to Classification Data.
 - 7.4 WT will implement policies and procedures that ensure that Classifiers and Classification Personnel retain Classification Data for only if is necessary in order for them to carry out their Classification duties in relation to an Athlete.
8. Access Rights to Classification Data
 - 8.1 Athletes may request access to their personal data from WT through their MNA confirmation of whether the WT processes Classification Data relating to them personally and a description of the Classification Data that is held.
 - 8.2 A copy of the Classification Data held by WT; and/or correction or deletion of the Classification Data held by WT.
 - 8.3 A request may be made by an Athlete or a National Body on an Athlete's behalf and must be complied with within a reasonable period.
9. Classification Master Lists
 - 9.1 WT maintains a Classification Master List of Athletes, which must include the Athlete's name, gender, year of birth, country, Sport Class and Sport Class Status. The Classification Master List identifies Athletes that enter International Competitions.
 - 9.2 WT will make available the Classification Master List to all relevant National Bodies on the WT website.

Glossary

Adaptive Equipment: Implements and apparatus adapted to the special needs of Athletes and used by Athletes during Competition to facilitate participation and/or to achieve results.

Appeals: How a complaint that WT has made an unfair decision during the Classification process is resolved.

Athlete: For purposes of Classification, any person who participates in sport at the international level (as defined by WT or national level (as defined by each National Federation) and any additional person who participates in sport at a lower level if designated by the person's National Federation.

Athlete Evaluation: The process by which an Athlete is assessed in accordance with these Rules in order that an Athlete may be allocated a Sport Class and Sport Class Status.

Athlete Support Personnel: Any coach, trainer, manager, interpreter, agent, team staff, official, medical or para-medical personnel working with or treating Athletes participating in or preparing for training and/or Competition.

BAC: The IPC Board of Appeal of Classification.

Chief Classifier: A classifier appointed by WT to direct, administer, co-ordinate and implement Classification matters for a specific Competition according to these Rules.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Classifier Certification: The processes by which WT must assess that a Classifier has met the specific Classifier Competencies required to obtain and maintain certification or licensure.

Classifier Competencies: The qualifications and abilities that WT deems necessary for a Classifier to be competent to conduct Athlete Evaluation for para sport(s) governed by WT.

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

Code: The Athlete Classification Code 2015 together with the International Standards for: Athlete Evaluation; Eligible Impairments; Protests and Appeals; Classifier Personnel and Training; and Classification Data Protection.

Competition: A series of individual events conducted together under one ruling body.

Compliance: The implementation of rules, regulations, policies and processes that adhere to the text, spirit and intent of the Code as defined by the IPC. Where terms such as (but not limited to) 'comply', 'conform' and 'in accordance' are used in the Code they shall have the same meaning as 'Compliance.'

Continuing Education: The delivery of higher knowledge and practical skills specified by WT to preserve and/or advance knowledge and skills as a Classifier in the sport(s) under its governance.

Diagnostic Information: Medical records and/or any other documentation that enables WT to assess the existence or otherwise of an Eligible Impairment or Underlying Health Condition

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

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

Entry Criteria: Standards set by WT relating to the expertise or experience levels of persons who wish to be Classifiers. This may be, for example, former Athletes or coaches, sports scientists, physical educators and medical professionals, all of whom have the qualifications and abilities relevant to conduct all, or specific parts of, Athlete Evaluation.

Entry-level Education: the basic knowledge and practical skills specified by WT to begin as a Classifier in the sport(s) under its governance.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Impairment: A Physical, Vision or Intellectual Impairment.

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

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

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

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

IPC: International Paralympic Committee.

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

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

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

Medical Review: The process by which WT identifies if a change in the nature or degree of an Athlete's Impairment means that some or all of the components of Athlete Evaluation are required to be undertaken in order to ensure that any Sport Class allocated to that Athlete is correct.

Medical Review Request: A request made by a National Body or National Paralympic Committee for Medical Review, made on behalf of an Athlete.

Models of Best Practice: An ad hoc guidance document prepared by the IPC to assist in the implementation of the Code and International Standards.

National Body: Refers to the national member of an International Sport Federation.

National Laws: The national data protection and privacy laws, regulations and policies applicable to a Classification Organisation.

National Paralympic Committees: The national member of the WT who is the sole representative of Athletes with an Impairment in that country or territory.

National Protest: A Protest made by a National Body or a National Paralympic Committee in respect of an Athlete under its jurisdiction.

Non-Competition Venue: Any place or location (outside of a Competition) designated by WT as being a place or location where Athlete Evaluation is made available to Athletes in order that they may be allocated a Sport Class and designated with a Sport Class Status.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Protested Decision: The Sport Class decision being challenged.

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

Protest Fee: The fee prescribed by WT, payable by the National Body or National Paralympic Committee when submitting a Protest.

Protest Form: The form on which a National Protest must be submitted.

Protest: The procedure by which a reasoned objection to an Athlete's Sport Class is submitted and subsequently resolved.

Protest Panel: A Classification Panel appointed by the Chief Classifier to conduct an Evaluation Session as a result of a Protest

Re-certification: The process by which WT assesses that a Classifier has maintained specific Classifier Competencies.

Recognized Competition: a Competition that is sanctioned or approved by WT.

Research Purposes: Research into matters pertaining to the development of sports within the Paralympic Movement, including the impact of Impairment on the fundamental activities in each specific sport and the impact of assistive technology on such activities.

Signatories: Any organisation that accepts the Code and commits to implement it and the International Standards by way of its Rules.

Sport Class: A category for Competition defined by WT by reference to the extent to which an Athlete can perform the specific tasks and activities required by a sport.

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

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

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

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

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

Appendix One

Kyorugi Sport Classes

Appendix One deals with Sport Classes for Athletes with Physical Impairments in Kyorugi and sets out the Minimum Impairment Criteria (MIC) and assessment methodologies that apply for an Athlete with Physical Impairment to be eligible to compete in the sport of Para Taekwondo Kyorugi.

WT has designated Sport Classes for Athletes with a Physical Impairment in Kyorugi, which are defined in this Appendix.

WT monitors and conducts ongoing research into the Sport Classes for Athletes with a Physical Impairment in Kyorugi towards a sport-specific classification system based on activity limitations that result from Impairment.

1. Sport Classes for Athletes with a Physical Impairment in Kyorugi
The following Sport Classes has been designated by WT for Athletes with a Physical Impairment in Kyorugi:

Impairment	Sport Classes
Physical Impairments	K41
Physical Impairments	K42
Physical Impairments	K43
Physical Impairments	K44

2. Non-Eligible Impairment Types for all Athletes in Para Taekwondo Kyorugi
Examples of Non-Eligible Impairments include, but are not limited to the following:
 - Pain;
 - Hearing impairment;
 - Low muscle tone;
 - Hypermobility of joints;
 - Joint instability, such as unstable shoulder joint, recurrent dislocation of a joint;
 - Impaired muscle endurance;
 - Impaired motor reflex functions;
 - Impaired cardiovascular functions;
 - Impaired respiratory functions;
 - Impaired metabolic functions;
 - Tics and mannerisms, stereotypes and motor perseveration.
 - Emotional and social impairments
3. Health Conditions that are not Underlying Health Conditions for Athletes in Para Taekwondo Kyorugi.
Many Health Conditions do not lead to an Eligible Impairment and are not Underlying Health Conditions. An Athlete who has a Health Condition (including, but not limited to, one of the Health Conditions listed in the Eligible Impairments table) but who does not have an Underlying Health Condition will not be eligible to compete in Para Taekwondo.
 - 3.1 Health Conditions that primarily cause pain; primarily cause fatigue; primarily cause joint hypermobility or hypotonia; or are primarily psychological or psychosomatic in nature do not lead to an Eligible Impairment.
 - 3.2 Examples of Health Conditions that primarily cause pain include myofascial pain-dysfunction syndrome, fibromyalgia or complex regional pain syndrome.

- 3.3 An example of a Health Condition that primarily causes fatigue is chronic fatigue syndrome.
- 3.4 An example of a Health Condition that primarily causes hypermobility or hypotonia is Ehlers-Danlos syndrome.
- 3.5 Examples of Health Conditions that are primarily psychological or psychosomatic in nature include conversion disorders or post-traumatic stress disorder.

4. Eligible Impairment Types for Kyorugi

Eligible Impairment	Example of an Underlying Health Condition that can lead to the Eligible Impairment
Impaired Muscle Power Athletes with Impaired Muscle Power have a Health Condition that either reduces or eliminates their ability to voluntarily contract their muscles to move or to generate force.	Post-polio syndrome and spina bifida, brachial plexus
Limb Deficiency Athletes with Limb Deficiency have total or partial absence of bones or joints due to trauma.	Traumatic amputation, illness (for example amputation due to bone cancer) or congenital limb deficiency (for example, dysmelia).
Leg Length Difference Athletes with Leg Length Difference have a difference in the length of their legs.	Dysmelia and congenital or traumatic disturbance of limb growth.
Hypertonia Athletes with hypertonia have an increase in muscle tension and a reduced ability of a muscle to stretch caused by damage to the central nervous system. Inclusion; hypertonia e.g. spasticity, rigidity and dystonia Exclusion; Low Muscle tone	Cerebral palsy, traumatic brain injury and stroke.
Ataxia Athletes with Ataxia have uncoordinated movements caused by neurological damage. Inclusion; cerebellar Ataxia only Exclusions; sensory ataxia, problems of control of voluntary movement that do not fit description of cerebellar Ataxia	Cerebral palsy, traumatic brain injury and stroke.
Athetosis Athletes with Athetosis have continual slow involuntary movements. Inclusion; Athetosis, chorea, dyskinesia. Exclusions; Sleep related movement disorders	Cerebral palsy, traumatic brain injury and stroke.

5. Minimum Impairment Criteria (MIC) Kyorugi 40 PI Class

The MIC defines how severe an athlete's Impairment must be to be eligible for Para Taekwondo Kyorugi.

Eligible Impairment	Minimum Impairment Criteria
Impaired Muscle Power	Lower Limbs - Inability to heel raise to 25 degrees. Brachial plexus – loss of three (3) muscle grade points in shoulder abduction e.g. grade 2 muscle strength and grade 2 or less in shoulder flexion Loss of two (2) grade points of muscle strength in elbow flexion and/or extension
Limb Deficiency	Upper Limbs – Amputation of one hand through the wrist (or dysmelia with no functional grip) Lower Limb – Amputation of the foot through Lisfranc or comparable Dysmelia. Loss of great toe through or proximal of the MTP joint. (metatarsal phalangeal joint.) Loss of all toes or toes II-V, proximal to MTP joints (this will leave most athlete unable to also meet Strength MIC e.g. cannot heel-lift to 25 degrees.)
Hypertonia	Spasticity grade 1 in the affected arm or leg plus clear neurological signs to demonstrate UMN lesion such as: Positive uni or bilateral Hoffman/Babinski; Noticeably brisk reflexes or clear differences in reflexes left versus right.
Ataxia	Occasional and mild or subtle signs of Ataxia.
Athetosis	Occasional Dyskinesia signs with mild or Subtle intensity or amplitude of Movement. Unilateral (symmetrical/asymmetrical)
Impaired Passive Range of Movement	Elbow flexion contracture; arm length is measured from acromion to longest finger/end of dysmelia is ≤ the distance measured from acromion to radial styloid on unaffected arm with the elbow extended passively to the longest. OR complete arthrodesis of the elbow

6. Assessment methodology

The following methods are used for assessing an athlete's Impairment in Para Taekwondo Kyorugi

Eligible Impairment	Assessment Method
Impaired Muscle Power	Daniels and Worthington Muscle testing techniques of manual examination, 8 th edition or above
Limb Deficiency	Direct measurements and use of anthropometric formulae. Formulae used from; Continue R, body segment parameters, table 1, pg 47, Artificial Limbs, spring volume 1964. Committee on prosthetics research and development.
Leg Length Difference	Body measurements (anthropometry), standing height, Section 3.3.1.2, page 3-5, Westat Inc., 1650 research bed. Rockville MD 20850, October 1988

Hypertonia	ASAS, Australian spasticity assessment scale. (Lovett. SC, Gibson. N, Blair. E.)
Ataxia	Scale for the assessment and rating of ataxia (SARA).
Athetosis/Dystonia	Dyskinesia impairment scale (DIS) - to measure dystonia and choreoathetosis in dyskinetic CP. By; Elegast MonbaLiu et al, dev. Medicine and child neurology. January 2012, page 278-283.)
Impaired Passive Range of Movement	Measurement of PROM with use of goniometer and standard landmarks in the reference range for Para Taekwondo using Degrees (Clarkson H.M. Musculoskeletal assessment joint range and manual muscle strength, 2 nd edition. Philadelphia, Lippincott Williams and Wilkins, 2000)

All NEW and REVIEW athletes must submit a Medical Diagnostics Form (MDF) four (4) weeks prior to competition for review by the Evaluation Committee.

7. Sport Class Profiles for Athletes with a Physical Impairment in Kyorugi

7.1 Kyorugi Sport Class K41

Bilateral above or through elbow amputations No elbow joint can be present on either side for acquired amputations. bilateral dysmelia in which the length of each upper limb is $\leq (0.193 \times \text{standing height})$.

7.2 Kyorugi Sport Class K42

7.2.1 Unilateral through shoulder amputation or Unilateral amputation where the residual limb is $\leq 1/3$ the length of the humerus (acromion to superior head of radius) of the unaffected arm.

7.2.2 Unilateral dysmelia in which the length of the affected arm from acromion to the most distal aspect is $\leq 1/3$ the length of the humerus (acromion to superior head of radius) of the unaffected arm.

7.2.3 Athletes with brachial plexus or a unilateral impairment with a total loss of strength (grade 1 or less) in shoulder, elbow flexion/extension and wrist can present in classification with the affected limb under the hogo.

7.3 Kyorugi Sport Class K43

7.3.1 Bilateral amputations below the elbow but above or through wrist (no carpal bones present in either wrist)

7.3.2 Bilateral dysmelia in which the combined length of the upper limbs measured from acromion to the distal aspect is $\leq 0.674 \times \text{standing height}$ but $> 0.386 \times \text{standing height}$; that is the length from acromion to radial styloid in a normally proportioned body (0.337)

multiplied by 2, and the length of a humerus in a normal proportioned body (0.193) multiplied by 2.

7.4 Kyorugi Sport Class K44

The K44 athlete has a MIC of; (Appendix One Article 5)

7.4.1 Limb Deficiency

- A) Unilateral amputation, through or above wrist (i.e., no carpal bones present in affected limb). Arthrodesis of the wrist joints are Not Eligible (NE).
- B) Unilateral dysmelia in which the length of the affected arm measured from acromion to fingertip is equal in length or shorter than the combined length of the humerus and the radius of the unaffected arm.
- C) Loss of great toe through or proximal of the MTP joint. (metatarsal phalangeal joint.)
- D) Loss of all toes or toes II-V, proximal to MTP joints (this will leave most athlete unable to also meet Strength MIC e.g. cannot heel-lift to 25 degrees.)

7.4.2 Impaired Muscle Power

- A) Must lose three muscle grades – e.g. grade 2 cannot complete one heel rise to 25 degrees.
- B) Brachial plexus – loss of three (3) muscle grade points in shoulder abduction e.g. grade 2 muscle strength and grade 2 and/or less in shoulder flexion
- C) Loss of two (2) grade points of muscle strength in elbow flexion and/or extension

7.4.3 Hypertonia, Ataxia and Athetosis

- A) Hypertonia - Spasticity grade ASAS 1 or 2 in major joint e.g. ankle, knee, or elbow plus clear neurological signs to demonstrate UMN Positive unilateral or bilateral Hoffman/Babinski Noticeably brisk reflexes or clear difference in reflexes left versus right.
- B) Athetosis/dyskinesia - mild duration of signs e.g. less than 25% of time with intensity of less than 25% of maximum.
- C) Ataxia - SARA score band 2-8 with signs only mildly noticeable.

7.4.4 Loss of PROM

- A) Elbow flexion contracture; arm length is measured from acromion to longest finger/end of dysmelia is \leq the distance measured from acromion to radial styloid on unaffected arm with the elbow extended passively to the longest. OR
- B) Complete arthrodesis of the elbow \leq 10 ankle dorsi flexion.

7.4.5 Leg Length Difference

- A) Leg Length Difference of seven (7) centimeters or more measured from Spina iliaca anterior superior (SIAS) to medial malleolus.

Appendix Two

Poomsae Sport Classes

Appendix Two deals with Sport Classes for Athletes competing in Poomsae and sets out the Minimum Disability Criteria and assessment methodologies that apply for an Athlete to be eligible to compete in the sport of Para Taekwondo Poomsae.

WT has designated Sport Classes for Athletes in Poomsae, which are defined in this Appendix.

WT monitors and conducts ongoing research into the Sport Classes for Athletes in Poomsae towards a sport-specific classification system based on activity limitations that result from Impairment.

1. Sport Classes for Athletes with a Physical Impairment in Poomsae

The following Sport Class groups have been designated by WT for Athletes in Para Taekwondo Poomsae.

Impairment	Sport Classes
Visual Impairments	P10
Intellectual Impairments	P20
Neurological Impairments	P30
Physical Impairments	P40
Wheelchair sport classes	P50
Short Stature	P70

2. Non-Eligible Impairment Types for all Athletes in Para Taekwondo Poomsae

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

3. Health Conditions that are not Underlying Health Conditions for Athletes in Para Taekwondo Poomsae.

Many Health Conditions do not lead to an Eligible Impairment and are not Underlying Health Conditions. An Athlete who has a Health Condition (including, but not limited to, one of the Health Conditions listed in the Eligible Impairments table) but who does not have an Underlying Health Condition will not be eligible to compete in Para Taekwondo.

- 3.1 Health Conditions that primarily cause pain; primarily cause fatigue; primarily cause joint hypermobility or hypotonia; or are primarily psychological or psychosomatic in nature do not lead to an Eligible Impairment.
- 3.2 Examples of Health Conditions that primarily cause pain include myofascial pain-dysfunction syndrome, fibromyalgia or complex regional pain syndrome.

- 3.3 An example of a Health Condition that primarily causes fatigue is chronic fatigue syndrome.
- 3.4 An example of a Health Condition that primarily causes hypermobility or hypotonia is Ehlers-Danlos syndrome.
- 3.5 Examples of Health Conditions that are primarily psychological or psychosomatic in nature include conversion disorders or post-traumatic stress disorder.

All NEW and REVIEW athletes must submit a Medical Diagnostics Form four (4) weeks prior to competition for review by the Evaluation Committee.

Appendix Two

Article 4 Poomsae Sport Class 10 (P10)

4. Poomsae Sport Class 10 (P10)

The P10 Sport Classes are for athletes with a visual impairment. It includes the Minimum Impairment Criteria and assessment methodologies that apply for an Athlete with Visual Impairment to be eligible to compete in the sport of Para Taekwondo Poomsae. This document is based on the IBSA/IPC sports classes. The Sport Class allocated to Athletes with Visual Impairment applies to all events offered by WT/IBSA and IPC.

4.1 Eligibility Criteria

To be eligible to compete in Sport Classes P 11-12 in Para Taekwondo, the Athlete must meet following criteria:

- 4.1.1 impairment of the eye structure;
- 4.1.2 impairment of the optical nerve/optic pathways;
- 4.1.3 impairment of the visual cortex of the central brain;
- 4.1.4 The Athlete's eligible Impairment must result in a visual acuity of less than or equal to LogMAR 1.0 and/or a visual field restricted to less than 20 degrees radius.

4.2 It is the Athlete's and WT Member National Association's responsibility to provide enough evidence of the Athlete's visual impairment. This must be done by way of submitting medical diagnostic information completed by an ophthalmologist that is familiar with the athlete's vision impairment history a minimum of 4 weeks prior beginning of Athlete Evaluation.

4.3 The MNA must submit a completed Medical Diagnostic Form (available on the WT webpage) and attached required medical documentation as per the athlete's diagnosis. Medical Diagnostic Information must be typewritten and submitted in English and may not be older than 12 months on the date of Athlete Evaluation.

4.4 The fully completed MDF must include, at a minimum:

- 4.4.1 List of eye corrections (glasses, contact lenses, etc.) currently used, detailing the type and strength of correction, if applicable time of onset of VI, potential or recommended surgeries (etc) Description of any progressive condition, if applicable
 - Visual acuity
 - Visual field
- 4.4.2 Medical records and reports supporting the information for the Medical Diagnostic Form. Depending on the nature of the impairment, this includes:
 - Visual Field Records: Visual Field has to be tested by full-field strategy; a 30° central field test will not be accepted. The assessment has to be done by one of the following devices: Goldmann Visual Field Perimetry, Stimulus III/4, Humphrey Field Analyzer (HFA), Twinfield (Oculus), Octopus (Interzeag), Rodenstock Peristat, Medmont (MAP).
 - Electroretinography (ERG/EOG)

- Visual Evoked Potentials (VEP)
- Cerebral Magnet Resonance Imaging (MRI)
- Records of any eye surgery performed, results of the outcome, and if applicable future surgeries recommended

4.5 Assessment Methods

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.

Athletes who are using any corrective devices (e.g. glasses, lenses, filters, whether prescription or not) must attend classification with these devices and their prescription whether used in competition or not. The standard is best eye best corrected.

An Athlete found to be using corrective devices during competition that were not declared during Athlete Evaluation may be subject to further investigation of Non- Cooperation during Evaluation or Intentional Misrepresentation.

Any Athlete Support Personnel accompanying the Athlete in the Assessment room must remain out of line of sight of the visual acuity charts during Assessment.

Under the current provisions Observation Assessment does not apply to Athletes with Visual Impairment.

WT will inform the Organizing Committee and Organizing National Association of the equipment and room requirements for the assessment of Athletes with visual impairment after the Classification Panels have been appointed. It is the Organizing Committee's responsibility to provide all equipment required by WT.

Failure to provide all equipment required by WT may result in the Classification decisions not being accepted by WT.

4.6 Sport Class Profiles for Athletes with a Visual Impairment in Poomsae

4.6.1 Poomsae Sport Class P11

Visual acuity is poorer than LogMAR 2.60

4.6.2 Poomsae Sport Class P12

Visual acuity ranges from LogMAR 1.50 to 2.60 (inclusive), and/or

The Athletes has a visual field that is constricted to a radius of less than 5 degrees

OR

Visual acuity ranges from LogMAR 1.40 to 1 (inclusive), and/or

The Athlete has a visual field that is constricted to a radius of less than 20 degrees.

Appendix Two

Article 5 Poomsae Sport Class 20 (P20)

5. Poomsae Sport Classes 20 (P20)

The P20 Sport Classes are for athletes with an intellectual impairment. The P20 sport class classification process is done by Virtues <https://www.virtus.sport/about-us/athlete-eligibility/applying-for-athlete-eligibility> Eligibility application must be made through Virtus member organisation <https://www.virtus.sport/project/member-organisations>. In the case that a WT MNA does not have a Virtues member organization the application for provisional eligibility can be processed through WT.

All athletes must submit a letter and supporting document from the MNA stating they are healthy and able to compete.

5.1 Virtus II1 National and International Eligibility

For II1 athletes, there are two levels of eligibility. Athletes should consult with their Member National Association carefully to identify which level they should apply for.

- II1 National Eligibility (formerly known as Provisional Eligibility) permits entry to some developmental events and some sanctioned national events.
- II1 International Eligibility – (formerly known as Full Eligibility) permits entry to all WT recognized and promoted events.

5.2 Eligibility Criteria

WT Eligibility Criteria - To be considered eligible to compete in WT World Para Taekwondo competitions as an athlete with an intellectual impairment, athletes must fulfil the international eligibility criteria as defined by VIRTUS International sport class. Intellectual impairment must be evident during the developmental period, which is from conception to 18 years of age.

5.3 The Minimum Impairment Criteria for athletes with an Intellectual Impairment

Significant impairment in intellectual functioning. This is defined as 2 standard deviations below the mean, that is, a Full-Scale score of 75 or lower.

5.4 Sport Classes for Athletes with an Intellectual Impairment (II)

5.4.1 Poomsae Sport Class P21 (II1)

Athletes who meet the criteria for II-1 under the VIRTUS current criteria and appear on the VIRTUS International Master list.

5.4.2 Poomsae Sport Class P22 (II2)

Athletes with Downs Syndrome plus a significant impairment as defined by VIRTUS who appear on the VIRTUS International Master list.

Appendix Two

Article 6 Poomsae Sport Class 30 (P30)

6. Poomsae Sport Class 30 (P30)

The P30 Sport Classes are for athletes with neurological impairments, hypertonia, athetosis and ataxia.

6.1 Eligible Impairments and Minimum Impairment Criteria

Eligible impairment	Minimum Impairment Criteria
Hypertonia	Unilateral (one arm, leg on same side) Spasticity grade 1 to 2. Single limb grade 1-2 in major joint either the ankle or elbow plus, clear neurological signs to demonstrate UMN lesion such as: Positive unilateral or bilateral Hoffman/Babinski; Noticeably brisk reflexes or clear differences in reflexes left versus right.
Ataxia	Consistent and objective mild signs of Ataxia
Athetosis	Consistent observable Dyskinesia signs with mild or Subtle intensity or amplitude of movement. Unilateral or bilateral (symmetrical/asymmetrical)

6.2 Sport Class Profiles for Athletes with Hypertonia, Athetosis and Ataxia (P30)

6.2.1 Sport Class P31

The P 31 athlete may appear to have near normal function when ambulating but the Athlete must demonstrate a limitation in function to Classifiers based on evidence of spasticity (increased tone), ataxia, athetosis or dystonic movements while performing on court in training.

The athlete has bilateral affected (lower limbs more affected), asymmetric bilateral affected, double unilateral (one arm leg on same side) or bilateral (affecting 3 limbs) with signs of spasticity involvement in both legs (ASAS grade 3 and 2) more so than in the arms (grade 1 and 2) able to walk and stand independently however single leg stance and shift of gravity often leads to difficulty in maintaining balance

6.2.2 Sport Class P32

The P32 class is for athletes with dyskinesias athetosis, dystonia, ataxia as well as athletes who have mild spasticity (all 4 limbs) or a combination of the above.

The athlete can walk, however, has difficulty with coordination, smooth movement execution, slow movements, holding postures and maintaining static balance. The athlete's coordination is impaired due to or a combination of; overshooting, involuntary movements, tremors and/or posturing of all or some body parts.

6.2.3 Sport Class P33

Unilateral spasticity (one arm leg on same side) or very mild spastic hemi-dystonia. Spasticity grade 2 or 3 on only one side of the body. The other side has good functional control.

The lower limbs; the athlete has difficulty with walking on heels and significant difficulties with single leg stance or hopping on the impaired side. Side stepping and galloping, leading with the impaired leg is also affected or very difficult.

Obvious asymmetry in both passive and active range of motion on the impaired side versus the non-affected side. Strength on the affected side is reduced.

6.2.4 Sport Class P34

Mild unilateral (one arm leg on same side) or bilateral affected (lower limbs more affected) (spasticity grade 1-2), mild athetosis, dyskinesia or dystonia, hemi-dystonia are present less than 25 % in duration and less than 25% of max and very mild ataxia (SARA score band of 2-8).

Appendix Two

Article 7 Poomsae Sport Class 40 (P40)

The P40 Sport Classes are for Athletes with a Physical Impairment in Poomsae.

7.1 Eligible impairments and Minimum Impairment Criteria

Eligible impairment	Minimum Impairment Criteria
Impaired Muscle Power	Loss of three (3) muscle grade points in shoulder abduction e.g. grade 2 muscle strength and grade 2 or less in shoulder flexion OR Loss of two (2) grade points of muscle strength in elbow flexion and/or extension
Limb Deficiency	Upper Limbs – Amputation of one hand through the wrist, no carpal bones present (or dysmelia with no functional grip)
Leg Length Difference	Athletes with Leg Length Difference have a difference in the length of greater than 7 cm in their legs.

7.2 Sport Class profiles for Athletes with a Physical Impairment in Poomsae

7.2.1 Poomsae Sport Class P41

Bilateral above or through elbow amputations. No elbow joint can be present on either side for acquired amputations,

OR

Bilateral dysmelia in which the length of each upper limb is $\leq (0.193 \times \text{standing height})$.

7.2.2 Poomsae Sport Class P42

Bilateral amputations, below the elbow but above or through wrist (no carpal bones present in either wrist)

OR

Bilateral dysmelia in which the combined length of the upper limbs measured from acromion to the distal aspect is $\leq 0.674 \times \text{standing height}$ but $> 0.386 \times \text{standing height}$; that is the length from acromion to radial styloid in a normally proportioned body (0.337) multiplied by 2, and the length of a humerus in a normal proportioned body (0.193) multiplied by 2.

7.2.3 Poomsae Sport Class P43

This sport class is for athletes with upper body limb deficiencies see MIC (Appendix Two Article 7.1).

Unilateral amputation, through or above wrist (i.e., no carpal bones present in affected limb). Arthrodesis wrist joints are Not Eligible.

OR

Unilateral dysmelia in which the length of the affected arm measured from acromion to fingertip is equal in length or shorter than the combined length of the humerus and the radius of the unaffected arm.

OR

Unilateral dysmelia in which the length of the affected arm from acromion to the most distal aspect is $\leq 1/3$ the length of the humerus (acromion to superior head of radius) of the unaffected arm.

7.3.4 Poomsae Sport Class P44

Loss of PROM

Elbow flexion contracture from arthrodesis or ankylosis of the joint (verified with objective medical reports i.e. x-ray) with MDF showing traumatic soft tissue loss or boney joint damage. Arm length is measured from acromion to longest finger/end of affected arm and is \leq the distance measured from acromion to radial styloid on unaffected arm with the elbow extended passively to the longest point.

Impaired Muscle Power

Loss of three (3) muscle grade points in shoulder abduction and/or flexion

OR

Loss of two (2) grade points of muscle strength in elbow flexion and/or extension against gravity.

7.3.5 Poomsae Sport Class P45

Lower Limb deficiencies

Leg length difference equal to or greater than 7 cm.

OR

Unilateral above or below knee amputation (may use a prosthetic device)

Appendix Two

Article 8 Poomsae Sport Class 50 (P50)

The P50 Sport Classes are for athletes who require assistive devices to maintain standing balance or a wheelchair for daily living.

8.1 Eligible Impairment and Minimum Impairment Criteria

Eligible Impairment	Minimum Impairment Criteria
Loss of Muscle Power	Spinal cord lesion Lumbar 4/5. Complete or incomplete Spinal Cord Injury (lesion L4-L5): no more than grade three (3) muscle strength for hip abductors and extensors on both lower limbs or on the least affected one (if incomplete). Other athletes with health conditions with impaired muscle power: no more than grade three (3) at the muscle testing for hip abductors and hip extensors on the least affected lower limb.
Loss of Limb	Bilateral above the knee amputee or dysmelia. Bilateral: the shorter residual limb (femur: from the great trochanter to the bony tip of the residual limb) must be \leq to the distance from the olecranon to the tip of the middle finger. Bilateral: the length of the shorter lower limb (from the great trochanter to the most proximal aspect) must be \leq to the distance from the olecranon to the tip of the middle finger. Unilateral above or through the knee amputation or dysmelia. Unilateral: the length of the affected lower limb must be \leq to the distance from the great trochanter to the tibial lateral on the unaffected lower limb.
Hypertonia	Spasticity that limits independent standing and ambulation.

8.2 Sport Class profiles for Athletes who require assistive devices to maintain standing balance or a wheelchair for daily living.

8.2.1 Poomsae Sport Class P51

Impaired Muscle Power

Complete or incomplete Spinal Cord Injury (lumbar lesion L4-L5): no more than grade three (3) muscle strength for hip abductors and extensors for both lower limbs.

OR

Other health conditions impaired muscle power causes: resulting in no more than grade three (3) at the following muscles: testing for hip abductors and hip extensors of the least affected lower limb.

Lower Limb Deficiency (amputation)

Bilateral: the shorter residual limb (femur: from the great trochanter to the bony tip of the residual limb) must be \leq to the distance from the olecranon process to the tip of the middle finger.

Unilateral: Above or through the knee amputation

Lower Limb Deficiency (Dysmelia)

Bilateral: the length of the shorter lower limb (from the great trochanter to the most proximal aspect) must be $\leq 1.11 \times$ the distance from the olecranon to the tip of the middle finger.

Unilateral: the length of the affected lower limb (from the great trochanter to the most proximal aspect) must be \leq to the distance from the great trochanter to the tibial lateral condyle (outside) on the unaffected lower limb.

Hypertonia Spasticity

Athletes with diplegia severe spasticity who are not able to ambulate functionally may compete sitting. Spasticity grades must impair the ability to walk functionally.

8.2.2 Poomsae Sport Class P52

Impaired Muscle Power

Impaired muscle power (Spinal Cord Lesion or comparable involvement) with no abdominals at all (no sitting balance, the trunk must be strapped on the back of the chair). No active rotation of trunk. Could have some upper trunk extensors and flexors. Normal upper limbs function.

Lower Limb Deficiency

Athletes with incomplete or complete trunk function meeting the MIC for Lower Limbs and Lower Limb Deficiency (bilateral or unilateral lower limb amputation or dysmelia). The Athletes with incomplete trunk function may choose to strap their trunk to the back of the chair. Normal upper limbs function. Examples of impairments:

- Athletes with bilateral or unilateral hip disarticulation
- Athletes with bilateral or unilateral amputation or dysmelia

8.2.3 Poomsae Sport Class P53

Athletes with severe spasticity unilateral or bi-lateral, that limits ambulation and require canes or crutches or walking frame to balance, ambulate or compete.

Appendix Two

Article 9 Poomsae Sport Class 70 (P70)

9. The P70 Sport Class are for Athletes of Short Stature.
- 9.1 Poomsae Sport Class P72 Male
Standing height ≤ 145 cm, AND
Arm length ≤ 66 cm, AND
Sum of standing height plus arm length ≤ 200 cm
- 9.2 Poomsae Sport Class P72 Female
Standing height ≤ 137 cm, AND
Arm length ≤ 63 cm, AND
Sum of standing height plus arm length ≤ 190 cm

Measure the longest arm length supine, with the arm in 90 degrees abduction, from the acromion to the tip of the longest finger.

Appendix Three

Deaf Taekwondo

Appendix Three deals with Sport Classes for Athletes that are Deaf and/or hearing impaired and sets out the Minimum Impairment Criteria and assessment methodologies that apply in order for an Athlete who is Deaf and/or hearing impaired to be eligible to compete in the sport of Taekwondo.

1. Introduction

WT has designated Sport Class KP60 for Deaf and/or Hearing-Impaired Athletes. These Athletes are referred to as Deaf Athletes. The processes detailed in this Appendix apply to Athlete Evaluation in respect of Sport Classes for Deaf Athletes.

2. Eligibility Requirements

Participants in WT promoted, or sanctioned Competitions and Championships for Deaf Athletes must be:

- 2.1 Deaf, defined as a hearing loss of at least 55dB pure tone average (PTA) in the better ear (three-tone pure tone average at 500, 1000 and 2000 Hertz, air conduction, ISO 1969 Standard)
- 2.2 It is strictly forbidden for a competitor to use any kind of hearing aid(s)/amplification or external cochlear implant parts during the warm-up and competition within the restricted zone area. This is to prevent giving advantage over those not using amplification in sports.
- 2.3 In order for athletes to be eligible to compete in WT World Deaf-Taekwondo Championships the athletes must appear as eligible on the ICSD Master List

3. Definition and Proof of Deafness

While 'Deaf' is defined as a hearing loss of at least 55dB PTA in the better ear (3-tone frequency average at 500, 1000 and 2000 Hertz, ISO 1969 Standard), critical hearing levels between 55-65dB shall be carefully examined.

Exemption

If the athlete has Cochlear Implant in one ear, they do not need to be tested in that ear, but the audiologist must clearly states on which ear the Cochlear Implant is on the Audiogram form. The athlete will still need to be tested on the non-Cochlear Implant ear.

Every Member National Association is fully responsible to check and examine the hearing level of each of its athletes and the audiogram of each respective athlete for accuracy and genuineness.

4. Process to get on ICSD Athlete Master List

Each new athlete must use the official ICSD Audiogram form. The form can be downloaded from www.deaflympics.com/forms/audiogram.pdf

All four (4) types of audiogram testing below must be filled out entirely for EACH ear including:

- Air Conduction
- 3.5.2 Bone Conduction
- 3.5.3 Tympanograms (Tympanometry)
- 3.5.4 Acoustic Reflexes (Reflexometry)

Failure to observe the requirements will result in delayed approval.

All Audiogram forms should be authorized and belong to the athlete being tested, and the validity of the forms must be guaranteed by the National Deaf Sport Federation. In the absence of a National Deaf Sport Federation the ICSD form can be submitted through the World Taekwondo.

Appendix Four

Table of Fees

The following fees will apply for these Rules:

Type of Fee	Fee	Refund
Medical Review Request	US\$500	No Refund
Protest Fee	US\$300	Refunded in case of change of Sport Class