

AMENDMENTS TO REGULATIONS WITH EFFECT ON 01.02.2018

Chapter III ELIGIBILITY FOR PARA-CYCLING COMPETITIONS

Athletes

- 16.3.001** Only athletes **who have an Eligible Impairment that is permanent, and** who meet the Minimum Impairment Criteria under these rules are eligible for para-cycling competitions.

Tandem pilots who are eligible under articles 16.3.003ss are considered athletes and must obey these regulations except when it concerns classification.

(text modified on 26.06.07; 01.01.09; 01.10.12; 01.07.13; 01.02.17; 01.02.18)

Chapter IV UCI CLASSIFICATION RULES AND REGULATIONS

(chapter changed on 01.10.10; 01.02.17, 01.01.18)

Part One: General Provisions

16.4.001 **Scope and Application**

These UCI Classification Rules and Regulations are referred to throughout this document as the 'Classification Rules'. ~~provide a framework within which the process of "Classification" may take place Athlete Classification (referred to as "Classification" is defined as grouping Athletes into Sports Classes according to how much their Impairment affects the fundamental activities in Cycling. The purpose of Classification is to define who competes in Para-cycling and to ensure that the impact of Eligible Impairment in each event is minimised.~~

~~They implement the requirements of the 2015 IPC Athlete Classification Code and International Standards.~~

~~The UCI Classification Rules and Regulations are intended to implement the provisions of the IPC Classification Code for the sport of Para-cycling.~~

~~The Classification Rules are supplemented by a number of Classification forms which assist Athlete Evaluation.~~

Classification

Classification is undertaken to:

- a) Define who is eligible to compete in Para cycling and consequently who has the opportunity to reach the goal of becoming a Paralympic Athlete; and
- b) Group Athletes into Sport Classes which aim to ensure that the impact of Impairment is minimised, and sporting excellence determines which Athlete is ultimately victorious.

Application

~~These Classification Rules apply to all Athletes and Athlete Support Personnel who hold a valid racing license issued by their UCI recognised national federation as defined in the UCI Cycling Regulations, and/or who participate in any International Competitions and competitions sanctioned by the UCI.~~

~~The UCI Classification Rules and Regulations shall apply to:~~

- ~~— All Athletes and Athlete Support Personnel who hold a valid international racing license from their UCI recognised national cycling federation as defined in the UCI Para-Cycling Rules and Regulations;~~
- ~~— All Athletes and Athlete Support Personnel participating in such capacity in Events and Competitions sanctioned by the UCI or any of its members or affiliate organisations or licensees.~~

International Classification

UCI 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.

UCI 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 International Competitions. The UCI will advise Athletes, National Federations and National Paralympic Committees in advance as to such International Competitions.

~~Athlete Evaluation that is conducted in full compliance with the UCI Classification Rules and Regulations is referred to as International Classification. The UCI will only recognise a Sport Class and Sport Class Status if allocated by way of International Classification.~~

~~The UCI will provide Athletes with an opportunity to undertake International Classification by appointing Classifiers certified to conduct Athlete Evaluation at UCI Para-cycling Competitions, and by providing reasonable notice of such International Classification opportunities to Athletes and National Federations.~~

An Athlete will only be permitted to undergo International Classification if he or she:

- Holds a valid UCI **international** racing license pursuant to the relevant provisions in the UCI Para-cycling **Rules and Regulations**, and
- Has been entered into and competes in the UCI Para-cycling **International Competition** where International Classification is to take place.

Interpretation and Relationship to the Code, Commencement and Amendment

Capitalised terms used in these Classification Rules have the meaning given to them in the Glossary to these Classification Rules (Appendix 2).

~~These UCI Classification Rules and Regulations shall~~ are to be applied and interpreted as an independent text ~~and applied at all times~~ in a manner that is consistent with the ~~International Paralympic Committee (IPC) 2015 IPC Athlete Classification Code and International Standards.~~

(text modified on 01.02.18)

16.4.002 Roles and Responsibilities

It is the personal responsibility of Athletes, Athlete Support Personnel and Classification Personnel to acquaint themselves with all ~~of the~~ requirements of these UCI Classification Rules ~~and Regulations~~, the UCI ~~Para-cycling Rules and Cycling~~ Regulations, the IPC Classification Code (see IPC Handbook, Section 2, Chapter 1.3) and the other sections of the IPC Handbook that apply to Classification.

Athlete Responsibilities

The roles and responsibilities of Athletes include to:

- a) be knowledgeable of and comply with all applicable policies, rules and processes established by these Classification Rules;

- b) participate in Athlete Evaluation in good faith;
- c) ensure when appropriate that adequate information related to Health Conditions and Eligible Impairments is provided and/or made available to the UCI;
- d) cooperate with any investigations concerning violations of these Classification Rules; and
- e) actively participate in the process of education and awareness, and Classification research, through exchanging personal experiences and expertise.

Athlete Support Personnel Responsibilities

The roles and responsibilities of Athlete Support Personnel include to:

- a) be knowledgeable of and comply with all applicable policies, rules and processes established by these Classification Rules;
- b) use their influence on Athlete values and behaviour to foster a positive and collaborative Classification attitude and communication;
- c) assist in the development, management and implementation of Classification Systems; and
- d) cooperate with any investigations concerning violations of these Classification Rules.

Classification Personnel Responsibilities

The roles and responsibilities of Classification Personnel include to:

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

(text modified on 01.07.13; 01.02.17; 01.02.18)

16.4.0023 Para-cycling Sport Classes

Handcycle	Tricycle	Cycle	Tandem
H1	T1	C1	B
H2	T2	C2	
H3		C3	
H4		C4	
H5		C5	

The UCI recommends ~~to use~~ using the codes below on UCI para-cyclists licenses:

Tandem	MB	WB
Handcycle H1	MH1	WH1
Handcycle H2	MH2	WH2
Handcycle H3	MH3	WH3
Handcycle H4	MH4	WH4
Handcycle H5	MH5	WH5
Tricycle T1	MT1	WT1
Tricycle T2	MT2	WT2

Cycle C1	MC1	WC1
Cycle C2	MC2	WC2
Cycle C3	MC3	WC3
Cycle C4	MC4	WC4
Cycle C5	MC5	WC5

The rider's code is read as follows:

- 1st letter: gender
- 2nd – 3rd letter and number: sport class

(text modified on 01.02.14; 01.02.18)

Part Two: Classification Personnel

16.4.0034

Classification Personnel

Classification Personnel are fundamental to the effective implementation of these Classification Rules. The UCI will appoint a number of Classification Personnel, each of whom will have a key role in the organisation, implementation and administration of Classification for the UCI.

~~Classifiers are trained and certified by the UCI in compliance with the International Paralympic Committee (IPC) Classification Code and the International Standard for Classification and Training.~~

Head of Classification

The Head of Classification is a person appointed by the UCI to be responsible for the direction, administration, co-ordination and implementation of Classification matters for Para-cycling.

~~If a Head of Classification cannot be appointed, the UCI may delegate the role of Head of Classification to appoint another person, or group of persons collectively (provided such person or group of persons agrees to comply with the Classifier Code of Conduct), to act as the Head of Classification.~~

~~The Head of Classification is not required to be a certified Classifier. If not a certified Classifier, the Head of Classification will work closely together with experienced Classifiers in Para-cycling.~~

The Head of Classification may delegate specific responsibilities and/or transfer specific tasks to designated Classifiers, or other persons authorised by the UCI.

~~Nothing in these Classification Rules prevents the Head of Classification (If certified as a Classifier), the Head of Classification may from also being appointed as a Classifier and/or Chief Classifier.~~

Classifier

A Classifier is a person authorised as an official by the UCI to conduct some or all components of Athlete Evaluation evaluate Athletes as a member of a Classification Panel. in accordance with the UCI Para-Cycling Rules and Regulations and the International Standard for Athlete Evaluation. The UCI will specify the means by which it shall certify Classifiers.

Chief Classifier

The A Chief Classifier is a Classifier appointed by the UCI to direct, administer, co-ordinate and implement Classification matters for a specific Competition. **A Chief Classifier may be required by UCI to do the following:**

- supervise Classifiers to ensure that these Classification Rules are properly applied during Classification;
- manage Protests in consultation with the UCI;
- liaise with the relevant Competition organisers to ensure that all logistics are arranged in order that classifiers may carry out their duties at the Competition.

Trainee Classifiers

A Trainee Classifier is a person who is in the process of formal training to become a Classifier for the UCI.

The UCI may appoint Trainee Classifiers to participate in some or all components of Athlete Evaluation under the supervision of a Classification Panel, to develop the necessary Classifier competencies in order to be certified by the UCI as a Classifier.

(text modified on 01.02.18)

16.4.005 Classifier Competencies, Training and Certification

A Classifier will be authorised to act as a Classifier if that Classifier has been certified by the UCI as having the relevant Classifier Competencies.

The UCI will provide training and education to Classifiers to ensure Classifiers obtain and/or maintain Classifier Competencies.

Classifier Competencies include that a Classifier must have:

- a thorough understanding of these Classification Rules;
- an understanding of Para-cycling, including an understanding of the technical rules of the sport;
- an understanding of the 2015 IPC Athlete Classification Code and the International Standards;
- a professional qualification(s), level of experience, skills and/or competencies to act as a Classifier for the UCI. These include that a Classifier must either:
 - a) be a certified health professional in a field relevant to the Eligible Impairment category which the UCI at its sole discretion deems acceptable, such as a medical doctor or physiotherapist for Athletes with a Physical Impairment, who has knowledge and experience in dealing with people with physical impairments; and/or an ophthalmologist or optometrist for Athletes with a Vision Impairment; or
 - b) have an extensive coaching or other relevant background in the sport of cycling; or a recognised and reputable academic background which encompasses a requisite level of anatomical, biomechanical and sport specific expertise, such as certified coaches, bike fit experts or experts in human movement science with the ability to analyse gait and assess the athlete on the bicycle/tricycle/handcycle, which the UCI at its sole discretion deems to be acceptable.

The UCI has established a process of Classifier Certification by which Classifier Competencies are assessed. The Classifier Education Pathway is available on the UCI website. This process is only applicable for Classifiers being certified to classify Athletes with a Physical Impairment.

Ophthalmologists and optometrists who classify athletes with a Vision Impairment are trained and certified by the International Blind Sports Association (IBSA) ~~or the~~ and the International Paralympic Committee (IPC). The certification awarded by IBSA and the IPC is recognised by the UCI.

~~All Classifiers must have a thorough understanding of the UCI Para-cycling Rules Regulations and an understanding of the International Paralympic Committee (IPC) Classification Code and the International Standards for classification and training.~~

~~All Classification Personnel must comply with the behavioural and ethical standards mandated in the IPC Code of Ethics and the UCI Classifier Code of Conduct. If any Classification Personnel is found to have breached the terms of either the IPC Code of Ethics or the UCI Classifier Code of Conduct, the UCI will have sole discretion to withdraw any applicable certification or authorisation.~~

(text modified on 01.05.16; 01.02.17; 01.02.18)

16.4.006 Classifier Code of Conduct

The integrity of Classification in Para-cycling depends on the conduct of Classification Personnel. The UCI has therefore adopted a set of professional conduct standards referred to as the 'Classifier Code of Conduct'.

All Classification Personnel must comply with the 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 UCI.

The UCI has the discretion to determine whether or not a Classifier has an actual, perceived and/or potential conflict of interest.

(article introduced on 01.02.18)

Part Three: Athlete Evaluation

16.4.007 General Provisions

Athlete Evaluation is the process by which an Athlete is assessed in accordance with these UCI Classification Rules ~~and Regulations~~ in order to be allocated a Sport Class and ~~designated~~ a Sport Class Status.

Athlete Evaluation encompasses a number of steps and these Classification Rules therefore include provisions regarding:

- a) an assessment to determine whether the Athlete has an Eligible Impairment for para-cycling;
- b) an assessment to determine whether the Athlete complies with the Minimum Impairment Criteria (MIC) for para-cycling; and
- c) the allocation of a Sport Class (and designation of a Sport Class Status) depending on the extent to which the Athlete is able to execute the specific tasks and activities fundamental to para-cycling (with the exception for athletes with Vision Impairment where the current assessment criteria is not yet sport specific and does not include a requirement that the athletes are assessed in respect of the 'extent to which the Athlete is able to execute the specific tasks and activities fundamental to the sport').

(text modified on 01.02.18)

16.4.008 Eligible Impairment

Any Athlete wishing to compete in para-cycling must have an Eligible Impairment which must be Permanent.

Article 16.5.001 of the UCI Cycling Regulations specifies the Eligible Impairment(s) an Athlete must have in order to compete in para-cycling.

Any Impairment that is not listed as an Eligible Impairment in article 16.5.001, is referred to as a Non-Eligible Impairment. Article 16.5.009 includes examples of Non-Eligible Impairments.

Assessment of Eligible Impairment

The UCI must determine if an Athlete has an Eligible Impairment.

In order to be satisfied that an Athlete has an Eligible Impairment, the UCI may require any Athlete to demonstrate that he or she has an Underlying Health Condition. Article 16.5.010 lists examples of Health Conditions that are not Underlying Health Conditions.

The means by which the UCI determines whether an Athlete has an Eligible Impairment is at the sole discretion of the UCI. The UCI may consider that an Athlete's Eligible Impairment is sufficiently obvious and therefore not require evidence that demonstrates the Athlete's Eligible Impairment.

If in the course of determining whether an Athlete has an Eligible Impairment the UCI becomes aware that the Athlete has a Health Condition, and believes that the impact of that Health Condition may be that it is unsafe for that Athlete to compete or there is a risk to the health of the Athlete (or other Athletes) if that Athlete competes, it may designate the Athlete as Classification Not Completed (CNC) in accordance with article 16.4.011 of these Classification Rules. In such instances the UCI will explain the basis of its designation to the relevant NF and/or NPC.

An Athlete must (if requested to do so) supply the UCI with Diagnostic Information that must be provided as follows:

- a) The relevant NF/NPC must submit a Medical Diagnostics Form (MDF) to the UCI, at least four (4) weeks in advance of the competition in which the Athlete is to be classified;
- b) the Medical Diagnostic Form (MDF) must be completed in English and dated and signed by a certified health care professional;
- c) the Medical Diagnostic Form (MDF) must be submitted with supportive Diagnostic Information if required by the UCI.

The UCI may require an Athlete to re-submit the Medical Diagnostic Form (with necessary supportive Diagnostic Information) if the UCI at its sole discretion considers the Medical Diagnostic Form and/or the Diagnostic Information to be incomplete or inconsistent.

If the UCI requires an Athlete to provide Diagnostic Information it may consider the Diagnostic Information itself, and/or may appoint an Eligibility Assessment Committee to do so.

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

- a) The Head of Classification will notify the relevant NF or NPC that Diagnostic Information must be provided on behalf of the Athlete. The Head of Classification will explain what Diagnostic Information is required, and the purposes for which it is required.
- b) The Head of Classification will set timelines to submit the requested Diagnostic Information.
- c) The Head of Classification will appoint an Eligibility Assessment Committee. The Eligibility Assessment Committee must, if practicable, be comprised of the Head of Classification and at least two other experts with appropriate medical qualifications. All members of the Eligibility Assessment Committee must sign confidentiality undertakings.
- d) 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.
- e) Wherever possible all references to the 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.
- f) 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.
- g) 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 NF or NPC. The NF or NPC 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 NF or NPC.
- h) If the decision remains unchanged, the Head of Classification will issue a final decision letter to the NF or NPC.
- i) 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.

The UCI may delegate one or more of the functions described above to a Classification Panel.

(article introduced on 01.02.18)

16.4.009 Minimum Impairment Criteria

An Athlete who wishes to compete in para-cycling must have an Eligible Impairment that complies with the Minimum Impairment Criteria for para-cycling.

The UCI has set the Minimum Impairment Criteria to ensure that an Athlete's Eligible Impairment affects the extent to which an Athlete is able to execute the specific tasks and activities fundamental to the sport.

Chapter V of the UCI Cycling Regulations specifies the Minimum Impairment Criteria and the process by which an Athlete's compliance with the Minimum Impairment Criteria is to be assessed by a Classification Panel as part of an Evaluation Session.

Any Athlete who does not comply with the Minimum Impairment Criteria for para-cycling will be allocated the Sport Class Not Eligible (NE).

A Classification Panel will assess whether or not an Athlete complies with the Minimum Impairment Criteria. This will take place as part of an Evaluation Session. Prior to participating in an Evaluation Session, an Athlete must first satisfy the UCI that he or she has an Eligible Impairment.

In relation to the use of Adaptive Equipment, the UCI has set the Minimum Impairment Criteria as follows:

- a) for Eligible Impairments other than Vision Impairment, the Minimum Impairment Criteria must not consider the extent to which the use of Adaptive Equipment might affect how the Athlete is able to execute the specific tasks and activities fundamental to the sport;
- b) for Vision Impairment, the Minimum Impairment Criteria must consider the extent to which the use of Adaptive Equipment might affect how the Athlete is able to execute the specific tasks and activities fundamental to the sport.

(article introduced on 01.02.18)

16.4.010 Sport Class

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

An Athlete who does not have an Eligible Impairment or does not comply with the Minimum Impairment Criteria for para-cycling must be allocated Sport Class Not Eligible (NE) in accordance with articles 16.4.019 – 16.4.021 of these Classification Rules.

An Athlete who complies with the Minimum Impairment Criteria for para-cycling will be allocated a Sport Class (subject to the provisions in these Classification Rules concerning Failure to Attend Athlete Evaluation and Suspension of Athlete Evaluation).

Except for the allocation of Sport Class Not Eligible (NE) by the UCI (in accordance with article 16.4.019), 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. Except for the Observation in Competition Assessment, this evaluation must take place in a controlled non-competitive environment, which allows for the repeated observation of key tasks and activities.

Chapter V of the UCI Cycling Regulations specify the assessment methodology and assessment criteria for the allocation of a Sport Class and the designation of Sport Class Status.

(article introduced on 01.02.18)

16.4.011 Classification Not Completed

If at any stage of Athlete Evaluation, the UCI 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).

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

An Athlete who is designated as Classification Not Completed (CNC) may not compete in the sport of para-cycling until Athlete Evaluation is completed (provided the Athlete is allocated a Sport Class other than Not Eligible in accordance with these Classification Rules).

(article introduced on 01.02.18)

Part Four: Athlete Evaluation and the Classification Panels

16.4.012 The Classification Panel

A Classification Panel is a group of Classifiers appointed by the UCI to conduct some or all of the components of Athlete Evaluation including as part of an Evaluation Session.

General Provisions

A Classification Panel for athletes with a Physical Impairment consists of two UCI accredited classifiers: a medical classifier and a technical classifier. At the discretion of the Head of Classification, a medical classifier may fill the role of a technical classifier if he/she has dual certification.

A Classification Panel for athletes with a Visual Impairments consists of two IPC/IBSA International Classifiers who specialise in Ophthalmology or Optometry.

In exceptional circumstances, a Chief Classifier may provide that a Classification Panel comprise only one Classifier, subject to that Classifier holding a valid medical qualification.

A Trainee Classifier may be part of a Classification Panel in addition to the required number of certified Classifiers, and may participate in Athlete Evaluation.

(text modified on 01.02.18)

16.4.013 Classification Panel Responsibilities

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

- a) assess whether an Athlete complies with the Minimum Impairment Criteria for para-cycling;
- b) assess the extent to which an Athlete is able to execute the specific tasks and activities fundamental to para-cycling; and
- c) conduct (if required) Observation in Competition Assessment.

Following the Evaluation Session, the Classification Panel must allocate a Sport Class and designate a Sport Class Status, or designate Classification Not Completed (CNC).

Prior to the Evaluation Session, the assessment as to whether an Athlete has an Eligible Impairment must be undertaken by the UCI, unless the UCI requests this to be undertaken by a Classification Panel.

Except for the Observation in Competition Assessment, the Evaluation Session must take place in a controlled non-competitive environment that allows for the repeated observation of key tasks and activities.

Although other factors such as low fitness level, poor technical proficiency and aging may also affect the fundamental tasks and activities of the sport, the allocation of Sport Class must not be affected by these factors.

An Athlete who has a Non-Eligible Impairment and an Eligible Impairment may be evaluated by a Classification Panel on the basis of the Eligible Impairment, provided the Non-Eligible Impairment does not affect the Classification Panel's ability to allocate a Sport Class.

The Sport Class allocated to the Athlete will be in accordance with the processes specified in article 16.5.003.

(text modified on 01.02.18)

~~A Classification Panel may at any stage seek medical, technical or scientific opinion, with the agreement of the Head of Classification and/or a Chief Classifier. This expertise may only be sought if the Classification Panel feels that such expertise is necessary in order to allocate a Sport Class.~~

~~Classification Personnel must have no significant relationship with any athlete, athlete or Athlete Support Personnel present at a competition or otherwise that might create any actual, perceived or potential bias or conflict of interest. Classification Personnel must disclose to the UCI any actual, perceived or potential bias or conflict of interest that may be relevant to their appointment as a member of any Classification Panel.~~

~~Members of a Classification Panel may not have any other official responsibilities within a competition other than in connection with classification.~~

Classification Master List

~~UCI maintains a Classification Master List of all athletes. A web list is available on the UCI website at www.uci.ch. The web list details the country, athlete's name, date of birth, division, sport class and sport class status. It is updated after each major competition within 30 days.~~

(text modified on 01.02.17)

National Federations

~~**16.4.005** It is the National Federation's responsibility to ensure that athletes are classified at a national level before competing.~~

Athlete Evaluation

~~**16.4.006** The assessment to determine whether an Athlete has an Eligible Impairment for para-cycling will be conducted by the UCI prior to Athlete Evaluation. Athletes must submit a Medical Diagnostics Form (MDF) which demonstrates that he or she has an Eligible Impairment, or an underlying Health Condition that may lead to an Eligible Impairment, before he or she can participate in an Athlete Evaluation Session with a Classification Panel.~~

~~The assessment to determine whether an Athlete has an Eligible Impairment for para-cycling will be conducted by the UCI in accordance with the International Standard for Eligible Impairments.~~

~~The assessment to determine whether an Athlete complies with the Minimum Impairment Criteria for para-cycling, the allocation of a Sport Class (16.4.008) and designation of a Sport Class Status (16.4.008) will be undertaken by a Classification Panel in accordance with the UCI Classification Rules and Regulations.~~

~~Athlete Evaluation process may encompass the following:~~

~~Physical Assessment: The Classification Panel will conduct a Physical Assessment of the Athlete, to establish whether the Athlete has an Eligible Impairment for a sport and whether the Athlete complies with the Minimum Impairment Criteria for para-cycling;~~

~~Technical Assessment: The Classification Panel may conduct if so required a Technical Assessment of the Athlete which may include, but is not limited to, an assessment and evaluation of the extent to which the athlete is able to execute the specific tasks and activities fundamental to para-cycling in a non-competitive environment.~~

~~The Physical Assessment and Technical Assessment take place during the Classification Evaluation Period.~~

~~Observation Assessment: The Classification Panel may conduct Observation Assessment to ensure that the result from the Athlete's Physical and Technical Assessments are reflected in the athlete's ability to perform in competition.~~

~~(text modified on 01.02.11; 01.02.17)~~

16.4.014 Evaluation Sessions

The Athlete's NF or NPC is responsible for ensuring that Athletes comply with their duties as set out in this article.

In respect of Athletes:

- Athletes have the right to be accompanied by a member of the Athlete's NF or NPC when attending an Evaluation Session. The Athlete must be accompanied if he/she is a minor.
- The person chosen by the Athlete to accompany him/her at an Evaluation Session should be familiar with the Athlete's Impairment and sport history.
- The Athlete and accompanying person must acknowledge the terms of the Athlete Evaluation Consent Form as specified by the UCI.
- The Athlete must prove his/her identity to the satisfaction of the Classification Panel, by providing his/her UCI Licence.
- The Athlete must attend the Evaluation Session in sports attire and must bring all equipment used in competition, including the bicycle, tricycle or hand bike, helmet, orthopaedic brace(s), prosthesis(es), and any other equipment.
 - Any modification of the bicycle, tricycle or hand bike (e.g. support) must be submitted to the UCI for approval in accordance with the established procedure and article 16.14.002;
 - The Athlete is evaluated together with his/her orthopaedic brace/prosthesis and may entail a change of Sport Class or even division. All orthopaedic braces/prostheses must be submitted to the UCI for its approval in accordance with the established procedure;

- The Athlete must disclose the use of any medication and/or medical device/implant to the Classification Panel.
- The Athlete must comply with all reasonable instructions given by the Classification Panel.

In respect of the Classification Panel:

- The Classification Panel may request that an Athlete provide medical documentation relevant to the Athlete's Eligible Impairment if the Classification Panel believes that this will be necessary for it to allocate a Sport Class.
- The Classification Panel will conduct Evaluation Sessions in English unless otherwise stipulated by the UCI. If the Athlete requires an interpreter, a member of the Athlete's NF/NPC will be responsible for arranging for an interpreter. The interpreter is permitted to attend the Evaluation Session in addition to the member of the Athletes NF/NPC who is accompanying the Athlete at the Evaluation Session.
- The Classification Panel may at any stage seek medical, technical or scientific opinion(s), with the agreement of the Head of Classification and/or a Chief Classifier if the Classification Panel feels that such opinion(s) is necessary to allocate a Sport Class.
- In addition to any medical, technical or scientific opinion(s) sought, a Classification Panel may only have regard to evidence supplied to it by the relevant Athlete, NF, NPC and UCI (from any source) when allocating a Sport Class.
- The Classification Panel may make, create or use video footage and/or other records to assist it when allocating a Sport Class.

(text modified on 01.02.2018)

16.4.015 Observation in Competition

~~The~~ A Classification Panel may require that an Athlete undertakes Observation in Competition Assessment before it allocates a final Sport Class ~~(16.4.008)~~ and designates a Sport Class Status ~~(16.4.008)~~ to that Athlete.

Observation in Competition Assessment is undertaken 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 para-cycling.

If a Classification Panel requires an Athlete to complete Observation in Competition, the Athlete Appearance 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.

An Athlete who is required to complete Observation in Competition Assessment will be designated with Tracking Code: Observation Assessment (OA). This replaces the Athlete's Sport Class Status for the duration of Observation in Competition Assessment.

Observation in Competition Assessment must take place during First Appearance. In this regard:

- First Appearance is the first time an Athlete competes in an Event during a Competition in a particular Sport Class.
- First Appearance within a Sport Class applies to participation in all Events within the same Sport Class.

If an Athlete is:

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

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

If an Athlete is not competing or misses out on competing in a second event in the Competition where the Protest was lodged, and Observation in Competition is required by the Classification Panel, the Classification Panel must act in accordance with article 16.4.11 and the Athlete may be allocated CNC or allocated a Sport Class with a Review Sport Class Status. The Classification Panel may consult the Chief Classifier and/or the Head of Classification in making the final decision.

The Classification Panel must allocate a final 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 the Sport Class or Sport Class Status of an Athlete are made following Observation in Competition, the changes are effective immediately.

The impact of an Athlete changing Sport Class after First Appearance on medals, records and results is detailed in articles 16.18.009 and 16.9.002.

~~Pending completion of Observation in Competition, the Athlete will be allocated a Sport Class with the Tracking Code 'Observation in Competition' (OIC).~~

~~An Athlete will retain the Sport Class and Tracking Code until Observation in Competition has taken place.~~

~~An Athlete's Sport Class Status indicates whether or not an Athlete will be required to undertake Athlete Evaluation again in the future, and whether the Athlete's Sport Class may be subject to Protest in accordance with Article 16.4.015 of the UCI Classification Rules and Regulation. An Athlete may be allocated a Sport Class by an International Sport Federation prior to undertaking Athlete Evaluation. Any such Athlete will be designated Sport Class Status New (N). If an Athlete with Sport Class Status New (N) enters an International UCI sanctioned competition where classification panels are present, that athlete must attend a Athlete Evaluation prior to competing.~~

(text modified on 01.07.13; 01.02.17; 01.02.18)

16.4.01608 Sport Class Status

If a Classification Panel allocates a Sport Class to an Athlete, it must also designate a Sport Class Status. The Sport Class Status indicates whether or not an Athlete will be required to undertake Athlete Evaluation in the future; and if the Athlete's Sport Class may be subject to Protest. The Sport Class Status ~~applied~~ designated to an Athlete by a Classification Panel at the conclusion of an Evaluation Session will be one of the following:

- Sport Class Confirmed (C);
- Sport Class Review (R); or
- Review with a Fixed Review Date (FRD).

Sport Class Status New

An Athlete is allocated Sport Class Status New (N) by the UCI prior to attending the Athlete's first Evaluation Session. An Athlete with Sport Class Status New (N) must attend an Evaluation Session prior to competing at any International Competition, unless the UCI specifies otherwise.

Sport Class Status Confirmed (C)

An Athlete will be designated with Sport Class Status Confirmed (C) if the Classification Panel is satisfied that both the Athlete's Eligible Impairment and the Athlete's ability to execute the specific tasks and activities fundamental to the sport are ~~is~~ and will remain stable (with the exception of Athletes with a Vision Impairment as referred to in article 16.4.007).

An Athlete with Sport Class Status Confirmed (C) is not required to undergo any further Athlete Evaluation (save pursuant to the provisions in these Classification Rules concerning Protests, Medical Review, and changes to Sport Class criteria).

A Classification Panel that consists of one Classifier may not designate an Athlete with Sport Class Status Confirmed (C) but must ~~only~~ designate the Athlete a ~~Sport Class~~ with Sport Class Status Review (R).

Sport Class Status Review (R)

An Athlete will be designated Sport Class Status Review (R) if the Classification Panel believes that further Athlete Evaluation will be required.

- A Classification Panel may base its decision that further Evaluation Sessions will be required based on a number of factors, including but not limited to situations where the Athlete, has only recently entered competitions sanctioned by the UCI, has a fluctuating and/or progressive Impairment/Impairments that is/are permanent but not stable; and/or, 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 the UCI specifies otherwise.

Sport Class Status Review with a Fixed Review Date (FRD)

An Athlete will be designated Sport Class Status Review with a Fixed Review Date (FRD) if the Classification Panel believes that further Athlete Evaluation will be required but will not be necessary before a set date, being the Fixed Review Date.

- An Athlete with Sport Class Status with Fixed Review Date (FRD) will be required to attend an Evaluation Session at the first opportunity after the relevant Fixed Review Date.
- An Athlete who has been designated Sport Class Status Review with a Fixed Review Date (FRD) may not attend an Evaluation Session prior to the relevant Fixed Review Date save pursuant to a Medical Review Request and/or Protest.
- A Classification Panel that consists of only one Classifier may not designate an Athlete with Sport Class Status Review with a Fixed Review Date (FRD) but must designate the Athlete with Sport Class Status Review (R).

Changes to Sport Class Criteria

If the UCI changes any Sport Class criteria and/ or assessment methods defined in Chapter V, then:

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

~~Errors regarding Sport Class~~ If the Head of Classification believes on reasonable grounds that an Athlete has been designated with a Sport Class Status in manifest error and/or clear breach of the UCI Classification Rules and Regulations, he or she shall advise the Athlete and the relevant National Federation or Federations as to the error or breach that has taken place with a brief statement of the reasons for that belief; and immediately amend the Athlete's Sport Class Status, and advise the Athlete and the relevant National Federation or Federations. The UCI will make the appropriate amendment to the Classification Master List.

(text modified on 01.02.11, 01.05.16; 01.02.17; 01.02.18)

16.4.017 Multiple Sport Classes

This Article applies to Athletes who are potentially eligible to be allocated more than one Sport Class.

Athletes with Physical Impairment

An Athlete who has a Physical Impairment may meet the criteria for more than one Sport Class relevant to that Physical Impairment subject to any applicable UCI Regulations. Any such Athlete may be allocated one Sport Class only.

Changing Sport Class

If an Athlete meets the criteria of more than one Sport Class, he/she may only request to change his/her preferred Sport Class:

- a) at the end of the season when the Athlete's first Evaluation Session was completed; or
- b) after the close of the Paralympic Summer Games, and before the start of the next season thereafter.

A request to change a preferred Sport Class must be made to the UCI by the Athlete's NPC/NF in accordance with the above-mentioned time frames.

Nothing in this article precludes an Athlete from making a Medical Review Request at any time in respect of any Sport Class.

(article introduced on 01.02.18)

16.4.01809 Notification of Outcomes of Athlete Evaluation

~~Following the conclusion of the initial components of Athlete Evaluation (assessment of an Eligible Impairment; assessment of Minimum Impairment Criteria; and the assessment of the Athlete's ability to perform the specific tasks and activities fundamental to the Athlete's sport in a non-competitive environment), the Classification Panel will notify the Athlete of his or her allocated Sport Class and Sport Class Status, and will inform the Athlete if he or she is required to be observed in Competition.~~

~~The Chief Classifier will inform the UCI of the interim outcome of Athlete Evaluation, detailing the Sport Class and Sport Class Status allocated to each Athlete prior to the start of the Competition.~~

The outcome of Athlete Evaluation will be notified to the Athlete and/or their NF/NPC after the completion of Athlete Evaluation.

The UCI will publish the outcomes prior to the start of the Competition through the Classification Communiqué.

As per article 16.4.015, if a Classification Panel requires an Athlete to complete Observation in Competition, the Athlete ~~is permitted to compete~~ will be entered in the Competition with the Sport Class that is allocated ~~to him/her~~ by the Classification Panel ~~following after~~ the conclusion of the initial components of the Athlete Evaluation Session and designated with Tracking Code: Observation Assessment (OA).

~~As per article 16.4.004, Athletes who are being observed in Competition will be allocated a Sport Class with a Tracking Code. Once the Athlete has completed Observation in Competition, the Classification Panel will allocate a final Sport Class and designate a Sport Class Status.~~

Athletes will be notified of the outcome as soon as practicably possible after the Athletes First Appearance.

The UCI will publish the outcomes post Competition via the Classification Master List on the UCI website.

(text modified on 01.02.11; 01.02.17; 01.02.18)

Part Five: Sport Class Not Eligible (NE)

16.4.019 Sport Class Not Eligible

General Provisions

If the UCI determines that an Athlete:

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

the UCI will allocate the 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 Para-cycling, the Athlete will be allocated Sport Class Not Eligible (NE).

Absence of Eligible Impairment

If the UCI 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 the UCI.

If another International Sport Federation has allocated an Athlete with Sport Class Not Eligible (NE) because the Athlete does not have an Eligible Impairment the UCI may likewise do so without the need for the process detailed in article 16.4.008 of these Classification Rules.

An Athlete who is allocated Sport Class Not Eligible (NE) by the UCI or a Classification Panel (if delegated by the UCI) because that Athlete has:

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

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

Absence of Compliance with Minimum Impairment Criteria

A second Classification Panel must review by way of a second Evaluation Session any Athlete who is allocated Sport Class Not Eligible (NE) on the basis that a Classification Panel determines that the Athlete does not comply with Minimum Impairment Criteria. This must take place as soon as is practicable.

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.

If the second Classification Panel determines that 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).

If an Athlete makes (or is subject to) a Protest on a previously allocated Sport Class other than Not Eligible (NE) and is allocated Sport Class Not Eligible (NE) by a Protest Panel, the Athlete must be provided with a further and final Evaluation Session which will review the decision to allocate Sport Class Not Eligible (NE) made by the Protest Panel.

If a Classification Panel allocates Sport Class Not Eligible (NE) on the basis that it has determined that an Athlete does not comply with Minimum Impairment Criteria for a sport the Athlete may be eligible to compete in another sport, subject to Athlete Evaluation for that sport.

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

(text introduced on 01.02.18)

Part Six: Protests

16.4.02045 Scope of a Protest

A Protest may only be made in respect of an Athlete's Sport Class. A Protest may not be made in respect of an Athlete's Sport Class Status.

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

(text modified on 01.02.18)

16.4.021 Parties Permitted to Make a Protest

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

- A National Federation or National Paralympic Committee; (see article 16.4.022 – 16.4.023); or
- The UCI as the International Federation for Para-cycling (see articles 16.4.024 – 16.4.025).

An Athlete is not entitled to make a Protest. A Protest must only be made on behalf of an Athlete by the Athlete's National Federation, National **Para-cycling** Paralympic Committee or the UCI.

(text modified on 01.02.18)

16.4.022 National Protests

A National Federation or a National Paralympic Committee may only make a Protest in respect of an Athlete under its jurisdiction.

A National Protest must be submitted within one (1) hour of the outcome of Athlete Evaluation being published. If the outcome of Athlete Evaluation is published following Observation in Competition, a National Protest must be submitted within fifteen (15) minutes of that outcome being published.

If an Athlete is required by a Classification Panel to undergo Observation in Competition Assessment, a National Federation or a National Paralympic Committee may make a Protest before or after First Appearance takes place. If a Protest is made before First Appearance takes place, the Athlete must not be permitted to compete until the Protest has been decided upon.

(text modified on 01.02.18)

16.4.023 National Protest Procedure

To submit a National Protest, a National Federation or a National Paralympic Committee must demonstrate that the Protest is bona fide with supporting evidence and complete the UCI Classification Protest Form, and must include the following:

- Details of the protested Athlete;
- Details of the protested decision and/or a copy of the protested decision;
- An explanation as to why the Protest has been made and the basis on which the National Federation/National Paralympic Committee believes that the protested decision is flawed;
- Reference to the specific rule(s) alleged to have been breached, **save that if the rule referenced is a discretionary rule the Protest will not comply with this point (An example of a discretionary rule is that a Classification Panel may (as opposed to must) require that an Athlete undertake Observation in Competition assessment as part of the Athlete Evaluation. If the reference to the specific rule(s) alleged to have been breached is discretionary in nature the Protest will not comply with this point);** and
- 100 EUR protest fee.

The ~~UCI Classification Protest Form and the protest fee~~ **Protest Documents** must be submitted to the Chief Classifier of the relevant Competition within the timeframes specified by the UCI. Upon receipt of the ~~UCI Classification Protest Form and the protest fee~~ **Protest Documents** the Chief Classifier will conduct a review of the Protest, **in consultation with the UCI**, of which there are two possible outcomes:

- the Chief Classifier may dismiss the Protest if, **in his at the discretion of the Chief Classifier**, the Protest does not comply with the Protest requirements **of article 16.4.023; or**

- the Chief Classifier may accept the Protest if, in ~~his at the~~ discretion ~~of the Chief Classifier~~, the Protest complies with the Protest requirements of article 16.4.023.

If the Protest is dismissed, the Chief Classifier will notify all relevant parties and provide a written explanation to the National Federation or National Paralympic Committee as soon as practicable. The Protest Fee will be forfeited.

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 ~~Sport Class Status Review (R) effective immediately~~, unless the ~~Protested Athletes Sport Class current s~~ Status is already Review (R);
- the Chief Classifier will appoint a Protest Panel, ~~in accordance with the UCI Classification Rules and Regulations~~, to conduct a new ~~Athlete~~ Evaluation Session as soon as possible, which must be, if practicable, at the Competition the Protest was made or at the next Competition; and
- the Chief Classifier will notify all relevant parties of the time and date the new ~~Athlete~~ Evaluation Session ~~must is to~~ be conducted by the Protest Panel.

(text modified on 01.02.18)

16.4.024 UCI Protests

The UCI may, in its discretion, make a Protest at any time in respect of an Athlete under its jurisdiction if:

- it considers an Athlete may have been allocated an incorrect Sport Class; or
- a National Federation/National Paralympic Committee makes a request to the UCI. ~~The assessment of the validity of the request is at the sole discretion of the UCI.~~

(text modified on 01.02.18)

16.4.025 UCI Protest Procedure

If the UCI decides to make a Protest, the Head of Classification will advise the relevant National Federation/National Paralympic Committee of the UCI Protest at the earliest possible opportunity. The Head of Classification will provide the relevant National Federation/National Paralympic Committee with a written explanation as to why the UCI Protest has been made and the basis on which the Head of Classification considers it is justified.

If the UCI makes a Protest:

- the Protested Athlete's Sport Class will remain unchanged pending the outcome of the Protest;
- the protested Athlete's Sport Class Status will immediately be changed to Review unless the protested Athlete's Sport Class Status is already Review; and
- a Protest Panel will be appointed to resolve the Protest as soon as reasonably possible.

(text modified on 01.02.18)

16.4.026 Protest Panel

A Chief Classifier may fulfil one or more of the Head of Classification's ~~obligations~~ **duties** ~~in the UCI Classification Rules and Regulations this article~~ if authorised to do so by the Head of Classification.

A Protest Panel must be appointed by the Head of Classification in a manner which is consistent with the provisions for appointing a Classification Panel ~~in these~~ **within the UCI Classification Rules and Regulations**.

A Protest Panel must not include any person who was a member of the Classification Panel who:

- made the protested decision; or
- conducted any component of Athlete Evaluation in respect of the protested Athlete within a period of 12 months prior to the date of the protested decision, unless otherwise agreed by the National Federation/National Paralympic Committee, or the UCI ~~making the protest~~ **(whichever is relevant)**.

The Head of Classification will notify all relevant parties of the time and date of the **Athlete Evaluation Session** that must be conducted by the Protest Panel.

The Protest Panel must conduct the new **Athlete Evaluation Session** in accordance with these Classification Rules.

~~If a Protest can be resolved at the Competition where the Protest was lodged (i.e. a Protest Panel is available and is consistent with the above provisions), the Athlete will not be permitted to compete in any further events until the Protest has been resolved. For the purpose of resolving a Protest and conducting Athlete Evaluation in accordance with article 16.4.006 (Athlete Evaluation), the Protest Panel may observe the Athlete in Competition during the Athletes First Appearance following the initial components of Athlete Evaluation (Physical and Technical Assessment) as carried out by the Protest Panel. If an Athlete is not competing in a second event in the Competition where the Protest was lodged, and Observation in Competition is required by the Classification Panel, the Athlete will be allocated a Sport Class with a Review Sport Class Status in order to be classified at his next available opportunity.~~

The Protest Panel may refer to the Protest ~~Form and Classification Form Documents~~ when conducting the new **Athlete Evaluation Session**.

The Protest Panel will allocate a Sport Class and designate a Sport Class Status. All relevant parties will be notified of the Protest Panel's decision in a manner consistent with the provisions for notification in these Classification Rules.

The decision of a Protest Panel in relation to both a National Protest and a UCI Protest is final. A National Federation, National Paralympic Committee or the UCI ~~may not make another Protest at the relevant Competition~~.

The impact of an Athlete changing Sport Class after a Protest on medals, records and results is detailed in articles 16.18.009 and 16.9.002.

(text modified on 01.02.18)

16.4.027 Provisions Where No Protest Panel is Available

If a Protest is made at a Competition but there is no opportunity for the Protest to be ~~decided upon~~ **resolved** at that Competition:

- the protested Athlete must be permitted to compete in the Sport Class that is the subject of the Protest with Sport Class Status Review, pending the resolution of the Protest; and
- all reasonable steps must be taken to ensure that the Protest is resolved at the earliest opportunity.

~~Protest opportunities during the Classification period:~~

	National Protest		UCI Protest
Sport Class Status	Permitted	Timeframe	Permitted
Athletes entering the competition with a G or FRD (the year following the competition or later)	No	N/A	Yes
Athletes entering the competition with a N or R Status and classified at the respective competition	Yes	Within 1 hour of the notification of the classification outcome	Yes

~~Protest opportunities following Observation in Competition:~~

	National Protest		
Sport Class Status	Permitted	Timeframe	UCI Protest
R, FRD (the year following the competition or later) or G	No	N/A	Permitted
Athletes entering the competition with a tracking status	Yes (if not protested during the classification evaluation period)	Within 1 hour of being notified of the outcome	Yes

~~Table 1: Protest opportunities and timeframes~~

~~(text modified on 01.02.18)~~

Application during Major Competitions

16.4.028 Ad Hoc Provisions Relating to Protests

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

(article introduced on 01.02.18)

Part Seven: Misconduct during an Evaluation Session

16.4.029 Failure to Attend Athlete Evaluation

An Athlete is personally responsible for attending an Evaluation Session.

An Athlete's National Federation/National Paralympic Committee must take reasonable steps to ensure that the Athlete attends an Evaluation Session.

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. 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.

(text modified on 01.02.18)

16.4.030 Suspension of Athlete Evaluation

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

- a failure on the part of the Athlete to comply with any part of these ~~UCI Classification Rules and Regulations~~;
- a failure on the part of the Athlete to provide any medical information that is ~~reasonably~~ required by the Classification Panel;
- the Classification Panel believes that the use (or non-use) of any medication and/or medical procedure/device/implant disclosed by the Athlete will affect the ability to conduct Athlete Evaluation in a fair manner;
- the Athlete has a Health Condition that may limit or prevent from complying with requests of the Classification Panel during ~~Athlete an Evaluation Session~~, which the Classification Panel considers will affect its ability to conduct ~~the Athlete Evaluation Session~~ in a fair manner;
- the Athlete is unable to communicate effectively with the Classification Panel;
~~—the Athlete is physically or mentally unable to comply with the instructions of the Classification Panel;~~
- the Athlete refuses ~~or is unable~~ to comply with any ~~reasonable~~ instructions given by any Classification Personnel to such an extent that an ~~Athlete Evaluation Session~~ cannot be conducted in a fair manner; and/or
- the Athlete's presentation of his or her abilities is inconsistent with any information available to the Classification Panel to such an extent that ~~Athlete the Evaluation Session~~ cannot be conducted in a fair manner.

If ~~Athlete an Evaluation Session~~ is suspended by a Classification Panel, the following steps must be taken:

- an explanation ~~containing the reasons of for~~ the suspension and details of the remedial action that is required ~~from on the part of~~ the Athlete will be provided to the Athlete and/or the relevant National Federation or National Paralympic Committee;
- if an Athlete takes the remedial action to the satisfaction of the Chief Classifier or Head of Classification, ~~Athlete Evaluation Session~~ will be resumed; ~~and~~
- if the Athlete fails to comply and does not take the remedial action within the ~~imposed deadline~~ timeframe specified, ~~Athlete the Evaluation session~~ will be terminated and the Athlete will be precluded from competing at any Competition until the determination is completed.

If an Evaluation Session is suspended by a Classification Panel, the Classification Panel may designate the Athlete as ~~.~~ ~~The Athlete will be designated with the status "Classification Not Completed (CNC) in accordance with article 16.4.011 of these Classification Rules. within the Classification Master List for Para-cycling. This designation will preclude the Athlete from competing at any Competition until Athlete Evaluation is completed.~~

A suspension of Athlete Evaluation may be subject to further investigation into any possible Intentional Misrepresentation.

(text modified on 01.02.18)

Part Eight: Medical Review

16.4.031 Medical Review

This article applies to any Athlete who has been allocated a Sport Class with Sport Class Status Confirmed (C) or Review with Fixed Review Date (FRD).

~~A change in the nature or degree of an Athlete's Impairment may mean that a review is needed to ensure that any Sport Class allocated to that Athlete is correct. This review is referred to as a 'Medical Review'. A Medical Review is commenced by way of a 'Medical Review Request'.~~

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 ~~perform~~ 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.

~~A Medical Review Request must be made to the UCI by the Athletes National Federation or National Paralympic Committee (together with a 100EUR non-refundable fee and any supporting documentation). The Medical Review Request must explain how and to what extent the Athlete's ~~relevant~~ Impairment has changed, and why it is believed that the Athlete's Sport Class may no longer be accurate. This must include all relevant supporting documentation ability to execute the specific tasks and activities required by a sport has changed.~~

~~A Medical Review Request must be received by the UCI as soon as reasonably practicable.~~

~~The Head of Classification will, in conjunction with such third parties as he or she considers appropriate, decide whether or not the Medical Review Request is upheld as soon as is practicable following receipt of the Medical Review Request.~~

Any Athlete or Athlete Support Personnel who becomes aware of ~~such changes in ability to~~ 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, ~~perform~~ but fails to draw these changes to the attention of their National Federation ~~or~~, National ~~Paracycling Paralympic~~ Committee ~~or the UCI~~ may be investigated in respect of possible Intentional Misrepresentation.

~~Medical Review Request may only be made by a National Federation or National Paracycling Committee on behalf of an Athlete. An Athlete may not make a Medical Review Request.~~

~~A Medical Review Request may only be made by completing the UCI Medical Review Request Form and by following its instructions. The Athlete and his or her National Federation/National Paralympic Committee must ensure that the Medical Review Request abides by the following provisions:~~

- ~~— the UCI Medical Review Request Form must be completed by a qualified health professional and include all relevant supporting documentation in English or with a certified English translation;~~
- ~~- the payment of a non-refundable fee.~~

~~Each Medical Review Request will be assessed by the UCI to ensure that all requisite information, documentation and fee have been provided. Once the Medical Review Request is complete, the Head of Classification will, in conjunction with such third parties as he or she considers appropriate, decide whether or not the Medical Review Request should be upheld.~~

If ~~the~~ a Medical Review Request is **upheld accepted**, the Athlete's Sport Class Status will be amended to Review with immediate effect. If the Medical Review Request is declined, there will be no change to the Athletes Sport Class Status and the Athlete will not be entitled to further Athlete Evaluation. ~~The UCI will provide the relevant National Federation or National Paralympic Committee with a written explanation as to why the Request was declined.~~

~~If an Athlete with Visual Impairment and Sport Class Status Review with Fixed Review Date or Confirmed according to the UCI holds a different and more recently allocated Sport Class with another International Federation or Sport, then the UCI will adopt the Sport Class that indicates the most visual ability, and amend the Sport Class Status to Review. If the Sport Class allocated by the other International Federation or Sport is Not Eligible, the Athlete's Sport Class allocated by the UCI will not be changed, but the Sport Class Status will be changed to Review~~

(text modified on 01.02.11, 01.05.16; 01.02.17; 01.02.18)

Part Nine: Intentional Misrepresentation

16.4.03212 Intentional Misrepresentation ~~of Skills and/or Abilities~~

It is a disciplinary offence for an Athlete to intentionally misrepresent (either by act or omission) his or her skills and/or abilities and/or the degree or nature of Eligible Impairment during Athlete Evaluation and/or at any other point after the allocation of a Sport Class. This disciplinary offence is referred to as 'Intentional Misrepresentation'.

It will be a disciplinary offence for any Athlete or Athlete Support Personnel to assist an Athlete in committing Intentional Misrepresentation or to be in any other way involved in any other type of complicity involving Intentional Misrepresentation, including but not limited to covering up Intentional Misrepresentation or disrupting any part of the Athlete Evaluation process.

In respect of any allegation relating to Intentional Misrepresentation, the UCI may refer the case to the UCI Disciplinary Commission which shall decide whether the Athlete or Athlete Support Personnel has committed Intentional Misrepresentation.

The consequences to be applied to an Athlete or Athlete Support Personnel who is found to have been guilty of Intentional Misrepresentation and/or complicity involving Intentional Misrepresentation shall be one or more of the following:

- disqualification from all events at the Competition at which the Intentional Misrepresentation occurred, and any subsequent Competitions at which the Athlete competed;
- being allocated with Sport Class Not Eligible (NE) and designated a Review with Fixed Review Date (FRD) Sport Class Status for a specified period of time ranging from 1 to 4 years;
- suspension from participation in Competitions in all sport for a specified period of time ranging from 1 to 4 years; and
- the UCI may publish their names and suspension period

Such allocation or suspension shall be issued by the UCI Disciplinary Commission. The UCI may publish their names and suspension period.

Any Athlete who is found to have been guilty of Intentional Misrepresentation and/or complicity involving Intentional Misrepresentation on more than one occasion shall be

allocated Sport Class Not Eligible with Fixed Review Date Status for a period of time from four years to life. Such allocation shall be issued by the UCI Disciplinary Commission.

Any Athlete Support Personnel who is found to have been guilty of Intentional Misrepresentation and/or complicity involving Intentional Misrepresentation on more than one occasion shall be suspended from participation in any Competition for a period of time from four years to life. Such suspension shall be issued by the UCI Disciplinary Commission.

If another International Sports Federation brings disciplinary proceedings against an Athlete or Athlete Support Personnel in respect of Intentional Misrepresentation which results in consequences being imposed on that Athlete or Athlete Support Personnel, those consequences shall be recognised, respected and enforced by the UCI.

Teams which include an Athlete or Athlete Support Personnel who is found to have been guilty of Intentional Misrepresentation and/or complicity involving Intentional Misrepresentation, shall be Disqualified from all events at the Competition at which the Intentional Misrepresentation occurred, and any subsequent Competitions in which the Athlete competed. Any team, whether composed differently or not, of which such Athlete was a member, shall be Disqualified from the same Competitions as the Athlete.

Any disciplinary action taken by the UCI pursuant to these Classification Rules must be compliant with Part XII of the UCI Regulations.

~~An Athlete may not intentionally misrepresent his/her skills and/or abilities and/or the degree or nature of Eligible Impairment to a Classification Panel. If an Athlete attempts to deceive the Classification Panel during the course of Athlete Evaluation, he or she is responsible of Intentional Misrepresentation.~~

~~An Athlete who intentionally misrepresents his/her skills and/or abilities and/or the degree or nature of his/her Eligible Impairment by any act or omission is responsible of Intentional Misrepresentation. This includes misrepresentation outside of Athlete Evaluation, including misrepresentation following the allocation of a Sport Class such as a failure to make a medical notification or a change in circumstances that an Athlete or Athlete Support Personnel knows does or may affect a Sport Class.~~

~~Any Athlete or Athlete Support Personnel, who knowingly assists, covers up or disrupts Athlete Evaluation with the intention of deceiving or misleading the Classification Panel, or is in any other way involved in any other type of complicity involving Intentional Misrepresentation is responsible of Intentional Misrepresentation.~~

If the UCI commences disciplinary proceedings against an Athlete or Athlete Support Personnel in respect of Intentional Misrepresentation (and/or complicity involving Intentional Misrepresentation), the UCI may impose a provisional suspension in accordance with the relevant provisions of Part XII of the UCI Regulations.

~~An Athlete or Athlete Support Personnel who is subject to a provisional suspension may not, during the period of provisional suspension, participate in any capacity in any Competition, event or other activity organised, convened, authorised or recognised by the UCI.~~

~~The applicable consequences to an Athlete or Athlete Support Personnel who is found to have been responsible of Intentional Misrepresentation and/or complicity involving Intentional Misrepresentation shall be one or more of the following: (a) Disqualification~~

~~from all events at the Competition at which the Intentional Misrepresentation occurred; and (b) Not Eligible for Athlete Evaluation or other participation in Competitions for 24 months.~~

~~The applicable consequences to an Athlete or Athlete Support Personnel who is found to have been responsible of Intentional Misrepresentation and/or complicity involving Intentional Misrepresentation on more than one occasion shall be a life time period of being Not Eligible from Athlete Evaluation or other participation in Competitions.~~

If the UCI brings disciplinary proceedings against an Athlete or Athlete Support Personnel in respect to Intentional Misrepresentation which results in the imposition of a period of being Not Eligible, the said period of being Not Eligible must be recognised, respected and enforced by all licence-holders and National Federations.

(text modified on 01.01.16; 01.02.17; 01.02.18)

~~16.4.013 [article abrogated on 01.02.17]~~

~~16.4.014 [article abrogated on 01.02.17]~~

Part Ten: Appeals

16.4.033 Appeal

An Appeal is the process by which a formal objection to ~~the manner in which how~~ Athlete Evaluation and/or Classification procedures have been conducted is submitted and subsequently ~~decided upon~~ resolved.

(text modified on 01.02.2018)

16.4.034 Parties Permitted to Make an Appeal

An Appeal may only be made by one of the following bodies:

- a National Federation; or
- a National Paralympic Committee

(text modified on 01.02.2018)

16.4.035 Appeals and the Applicable Rules

If a National Federation or National Paralympic Committee considers there have been procedural errors made in respect of the allocation of a Sport Class and/or Sport Class Status and as a consequence an Athlete has been allocated an incorrect Sport Class or Sport Class Status, it may submit an Appeal.

The UCI has designated the ~~IPC~~ Board of Appeal of Classification (BAC) ~~to act as the hearing body for the resolution of Appeals. Appeal Body for resolving Appeals under its jurisdiction.~~

An Appeal must be made and resolved in accordance with the ~~applicable BAC Bylaws. IPC Handbook, Section 1, Chapter 2.8—Bylaws Board of Appeal of Classification.~~

(text modified on 01.02.11; 01.02.17; 01.02.2018)

16.4.036 Ad Hoc Provisions Relating to Appeals

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

(article introduced 01.02.18)

Chapter V PARA-CYCLING DIVISION & SPORT CLASS PROFILES

(chapter changed on 01.10.10, 01.01.18)

16.5.001 Eligible Impairment Types

The following eight (8) impairment types are eligible in Para-cycling. An Athlete must have at least one of the Eligible Impairment types listed in the first column of the table. The Eligible Impairment must result directly from an Underlying Health Condition (e.g. trauma, disease, dysgenesis) and must be Permanent.

Eligible Impairment Type	Examples 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 in order to move or to generate force.	Spinal cord injury (complete or incomplete, tetra-or paraplegia or paraparesis), muscular dystrophy, post-polio syndrome and spina bifida.
Impaired Passive Range of Movement Athletes with Impaired Passive Range of Movement have a restriction or a lack of passive movement in one or more joints.	Arthrogyrosis and contracture resulting from chronic joint immobilisation or trauma affecting a joint.
Limb Deficiency Athletes with Limb Deficiency have total or partial absence of bones or joints as a consequence of trauma, illness or congenital limb deficiency.	Traumatic amputation, amputation due to bone cancer or dysmelia.
Leg Length Difference Athletes with Leg Length Difference have a difference in the length of their legs as a result of limb growth, or as a result of trauma.	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 damage to the central nervous system. 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, stroke and multiple sclerosis.
Athetosis Athletes with Athetosis have continual slow involuntary movements. Inclusions; athetosis, chorea, dyskinesia Exclusions; sleep related movement disorders	Cerebral palsy, traumatic brain injury and stroke.
Vision Impairment	

Athletes with Vision Impairment have reduced or no vision caused by damage to the eye structure, optical nerves or optical pathways, or visual cortex of the brain.	Retinitis pigmentosa and diabetic retinopathy.
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(article introduced on 01.02.18)

16.5.002 Minimum Impairment Criteria (MIC)

The UCI 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 Para-cycling. The following MIC define how severe an Athlete's impairment must be to be eligible for Para cycling.

Eligible Impairment	Minimum Impairment Criteria
Impaired Muscle Power	Upper limb - Full loss of grip in one hand, inability to form and maintain a cylindrical grasp - Muscle Grade 0. Lower Limb - Inability to heel raise to 25 degrees tested in single leg stance. Comparable incomplete spinal cord injury or comparable multiple impairment with a tested point score of between 20 and 59 points.
Impaired Passive Range of Movement	Loss of Passive Range of Movement comparable with a tested point score of between 20 and 59 points.
Limb Deficiency	Upper Limb – Amputation of all fingers and thumb through MCP (or dysmelia with no functional grip - Muscle Grade 0). Lower Limb – Amputation of the foot through Lisfranc or comparable dysmelia.
Leg Length Difference	The difference in length between right and left legs must be equal to or more than 7cm.
Hypertonia	Spasticity grade 1 in the affected arm or leg plus clear neurological signs to demonstrate Upper Motor Neuron lesion such as: Positive unilateral or bilateral Hoffman/Babinski; Noticeably brisk reflexes or clear differences in reflexes left versus right.
Ataxia	Occasional and mild or subtle signs of Ataxia (reference to SARA scale).
Athetosis	Occasional Dyskinesia signs with mild or subtle intensity or amplitude of movement (reference to DIS Scale). Unilateral or bilateral (symmetrical/asymmetrical)
Vision Impairment	MIC for Athletes with a Vision Impairment have been set based on the Athlete's corrected vision. The difference in approach for Athletes with Vision

	<p>Impairment must be seen within the historical context of Classification for these Athletes, which is an assessment with 'best correction' as used in the context of medical diagnostics for visual acuity.</p> <p>The Athlete must meet both of the criteria below:</p> <p>The Athlete must have at least one of the following Impairments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • impairment of the eye structure; • impairment of the optical nerve/optic pathways; • impairment of the visual cortex. <p>The Athlete's Visual Impairment must result in a visual acuity of less than or equal to LogMAR 1.0 or a visual field restricted to less than 40 degrees diameter.</p>
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(article introduced on 01.02.18)

16.5.003 Assessment Methodology

The following methods are used for assessing the Eligible Impairment types in Para-cycling:

Eligible Impairment	Assessment Method	Scale/Measurements
Impaired Muscle Power	Manual muscle testing methods through the reference range for Para cycling.	Daniels and Worthingham muscle grading scale (2007) and Reference range of motion for Para cycling.
Impaired Passive Range of Movement	Classifier moves the joint of interest through the available range while the Athlete is relaxed.	Degrees (Clarkson H.M. Musculoskeletal assessment: joint range and manual muscle strength, 2nd edition. Philadelphia, Lippincott Williams and Wilkins, 2000).
Limb Deficiency	Standard landmarks and direct measurement of residual limb.	All measures are taken in conformity with the International Society for the Advancement of Kinanthropometry (ISAK) standardized measures. All measures are taken in centimetres (cm) rounded at 1 digit behind the comma.
Leg Length Difference	Measurement of difference between legs in supine.	All measures are taken in conformity with the International Society for the Advancement of Kinanthropometry (ISAK) standardized measures. All measures are taken in centimetres (cm) rounded at 1 digit behind the comma.
Hypertonia	A 'catch' on rapid passive movement.	Australian Spasticity Assessment Scale (ASAS).

Ataxia	Ataxic movements must be demonstrable in test of coordination and balance	Qualitative Assessment of Movement and Coordination. Scale for the assessment and Rating of Ataxia (SARA) modified for Para cycling.
Athetosis/Dystonia	Athetosis must be evident in abnormal posturing and inability to control unwanted movements at rest and in activity.	Dyskinesia Impairment Scale (DIS) modified for Para cycling.
Vision Impairment	Visual acuity is tested using the LogMAR chart for distance visual acuity testing with Illiterate "E" and/or the Berkeley Rudimentary Vision Test. Visual field may be tested using a Goldmann Visual Field Perimeter, Humphrey Field Analyser or Octopus Interzeag. The software in automatic perimeters must be for full range fields (80° or more), not only for central visual fields. The reference stimulus/isopter is Goldman III/4 or the equivalent on other equipment.	Visual Acuity: LogMAR and/or the Berkeley Rudimentary Vision Test. Visual Field: Goldmann Visual Field Perimeter, Humphrey Field Analyser or Octopus Interzeag.

(article introduced on 01.02.18)

16.5.004 Sport Class Profiles

The allocation of a Sport Class is based solely on an evaluation by a Classification Panel of the extent to which the Athlete's Impairment affects the specific tasks and activities fundamental to Para cycling.

The following Sport Class profiles determine the division and the Sport Class in which an Athlete will compete. The assessment methods for each of the Eligible Impairment types as defined in article 16.05.003 determine the severity of the Athlete's impairment.

~~A para-cycling specific classification system assesses the athlete's ability based level of the impairment relevant to their specific impairment.~~

Although other factors such as low fitness level, poor technical proficiency and aging may also affect the fundamental tasks and activities of the sport, allocation of Sport Class must not be affected by these factors.

~~In the case of an incomplete spinal cord lesion, the functional ability of the athletes will decide the final classification and the decision of the UCI classifier shall be final. An athlete who has the option to choose a sport class has to decide during their classification and remain in that sport class until the conclusion of the upcoming Paralympic Games. The athlete must then notify UCI of a sport class change by January 1st of the year following the Games.~~

~~It is the prerogative of the classification panel to decide if an athlete needs to be moved into another sport class, less or more severely impaired, depending on their assessment of the athlete's impairment. Athletes will be assessed with tests that are relevant for their impairments.~~

(text modified on 01.02.18)

16.5.005 Division: Handcycle

Athletes classified in Hand-cycle classes H1- 4 compete using an arm powered (AP) or arm trunk power (HTP) hand bike where a recumbent position is mandatory. Athletes classified in the Handcycle class H5 compete from a kneeling position (HK).

~~16.5.002 Division Handcycle, Sport Class H1 (ex-H1.1)~~

16.5.005.1 Sport Class: H1

~~Tetraplegia C6 or above and severe athetosis/ataxia/dystonia~~

Impaired Muscle Power

- Tetraplegic with impairments corresponding to a **motor** complete cervical lesion at C6 or above;
- Complete loss of trunk stability and lower limb function;
- Limited extension of the elbow with a muscle score of 6 (total of both triceps)
- **Bilateral loss of handgrip with a muscle grade 1 or a flicker Limited handgrip;**
- Non-spinal cord injury/incomplete spinal cord injury with sport specific activity limitation, ~~but functional ability profile~~ equivalent to sport class profile H1.4;
- ~~Recumbent position in handcycle mandatory (AP-bikes);~~

Hypertonia

- Bilateral involvement (quadriplegia) symmetrical or assymetrical (e.g. both sides equally affected or one side more than the other) with at least grade 3 spasticity in both lower and upper limbs;
- ~~grade 3 spasticity in upper limbs and lower limbs.~~

Ataxia/Athetosis/Dystonia

- Severe athetosis/ ~~ataxia/~~ dystonia and (e.g. large amplitude of excessive motion and long durations of excessive motions);
- Severe ataxia (e.g. severe dysmetria and/or severe tremors), legs and trunk more affected than arms;
- Moderate to severe trunk involvement;
- elbow Elbow extension limitation due to hypertonia (grade 3 spasticity);

(text modified on 01.02.18) ~~16.5.002 Division Handcycle, Sport Class H2 (ex-~~

~~H1.2)~~

~~bis Tetraplegia C7/C8 and severe athetosis/ataxia/dystonia~~

16.5.005.2 Sport Class: H2

Impaired Muscle Power

- Tetraplegic with impairments corresponding to a **motor** complete cervical lesion at C7/C8 or above;
- Complete loss of trunk stability and lower limb function;
- **Triceps and biceps strength at least muscle grade 3;**
- **Bilateral impaired handgrip with a muscle grade of less than or equal to 3 in one hand and less than 3 in the other hand;**
- Non-spinal cord injury/incomplete spinal cord injury with a sport specific activity limitation, ~~but functional ability profile~~ equivalent to sport class H2 ~~(ex-H1.2);~~
- ~~Recumbent position in handcycle mandatory (AP-bikes);~~

Hypertonia

- Asymmetric or symmetric ~~quadriplegia~~ bilateral involvement with at least grade 2 spasticity in upper limb and lower limbs. Hypertonia on activity making it impossible to ride a bike or trike.

Ataxia/Athetosis/Dystonia

- Severe athetosis/ ~~ataxia/~~ dystonia ~~and no elbow extension limitation~~ (E.g. large amplitude of excessive motion and long durations of excessive motions). Strong hypertonia, in particular in the lower limbs, making it impossible to ride a bike or trike;
- Severe ataxia (E.g. Severe dysmetria and/or severe tremors), legs and trunk more affected than arms;
- Moderate to severe trunk involvement;
- No passive elbow extension limitation.

(text modified on 01.02.10; 01.02.11; 01.02.14; 01.02.18).

16.5.003005.3 ~~Division Handcycle~~, Sport Class: H3

H3.1 (ex-H2.1)

Impaired Muscle Power

- Paraplegic with impairments corresponding to a ~~motor~~ complete lesion from Th1 to Th10~~3~~;
- Trunk stability varies from very limited trunk stability (Nil to minimal muscle strength in abdominals) to limited trunk stability (reduced to normal upper and lower abdominal strength) with a muscle grade of 0-4;
- ~~Very limited trunk stability;~~
- Non-spinal cord injury/~~incomplete spinal cord injury~~ with a sport specific activity limitation ~~but functional ability profile~~ equivalent to sport class H3.1 (ex-H2.1);

~~— Recumbent position in handcycle mandatory (AP-bikes).~~

~~H3.2 (ex-H2.2)~~

~~— Paraplegic with impairments corresponding to a complete lesion from Th4 to Th10;~~

~~— Limited trunk stability;~~

~~— Non-spinal cord injury, functional ability profile equivalent to sport class H3.2 (ex-H2.2);~~

~~— Recumbent position in handcycle mandatory (AP-bikes);~~

Hypertonia

- Asymmetric or symmetric bilateral involvement with at least grade 2 spasticity in lower limb/s and at least spasticity grade 1 in upper limb. Hypertonia on activity affecting trunk or legs and making it impossible to ride a bike or trike;
- Unilaterally affected with at least grade 3 spasticity in lower limb and with a mixture of hypertonia/spasticity and ataxia/athetosis/dystonia strong enough to affect both trunk and leg, making it impossible to ride a bike or trike.

Ataxia/Athetosis/Dystonia

- Asymmetric or symmetric bilateral involvement, moderately affected. Mixture of ataxia/athetosis/dystonia and hypertonia/spasticity;
- At least grade 2 spasticity in one or both lower limbs and hypertonia on activity making it impossible to ride a bike or trike.
- Upper limbs less affected.
- Unilateral severely with at least grade 3 spasticity in lower limb and with a mixture of hypertonia/spasticity and ataxia/athetosis/dystonia strong enough to affect both trunk and leg, making it impossible to ride a bike or trike.
- ~~Moderate quadriplegia with/without athetosis/ataxia;~~

- ~~— Severe hemiplegia (non-ambulant);~~
- ~~— Severe diplegia (non-ambulant) and athetosis/ataxia;~~
- ~~— Neurological impairments with at least grade 1 spasticity in upper limb.~~

(text modified on 01.02.10; 01.02.11; 01.02.14; 01.05.16; 01.02.18)

16.5.004 16.5.005.4 Division Handcycle, Sport Class: H4

Impaired Muscle Power

- Paraplegic with impairments corresponding to a complete lesion from Th11 or below;
- No lower limb function/~~impaired lower limb function or limited function;~~
- Normal or almost normal trunk stability (normal abdominal strength, muscle grade 4-5);
- Non-spinal cord injury/~~incomplete spinal cord injury with a sport specific activity limitation, functional ability profile equivalent to sport class H4 (ex-H3);~~
- ~~Incomplete loss of lower limb function, functional ability profile equivalent to sport class H4 (ex-H3) or H5 (ex-H4), with other disabilities, Additional impairment/s which prevent the safe use of a conventional bicycle, tricycle or the kneeling kneeling position in a handcycle;~~
- ~~— Recumbent position in handcycle (AP or ATP-bike);~~

Impaired Passive Range of Motion

- Athletes with Impaired Passive Range of Movement with a lower limb sport specific activity limitation profile equivalent to sport class H4.

Limb Deficiency

- Athletes with lower limb deficiencies that meet the criteria for H5 but have additional impairment/s which prevent the safe use of a conventional bicycle or the kneeling position on a handcycle.

Hypertonia

- Asymmetric or symmetrical bilateral involvement with grade 2 spasticity in the lower limbs and grade 0-1 spasticity in the upper limbs;
- Unilateral involvement; at least grade 2 spasticity in the lower limb and grade 0-1 spasticity in the upper limb;
- Hypertonia on activity making it impossible to use legs on a trike or bike.
- Additional impairment/s which prevent the kneeling position in a hand-cycle.

Ataxia/Athetosis/Dystonia

- Asymmetric or symmetrical bilateral involvement, mild – moderate;
- Unilateral Involvement, mild – moderate;
- Mild trunk involvement;
- Athletes who are unable to ride a bike or trike due to poor balance and righting reactions in trunk;
- Additional impairment/s which prevent the kneeling position in a hand-cycle.
- ~~— Diplegia and athetosis/ataxia/dystonia (almost normal UE);~~
- ~~— Hemiplegic with spasticity a minimum of grade 3, lower limb more involved.~~

(text modified on 01.02.10; 01.02.11; 01.02.14; 01.02.18)

16.5.005.5 Division Handcycle, Sport Class: H5

An athlete who can use the kneeling position, without compromising their health, must use it and therefore will be classified accordingly.

Impaired Muscle Power

- Paraplegic with impairments corresponding to a complete lesion from Th11 or below;
- Normal abdominal strength, and normal trunk extension strength (e.g. normal trunk control);

Limb Deficiency

- Athletes who meet the Minimum Impairment Criteria for lower limb deficiency who have additional impairment/s which prevent the safe use of a conventional bicycle but are able to use the kneeling position on a hand-cycle.
- ~~– Double below or Double through knee amputee;~~
- ~~– Single leg amputation (AK), minimal disability below knee amputation (BK);~~
- ~~– Incomplete loss of lower limb function, with other disabilities, which prevent the safe use of a conventional bicycle or tricycle;~~
- ~~– Kneeling Position (HK-bike), in case of mobility reduction if prevents kneeling, the athlete can use a recumbent bike in H4 (ex-H3);~~

Hypertonia

- Asymmetric or symmetrical bilateral involvement, lower limbs affected and upper limbs normal or near normal;
- Unilateral moderate/severe involvement; at least grade 2 spasticity in the lower limb and grade 0-1 spasticity in the upper limb;
- Mild/normal trunk involvement;
- Hypertonia on activity making it impossible to ride a bike or trike;
- ~~– Hemiplegic with spasticity grade 2, lower limb more involved;~~
- ~~– Diplegic, lower spasticity grade 2 in both legs;~~

Ataxia/Athetosis/Dystonia

- Asymmetric or symmetrical bilateral involvement, mild – moderate;
- Unilateral Involvement, mild – moderate;
- Mild/normal trunk involvement;
- ~~– Mild to moderate athetosis or ataxia.~~

(text modified on 01.02.10; 01.02.14; 01.02.18)

16.5.006 Division: Tricycle

Athletes in the Tricycle division are unable to ride a bicycle due to lack of balance and/or restriction in pedalling due to spasticity/dystonia.

Severe locomotor dysfunction, can be mixed pattern (athetosis/dystonia/spasticity and/or ataxia).

Unilateral or bilateral involvement.

16.5.006.1 Sport Class: T1

Unable to ride a bicycle due to lack of balance and/or severe restriction in pedalling due to spasticity/ataxia/athetosis/dystonia.

Hypertonia

- Bilateral or unilateral involvement, symmetrical and asymmetrical (2, 3 or 4 limbs strongly affected);
- Spasticity grade 3 in affected lower and upper limb(s);
- Poor functional strength in trunk.
- Hypertonia on activity in the lower and upper limbs as well as trunk affects posture and balance on trike.

Ataxia

- Shows constant clear signs of ataxia.

Athetosis/Dystonia

- Severe: Constant signs of Dystonia/Athetosis with large amplitude of movement or extreme intensity of posturing.

~~Neurological:~~

- ~~— Hemiplegia/double/quadruplegic hemiplegic, spasticity grade 3 in lower and upper limb;~~
- ~~— Triplegia lower spasticity grade 3 in both legs;~~
- ~~— Severe athetosis, ataxia or dystonia;~~
- ~~— Severe locomotor dysfunction, can be mixed pattern (athetosis, spasticity or ataxia);~~
- ~~— Insufficient balance for cycling and a tricycle is required;~~
- ~~— Pedalling / cadence is restricted;~~
- ~~— Polio, peripheral neurological lesions incomplete Spinal Cord Lesion, not able to ride a bicycle.~~

~~Comparable disabilities:~~

- ~~— Multiple impairments (e.g. amputation with neurological impairment);~~
- ~~— Comparable multiple impaired with a tested point score of 210 points or higher.~~

~~No amputees.~~

(text modified on 01.02.10; 01.02.11; 01.02.18)

16.5.007006.2 ~~Division Triycle~~, Sport Class: T2

Unable to ride a bike due to lack of balance and/or moderate restriction in pedalling due to spasticity;
More fluent movement pattern and better control of trike.

Hypertonia

- Bilateral or unilateral involvement, symmetrical and asymmetrical (2, 3 or 4 limbs strongly affected);
- Spasticity grade 2 in affected lower and upper limbs limb(s).
- Hypertonia on activity can be seen.

Ataxia

- Shows frequent and moderate signs of Ataxia.

Athetosis/Dystonia

- Frequent to intermittent Dyskinesia signs with maximum to moderate intensity or amplitude of movement.

~~Neurological:~~

- ~~— Hemiplegia/double/quadruplegic, spasticity grade 2, lower limb more involved;~~
- ~~— Diplegic, lower spasticity grade 3 in both legs;~~
- ~~— Moderate to severe athetosis / ataxia/ dystonia.~~

~~— Decrease in muscle strength:~~

- ~~— Between 160 and 209 Points (Polio, peripheral neurological lesions incomplete Spinal Cord Lesion, not able to ride a bicycle).~~

~~— Comparable disabilities:~~

- ~~— Multiple impaired (e.g. amputation with neurological impairment), but fluently movement and control of the bike.~~

~~— No amputees.~~

(text modified on 01.02.10; 01.02.11; 01.02.18)

16.5.0078 Division: Cycles Cycling

16.5.007.1 Sport Class: C1

Muscle Power/Passive Range of Movement

- Comparable incomplete spinal cord injury or comparable multiple impaired with a tested point score more than 210 points.

Amputation

Limb Deficiency

- Single ~~amputation of leg, AK, and arm,~~ above knee amputation and above elbow or below elbow, ~~AE or BE,~~ on same side or diagonal, with or without the use of a prosthesis;
- Double ~~through knee TK~~ amputation with the use of prostheses;
- Double amputation ~~below elbow BE~~ + Single amputation ~~above knee AK,~~ no prosthesis.

Hypertonia/Ataxia/Athetosis

~~Neurological:~~ Locomotor dysfunction, can be mixed pattern (athetosis, spasticity or ataxia);

Hypertonia

- Severely affected unilateral or bilateral (symmetrical/asymmetrical);
- Spasticity grade 3 in lower and upper limb(s);
- Poor strength in trunk.

Ataxia

- Shows constant clear signs of ataxia;

Athetosis/Dystonia

- Severe: Constant signs of Dystonia/Athetosis with large amplitude of movement or extreme intensity of posturing;
- Unilateral or bilateral (symmetrical/asymmetrical).
- ~~— Hemiplegia, spasticity grade 3 in lower and upper limb;~~
- ~~— Diplegia, lower spasticity grade 3 in both legs;~~
- ~~— Ataxia and Dyskinesia (Dystonia and Athetosis);~~
- ~~Poor functional strength in trunk, and / or in all extremities.~~

(text modified on 01.02.10; 01.02.11; 01.02.17; 01.02.18)

16.5.009007.2 Division Cycles, Sport Class: C2

Muscle Power/ Passive Range of Movement

- Comparable incomplete spinal cord injury or comparable multiple impairments with a tested point score of between 160 and 209 points;
- ~~— Decrease in muscle strength:~~
- ~~— Between 160 and 209 Points (Polio, peripheral neurological lesions incomplete Spinal Cord Lesion, HMSN, MS).~~
- ~~— Comparable impairments;~~
- ~~— Multiple impairments (e.g. amputation with neurological impairments), but fluently movement and control of the bike;~~
- Limited ROM of the hip or knee or muscle weakness such that a functional full revolution of the crank is not possible. In this case, the radius of crank must be limited to 0 cm (crank is fixed).

Amputation: Limb Deficiency:

- Single ~~above elbow AE~~ amputation with or without use of prosthesis + Single ~~through knee TK~~ amputation with the use of prostheses;
- Double amputation ~~below elbow BE~~ + Single amputation ~~through knee TK~~ with the use of a lower prosthesis;
- Double ~~below knee BK~~ amputation with the use of prostheses + Single ~~above elbow AE~~ amputation without the use of upper limb prosthesis;
- Single amputation ~~above knee AK~~, no prosthesis, may have a stump support.

Hypertonia/Ataxia/Athetosis

Locomotor dysfunction, can be mixed pattern (athetosis, spasticity or ataxia):

Hypertonia

- Moderately affected unilateral or bilateral (symmetrical/asymmetrical);
- Spasticity grade 2 in affected lower and upper limbs limb(s).
- Hypertonia on activity can often be seen in one or more of the affected limbs.

Ataxia

- Shows frequent and moderate to severe signs of Ataxia.

Athetosis/Dystonia

- Frequent to intermittent Dyskinesia signs with maximum to moderate intensity or amplitude of movement;
- Unilateral or bilateral (symmetrical/asymmetrical).

Neurological:

~~Hemiplegic, spasticity grade 2, lower limb more involved;~~

~~Diplegic, lower spasticity grade 2 in both legs;~~

~~— Moderate to severe athetosis or ataxia.~~

(text modified on 01.02.10; 01.02.11; 01.02.18)

16.5.010007.3 Division Cycles, Sport Class: C3

Muscle Power/ Passive Range of Movement

- Comparable incomplete spinal cord injury or comparable multiple impairments with a tested point score between 110 and 159 points.

- Limited ROM of the hip or knee such that a normal functional full revolution of the crank is not possible. In this case, it is the cyclist's option to shorten the crank to the optimal size.

Amputation: Limb Deficiency

- Single **above elbow AE** amputation, no prosthesis + Single **below knee BK** amputation with the use of a prosthesis;
- Single **through knee or above knee TK** amputation with the use of a prosthesis + Single **BE** amputation
- Single **below elbow** amputation **through knee or above knee TK**, with or without the use of prosthesis;
- Double amputation **below knee BK**, with the use of prostheses.

Hypertonia

- Moderately affected unilateral or bilateral (symmetrical/asymmetrical);
- Spasticity grade 2 lower limb(s), lower limbs more involved;
- Spasticity grade 1 in upper limb.
- Hypertonia on activity can often be seen.

Ataxia

- Shows intermittent and mild to moderate signs of Ataxia.

Athetosis/Dystonia

- Intermittent Dyskinesia signs with sub-maximum to moderate intensity or amplitude of movement;
- Unilateral or bilateral (symmetrical/asymmetrical).

~~Neurological:~~

- ~~— Hemiplegic with spasticity grade 2, lower limb more involved grade 1 in upper limb;~~
- ~~— Diplegic, lower spasticity grade 2 in both legs;~~
- ~~— Moderate athetosis or ataxia/dystonia.~~

(text modified on 01.02.10; 01.02.11; 01.02.18)

16.5.014007.4 Division Cycles, Sport Class: C4

Muscle Power/ Passive Range of Movement

- Comparable **incomplete spinal cord injury or comparable** multiple impairments with a tested point score between 60 and 109 points.
- Limited ROM of the hip or knee such that a normal functional full revolution of the crank is not possible. In this case, it is the cyclist's option to shorten the crank to the optimal size.

Limb Deficiency

- Single amputation **below knee BK** with the use of prosthesis + Single **below elbow BE** amputation with or without the use of prosthesis;
- Single amputation **below knee BK**, with the use of prosthesis;
- Double amputation **below elbow BE** with or without the use of a prosthesis that allows as much functional contact as possible to the handlebar.

Hypertonia

- Mildly affected unilateral or bilateral (symmetrical/asymmetrical);

- Spasticity grade 1 lower limb(s);
- Spasticity grade 1 in upper limb;
- Occasional hypertonia on activity can be seen.

Ataxia

- Shows intermittent and mild or subtle signs of Ataxia.

Athetosis/Dystonia

- Intermittent Dyskinesia signs with moderate to mild intensity or amplitude of movement;
- Unilateral or bilateral (symmetrical/asymmetrical).

Neurological:

~~Hemiplegic with spasticity grade 1, lower limb more involved;~~

~~Diplegic, lower spasticity grade 1 in both legs;~~

~~Mild to moderate athetosis or ataxia/dystonia.~~

(text modified on 01.02.10; 01.02.11; 01.02.18)

16.5.012007.5 ~~Division Cycles~~, Sport Class: C5

This Sport Class is for Athletes who meet the Minimum Impairment Criteria (MIC) as detailed below: ~~This is the sport class for athletes with minimum impairments.~~

Muscle Power/ Passive Range of Movement

- Comparable ~~incomplete spinal cord injury or comparable~~ multiple impairments with a tested point score between 20 and 59 points. ~~For example:~~
 - ~~Loss of functional grip or PROM that affects steering.~~ As a proof of the loss of functional grip, the affected athlete will not be able to operate handle-bar mounted gear and brake levers with the affected or impaired limb; or,
 - ~~Loss of muscle power or passive range of movement that affects aerodynamic position.~~

~~Amputation: Limb Deficiency~~

- ~~Amputation of all fingers and thumb (through MCP) or dysmelia without a functional grip. As a proof of the loss of functional grip, the affected Athlete will not be able to operate handle-bar mounted gear and brake levers with the affected or impaired limb; or~~
- ~~Amputation of the foot through Lisfranc or comparable dysmelia.~~

~~This class also includes:~~

- ~~Single amputation above elbow ~~AE~~, with or without prosthesis, ~~no functional grip~~;~~
- ~~Single amputation below elbow ~~BE~~ with the use of a prosthesis.~~

Leg Length Difference

- ~~The difference in length between right and left legs must be equal to or more than 7cm.~~

Hypertonia

~~Neurological:~~

- ~~Monoplegia~~ Spasticity grade 1 or more in the affected arm or leg (one affected limb only e.g, ankle, knee or elbow);
- Plus clear neurological signs to include:
 - Positive uni or bilateral Hoffman/Babinski;
 - Noticeably brisk reflexes or clear differences in reflexes left versus right.

Ataxia

- Shows occasional and mild or subtle signs of Ataxia.

Athetosis/Dystonia

- Occasional Dyskinesia signs with mild or subtle intensity or amplitude of movement;
- Unilateral or bilateral (symmetrical/asymmetrical).

(text modified on 01.02.10; 01.07.10; 01.02.11; 01.02.18)

16.5.013008 Division: Tandem,

16.5.008.1 Sport Class B

Blind or Visual Impaired (VI)

~~TCB – from no light perception in either eye up to visual acuity of 6/60 and/or visual field of less than 20 degrees. Classification assessed in the best eye with the best correction (i.e. all athletes who use contact or corrective lenses must wear them for classification, whether they intend to wear them in competition or not). Classification will be provided by a UCI accredited classifier.~~

This Sport Class applies to Athletes with a vision impairment (VI) who meet the Minimum Impairment Criteria. While there is one Sport Class for Athletes with a vision impairment (VI) in Para-cycling (B), athletes are designated B1, B2, B3 in the Classification Master List in accordance with the IBSA visual classes: <http://www.ibsasport.org/classification/>.

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

To be eligible to compete in Para cycling, the Athlete must meet both criteria below:

- The Athlete must have at least one of the following Impairments:
 - impairment of the eye structure;
 - impairment of the optical nerve/optic pathways;
 - impairment of the visual cortex
- The Athlete's Visual Impairment must result in a visual acuity of less than or equal to LogMAR 1.0 (6/60) or a visual field restricted to less than 40 degrees diameter.

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 or visual field when wearing the best optical correction.

Depending on an Athlete's visual acuity, visual acuity is tested using the LogMAR chart for distance visual acuity testing with Illiterate "E" and/or the Berkeley Rudimentary Vision Test.

Visual field may be tested using: Goldmann Visual Field Perimeter, Humphrey Field Analyser or Octopus Interzeag. The software in automatic perimeters must be for full range fields (80° or more), not only for central visual fields. The reference stimulus/isopter is Goldman III/4 or the equivalent on other equipment.

Athletes who compete using any corrective devices (e.g. glasses, lenses) must attend an Evaluation Session with these devices and their prescription.

An Athlete found to be using corrective devices during competition that were not declared during Evaluation Session may be subject to further investigation of Intentional Misrepresentation (see article 16.4.012).

Athletes must declare any change in their optical correction to the UCI before any competition. If the Athlete has a Sport Class Status Review with Fixed Review Date or Confirmed, the Athlete's Sport Class Status will be changed to Review. The Athlete will then undergo Athlete Evaluation prior to the next competition under the provisions of these Classification Rules. Failure to do so may result in an investigation of Intentional Misrepresentation (see article 16.4.012).

Any Athlete Support Personnel accompanying the Athlete during an Evaluation Session must remain out of sight of the visual acuity charts during the Assessment. Under the provisions set forth in these Classification Rules, Observation Assessment does not apply to Athletes with Vision Impairment.

(text modified on 01.02.18)

16.5.009 Non-Eligible Impairment Types for all Athletes

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

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

(article introduced on 01.02.18)

16.5.010 Health Conditions that are not Underlying Health Conditions for all Athletes

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

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

- Health Conditions that primarily cause pain include myofascial pain-dysfunction syndrome, fibromyalgia or complex regional pain syndrome.
- A Health Condition that primarily causes fatigue is chronic fatigue syndrome.
- A Health Condition that primarily causes hypermobility or hypotonia is Ehlers-Danlos syndrome.
- Health Conditions that are primarily psychological or psychosomatic in nature include conversion disorders or post-traumatic stress disorder.

(article introduced on 01.02.18)

Appendix 2

Glossary to the UCI Para-cycling Classification Rules and Regulations (Chapters V and IV)

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

Appeals: The means by which a complaint that UCI 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 the UCI) or national level (as defined by each National Federation) and any additional person who participates in sport at a lower level if designated by the person's National Federation.

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

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

IPC BAC: The IPC Board of Appeal of Classification.

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

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

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

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

Classification Master List: A list made available by the UCI 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 the UCI.

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 the UCI, to determine Sport Class and Sport Class Status in accordance with these Classification Rules.

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

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

Classification System: The framework used by the UCI to develop and designate Sport Classes within Para-cycling.

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

Classifier Certification: The processes by which the UCI 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 the UCI deems necessary for a Classifier to be competent to conduct Athlete Evaluation for Para-cycling governed by the UCI.

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

IPC 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 the UCI 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 the UCI 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-cycling, as detailed in these Classification Rules.

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

Entry Criteria: Standards set by the UCI 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.

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

Event: A single race.

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 the UCI to direct, administer, co-ordinate and implement Classification matters for Para-cycling.

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

Impairment: A Physical or Vision Impairment.

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

International Competitions: A Competition where the IPC, the UCI 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 IPC 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 the UCI 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 Federation: National Federations accepted by the Congress as being the representative organization for the sport of cycling in general in the country of that national federation.

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

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

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

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 Leg Length Difference.

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 the UCI, 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 the UCI must assess that a Classifier has maintained specific Classifier Competencies.

Recognised Competition: A Competition that is sanctioned or approved by the UCI.

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.

Sport Class: A category for Competition defined by the UCI 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: A group of riders competing together to achieve a common goal e.g. Team Relay (TR) and Team Sprint (TS).

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.