

IWBF PLAYER CLASSIFICATION RULES



IWBF

International Wheelchair
Basketball Federation

as approved by

IWBF Executive Council

Location and date

Valid as of Tbd



These Rules are published by

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PART ONE: GENERAL PROVISIONS

1 Scope and Application

Adoption

- 1.1 These Player Classification Rules and Regulations are referred to throughout this document as the 'Classification Rules'. They have been prepared by International Wheelchair Basketball Federation (IWBF) to implement the requirements of the 2015 IPC Athlete Classification Code and International Standards.
- 1.2 The Classification Rules have been adopted by IWBF on [date].
- 1.3 These Classification Rules refer to a number of Appendices. These appendices form an integral part of the Classification Rules.
- 1.4 These Classification Rules form part of the IWBF Rules and Regulations.
- 1.5 The Classification Rules are supplemented by a Classification Manual and a number of Classification forms that have been prepared to assist Player Evaluation. The Manual and Forms are available from IWBF, and can be amended by IWBF from time to time.

Classification

- 1.6 Classification is undertaken to:
 - a) define who is eligible to compete in wheelchair basketball and consequently who has the opportunity to reach the goal of becoming an International Wheelchair Basketball Player; and
 - b) group Players into Sport Classes which aim to ensure that the impact of impairments is minimised and sporting excellence determines which Player or team is ultimately victorious.

Application



- 1.7 These Classification Rules apply to all Players and Team Support Personnel who are registered and/or licensed with IWBF, and/or participate in any Events or Competitions organised, authorised or recognised by IWBF.
- 1.8 These Classification Rules must be read and applied in conjunction with all other applicable rules and regulations of IWBF, including but not limited to the sport technical rules of IWBF. In the event of any conflict between these Classification Rules and any other rules, the Classification Rules shall take precedence.

International Classification

- 1.9 IWBF will only permit a Player to compete in an International Competition if that Player has been allocated a Sport Class (other than Sport Class Not Eligible) and designated with a Sport Class Status in accordance with these Classification Rules.
- 1.10 IWBF will provide opportunities for Players to be allocated a Sport Class and designated with a Sport Class Status in accordance with these Classification Rules at Recognised Competitions (or other such locations as defined by IWBF). IWBF will advise Players and National Organisations governing Wheelchair Basketball (NOWBs) in advance as to such Recognised Competitions (or other such locations).

Interpretation and Relationship to Code

- 1.11 References to an 'Article' mean an Article of these Classification Rules, references to an 'Appendix' mean an Appendix to these Classification Rules, and Capitalised terms used in these Classification Rules have the meaning given to them in the Glossary to these Classification Rules.
- 1.12 References to a 'sport' in these Classification Rules refer to Wheelchair Basketball.
- 1.13 The Appendices to these Classification Rules are part of these Classification Rules both of which may be amended, supplemented and/or replaced by the IWBF from time to time.
- 1.14 Headings used in these Classification Rules are used for convenience only and have no meaning that is separate from the Article or Articles to which they refer.



- 1.15 These Classification Rules are to be applied and interpreted as an independent text but in a manner that is consistent with the 2015 IPC Athlete Classification Code and the accompanying International Standards.

Transition Provision

- 1.16 A Transition Provision applies to these Classification Rules between the 1 October 2021 – 31 December 2022.
- 1.17 The Transition Provision only applies to Players who have undergone an eligibility assessment (Stage 1 of Player Evaluation) during the period of 1 February 2020 – 30 September 2021 and have received confirmation from IWBF that they have an Eligible Impairment for wheelchair basketball (according to IPC Athlete Classification Code and IPC International Standard of Eligible Impairments).
- 1.18 The Transition Provision is detailed in **Appendix One** and is referred to in these Classification Rules and Regulations
- 1.19 The Transition Provision ends on 31 December 2022.

2 Roles and Responsibilities

- 2.1 It is the personal responsibility of Players, Team Support Personnel, and Classification Personnel to familiarise themselves with all the requirements of these Classification Rules.

Player Responsibilities

- 2.2 The roles and responsibilities of Players include to:
- a) be knowledgeable of and comply with all applicable policies, rules and processes established by these Classification Rules;
 - b) participate in Player Evaluation in good faith;
 - c) ensure when appropriate and requested that adequate information related to Health Conditions and Eligible Impairments is provided and/or made available to IWBF;
 - 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.

Team Support Personnel Responsibilities

2.3 The roles and responsibilities of Team 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 Player 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) co-operate with any investigations concerning violations of these Classification Rules.

Classification Personnel Responsibilities

2.4 The roles and responsibilities of Classification Personnel include to:

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

PART TWO: CLASSIFICATION PERSONNEL

3 Classification Personnel

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

Chairperson of IWBF Classification Commission

- 3.2 The Chairperson of IWBF Classification Commission is elected by the NOWBs at the World Congress and is a person responsible for the direction, administration, co-ordination and implementation of Classification matters for IWBF. In IWBF the elected Chairperson of the IWBF Classification Commission is the Head of Classification.
- 3.3 If a Chairperson for the IWBF Classification Commission cannot be elected, IWBF may appoint another person, or group of persons collectively (provided such person or group of persons agrees to comply with the IWBF Classifiers Code of Conduct (**Appendix Six**), to act as the Chairperson of IWBF Classification Commission or Head of Classification.
- 3.4 The Chairperson of IWBF Classification Commission is required to be a certified Classifier.
- 3.5 The Chairperson of IWBF Classification Commission may delegate specific responsibilities and/or transfer specific tasks to designated Classifiers, or other persons authorised by IWBF.
- 3.6 Nothing in these Classification Rules prevents the Chairperson of IWBF Classification Commission from also being appointed as a Classifier and/or a Chief Classifier.

Classifiers

- 3.7 A Classifier is a person authorised as an official and certified by the IWBF to conduct some or all components of Player Evaluation as a member of a Classification Panel.

Chief Classifiers

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

Trainee Classifiers

- 3.10 A Trainee Classifier is a person who is in the process of formal training by IWBF.
- 3.11 IWBF may appoint Trainee Classifiers to participate in some or all components of Player Evaluation under the supervision of a Classification Panel, to develop Classifier Competencies.

4 Classifier Competencies, Training and Certification

- 4.1 A Classifier will be authorised to act as a Classifier if that Classifier has been certified by IWBF as having the relevant Classifier Competencies.
- 4.2 IWBF must provide training and education to Classifiers to ensure Classifiers obtain and/or maintain Classifier Competencies.
- 4.3 IWBF must specify and publish Classifier Competencies in a manner that is transparent and accessible. The Classifier Competencies must include that a Classifier has:
- 4.3.1 a thorough understanding of these Classification Rules;

- 4.3.2 an understanding of Wheelchair Basketball, including an understanding of the technical rules of the sport;
- 4.3.3 an understanding of the IPC Athlete Classification Code and the International Standards; and
- 4.3.4 a professional qualification(s), level of experience, skills and/or competencies in order to act as a Classifier for IWBF. These include that Classifiers must either:
 - a) be a certified health professional in a field relevant to the Eligible Impairment category, which IWBF at its sole discretion deems acceptable, such as a physician or physiotherapist; and/or
 - b) have an extensive coaching and/or other relevant background in wheelchair basketball; or a recognised and reputable academic qualification which encompasses a requisite level of anatomical, biomechanical and sport-specific expertise, which IWBF at its sole discretion deems to be acceptable.
- 4.4 IWBF must establish a process of Classifier Certification by which Classifier Competencies are assessed. This process must include:
 - 4.4.1 a process for the certification of Trainee Classifiers;
 - 4.4.2 quality assessment for the period of certification;
 - 4.4.3 a process for handling substandard performance, including options for remediation and/or withdrawal of certification; and
 - 4.4.4 a process for Re-certification of Classifiers.
- 4.5 IWBF must specify Entry-Level Criteria applicable to persons who wish to become Trainee Classifiers. IWBF will provide Entry-Level Education to Trainee Classifiers.
- 4.6 IWBF must provide Continuing Education to Classifiers for the purposes of Certification and Re-certification.
- 4.7 IWBF may provide that a Classifier is subject to certain limitations, including (but not limited to):
 - 4.7.1 a limitation on the Impairment type for which a Classifier is certified to act as a Classifier;

- 4.7.2 a limitation on the components of Player Evaluation that a Classifier is certified to conduct;
- 4.7.3 a limitation on the level of Competition or Event that a Classifier is authorized to act as a Classifier;
- 4.7.4 the maximum time that a Classifier Certification is valid;
- 4.7.5 that Classifier Certification is subject to review within a specific time frame by reference to the Classifier Competencies;
- 4.7.6 that a Classifier may lose Classifier Certification if IWBF is not satisfied that the Classifier possesses the required Classifier Competencies; and/or
- 4.7.7 that a Classifier may regain Classifier Certification if IWBF is satisfied that the Classifier possesses the required Classifier Competencies.

5 Classifier Code of Conduct

- 5.1 The integrity of Classification in IWBF depends on the conduct of Classification Personnel. IWBF has therefore adopted a set of professional conduct standards referred to as the IWBF Classifier Code of Conduct.
- 5.2 All Classification Personnel must comply with the Classifier Code of Conduct.
- 5.3 Any person who believes that any Classification Personnel may have acted in a manner that contravenes the Classifier Code of Conduct must report this to IWBF.
- 5.4 If IWBF receives such a report it will investigate the report and, if appropriate, take disciplinary measures.
- 5.5 IWBF has discretion to determine whether or not a Classifier has an actual, perceived and/or potential conflict of interest.

PART THREE: PLAYER EVALUATION

6 General Provisions

- 6.1 IWBF has specified in these Classification Rules the process, assessment criteria and methodology whereby Players will be allocated a Sport Class and designated a Sport Class Status. This process is referred to as Player Evaluation.
- 6.2 Player Evaluation encompasses a number of steps and these Classification Rules therefore include provisions regarding:
- 6.2.1 an assessment of whether or not a Player has an Eligible Impairment for wheelchair basketball;
 - 6.2.2 an assessment of whether a Player complies with Minimum Impairment Criteria for wheelchair basketball; and
 - 6.2.3 the allocation of a Sport Class (and designation of a Sport Class Status) depending on the extent to which a Player is able to execute the specific tasks and activities fundamental to wheelchair basketball.

7 Eligible Impairment

- 7.1 Any Player wishing to compete in a sport governed by IWBF must have an Eligible Impairment and that Eligible Impairment must be Permanent.
- 7.2 **Appendix Two – Eligible Impairment Types for Wheelchair Basketball** of these Classification Rules specifies the Eligible Impairment(s) a Player must have in order to compete in a sport governed by IWBF.
- 7.3 Any Impairment that is not listed as an Eligible Impairment in **Appendix Two** is referred to as a Non-Eligible Impairment. **Appendix Three** includes examples of Non-Eligible Impairments.

Assessment of Eligible Impairment

- 7.4 IWBF must determine if a Player has an Eligible Impairment.
- 7.4.1 In order to be satisfied that a Player has an Eligible Impairment, IWBF may require any Player to demonstrate that he or she has an Underlying Health Condition. **Appendix Three** lists examples of Health Conditions that are not Underlying Health Conditions.



- 7.4.2 The means by which IWBF determines that a Player has an Eligible Impairment is at the sole discretion of IWBF. IWBF may consider that a Player's Eligible Impairment is sufficiently obvious and therefore not require evidence that demonstrates the Player's Eligible Impairment.
- 7.4.3 If in the course of determining if a Player has an Eligible Impairment IWBF becomes aware that the Player has a Health Condition, and believes that the impact of that Health Condition may be that it is unsafe for that Player to compete or there is a risk to the health of the Player (or other Players) if that Player competes, it may designate the Player as Classification Not Completed (CNC) in accordance with Article 10 of these Classification Rules. In such instances IWBF will explain the basis of its designation to the relevant NOWB.
- 7.5 A Player must (if requested to do so) supply IWBF with Diagnostic Information that must be provided as follows:
- 7.5.1 The relevant NOWB must submit a Medical Diagnostics Form to IWBF upon completing the registration of the player.
- 7.5.2 The Medical Diagnostics Form must be completed in English and dated and signed by a certified health care professional.
- 7.5.3 The Medical Diagnostics Form must be submitted with supportive Diagnostic Information if required by IWBF.
- 7.6 IWBF may require a Player to re-submit the Medical Diagnostics Form (with necessary supportive Diagnostic Information) if the IWBF at its sole discretion considers the Medical Diagnostics Form and/or the Diagnostic Information to be incomplete or inconsistent.
- 7.7 If IWBF requires a Player to provide Diagnostic Information it may consider the Diagnostic Information itself and/or may appoint an Eligibility Assessment Panel to do so.
- 7.8 The process by which an Eligibility Assessment Panel is formed and considers Diagnostic Information is as follows:
- 7.8.1 The Chairperson of IWBF Classification Commission will notify the relevant NOWB that Diagnostic Information must be provided on behalf of the Player. The Chairperson of IWBF Classification Commission will explain

what Diagnostic Information is required, and the purposes for which it is required.

- 7.8.2 The Chairperson of IWBF Classification Commission will set timelines for the production of Diagnostic Information.
- 7.8.3 The Chairperson of IWBF Classification Commission will appoint an Eligibility Assessment Panel. The Eligibility Assessment Panel must, if practicable, be comprised of the Chairperson of IWBF Classification Commission and at least two other experts with appropriate medical qualifications. All members of the Eligibility Assessment Panel must sign confidentiality undertakings.
- 7.8.4 If the Chairperson of IWBF Classification Commission 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 Panel.
- 7.8.5 Wherever possible all references to the individual Player and the source(s) of the Diagnostic Information should be withheld from the Eligibility Assessment Panel. Each member of the Eligibility Assessment Panel will review the Diagnostic Information and decide whether such information establishes the existence of an Eligible Impairment.
- 7.8.6 If the Eligibility Assessment Panel concludes that the Player has an Eligible Impairment the Player will be permitted to complete Player Evaluation with a Classification Panel.
- 7.8.7 If the Eligibility Assessment Panel is not satisfied that the Player has an Eligible Impairment the Chairperson of IWBF Classification Commission will provide a decision to this effect in writing to the relevant NOWB. The NOWB will be given an opportunity to comment on the decision and may provide further Diagnostic Information to the Eligibility Assessment Panel for consideration. If the decision is subsequently revised, the Chairperson of IWBF Classification Commission will inform the NOWB.
- 7.8.8 If the decision is not changed, the Chairperson of IWBF Classification Commission will issue a final decision letter to the NOWB.

- 7.8.9 The Eligibility Assessment Panel may make its decision by majority. If the Chairperson of IWBF Classification Commission is part of the Eligibility Assessment Panel, he or she may veto any decision if he or she does not agree that the Diagnostic Information supports the conclusion that the Player has an Eligible Impairment.
- 7.9 IWBF may delegate one or more of the functions described above to a Classification Panel.

8 Minimum Impairment Criteria

- 8.1 A Player who wishes to compete in wheelchair basketball must have an Eligible Impairment that complies with the relevant Minimum Impairment Criteria for wheelchair basketball.
- 8.2 IWBF has set Minimum Impairment Criteria to ensure that a Player's Eligible Impairment affects the extent to which a Player is able to execute the specific tasks and activities fundamental to the sport of Wheelchair Basketball.
- 8.3 **Appendix Four** of these Classification Rules specify the Minimum Impairment Criteria applicable to wheelchair basketball and the process by which a Player's compliance with Minimum Impairment Criteria is to be assessed by a Classification Panel as part of an Evaluation Session.
- 8.4 Any Player who does not comply with the Minimum Impairment Criteria for wheelchair basketball must be allocated Sport Class Not Eligible (NE) for wheelchair basketball.
- 8.5 A Classification Panel must assess whether or not a Player complies with the Minimum Impairment Criteria. This will take place as part of an Evaluation Session. Prior to participating in an Evaluation Session, a Player must firstly satisfy the IWBF that he or she has an Eligible Impairment.
- 8.6 In relation to the use of Adaptive Equipment, Minimum Impairment Criteria must not consider the extent to which the use of Adaptive Equipment might affect how the Player is able to execute the specific tasks and activities fundamental to wheelchair basketball.

9 Sport Class

- 9.1 A Sport Class is a category defined by IWBF in these Classification Rules, in which Players are grouped by reference to the impact of an Eligible Impairment on their ability to execute the specific tasks and activities fundamental to wheelchair basketball.
- 9.1.1 A Player who does not have an Eligible Impairment or does not comply with the Minimum Impairment Criteria for wheelchair basketball must be allocated Sport Class Not Eligible (NE) in accordance with the provisions of Article 18 of these Classification Rules.
- 9.1.2 A Player who complies with the Minimum Impairment Criteria for wheelchair basketball must be allocated a Sport Class (subject to the provisions in these Classification Rules concerning Failure to Attend Player Evaluation and Suspension of Player Evaluation).
- 9.1.3 Except for the allocation of Sport Class Not Eligible (NE) by IWBF (in accordance with Article 18.1), the allocation of a Sport Class must be based solely on an evaluation by a Classification Panel of the extent to which the Player's Eligible Impairment affects the specific tasks and activities fundamental to wheelchair basketball. This evaluation must take place in a controlled non-competitive environment, which allows for repeated observation of key tasks and activities.
- 9.2 **Appendix Five** of these Classification Rules specifies the assessment methodology and assessment criteria for the allocation of a Sport Class and the designation of Sport Class Status.

10 Classification Not Completed

- 10.1 If at any stage of Player Evaluation, IWBF or a Classification Panel is unable to allocate a Sport Class to a Player, the Chairperson of IWBF Classification Commission or the relevant Chief Classifier may designate that Player as Classification Not Completed (CNC).
- 10.2 The designation Classification Not Completed (CNC) is not a Sport Class and is not subject to the provisions in these Classification Rules concerning Protests. The designation Classification Not Completed (CNC) will however be recorded for the purpose of the IWBF Classification Master List.



10.3 A Player who is designated as Classification Not Complete (CNC) may not compete in the sport of IWBF.

PART FOUR: PLAYER EVALUATION AND THE CLASSIFICATION PANEL

11 The Classification Panel

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

General Provisions

11.2 A Classification Panel should be comprised of a minimum of 2 (two) IWBF International Certified classifiers with at least one Classifier holding a valid medical qualification. In exceptional circumstances the Chief Classifier may provide that a Classification Panel comprised only one Classifier, subject to that Classifier holding a valid medical qualification.

11.3 For a player to receive an international classification 2 (two) International Classifiers on a panel evaluating the players must agree on the classification.

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

12 Classification Panel Responsibilities

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

12.1.1 assess whether a Player complies with Minimum Impairment Criteria for wheelchair basketball;

12.1.2 assess the extent to which a Player is able to execute the specific tasks and activities fundamental to the sport; and

12.1.3 conduct Observation in Competition.

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

- 12.3 Prior to the Evaluation Session, the assessment as to whether a Player has an Eligible Impairment must be undertaken by IWBF, unless IWBF requests this to be undertaken by a Classification Panel.
- 12.4 The Evaluation Session must take place in a controlled non-competitive environment that allows for the repeated observation of key tasks and activities.
- 12.4.1 Although other factors such as low fitness level, poor technical proficiency and aging may also affect the fundamental tasks and activities of wheelchair basketball, the allocation of Sport Class must not be affected by these factors.
- 12.5 A Player who has a Non-Eligible Impairment and an Eligible Impairment may be evaluated by a Classification Panel on the basis of the Eligible Impairment, provided the Non-Eligible Impairment does not affect the Classification Panel's ability to allocate a Sport Class.
- 12.6 The Sport Class allocated to the Player will be in accordance with the processes specified in **Appendix Five**.

13 Evaluation Sessions

- 13.1 This Article applies to all Evaluation Sessions.
- 13.2 The Player's NOWB is responsible for ensuring that Players comply with their duties in relation to the provisions in this Article.
- 13.3 In respect of Players:
- 13.3.1 Players have the right to be accompanied by a member of their NOWB when attending an Evaluation Session. The Player must be accompanied if the Player is a minor or has an Intellectual Impairment.
- 13.3.2 The person chosen by the Player to accompany the Player at an Evaluation Session should be familiar with the Player's Impairment and sport history.
- 13.3.3 The Player and accompanying person must acknowledge the terms of the Player Evaluation Agreement Form as specified by IWBF.
- 13.3.4 The Player must verify his or her identity to the satisfaction of the Classification Panel, by providing a document such as passport, ID card, IWBF license card or event accreditation.

13.3.5 The Player must attend the Evaluation Session with any sports attire or equipment relevant to their participation in wheelchair basketball.

13.3.6 The Player must disclose the use of any medication and/or medical device/implant to the Classification Panel.

13.3.7 The Player must comply with all reasonable instructions given by a Classification Panel.

13.4 In respect of the Classification Panel:

13.4.1 The Classification Panel may request that a Player provide medical documentation relevant to the Player's Eligible Impairment if the Classification Panel believes that this will be necessary in order for it to allocate a Sport Class.

13.4.2 The Classification Panel will conduct Evaluation Sessions in English unless otherwise stipulated by IWBF. If the Player requires an interpreter, a member of the Player's NOWB will be responsible for arranging for an interpreter. The interpreter is permitted to attend the Evaluation Session in addition to the person referred to in Article 13.3.1 above.

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

13.4.4 In addition to any opinion(s) sought in accordance with Article 13.4.3, a Classification Panel may only have regard to evidence supplied to it by the relevant Player, NOWB and IWBF (from any source) when allocating a Sport Class.

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

14 Observation in Competition

14.1 A Classification Panel requires that a Player undertake Observation in Competition Assessment before it allocates a final Sport Class and designates a Sport Class Status to that Player.

- 14.2 The methods by which Observation in Competition Assessment may be undertaken, and the matters to be observed, are set out in **Appendix Five**.
- 14.3 If a Classification Panel requires a Player to complete Observation in Competition Assessment, the Player 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 (including Observation in Training).
- 14.4 A Player who is required to complete Observation in Competition Assessment will be designated with Tracking Code: Observation Assessment (OA). This replaces the Player's Sport Class Status for the duration of Observation in Competition Assessment.
- 14.5 Observation in Competition Assessment must take place during First Appearance. In this regard:
- 14.5.1 First Appearance is the first time a Player competes in a Competition in a particular Sport Class.
- *First Appearance must be a meaningful appearance for the allocation of a Sport Class, at the sole discretion of the Classification Panel and Chief Classifier.*
- 14.5.2 A Player must make First Appearance during the preliminary rounds of a Competition. First Appearance must not take place in the elimination rounds of a Competition.
- 14.5.3 If a Player enters the Competition with New Sport Class Status (N), they should not be permitted to make First Appearance after the preliminary rounds.
- *The IWBF may issue special ad hoc provisions to operate during competitions that have a format without preliminary rounds and elimination rounds.*
 - *The IWBF may issue special ad hoc provisions to operate during specified competitions to permit first appearance to take place during elimination rounds.*
- 14.6 If a Player 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 Player is required to undergo Observation in Competition,

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

14.6.1 The Classification Panel must allocate a Sport Class and replace the Player'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 a Player's Sport Class or Sport Class Status are made following Observation in Competition, the changes are effective immediately.

14.7 The impact of a Player changing Sport Class after First Appearance has no effect on medals, records and results for the Team.

15 Sport Class Status

- 15.1 If a Classification Panel allocates a Sport Class to a Player, it must also designate a Sport Class Status. Sport Class Status indicates whether or not a Player will be required to undertake Player Evaluation in the future and if the Player's Sport Class may be subject to Protest.
- 15.2 The Sport Class Status designated to a Player by a Classification Panel at the conclusion of an Evaluation Session will be one of the following:
 - Confirmed (C)
 - Review (R)
 - Review with a Fixed Review Date (FRD)

*A Temporary Transition Provision will mean two further Sport Class Statuses refer to **Appendix One** – Transition Provision.

Sport Class Status New

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

Sport Class Status Confirmed

15.4 A Player will be designated with Sport Class Status Confirmed (C) if the Classification Panel is satisfied that both the Player's Eligible Impairment and the Player's ability to execute the specific tasks and activities fundamental to wheelchair basketball are and will remain stable.

15.4.1 A Player with Sport Class Status Confirmed (C) is not required to undergo any further Player Evaluation (save pursuant to the provisions in these Classification Rules concerning Protests (Article 19), Medical Review (Article 31) and changes to Sport Class criteria (Article 15.7)).

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

Sport Class Status Review

15.5 A Player will be designated Sport Class Status Review (R) if the Classification Panel believes that further Evaluation Sessions will be required.

15.5.1 A Classification Panel may base its belief that further Evaluation Sessions will be required based on a number of factors, including but not limited to situations where the Player has only recently entered Competitions sanctioned or recognised by IWBF; has a fluctuating and/or progressive Impairment/Impairments that is/are permanent but not stable; and/or has not yet reached full muscular skeletal or sports maturity.

15.5.2 A Player with Sport Class Status Review (R) must complete Player Evaluation prior to competing at any subsequent International Competition, unless IWBF specifies otherwise.

Sport Class Status Review with Fixed Review Date

- 15.6 A Player may be designated Sport Class Status Review with a Fixed Review Date (FRD) if the Classification Panel believes that further Player Evaluation will be required but will not be necessary before a set date, being the Fixed Review Date.
- 15.6.1 A Player with Sport Class Status Review with a Fixed Review Date (FRD) will be required to attend an Evaluation Session at the first opportunity after the relevant Fixed Review Date.
- 15.6.2 A Player who has been allocated Sport Class Status Review with a Fixed Review Date (FRD) may not attend an Evaluation Session prior to the relevant Fixed Review Date save pursuant to a Medical Review Request and/or Protests.
- 15.6.3 A Classification Panel that consists of only one Classifier may not designate a Player with Sport Class Status Review with a Fixed Review Date (FRD) but must designate the Player with Sport Class Status Review (R).

Changes to Sport Class Criteria

- 15.7 If IWBF changes any Sport Class criteria and/ or assessment methods defined in the Appendices to these Rules, then:
- 15.7.1 IWBF may re-assign any Player who holds Sport Class Status Confirmed (C) with Sport Class Status Review (R) and require that the Player attend an Evaluation Session at the earliest available opportunity; or
- 15.7.2 IWBF may remove the Fixed Review Date for any Player and require that the Player attend an Evaluation Session at the earliest available opportunity; and
- 15.7.3 In both instances the relevant NOWB shall be informed as soon as is practicable.

16 Multiple Sport Classes

- 16.1 Not applicable for International Wheelchair Basketball Federation.

17 Notification



- 17.1 The outcome of Player Evaluation must be notified to the Player and/or NOWB and published as soon as practically possible after completion of Player Evaluation.
- 17.2 IWBF must publish the outcome of Player Evaluation at the Competition following Player Evaluation, and the outcomes must be made available post Competition via the Classification Master List on the IWBF website.

PART FIVE: SPORT CLASS NOT ELIGIBLE

General Provisions

18 If IWBF determines that a Player:

18.1.1 has an Impairment that is not an Eligible Impairment; or

18.1.2 does not have an Underlying Health Condition,

IWBF must allocate that Player Sport Class Not Eligible (NE).

18.2 If a Classification Panel determines that a Player who has an Eligible Impairment does not comply with Minimum Impairment Criteria for wheelchair basketball that Player must be allocated Sport Class Not Eligible (NE) for that sport.

Absence of Eligible Impairment

18.3 If IWBF determines that a Player does not have an Eligible Impairment, that Player:

18.3.1 will not be permitted to attend an Evaluation Session; and

18.3.2 will be allocated with Sport Class Not Eligible (NE) and designated with Sport Class Status Confirmed (C) by IWBF.

18.4 If another International Sport Federation has allocated a Player with Sport Class Not Eligible (NE) because the Player does not have an Eligible Impairment IWBF may likewise do so without the need for the process detailed in Article 7 of these Classification Rules.

18.5 A Player who is allocated Sport Class Not Eligible (NE) by IWBF or a Classification Panel (if delegated by IWBF) because that Player has

18.5.1 an Impairment that is not an Eligible Impairment; or

18.5.2 a Health Condition that is not an Underlying Health Condition;

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

Absence of Compliance with Minimum Impairment Criteria

- 18.6 A second Classification Panel must review by way of a second Evaluation Session any Player who is allocated Sport Class Not Eligible (NE) on the basis that a Classification Panel determines that the Player does not comply with the Minimum Impairment Criteria. This must take place as soon as practicable.
- 18.6.1 Pending the second Evaluation Session the Player will be allocated Sport Class Not Eligible (NE) and designated Sport Class Status Review (R). The Player will not be permitted to compete before such re-assessment.
- 18.6.2 If the second Classification Panel determines the Player does not comply with Minimum Impairment Criteria (or if the player 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 Player designated with Sport Class Status Confirmed.
- 18.7 If a Player 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 Player must be provided with further and final Evaluation Session which will review the decision to allocate Sport Class Not Eligible (NE) made by the Protest Panel.
- 18.8 The player with NE (C) must not be permitted to reappear for classification unless:
- 18.8.1 there is a change in the criteria for allocation of a relevant sport class in Wheelchair Basketball, or
- 18.8.2 there is evidence provided of a change in the degree of impairment of the player due to a new health condition or significant deterioration of the existing health condition. (Refer to the IWBF classification rules Article 23 IF Protests and Article 31 Medical Review.)
- 18.9 If a Classification Panel allocates Sport Class Not Eligible (NE) on the basis that it has determined that a Player does not comply with the Minimum Impairment Criteria for wheelchair basketball the Player may be eligible to compete in another sport, subject to Player Evaluation for that sport.



18.10 If a Player 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 Player to compete in the sport of IWBF.

PART SIX: PROTESTS

Protests

19 Scope of a Protest

- 19.1 A Protest may only be made in respect of a Player's Sport Class. A Protest may not be made in respect of a Player's Sport Class Status.
- 19.2 A Protest may not be made in respect of a Player who has been allocated Sport Class Not Eligible (NE).

20 Parties Permitted to file a Protest

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

- 20.1 A NOWB (see Articles 21-22).
- 20.2 IWBF (see Articles 23-24).

21 National Protest

- 21.1 A NOWB may only file a Protest in respect of a Player under its jurisdiction at a Competition or venue set aside for Player Evaluation.
- 21.1.1 A Protest may be made Out of Competition; however, the Protest only takes effect at the start of a Competition at which the Player is present.
- 21.1.2 Making a Protest prior to a Competition (considered as an Out of Competition Protest) does not guarantee that the Protest will be dealt with. An Out of Competition Protest is subject to the Classification schedule priority for the Competition.
- 21.2 If the outcome of Player Evaluation is published during a Competition (pursuant to Article 17 of these Classification Rules) a National Protest must be submitted within one (1) hour of that outcome being published. If the outcome of Player Evaluation is published following Observation in Competition a National Protest must be submitted within one (1) hour of that outcome being published.
- 21.3 If a Player is required by a Classification Panel to undergo Observation in Competition Assessment, a NOWB may file a Protest before or after First Appearance takes place. If a Protest is filed before the First Appearance takes

place the Player must not be permitted to compete until the Protest has been resolved.

22 National Protest Procedure

22.1 To submit a National Protest, a NOWB must show that the Protest is bona fide with supporting evidence and complete a Protest Form made available by IWBF, at the competition and via IWBF website, and must include the following:

- 22.1.1 the name of the Protested Player;
- 22.1.2 the details of the Protest Decision and/or a copy of the Protested Decision;
- 22.1.3 an explanation as to why the Protest has been made and the basis on which the NOWB believes that the Protest Decision is flawed;
- 22.1.4 reference to the specific rule(s) alleged to have been breached; and
- 22.1.5 the Protest Fee set by the IWBF

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

- 22.2.1 the Chief Classifier may dismiss the Protest if, in the discretion of the Chief Classifier, the Protest does not comply with the requirements in this Article 22; or
- 22.2.2 the Chief Classifier may accept the Protest if, in the discretion of the Chief Classifier, the Protest complies with the requirements in this Article 22.

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

22.4 If the Protest is accepted:

- 22.4.1 the Protested Player's Sport Class must remain unchanged pending the outcome of the Protest but the Player's Sport Class Status must immediately be changed to Review (R) (unless the Protested Player's Sport Class status is already Review (R));

22.4.2 the Chief Classifier must appoint a Protest Panel to conduct a new Evaluation Session as soon as possible, which must be either at the Competition the Protest was made or at the next Competition; and

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

23 IWBF Protests

23.1 IWBF may, in its discretion, initiate a Protest at any time in respect of a Player under its jurisdiction if:

23.1.1 it considers a Player may have been allocated an incorrect Sport Class; or

23.1.2 a NOWB makes a documented request to IWBF. The assessment of the validity of the request is at the sole discretion of IWBF.

23.1.2.1 if the IWBF protest is the result of a documented request from a NOWB the Chairperson of the Classification Commission/or competition Chief Classifier will make every effort to ensure that that the request source for the IWBF protest is kept confidential.

23.1.2.2 The fee for a documented request for an IWBF Protest by a NOWB is listed in the Fee Regulations.

24 IWBF Protest Procedure

24.1 If IWBF decides to make a Protest, the Chairperson of the IWBF Classification Commission must advise the relevant NOWB of the Protest at the earliest possible opportunity.

24.2 The Chairperson of the IWBF Classification Commission must provide the relevant NOWB with a written explanation as to why the Protest has been made and the basis on which it is considered justified.

24.3 If IWBF makes a Protest:

- a) the Protested Player's Sport Class must remain unchanged pending the outcome of the Protest;
- b) the Protested Player's Sport Class Status must immediately be changed to Review (R) (unless the Protested Player's Sport Class Status is already Review (R)); and

- c) a Protest Panel must be appointed to resolve the Protest as soon as is reasonably possible.

25 Protest Panel

- 25.1 A Chief Classifier may fulfil one or more of the Chairperson of the IWBF Classification Commission's obligations in this Article 25 if authorised to do so by the Chairperson of the IWBF Classification Commission.
- 25.2 A Protest Panel must be appointed by the Chairperson of the IWBF Classification Commission in a manner consistent with the provisions for appointing a Classification Panel in these Classification Rules.
- 25.3 A Protest Panel must not include any person who was a member of the Classification Panel that:
- a) made the Protested Decision; or
 - b) conducted any component of Player Evaluation in respect of the Protested Player within a period of 12 months prior to the date of the Protested Decision, unless otherwise agreed by the NOWB or IWBF (whichever is relevant).
- 25.4 The Chairperson of the IWBF Classification Commission must notify all relevant parties of the time and date for the Evaluation Session that must be conducted by the Protest Panel.
- 25.5 The Protest Panel must conduct the new Evaluation Session in accordance with these Classification Rules. The Protest Panel may refer to the Protest Documents when conducting the new Evaluation Session.
- 25.6 The Protest Panel must allocate a Sport Class and designate a Sport Class Status. All relevant parties must be notified of the Protest Panel's decision in a manner consistent with the provisions for notification in these Classification Rules.
- 25.7 If the Player under Protest does not play a sufficient amount of time during the Competition for a decision to be made the Player's Sport Class shall stand and the Protest Fee shall not be refunded.

25.8 The decision of a Protest Panel in relation to both a National Protest and an IWBF Protest is final. A NOWB or the IWBF may not make another Protest at the relevant Competition.

26 Provisions Where No Protest Panel is Available

26.1 If a Protest is made at a Competition but there is no opportunity for the Protest to be resolved at that Competition:

26.1.1 the Protested Player must be permitted to compete in the Sport Class that is the subject of the Protest with Sport Class Status Review (R), pending the resolution of the Protest; and

26.1.2 all reasonable steps must be taken to ensure that the Protest is resolved at the earliest opportunity.

27 Special Provisions

27.1 Not applicable for International Wheelchair Basketball Federation.

Application during Major Competitions

28 Ad Hoc Provisions Relating to Protest

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

PART SEVEN: MISCONDUCT DURING EVALUATION SESSION

29 Failure to Attend Evaluation Session

- 29.1 A Player is personally responsible for attending an Evaluation Session.
- 29.2 A Player's NOWB must take reasonable steps to ensure that the Player attends an Evaluation Session.
- 29.3 If a Player 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 Player to attend a further Evaluation Session before the Classification Panel.
- 29.4 If the Player is unable to provide a reasonable explanation for non-attendance, or if the Player fails to attend an Evaluation Session on a second occasion, no Sport Class will be allocated and the Player will not be permitted to compete at the relevant Competition.

30 Suspension of Evaluation Session

- 30.1 A Classification Panel, in consultation with the Chief Classifier, may suspend an Evaluation Session if it cannot allocate a Sport Class to the Player, including but not limited to, in one or more of the following circumstances:
- 30.1.1 a failure on the part of the Player to comply with any part of these Classification Rules;
- 30.1.2 a failure on the part of the Player to provide any medical information that is reasonably required by the Classification Panel;
- 30.1.3 the Classification Panel believes that the use (or non-use) of any medication and/or medical procedures/device/implant disclosed by the Player will affect the ability to conduct its determination in a fair manner;
- 30.1.4 the Player has a Health Condition that may limit or prohibit complying with requests by the Classification Panel during an Evaluation Session, which

- the Classification Panel considers will affect its ability to conduct the Evaluation Session in a fair manner;
- 30.1.5 the Player is unable to communicate effectively with the Classification Panel;
- 30.1.6 the Player refuses or is unable to comply with any reasonable instructions given by any Classification Personnel to such an extent that the Evaluation Session cannot be conducted in a fair manner; and/or
- 30.1.7 the Player's representation of his or her abilities is inconsistent with any information available to the Classification Panel to such an extent that the Evaluation Session cannot be conducted in a fair manner.
- 30.2 If an Evaluation Session is suspended by a Classification Panel, the following steps must be taken:
- 30.2.1 an explanation for the suspension and details of the remedial action that is required on the part of the Player will be provided to the Player and/or the relevant NOWB;
- 30.2.2 if the Player takes the remedial action to the satisfaction of the Chief Classifier or Chairperson of IWBF Classification Commission, the Evaluation Session will be resumed; and
- 30.2.3 if the Player fails to comply and does not take the remedial action within the timeframe specified, the Evaluation Session will be terminated, and the Player must be precluded from competing at any Competition until the determination is completed.
- 30.3 If an Evaluation Session is suspended by a Classification Panel, the Classification Panel may designate the Player as Classification Not Completed (CNC) in accordance with Article 10 of these Classification Rules.
- 30.4 A Suspension of an Evaluation Session may be subject to further investigation into any possible Intentional Misrepresentation.

PART EIGHT: MEDICAL REVIEW

31 Medical Review

- 31.1 This Article applies to any Player who has been allocated a Sport Class with Sport Class Status Confirmed (C) or Review with Fixed Review Date (FRD).
- 31.2 A Medical Review Request must be made if a change in the nature or degree of a Player's Impairment changes the Player's ability to execute the specific tasks and activities required by wheelchair basketball in a manner that is clearly distinguishable from changes attributable to levels of training, fitness and proficiency.
- 31.3 A Medical Review Request must be made by the Player's NOWB (together with a non-refundable Fee (according to IWBF Internal Regulations Section P) and any supporting documentation). The Medical Review Request must explain how and to what extent the Player's Impairment has changed and why it is believed that the Player's ability to execute the specific tasks and activities required by wheelchair basketball has changed.
- 31.4 A Medical Review Request must be received by IWBF as soon as reasonably practicable.
- 31.5 The Chairperson of the IWBF Classification Commission must decide whether or not the Medical Review Request is upheld as soon as is practicable following receipt of the Medical Review Request.
- 31.6 Any Player or Team Support Personnel who becomes aware of such changes outlined in Article 31.2 but fails to draw those to the attention of their NOWB or IWBF may be investigated in respect of possible Intentional Misrepresentation.
- 31.7 If a Medical Review Request is accepted, the Player's Sport Class Status will be changed to Review (R) with immediate effect.

PART NINE: INTENTIONAL MISREPRESENTATION

32 Intentional Misrepresentation

- 32.1 It is a disciplinary offence for a Player 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 Player Evaluation and/or at any other point during or after the allocation of a Sport Class. This disciplinary offence is referred to as 'Intentional Misrepresentation'.
- 32.2 It will be a disciplinary offence for any Player or Team Support Personnel to assist a Player 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 Player Evaluation process.
- 32.3 In respect of any allegation relating to Intentional Misrepresentation a hearing will be convened by IWBF to determine whether the Player or Team Support Personnel has committed Intentional Misrepresentation.
- 32.4 The consequences to be applied to a Player or Team Support Personnel who is found to have been guilty of Intentional Misrepresentation and/or complicity involving Intentional Misrepresentation will be one or more of the following:
- 32.4.1 disqualification from all events at the Competition at which the Intentional Misrepresentation occurred, and any subsequent Competitions at which the Player competed;
 - 32.4.2 being allocated with Sport Class Not Eligible (NE) and designated a Review with Fixed Review Date (FRD) Sport Class Status for a specified period of time ranging from 1 to 4 years;
 - 32.4.3 suspension from participation in Competitions in all sport for a specified period of time ranging from 1 to 4 years; and
 - 32.4.4 publication of their names and suspension period.
- 32.5 Any Player who is found to have been guilty of Intentional Misrepresentation and/or complicity involving Intentional Misrepresentation on more than one occasion will be allocated Sport Class Not Eligible with Fixed Review Date Status for a period of time from 4 (four) years to life.



- 32.6 Any Team Support Personnel who is found to have been guilty of Intentional Misrepresentation and/or complicity involving Intentional Misrepresentation on more than one occasion will be suspended from participation in any Competition for a period of time from 4 (four) years to life.
- 32.7 If another International Sports Federation brings disciplinary proceedings against a Player or Team Support Personnel in respect of Intentional Misrepresentation which results in consequences being imposed on that Player or Team Support Personnel, those consequences will be recognised, respected and enforced by IWBF.
- 32.8 Any consequences to be applied to teams, which include a Player or Team Support Personnel who is found to have been guilty of Intentional Misrepresentation and/or complicity involving Intentional Misrepresentation, will be at the discretion of IWBF.
- 32.9 Any disciplinary action taken by IWBF pursuant to these Classification Rules must be resolved in accordance with the **IWBF Regulations – Section L – Regulations Governing Applications of Penalties/Sanctions.**

PART TEN: USE OF PLAYER INFORMATION

33 Classification Data

- 33.1 IWBF may only Process Classification Data if such Classification Data is considered necessary to conduct Classification.
- 33.2 All Classification Data Processed by IWBF must be accurate, complete and kept up-to-date.

34 Consent and Processing

- 34.1 Subject to Article 34.3, IWBF may only Process Classification Data with the consent of the Player to whom that Classification Data relates.
- 34.2 If a Player cannot provide consent (for example because the Player is underage) the legal representative, guardian or other designated representative of that Player must give consent on their behalf.
- 34.3 IWBF may only Process Classification Data without consent of the relevant Player if permitted to do so in accordance with National Laws.

35 Classification Research

- 35.1 IWBF may request that a Player provide it with Personal Information for Research Purposes.
- 35.2 The use by IWBF of Personal Information for Research Purposes must be consistent with these Classification Rules and all applicable ethical use requirements.
- 35.3 Personal Information that has been provided by a Player to IWBF solely and exclusively for Research Purposes must not be used for any other purpose.
- 35.4 IWBF may only use Classification Data for Research Purposes with the express consent of the relevant Player. If IWBF wishes to publish any Personal Information provided by a Player for Research Purposes, it must obtain consent to do so from that Player prior to any publication. This restriction does not apply if the publication is anonymised so that it does not identify any Player(s) who consented to the use of their Personal Information.

36 Notification to Players

36.1 IWBF must notify a Player who provides Classification Data as to:

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

37 Classification Data Security

37.1 IWBF must:

- 37.1.1 protect Classification Data by applying appropriate security safeguards, including physical, organisational, technical and other measures to prevent the loss, theft or unauthorised access, destruction, use, modification or disclosure of Classification Data; and
- 37.1.2 take reasonable steps to ensure that any other party provided with Classification Data uses that Classification Data in a manner consistent with these Classification Rules.

38 Disclosures of Classification Data

- 38.1 IWBF must not disclose Classification Data to other Classification Organisations except where such disclosure is related to Classification conducted by another Classification Organisation and/or the disclosure is consistent with applicable National Laws.
- 38.2 IWBF may disclose Classification Data to other parties only if such disclosure is in accordance with these Classification Rules and permitted by National Laws.

39 Retaining Classification Data

- 39.1 IWBF must ensure that Classification Data is only retained for as long as it is needed for the purpose it was collected. If Classification Data is no longer necessary for Classification purposes, it must be deleted, destroyed, or permanently anonymised.
- 39.2 IWBF must publish guidelines regarding retention times in relation to Classification Data.

- 39.3 IWBF must implement policies and procedures that ensure that Classifiers and Classification Personnel retain Classification Data for only as long as is necessary in order for them to carry out their Classification duties in relation to a Player.

40 Access Rights to Classification Data

- 40.1 Players may request from IWBF:

- 40.1.1 confirmation of whether or not IWBF Processes Classification Data relating to them personally and a description of the Classification Data that is held;
- 40.1.2 a copy of the Classification Data held by IWBF; and/or
- 40.1.3 correction or deletion of the Classification Data held by IWBF.

- 40.2 A request may be made by a Player or a NOWB on a Player's behalf and must be complied with within a reasonable period of time.

41 Classification Master Lists

- 41.1 IWBF must maintain a Classification Master List of Players, which must include the Player's name, gender, year of birth, country, Sport Class and Sport Class Status. The Classification Master List must identify Players that enter International Competitions.
- 41.2 IWBF will make available the Classification Master List to all relevant NOWBs on the IWBF website.

PART ELEVEN: APPEALS

42 Appeals

42.1 An Appeal is the process by which a formal objection to how Player Evaluation and/or Classification procedures have been conducted is submitted and subsequently resolved.

43 Parties Permitted to Make an Appeal

43.1 An Appeal may only be made by a NOWB.

44 Appeals

44.1 If a NOWB 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 a Player has been allocated an incorrect Sport Class or Sport Class Status, it may submit an Appeal.

44.2 The IWBF Appeals Committee will act as a hearing body for the resolution of Appeals.

44.3 An Appeal must be made and resolved in accordance with the IWBF Regulations- Section M – “Regulations Governing Appeals - Appeals Committee”.

45 Ad Hoc Provisions Relating to Appeals

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

**To be included:**Glossary (*To be Updated*)

Term	Definition
Appeal	A formal objection to the manner in which Classification procedures have been conducted is submitted and subsequently resolved.
Classification Panel	Classifiers appointed by IWBF to determine Sport Class and Sport Class Status in accordance with the IWBF Player Classification Rules.
Classifier	A person authorised by IWBF to evaluate Players as a member of a Classification Panel.
Competition	
Eligible Impairment	An impairment designated as being a prerequisite for competing in Para sport.
Head of Classification	A Classifier responsible for direction, administration, co-ordination and implementation of Classification matters for IWBF.
Impairment	Problems in body function or structure such as a significant deviation or loss.
International Classification	Player Evaluation that is conducted in full compliance with the IWBF Player Classification Rules.
IPC	International Paralympic Committee.
MIC	Minimum Impairment Criteria
Minimum Impairment Criteria	The standards set by IWBF in relation to the degree of Eligible impairment that must be present in order that a Player is deemed to be eligible to compete in IWBF Wheelchair Basketball.
NOWB	National Organisation governing Wheelchair Basketball.
Not Eligible	Consequence of not meeting the eligibility criteria.
Player	Any person who participates in the sport of IWBF Wheelchair Basketball at International Level.



Player Evaluation	The process by which a Player is assessed in accordance with the IWBF Player Classification Rules.
Player Support Personnel	Any coach, trainer, manager, interpreter, agent, team staff, official, medical or paramedical personnel working with or treating Players participating in or preparing for training and/or competition.
Protest	The procedure by which a formal objection to a Player's sport class is submitted or subsequently resolved.
Sport Class	A category defined by the IWBF in which players are categorised by reference to an activity limitation resulting from impairment.
Sport Class Status	A category allocation to each Player to indicate Evaluation requirements and protest opportunities.
Zone	A geographical region established by IWBF to promote, supervise and direct the sport of wheelchair basketball within their designated territory.

Appendix One

1 Transition Provision – 1 October 2021- 31 December 2022

1.1 Transition Provision Period

The Transition Provision will be applicable from 1 October 2021 to 31 December 2022.

1.2 Application of the Transition Provision

1.2.1 The Transition Provision only applies to Players who have undergone an eligibility assessment (Stage 1 of Player Evaluation as detailed in **Appendix Five**) during the period of 1 February 2020 – 30 September 2021 and have received confirmation from IWBF that they have an Eligible Impairment for wheelchair basketball (according to IPC Athlete Classification Code and IPC International Standard of Eligible Impairments).

1.2.2 All Players, who have received confirmation that they have an Eligible Impairment as stated in 1.2.1, are required to undergo Stage 2 and Stage 3 of the Player Evaluation to assess whether the Player meets the IWBF MIC and Sport Class as outlined in **Appendix Five** of the IWBF Player Classification Rules.

1.3 Transition Provision Sport Class Statuses

1.3.1 During the Transition Period, Players to whom the Transition Provision is applicable to will receive one of the following Sport Class Status:

- Sport Class Status Review (Transition) (RT)
- Sport Class Status Confirmed (Transition) (CT)
- A Sport Class Status in accordance with Article 15 of the IWBF Player Classification Rules

1.4 Application of Sport Class Status

1.4.1 Sport Status Review (Transition) (RT)

1.4.1.1 All Players who have received confirmation from IWBF that they have an Eligible Impairment for wheelchair basketball (according to IPC Athlete Classification Code and IPC International Standard of Eligible

Impairments-) by no later than 30 September 2021 will be given Sport Class Status Review (Transition) (RT). All Players who have Sport Class Status Review (Transition) (RT) will be entitled to compete in IWBF Competitions up to and including 31 December 2022.

- 1.4.1.2 All Players with the Sport Class Status Review (Transition) (RT) will need to undertake Stage 2 and Stage 3 of the Player Evaluation Process before 31 December 2022 to determine if they meet the MIC for wheelchair basketball set out in the IWBF Player Classification Rules and Classification Manual.
- 1.4.1.3 All Players with Sport Class Status Review (Transition) (RT), who have not completed Stage 2 and Stage 3 of the Player Evaluation by 31 December 2022 will have their Sport Class Status set to New (N), on 1 January 2023.
- 1.4.1.4 All Players with Sport Class Status Review (Transition) (RT), who are assessed by an IWBF Classification Panel in Stage 2 and Stage 3 of the Player Evaluation to meet the MIC for wheelchair basketball, will be allocated a Sport Class Status in accordance with Article 5 in the IWBF Player Classification Rules.

1.4.2 Sport Status Confirmed (Transition) (CT)

- 1.4.2.1 If a Player who has Sport Class Status Review (Transition) (RT) allocated does not meet the MIC in Stage 2 of the Player Evaluation during the Transition Period they will have their designated Sport Class Status changed to Sport Class Status Confirmed (Transition) (CT).
- 1.4.2.2 All Players who are assessed to not meet the MIC in Stage 2 of the Player Evaluation process must undergo a second Evaluation Session by a second Classification Panel which must take place as soon as practicable as stated in Article 18.6 of the IWBF Player Classification Rules.
- 1.4.2.3 All Players who have Sport Class Status Confirmed (Transition) (CT) will be entitled to compete in IWBF Competitions up to and including 31 December 2022. From the 1 January 2023 the designated Sport Class Status Confirmed (Transition) (CT) will automatically change to Sport Class

Not Eligible (NE) and Sport Class Status Confirmed (C). The Player will thereafter no longer be eligible to compete in IWBF Competitions.

1.4.3 Other Sport Class Statuses

1.4.3.1 All Players with Sport Class Status Review (Transition) (RT) who are assessed by an IWBF Classification Panel in Stage 2 and Stage 3 of the Player Evaluation process, to meet the MIC for wheelchair basketball and their sport class remains the same, will be allocated a Sport Class as determined in the IWBF Player Classification Rules in accordance with Article 15.

1.4.3.2 All Players with Sport Class Status Review (Transition) (RT) who are assessed by an IWBF Classification Panel in Stage 2 and Stage 3 of the Player Evaluation process, to meet the MIC for wheelchair basketball but their sport class is changed, will be allocated a Sport Class Status in accordance with Article 15 in the IWBF Player Classification Rules. The change in sport class will become effective from the end of the competition in which the assessment took place.

1.5 Players to whom the Transition does not apply:

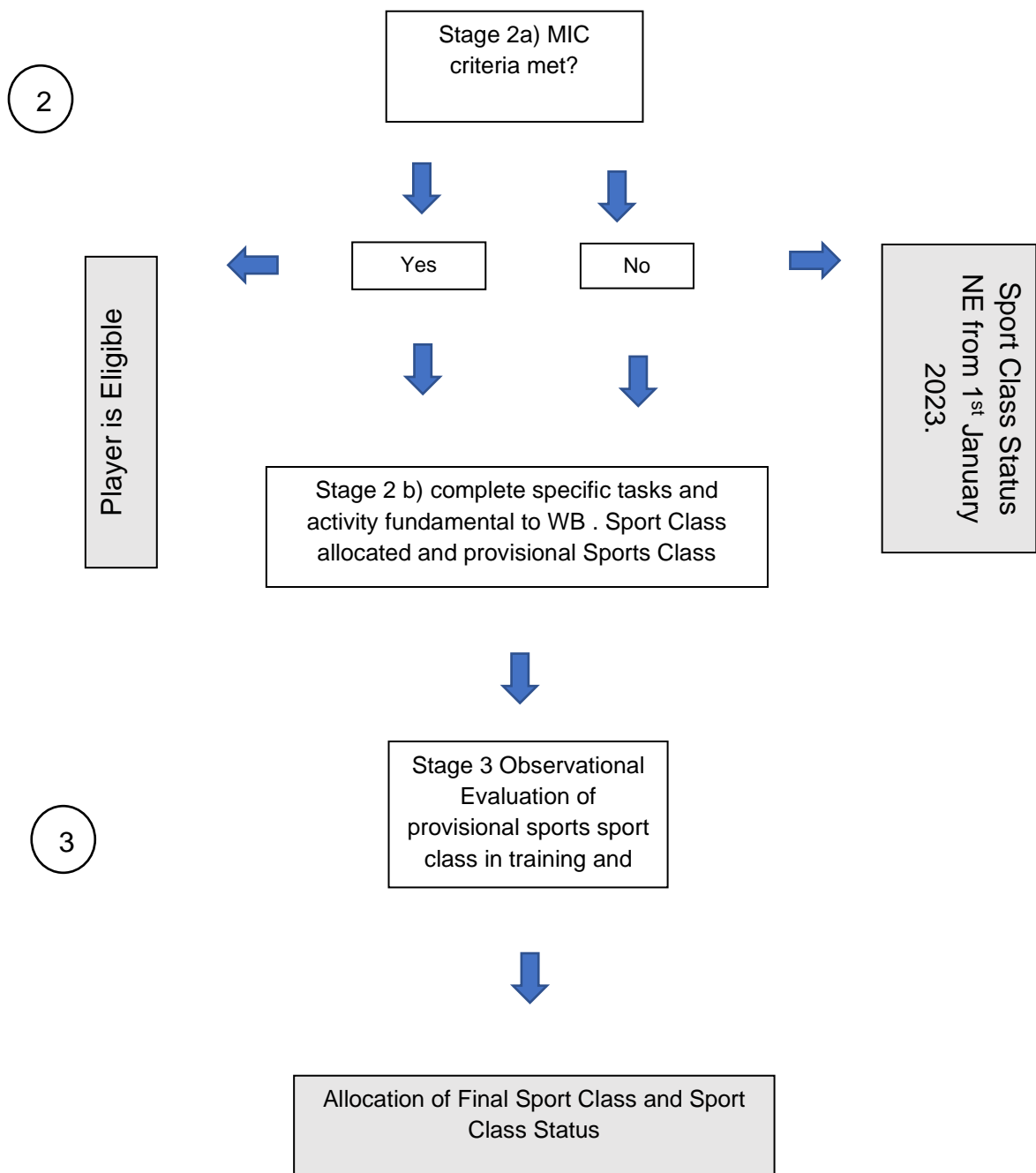
1.5.1 All Players who were previously internationally classified for wheelchair basketball but did not undergo an eligibility assessment (as described in 1.2.1) prior to 30 September 2021, the Transition Provision does not apply. All these Players must be assessed by an IWBF Eligibility Assessment Panel to determine whether or not they have an Eligible Impairment for wheelchair basketball as determined in the IWBF Player Classification Rules before receiving Sport Class Status New (N).

1.5.1.1 A Player with Sport Class Status New (N) must go through the Player Evaluation (Stage 2 and Stage 3) as set out in **Appendix Five** of the IWBF Player Classification Rules. If they do not meet the MIC in Stage 2 they will be allocated with Sport Class “Not Eligible” (NE) and the Sport Class Status “Confirmed” not allowed to compete in International Competitions of

the IWBF with immediate effect (including the tournament where presented).

1.5.2 All Players who are registered as new Players after 30 September 2021, must go through the Player Evaluation as set out in **Appendix Five** including the eligibility assessment of Stage 1 and if deemed eligible allocated Sport Class Status New (N).

Player Evaluation Flow Chart – Review Transition



Appendix Two – Eligible Impairment Types for Wheelchair Basketball

Eligible Impairments

The following physical impairments are recognised by IWBF as affecting the ability to execute the specific tasks and activities fundamental to Wheelchair Basketball.

Impaired Muscle Power

Players with Impaired Muscle Power have a Health Condition that either reduces or eliminates their ability to voluntarily contract their muscles in order to move or to generate force.

Examples of an Underlying Health Condition that may lead to Impaired Muscle Power include spinal cord injury (complete or incomplete, tetra-or paraplegia or paraparesis), muscular dystrophy, post-polio syndrome and spina bifida.

Impaired Passive Range of Movement

Players with Impaired Passive Range of Movement have a restriction or a lack of passive movement in one or more joints.

Examples of an Underlying Health Condition that may lead to Impaired Passive Range of Movement include arthrogryposis and contracture resulting from chronic joint immobilisation or trauma affecting a joint.

Limb Deficiency

Players with Limb Deficiency have total or partial absence of bones or joints as a consequence of trauma (for example traumatic amputation), illness (for example amputation due to bone cancer) or congenital limb deficiency (for example dysmelia).

Leg Length Difference

Players with Leg Length Difference have a difference in the length of their legs as a result of a disturbance of limb growth, or as a result of trauma.

Hypertonia

Players with hypertonia have an increase in muscle tension and a reduced ability of a muscle to stretch caused by damage to the central nervous system.

Examples of an Underlying Health Condition that may lead to Hypertonia include cerebral palsy, traumatic brain injury and stroke.

Ataxia



Players with Ataxia have uncoordinated movements caused by damage to the central nervous system.

Examples of an Underlying Health Condition that may lead to Ataxia include: cerebral palsy, traumatic brain injury, stroke and multiple sclerosis.

Athetosis

Players with Athetosis have continual slow involuntary movements.

Examples of an Underlying Health Condition that may lead to Athetosis include cerebral palsy, traumatic brain injury and stroke.

Appendix Three: Non-Eligible Impairment Types for Players

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

- Pain
- Low muscle tone
- Hypermobility joints
- Impaired cardiovascular functions
- Impaired respiratory functions
- Joint instability e.g. recurrent dislocation of a joint.

The IPC Athlete Classification Code and International Standards for Eligible Impairments also specify certain “Health Conditions” that do not lead to an Eligible Impairment. Examples are:

1. Conditions that primarily cause pain, such as myofascial pain-dysfunction syndrome, fibromyalgia or complex regional pain syndrome.
2. Conditions that primarily cause fatigue, such as chronic fatigue syndrome.
3. Conditions that primarily cause joint hypermobility or hypotonia, such as Ehlers Danlos syndrome
4. Conditions which are primarily psychological or psychosomatic in nature, such as conversion disorders or post-traumatic stress disorder.

Appendix Four – Minimum Impairment Criteria and Assessment Process

Minimum Impairment Criteria

Impaired muscle power

Impaired muscle power is to be assessed using manual muscle testing and the Daniels and Worthingham scale [Hislop & Montgomery (2002)]. The D&W scale has 6 levels (*specific notes for ankle strength are shown in italics*):

- Grade 5: normal muscle power through available range of motion (*can perform 20 or more single-leg heel raises to 25° of plantarflexion*).
- Grade 4: active movement through available range of motion, against gravity plus some resistance (*can perform 10-19 single-leg heel raises to 25°*).
- Grade 3: active movement through available range of motion, against gravity but no resistance (*can perform 1-9 single-leg heel raises to 25°*).
- Grade 2: active movement with gravity eliminated (some movement against gravity may be possible, but not full range) (*cannot complete 1 single-leg heel raise to 25°*).
- Grade 1: trace muscle activity but no movement of the limb.
- Grade 0: no muscle activity.

A player meets MIC if they comply with 1 of the following criteria:

A maximum of Grade 2 in at least one of the following muscle groups in either leg:

- Hip flexors.
- Hip extensors.
- Hip abductors.
- Hip adductors.
- Knee flexors.
- Knee extensors.
- Ankle plantarflexors.
- Ankle dorsiflexors.

A maximum of Grade 3 in at least two of the following muscle groups in a single leg:

- Hip flexors.
- Hip extensors.
- Knee flexors.
- Knee extensors.
- Ankle plantarflexors.

A maximum of Grade 3 in at least two of the following muscle groups across right and left legs (i.e. one in each leg):

- Hip flexors.
- Hip extensors.
- Knee flexors.
- Knee extensors.
- Ankle plantarflexors.

Limb deficiency

A player meets MIC if they comply with 1 of the following criteria:

- Complete unilateral amputation of the first metatarsal and phalanx.
- Complete bilateral amputation of either:
 - Both first phalanges.
 - First phalanx on one foot and three phalanges (from phalanx 2-5) on the other foot.
 - Three phalanges (from phalanx 2-5) on both feet.
- Equivalent congenital limb deficiency or dysmelia.

Impaired passive range of motion

A player meets MIC if they comply with 1 of the following in 1 leg:

Maximum passive range of motion less than the Primary criteria in one or more joint movements:

- Hip flexion: $\leq 75^\circ$.
- Hip extension: $\geq -10^\circ$ (hip remains in no less than 10° flexion).
- Hip abduction: $\geq 20^\circ$.
- Hip adduction: $\geq -10^\circ$ (hip remains in no less than 10° abduction).
- Hip internal rotation: $\leq 5^\circ$.
- Hip external rotation: $\leq 0^\circ$.
- Knee flexion: $\leq 65^\circ$.
- Knee extension: $\geq -20^\circ$ (knee remains in no less than 25° flexion).
- Ankle plantarflexion: $\leq 10^\circ$ Ankle dorsiflexion: $\leq 15^\circ$.

Maximum passive range of motion less than the Secondary criteria in two or more joint movements:

- Hip flexion: $> 75^\circ$ and $\leq 85^\circ$.
- Hip extension: $< -15^\circ$ and $\geq 5^\circ$ (hip remains in no less than 5° flexion)
- Hip abduction: $> 20^\circ$ and $\leq 30^\circ$.
- Hip adduction: $< -10^\circ$ and $\geq 0^\circ$ (hip cannot achieve adduction).
- Hip internal rotation: $> 5^\circ$ and $\leq 15^\circ$.
- Hip external rotation: $> 0^\circ$ and $\leq 10^\circ$.
- Knee flexion: $> 65^\circ$ and $\leq 75^\circ$.
- Knee extension: $< -25^\circ$ and $\geq -15^\circ$ (knee remains in no less than 15° flexion).
- Ankle plantarflexion: $> 10^\circ$ and $\leq 20^\circ$.
- Ankle dorsiflexion: $> 15^\circ$ and $\leq 25^\circ$.

Leg length difference

A Player meets MIC if they comply with the following criteria:

- Difference in length between right and left legs of 6 cm or greater, as measured from the anterior superior iliac spine to the medial malleolus, with the athlete lying supine.

Hypertonia

Hypertonia is defined as increased muscle tone, which is caused by central nervous system impairment. It results in increased resistance to passive lengthening of the muscle. To be eligible, an athlete must have spastic or rigid hypertonia, or dystonia.

Hypertonia is to be assessed using the Ashworth Scale. [Ashworth B. (1964), Practitioner, 192: 540-542]. The Ashworth scale uses a Grading system:

- Grade 0: No increase in tone.
- Grade 1: Slight increase in tone giving a "catch" when the limb is flexed or extended.
- Grade 2: More marked increase in tone but limb can still be easily flexed or extended.
- Grade 3: Considerable increase in tone with passive movement difficult.
- Grade 4: Limb rigid in flexion or extension.

An athlete meets MIC if they comply with the following criteria:

- Minimum Grade 1 on the Ashworth Scale at the ankle, knee or hip.

Ataxia

Ataxia is an unsteadiness, incoordination or clumsiness of volitional movement, resulting from motor or sensory nervous system dysfunction.

Ataxia is to be assessed using the Scale for the Assessment and Rating of Ataxia (SARA).

An athlete meets MIC if they comply with the following criteria:

- A minimum score of 2 on the SARA for i) Gait, ii) Stance and iii) Heel-shin slide.



Athetosis

Athetosis is unwanted movement and posturing resulting from damage to the motor control centres of the brain. Athetoid movements may include the following:

1. Involuntary movement of the fingers or upper extremities despite the person trying to remain still.
2. Involuntary movement of the toes of lower extremities despite the person trying to remain still.
3. Inability to hold the body still- swaying of the body. Swaying should not be due to other neurological deficits and should not be made worse by closing of the eyes.

Athetosis is to be assessed using the Dyskinesia Impairment Scale (Monbaliu E. et al. (2012), Development Medicine and Child Neurology, 54: 278-283).

A Player meets MIC if they comply with the following criteria:

- A minimum Grade 1 Duration and Amplitude on the DIS for i) Standing and ii) Heel-toe raising.

Assessment of Minimum Impairment Criteria

Stage 2, Section a: Assessment of Minimum Impairment Criteria involving a physical assessment and review of medical documentation.

The physical assessment must include impairment tests and one or more of the following tests:

Impairment tests

The physical assessment must include impairment tests. These include, but not limited to, manual muscle test scores for individual movements (e.g. knee extension), assessment of hypertonia/ataxia/athetosis, anthropometric measures and passive range of motion.

Impaired muscle power

Impaired muscle power is to be assessed using manual muscle testing and the Daniels and Worthingham scale [Hislop & Montgomery (2002)]. The D&W scale has 6 levels (*specific notes for ankle strength are shown in italics*):

- Grade 5: normal muscle power through available range of motion (*can perform 20 or more single-leg heel raises to 25° of plantarflexion*).
- Grade 4: active movement through available range of motion, against gravity plus some resistance (*can perform 10-19 single-leg heel raises to 25°*).
- Grade 3: active movement through available range of motion, against gravity but no resistance (*can perform 1-9 single-leg heel raises to 25°*).
- Grade 2: active movement with gravity eliminated (some movement against gravity may be possible, but not full range) (*cannot complete 1 single-leg heel raise to 25°*).
- Grade 1: trace muscle activity but no movement of the limb.
- Grade 0: no muscle activity.

The minimum impairment criteria is met if Players comply with 1 of the following criteria:

- A maximum of Grade 2 in at least one of the following muscle groups in either leg:

Hip flexors

The figure shows the assessment of hip flexors with gravity eliminated. To meet this criterion the Player must not be able to actively flex the hip against gravity.



Hip extensors

The figure shows the assessment of hip extensors with gravity eliminated. To meet this criterion the Player must not be able to actively extend the hip against gravity.

**Hip abductors**

The figure shows the assessment of hip abductors with gravity eliminated. To meet this criterion the Player must not be able to actively abduct the hip against gravity.

**Hip adductors**

The figure shows the assessment of hip adductors with gravity eliminated. To meet this criterion the Player must not be able to actively adduct the hip against gravity.

**Knee flexors**

The figure shows the assessment of knee extensors with gravity eliminated. To meet this criterion the Player must not be able to actively extend the knee against gravity.



Knee extensors.

The figure shows the assessment of knee extensors with gravity eliminated. To meet this criterion the Player must not be able to actively extend the knee against gravity.

**Ankle plantarflexors**

The figure shows the assessment of ankle plantarflexors with gravity eliminated. To meet this criterion the Player must not be able to actively plantarflex the ankle against gravity.

The towel is to align the hip and lower limb.

It will be 0 pt if they are not able to do the movement.



Ankle dorsiflexors

The figure shows the assessment of ankle dorsiflexors with gravity eliminated. To meet this criterion the Player must not be able to actively dorsiflex the ankle against gravity.

There is a small towel under the knee to keep the knee in slight flexion (20-30 degrees).

0 pt. is supine with roll placed under the knee to maintain 20 to 30 degrees knee flexion & place gastroc on slack

**Ankle invertors**

The figure shows the assessment of ankle invertors with gravity eliminated. To meet this criterion the Player must not be able to actively invert the ankle against gravity.



Ankle evertors.

The figure shows the assessment of ankle evertors with gravity eliminated. To meet this criterion the Player must not be able to actively evert the ankle against gravity.



Or, a maximum of Grade 3 in at least two of the following muscle groups in a single leg:

- Hip flexors
- Hip extensors
- Knee flexors
- Knee extensors
- Ankle plantarflexors

Hip flexors

The figure shows the assessment of hip flexors against gravity. To meet this criterion the Player must not be able to actively flex the hip against gravity with some resistance applied.

**Hip extensors**

The figures show two assessments of hip extensors against gravity. To meet this criterion the Player must not be able to actively extend the hip against gravity with some resistance applied.



Knee flexors

The figure shows the assessment of knee flexors against gravity. To meet this criterion the Player must not be able to actively flex the knee against gravity with some resistance applied.

**Knee extensors**

The figure shows the assessment of knee extensors against gravity. To meet this criterion the Player must not be able to actively extend the knee against gravity with some resistance applied.



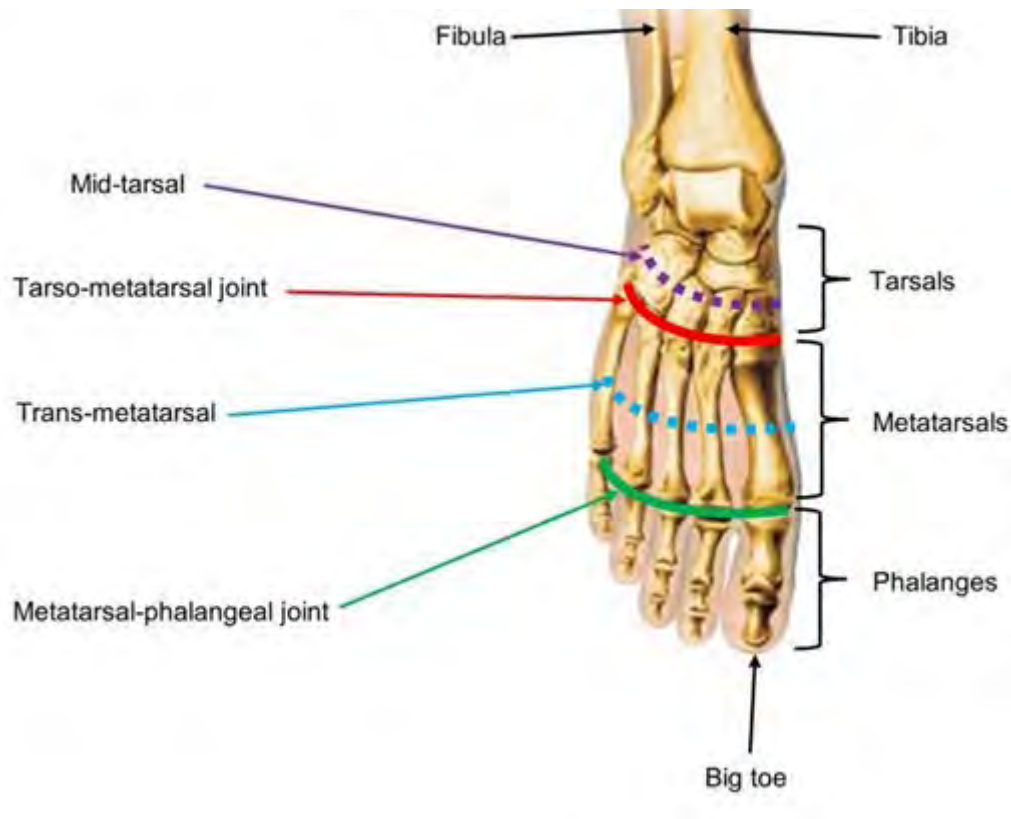
Ankle plantarflexors

The figure shows the assessment of ankle plantarflexors against gravity. To meet this criterion the Player must not be able to actively plantarflex the ankle against gravity with some resistance applied.



- Or, a maximum of Grade 3 in at least two of the following muscle groups across right and left legs (i.e. one in each leg):
 - Hip flexors
 - Hip extensors
 - Knee flexors
 - Knee extensors
 - Ankle plantarflexors

Limb deficiency – lower limb



Unilateral:

- Complete amputation of the first metatarsal and phalanx.

Bilateral:

- Complete amputation of either:
 - Both first phalanges.
 - First phalanx on one foot and three phalanges (from phalanx 2-5) on the other foot.
 - Three phalanges (from phalanx 2-5) on both feet.
- Equivalent congenital limb deficiency or dysmelia.

Impaired Passive Range Of Motion (PROM)

Unless otherwise indicated, PROM should be assessed using the protocols described by Clarkson. In brief, measurement of PROM requires the athlete to relax completely while the classifier moves the joint of interest through the available range. The athlete should be relaxed and not attempting voluntary movement during these tests.

Impaired PROM - Lower limb

The Minimum Disability Criteria for impaired PROM in the lower limbs is met if one lower limb meets:

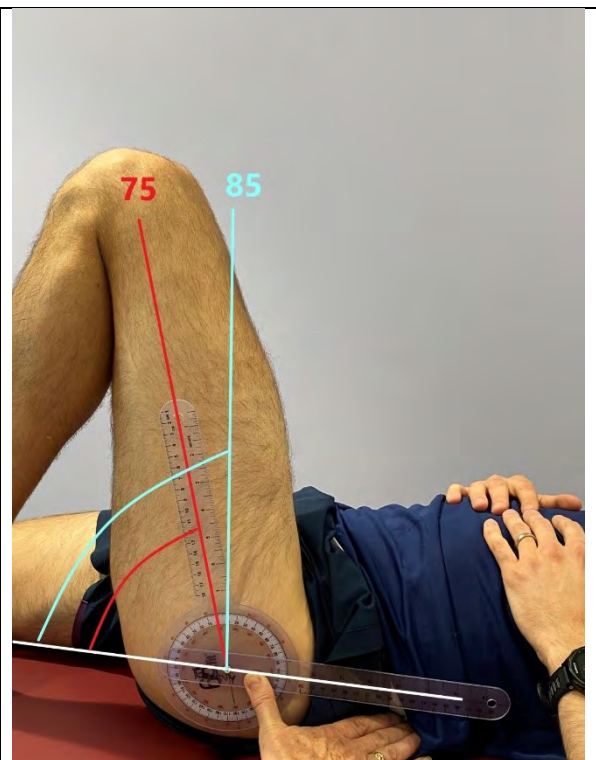
- Maximum passive range of motion less than the Primary criteria in one or more joint movements below: Or
- Maximum passive range of motion less than the Secondary criteria in two or more joint movements in below:

Primary Criteria for impaired PROM - Lower limb

Athletes are eligible if they meet ONE OR MORE of the following criteria:

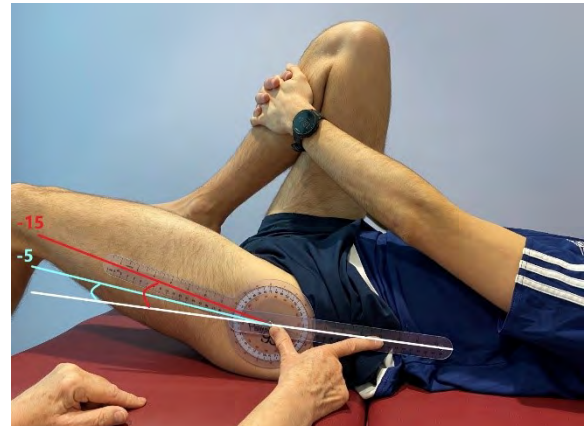
Primary criteria #1

Hip flexion: $\leq 75^\circ$. As shown by the red line in the figure.



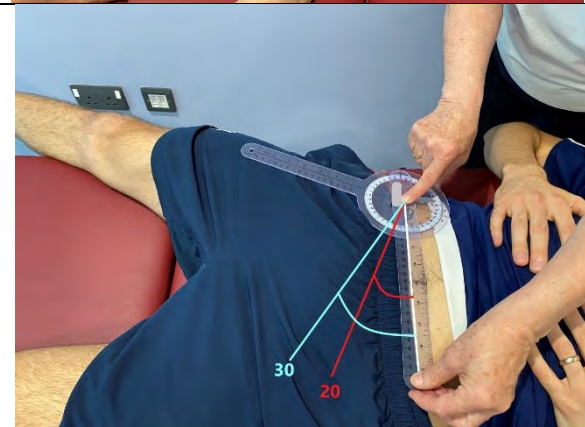
Primary criteria #2

Hip extension: $\geq -15^\circ$ (hip remains in no less than 15° flexion). As shown by the red line in the figure.



Primary criteria #3

Hip abduction: $\leq 20^\circ$. As shown by the red line in the figure.



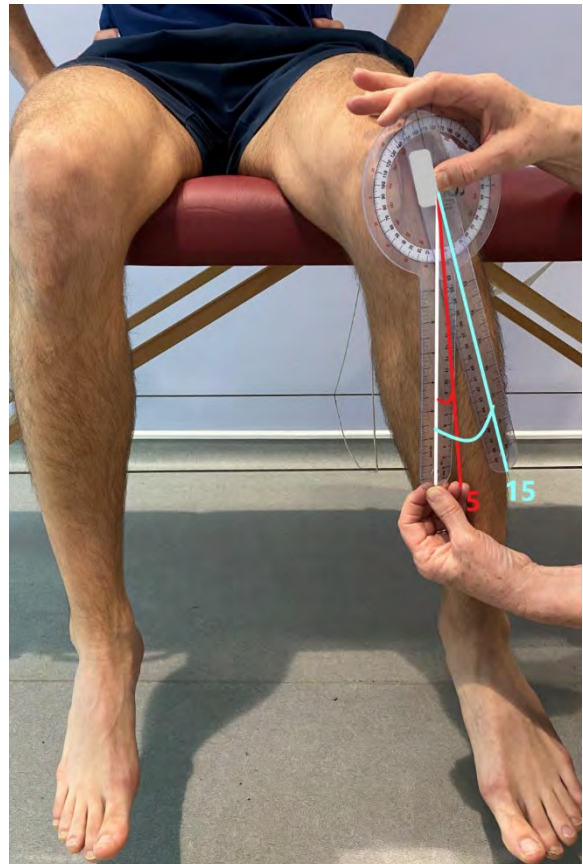
Primary criteria #4

Hip adduction: $\geq -10^\circ$ (hip remains in no less than 10° abduction). As shown by the red line in the figure.



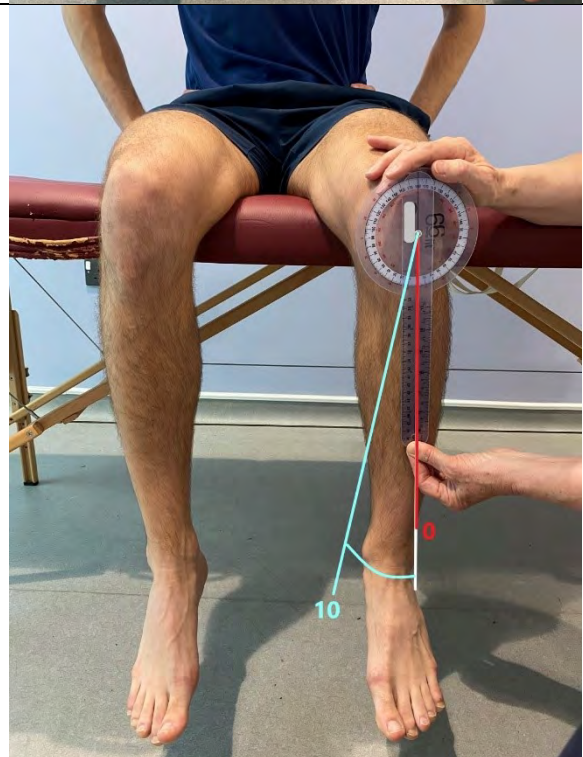
Primary criteria #5

Hip internal rotation: $\leq 5^\circ$. As shown by the red line in the figure.



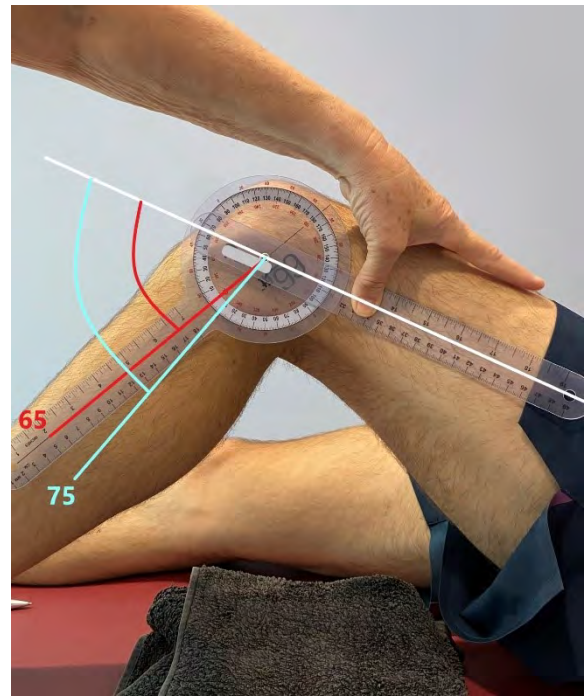
Primary criteria #6

Hip external rotation: $\leq 0^\circ$. As shown by the red line in the figure.



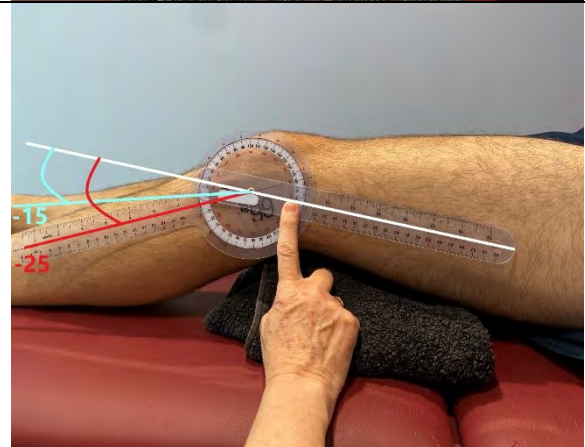
Primary criteria #7

Knee flexion: $\leq 65^\circ$. As shown by the red line in the figure.



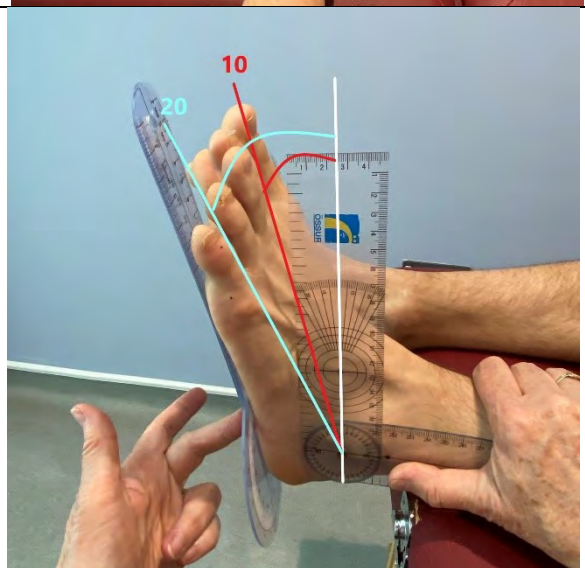
Primary criteria #8

Knee extension: $\geq -25^\circ$ (knee remains in no less than 25° flexion). As shown by the red line in the figure.



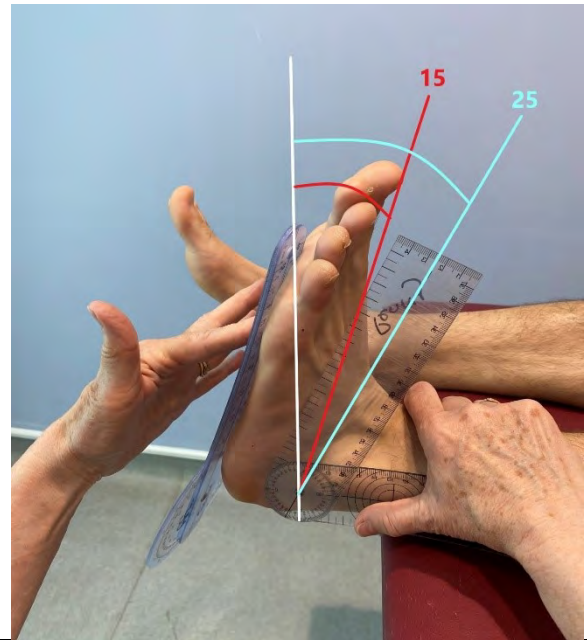
Primary criteria #9

Ankle plantarflexion: $\leq 10^\circ$. As shown by the red line in the figure.



Primary criteria #10

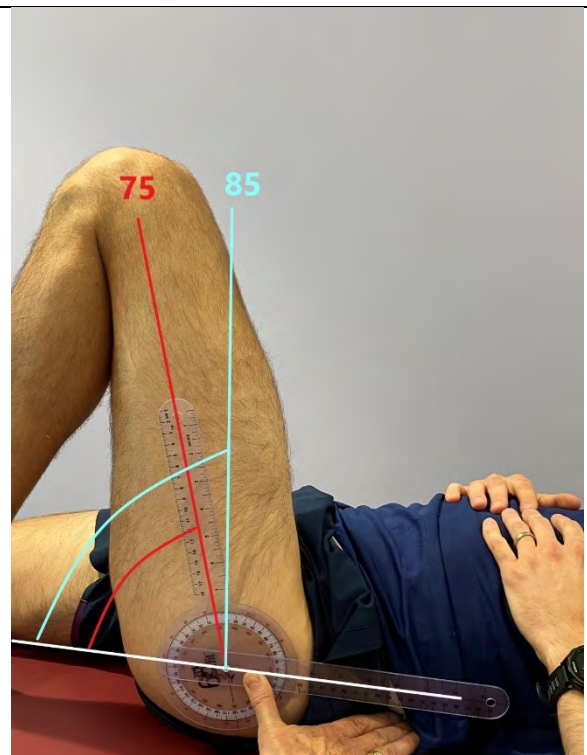
Ankle dorsiflexion: $\leq 15^\circ$. As shown by the red line in the figure.

**Secondary Criteria for PROM – lower limb**

Players are eligible if they meet two or more of the following secondary criteria in a single leg detailed below.

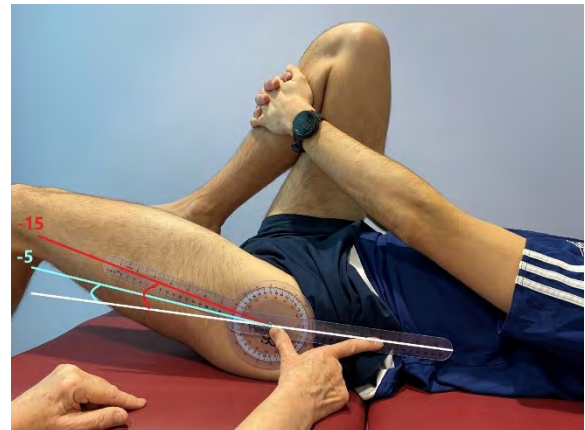
Secondary criteria #1

Hip flexion: $> 75^\circ$ and $\leq 85^\circ$. As shown by the blue line in the figure.



Secondary criteria #2

Hip extension: $< -15^\circ$ and $\geq -5^\circ$ (hip remains in no less than 5° flexion). As shown by the blue line in the figure.

**Secondary criteria #3**

Hip abduction: $> 20^\circ$ and $\leq 30^\circ$. As shown by the blue line in the figure.

**Secondary criteria #4**

Hip adduction: $< -10^\circ$ and $\geq 0^\circ$ (hip cannot achieve adduction). As shown by the blue line in the figure.



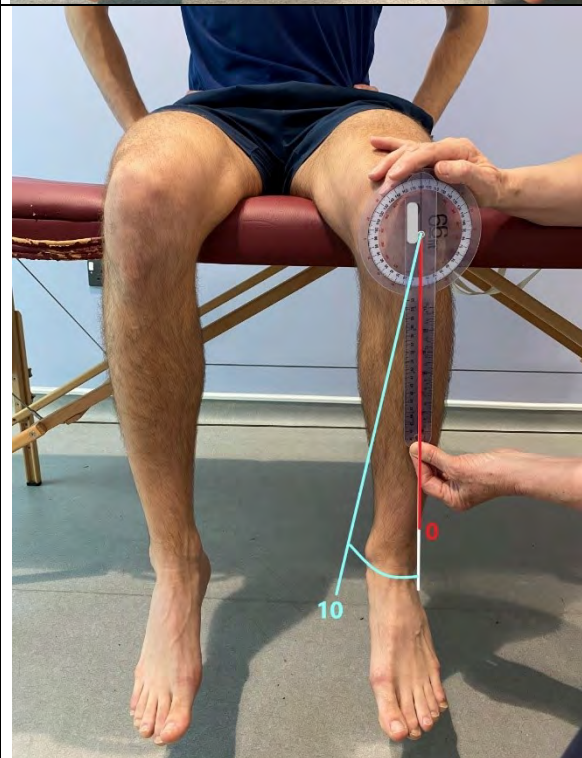
Secondary criteria #5

Hip internal rotation: $> 5^\circ$ and $\leq 15^\circ$. As shown by the blue line in the figure.



Secondary criteria #6

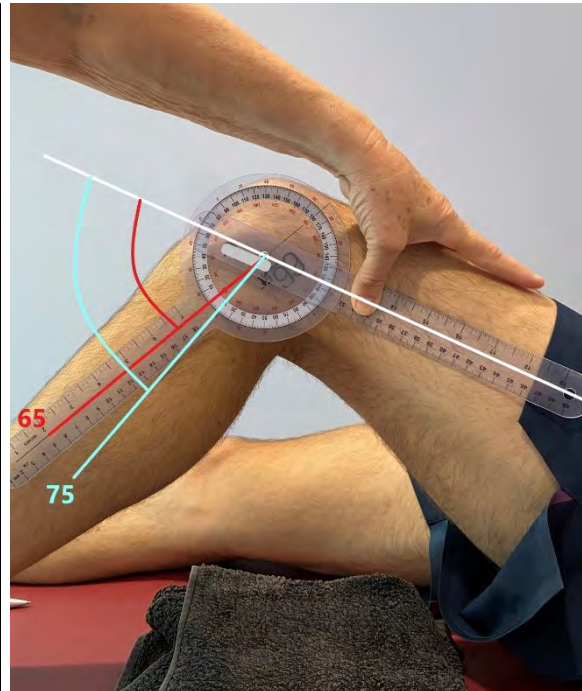
Hip external rotation: $> 0^\circ$ and $\leq 10^\circ$. As shown by the blue line in the figure.



Secondary criteria #7

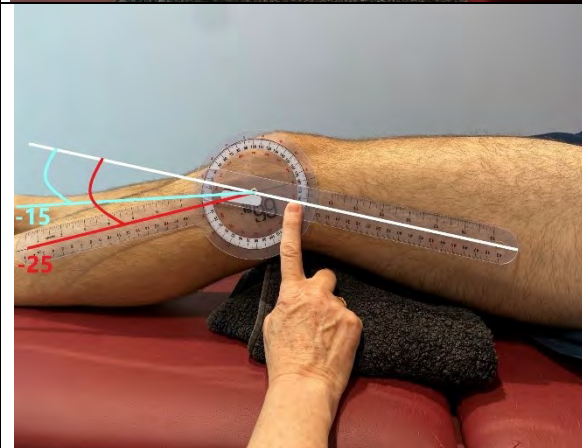
Knee flexion: $> 65^\circ$ and $\leq 75^\circ$. As shown by the blue line in the figure.

-



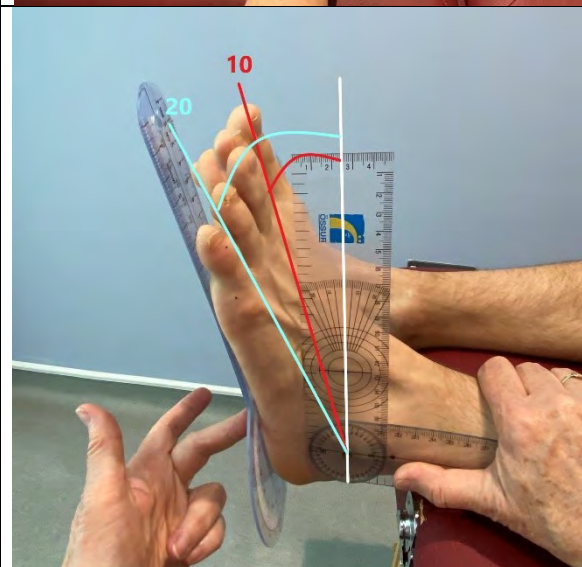
Secondary criteria #8

Knee extension: $< -25^\circ$ and $\geq -15^\circ$ (knee remains in no less than 15° flexion). As shown by the blue line in the figure.



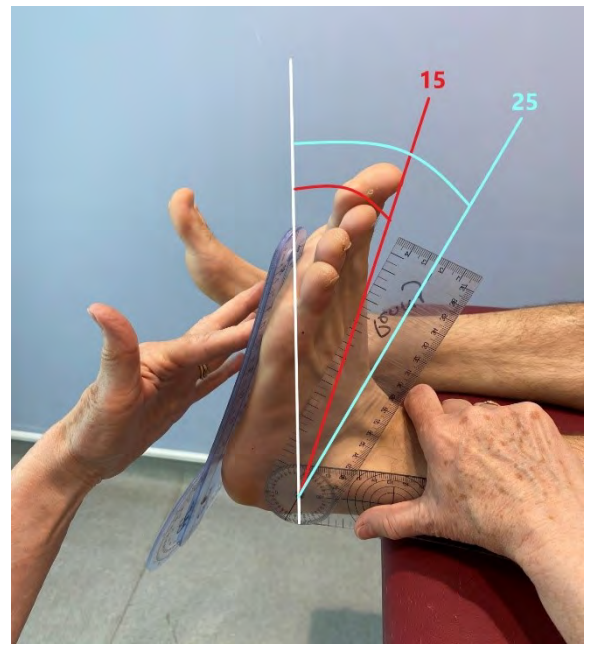
Secondary criteria #9

Ankle plantarflexion: $> 10^\circ$ and $\leq 20^\circ$. As shown by the blue line in the figure.



Secondary criteria #10

Ankle dorsiflexion: $> 15^\circ$ and $\leq 25^\circ$. As shown by the blue line in the figure.

**J4.2.5 Leg length difference**

To measure leg length difference the athlete must lay spine with legs relaxed and fully extended, as illustrated in the photo below



Measure from the inferior aspect of the anterior superior iliac spine to the inferior aspect of the tip of the medial malleolus on each leg and then compare.

If the difference in length between right and left legs of 6 cm or greater the Player meets the MIC requirements.

Hypertonia

In wheelchair basketball, spasticity grades refer to the Ashworth scale:

- Grade 0: No increase in tone
- Grade 1: Slight increase in tone giving a “catch” when the limb is flexed or extended
- **Grade 2: More marked increase in tone, but limb is easily flexed or extended**
- **Grade 3: Considerable increase in tone with passive movement difficult**
- **Grade 4: Limb rigid in flexion or extension**

The assessment is performed by extending the Players limb first from a position of maximal possible flexion to maximal possible extension (the point at which the first soft resistance is met).

Afterwards, the modified Ashworth scale is assessed while moving from extension to flexion

Ataxia

Ataxia refers to an unsteadiness, incoordination or clumsiness of volitional movement. Eligible ataxias must result from either motor or sensory nervous system dysfunction. Motor ataxias most frequently result from malformation or damage to the cerebellum and are often associated with hypotonia. Motor ataxias are poorly compensated for by visual input. Sensory ataxias most frequently result from lower motor neuron damage or spinal cord disease, affecting vestibular function or proprioceptive function. Visual input can help compensate for sensory ataxia and so sensory ataxias are often more evident when eyes are closed.

Ataxia is to be assessed using the Scale for the Assessment and Rating of Ataxia (SARA).

An athlete meets MIC if they comply with the following criteria:

- A minimum score of 2 on the SARA for i) Gait, ii) Stance and iii) Heel-shin slide.

The SARA is a tool for assessing ataxia. It has eight, of which three categories apply to wheelchair basketball. When completing the outcome measure each category is assessed and scored accordingly. Scores for the three items range as follows:

- **Gait (0-8 points),**
- **Stance (0-6 points),**
- **Heel-shin slide (0-4 points)** - assessments are performed bilaterally, and the mean values are used to obtain the total score

Gait assessment

Player is asked firstly to walk at a safe distance parallel to a wall including a half-turn (turn around to face the opposite direction of gait) and secondly, to walk in tandem (heels to toes) without support. 0 Normal, no difficulties in walking, turning and walking tandem (up to one misstep allowed)

- 1 Slight difficulties, only visible when walking 10 consecutive steps in tandem
- **2 Clearly abnormal, tandem walking >10 steps not possible**
- **3 Considerable staggering, difficulties in half-turn, but without support**
- **4 Marked staggering, intermittent support of the wall required**
- **5 Severe staggering, permanent support of one stick or light support by one arm required**
- **6 Walking > 10 m only with strong support (two special sticks or stroller or accompanying person)**
- **7 Walking < 10 m only with strong support (two special sticks or stroller or accompanying person)**
- **8 Unable to walk, even supported**

Stance assessment

Player is asked to stand firstly in natural position, secondly with feet together in parallel (big toes touching each other) and thirdly in tandem (both feet on one line, no space between heel and toe). The Player does not wear shoes, eyes are open. For each condition, three trials are allowed. Best trial is rated.

- 0 Normal, able to stand in tandem for > 10 s
- 1 Able to stand with feet together without sway, but not in tandem for > 10s

- **2 Able to stand with feet together for > 10 s, but only with sway**
- **3 Able to stand for > 10 s without support in natural position, but not with feet together**
- **4 Able to stand for >10 s in natural position only with intermittent support**
- **5 Able to stand >10 s in natural position only with constant support of one arm**
- **6 Unable to stand for >10 s even with constant support of one arm**

Heel and shin assessment

Rated separately for each side Player lies on examination bed, without sight of their legs, is asked to lift one leg, point with the heel to the opposite knee, slide down along the shin to the ankle, and lay the leg back on the examination bed.

The task is performed 3 times. Slide-down movements should be performed within 1 s. If Player slides down without contact to shin in all three trials, rate 4.

- 0 Normal
- 1 Slightly abnormal, contact to shin maintained
- **2 Clearly abnormal, goes off shin up to 3 times during 3 cycles**
- **3 Severely abnormal, goes off shin 4 or more times during 3 cycles**
- **4 Unable to perform the task**

The assessment should be conducted on both sides of the body with the scored for Left and right added together and divided by 2. The mean score will be used for the assessment outcome

Athetosis

Athetosis is to be assessed using the Dyskinesia Impairment Scale, the Player will be assessed by observation of Standing and Heel/toe raising.

The DIS assesses the duration and amplitude of the athetoid movements. They are categorised as follows:

GRADE DURATION factor AMPLITUDE factor



0 Athetosis is absent Athetosis is absent

1 Athetosis is occasionally present (<10%) Athetosis present in small range of motion (<10%)

2 Athetosis is frequently present (10-49%) Athetosis present in moderate range of motion (10-49%)

3 Athetosis is mostly present (50-89%) Athetosis present in submaximal range of motion (50-89%)

4 Athetosis is always present (>90%) Athetosis present in maximal range of motion (>90%)

An athlete meets MIC if they comply with the following criteria:

- A minimum Grade 2 Duration and Amplitude on the DIS for i) Standing and ii) Heel-toe raising.



Appendix Five - Assessments for Allocation of Sport Class and Sport Class Status

Observation Assessments – Descriptions and Scoring of Sport Specific Activities

Player Evaluation Sessions

Player Evaluation is conducted in 3 stages, Stage 1 by an Eligibility Assessment Panel and Stage 2 and 3 by a Classification Panel.

Stage 1

Stage 1 is completed pre-competition (at least 3 months before the Player attends a Competition).

Players are assessed to determine whether or not they have an Eligible Impairment for wheelchair basketball by submitting the [Medical Diagnostic Form](#) (Appendix 4 of the Classification Manual) and the supporting medical evidence for consideration by the IWBF Eligibility Assessment Panel

Players must have completed this stage and been declared eligible by the Eligibility Assessment Panel to move to Stage 2.

Stage 2

Stage 2 usually takes place 1-3 days before Competition starts.

- a) Players are assessed to determine whether they comply with MIC for wheelchair basketball.
- b) Players are assessed to determine the extent to which they are able to execute the specific tasks and activities fundamental to wheelchair basketball and allocated a sports class.

Players must have completed this stage and received confirmation of compliance with the MIC to move to Stage 3.

Players at this stage will be allocated a Sports Class Status and provisional Sports Class

Stage 3

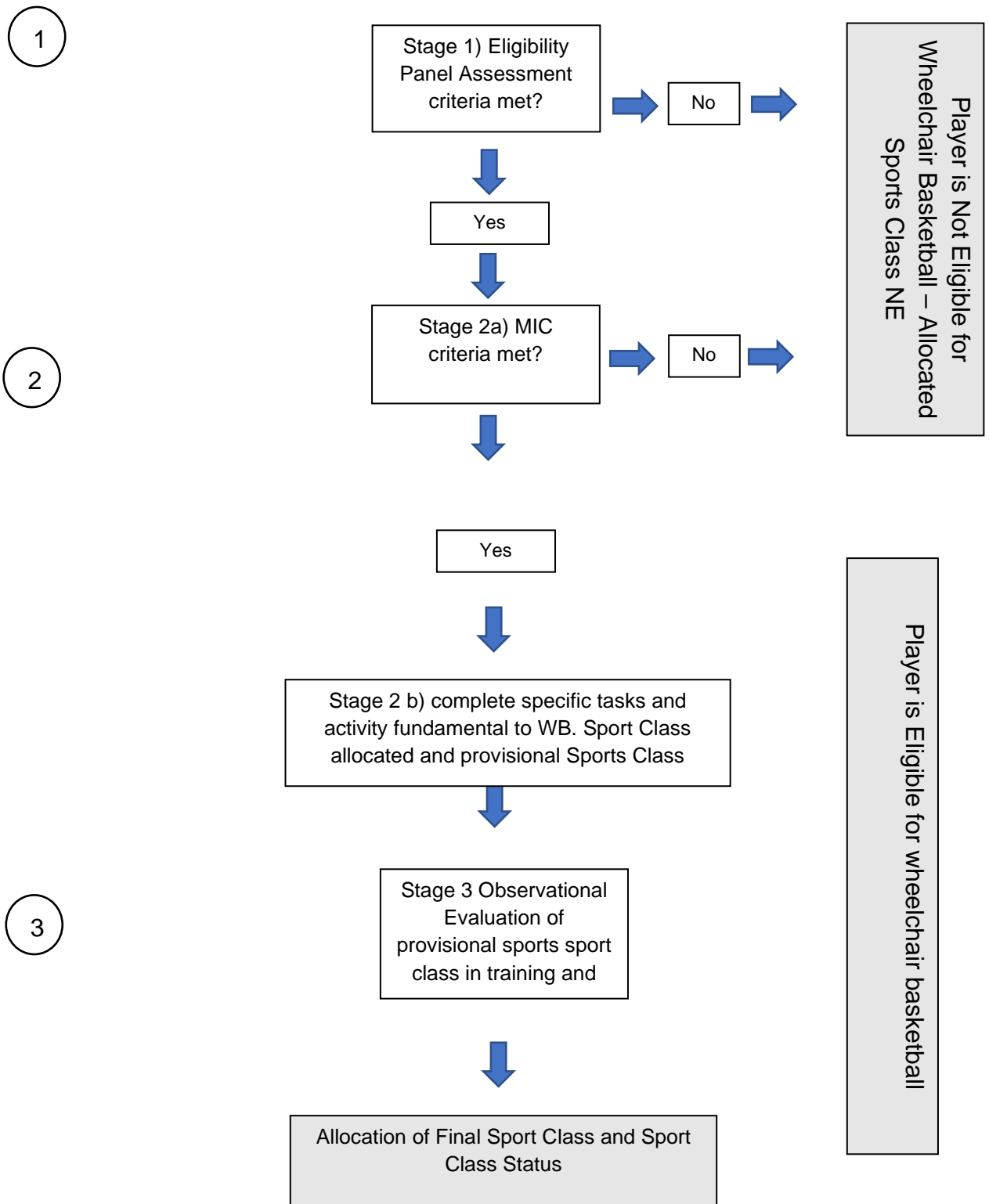
Stage 3 takes place during the training and preliminary games at a Competition.

Players are assessed to determine the extent to which the Player is able to execute the specific tasks and activities fundamental to wheelchair basketball as defined in the Classification rules and have the sports class confirmed

Players at this stage will have their Sport Class Status and Sports Class confirmed.



Player Evaluation Flow Chart – New



Stage 2, Section b: Assessment of the extent to which a Player is able to execute the specific tasks and activities fundamental to wheelchair basketball

Assessment of Stage 2, section b is recorded on the Training and In Competition form (Classification Manual – Appendix 22) by the Classification Panel.

Testing procedure

The Player is seated on a relatively flat surface (<30° angle) with the feet/legs fully supported.

The Classification Panel shall ask the player to attempt the following activities.

- a) Hold a basketball with both hands directly overhead (Fig 1)
- b) Lean forwards as far as possible while maintaining control of the movement and with the ball overhead (Fig 2)



Fig 1

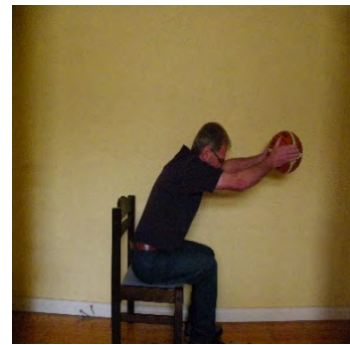


Fig 2

- c) Lie with their chest flat on their thighs (Fig 3)
- d) Extend the arms overhead and attempt to return to the upright position (Fig 4)

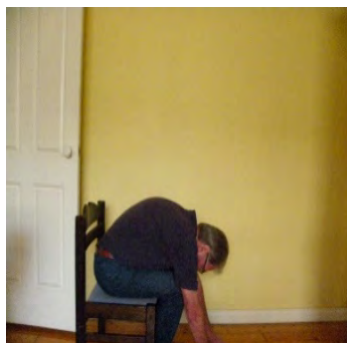


Fig 3

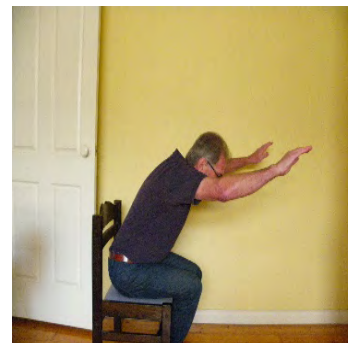


Fig 4

- e) Place a ball on the floor adjacent to the rear axle position of a wheelchair
- f) Take the ball with two hands and attempt to return to the upright position (Fig 5)

- g) Repeat the test on the opposite side of the body.

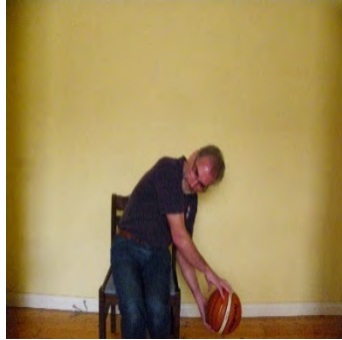


Fig 5

- h) Sit in an upright position with the ball held outstretched in front (Fig 6)
i) Turn from side to side while holding the ball in an outstretched position (Fig 7)

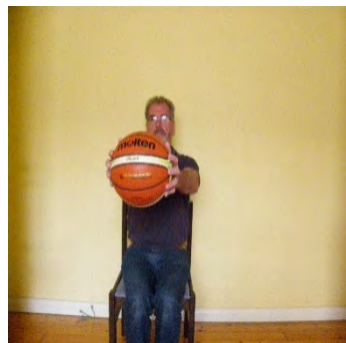


Fig 6



Fig 7

- j) Dribble the ball with one hand at the side of the chair, (Fig 8). The player is asked to complete the task while looking straight ahead and not at the ball.
k) Repeat the test on the opposite side of the body.

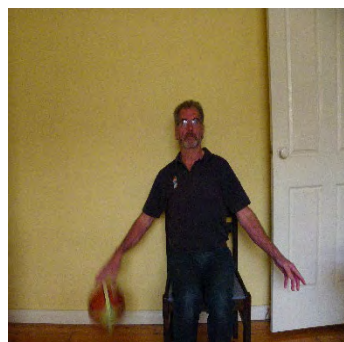


Fig 8



Volume of Action

The key element of Stage 2 of the Player Evaluation is the observation on the player's volume of action.

The volume of action of a Player is described as:

- The limit to which a Player can move voluntarily in any direction, and with control return to the upright seated position, without holding the wheelchair for support or using the upper extremities to aid the movement. The volume of action includes all directions and describes the position of the ball as if the Player were holding it with both hands.

Players in each sport class have different volumes of action. The volume of action for each primary class is as follows:

The Class 1.0 Player:

- Has no active trunk movement in the vertical plane (rotation).
- Has little or no controlled trunk movement in the forward plane
- Has no controlled trunk movement in the sideways plane.
- Cannot hold the ball with both hands outstretched in front of the face without inclining the head and/or trunk backwards as a counterbalance.
- Relies on the wheelchair and/or arms for support in all planes of movement.
- When unbalanced, has to rely on the arms to return to the upright position.

The Class 2.0 Player:

- Has active upper trunk rotation but no lower trunk rotation.
- Has partially controlled trunk movement in the forward plane. Is able to lean the trunk forward through approximately 45 degrees and return to the upright position without extremity assistance.
- Has no controlled trunk movements in the sideways plane.
- Can hold the ball with both hands outstretched in front of the face without using the head and/or trunk as a counterbalance.
- Cannot raise the trunk from resting fully forward on the thighs without using at least one arm unless sitting with the knees significantly higher than the hips.
- Needs to use their arms to return to the upright position when off balance to the side.

The Class 3.0 Player:

- Has complete trunk movement in the vertical plane with active rotation of the trunk as a unit.
- Has complete trunk movement in the forward plane, is able to actively move their trunk through the complete forward plan (90 degrees) and return to an upright position without using their arms to assist the movement.
- Has no controlled trunk movements in the sideways plane.
- Is able to hold the ball with both hands overhead without loss of trunk stability.
- Requires at least one arm to return to an upright position after leaning to either side.

The Class 4.0 Player:

- Has complete trunk movement in the vertical plane.
- Has complete trunk movement in the forward plane.
- Has complete trunk movement to one side, but usually due to limited function in one lower limb has difficulty with controlled trunk movement to the other side.



- Is able to hold the ball overhead with both hands without loss of stability with contact in the front and one side; may have loss of stability with contact on the weak side.
- Is able to fully move the trunk actively to one side and return to upright position without the use of the arms; may lean partially to the weak side but will require the arms to return to an upright position.

The Class 4.5 Player:

- Has complete trunk movement in the vertical plane.
- Has complete trunk movement in the forward plane.
- Has complete trunk movements to both sides.
- The class 4.5 Player has all the attributes of a 4.0 Player but is able to control movement to both sides of the body. Has no obvious weak or strong side.

There are situations where a Player does not fit exactly into one class, exhibiting characteristics of two or more classes. In this instance the Classifier may assign the Player a half point classification: 1.5, 2.5 or 3.5.

It is at this stage the Player is allocated their Sports Class Status and provisional Sports Class.

Conducting Player Evaluation – Stage 3

The purpose of this procedure is to confirm the provisional Sport Class allocated to the Player in Stage 2 of the Player Evaluation. Stage 3 of the Player Evaluation is to assess the extent to which a player is able to:

- **Section a:** execute the specific tasks and activities fundamental to wheelchair basketball in training.
- **Section b:** execute the specific tasks and activities fundamental to wheelchair basketball in Competition. The outcomes of Stage 3 Player Evaluations will contribute towards the allocation of a final Sport Class.

Classification Panel members will record their Player Evaluation using the Classifier worksheet (appendix 22 of the Classification Manual)

Procedure for Stage 3 Player Evaluation**Section a: Observation in Training**

One full training session for each team, prior to the commencement of the competition will be designated for Observation Assessment.

Observation in Training Assessments will take place 1-3 days prior to the start of the competition.

Players must present an acceptable identification document; passport, ID card, IWBF licence card, event accreditation which is to be verified by the Classification Panel.



All Players from the team will need to be present for observation during their designated Observation in Training Assessment in order to allow the Classification Panel to observe new Players (Sport Class New (N)), Players under review (Sport Class Review (R), Sport Class Transition Review (TR) and Review with a Fixed Date (FRD)).

The team is required to ensure that the Classification Panel can observe Players in action. The Panel may request that teams scrimmage for up to 15 minutes to allow observation of Players in game situations. Teams are obliged to comply with this request.

Each Player is required to wear a top which has their playing number clearly visible so they can be easily identified by the Classification Panel.

Observation Assessments consist of observing Players executing the characteristics of wheelchair basketball movements (appendix 13 of the Classification Manual) and during warm-up, training and/or practice and games.

The criteria for each Sport Class are set out below.



Characteristics of Wheelchair Basketball Movements

Class	Pushing	Braking/Pivoting/ Turning	Dribbling	Passing/Catching	Shooting/Rebounding	Contact	Tilting
1.0	<p>Player relies on their backrest for stability.</p> <p>They generally push in an upright position.</p> <p>The head and shoulders often move in a forward and back motion to compensate for the lack of trunk movement and to assist with maintaining stability</p> <p>The player may rest their chest on their knees and remain in this position to push. They will need</p>	<p>When braking quickly or turning hard the Player shows difficulty maintaining their trunk upright.</p> <p>When braking, they may try to counterbalance by leaning their head and shoulders far back.</p> <p>When pivoting they may try to counterbalance the pull of their trunk towards the opposite direction of the pivot by pressing hard back into the backrest.</p>	<p>Player usually dribbles the ball close to the side of the wheelchair and near their trunk, requiring effort to maintain stability while dribbling and pushing simultaneously.</p>	<p>Player usually relies on their wheelchair for support when passing the ball.</p> <p>A forceful two-handed pass forward is accompanied by a backward movement of the head and shoulders to maintain an upright position.</p> <p>A forceful one-handed pass will frequently require the use of the opposite hand on the wheelchair or leg to gain leverage and maintain upright position. Lack of rotation of the trunk limits the</p>	<p>Player typically leans back into the backrest to counterbalance when shooting.</p> <p>Often overbalances during follow through requiring arm support to remain upright.</p> <p>Almost always rebounds overhead with one hand; the other is used to hold onto the wheelchair for stability.</p> <p>Will reach for a rebound with two hands only if the ball is directly overhead.</p>	<p>Player cannot preserve the upright position when contact is made.</p> <p>Requires the use of upper extremities to return to upright position.</p>	n/a



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	both arms to return to the upright position.	In both actions they may hold the wheelchair for support.		ability to generate power in the pass. Player can only passively rotate to catch a pass from behind when stabilised with one hand.			
2.0	<p>Player is able to lean partially forward to gain momentum and increase pushing power.</p> <p>There is loss of stability at the waist level and the lower trunk is not actively used in the pushing action.</p> <p>The head and shoulders are often held in a static position to compensate for</p>	<p>When stopping quickly or turning hard the player is able to brace the trunk to maintain stability.</p> <p>Player can lean the upper trunk actively in the direction of the pivot.</p> <p>Player may remain in a forward leaning position in hard braking situations but does not release the hands</p>	<p>Player usually dribbles the ball at the level of the front castors, near the wheelchair.</p> <p>Ability to dribble in front of the wheelchair is possible if supported by high position of the knees.</p> <p>When attempting maximum speed take-off, the player will often have loss of</p>	<p>Player usually relies on their wheelchair for support when making strong passes.</p> <p>A forceful two-handed pass forward is performed with minimal loss of stability. The lower trunk is not used to gain power.</p> <p>A forceful one-handed pass is usually performed with the opposite hand on the</p>	<p>Player is able to lean the upper trunk forward for shooting, but more often remains on the backrest, particularly for longer range shots.</p> <p>They can rotate the upper trunk towards the basket if the lower trunk is supported by the backrest.</p> <p>They are more stable rebounding with one hand, using the free hand for support on the wheelchair.</p>	<p>Player cannot preserve balance when forceful wheelchair contact is made, especially when in the act of shooting or rebounding.</p> <p>The class 2.0 Player is able to return to an upright position quickly with the use of only one arm.</p>	n/a



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	<p>the lack of lower trunk movement.</p> <p>After overbalancing during a pushing action the player will often use one arm pushing off the front of the wheelchair or knees to return to the upright position.</p>	<p>until the trunk is upright.</p>	<p>stability at the waist at the start of the dribble.</p>	<p>wheelchair to gain leverage and maintain upright position.</p> <p>They are able to rotate the upper trunk to catch a pass from the side when stabilized by the backrest.</p>	<p>If reaching overhead with both hands, the player will have moderate loss of stability.</p>		
3.0	<p>Player is able to actively use the trunk in the forward plane to gain maximum momentum and increase pushing power. There is no loss of stability in the motion.</p> <p>The head, shoulders and trunk move forward and back as a unit</p>	<p>When stopping quickly or turning hard the Player is able to actively use the trunk to avoid losing balance. They are able to lean the upper and lower trunk into the pivot.</p> <p>They can maintain stability easily in hard braking situations and quickly return to</p>	<p>Player dribbles the ball in front or at the side of the wheelchair.</p> <p>They are able to dribble from one side to the other without losing balance or control of the chair</p> <p>They can dribble and reach maximum speed</p>	<p>Player is able to pass the ball without support from the wheelchair.</p> <p>A forceful two-handed pass forward is performed with no loss of stability using forward motion of the trunk to gain maximum power and momentum.</p>	<p>Player is able to lean forward strongly for shooting.</p> <p>They can rotate their full trunk towards the direction of the shot unsupported by the backrest.</p> <p>They are able to rebound overhead with both hands without loss of stability.</p>	<p>Player can maintain stability when moderate wheelchair contact is made in the forward plane. They may lose stability if this contact is forceful.</p> <p>They are unable to maintain stability if contact is from the side.</p>	<p>Player may actively use the trunk and lower limbs to tilt the chair to either side.</p> <p>In order to maintain stability, they will need to either lean their trunk towards the wheel that has left the floor or hold the wheel</p>



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	throughout the pushing action.	an upright position.	without loss of stability. They are only able to dribble far to the side of the wheelchair when stabilised with the opposite hand.	A forceful one-handed pass is performed using active trunk movement to gain leverage. Player is able to rotate their trunk to receive a pass from behind without requiring support from the backrest. Player can only receive a pass wide to the side of the body with one hand by using their free hand to maintain trunk stability.	They lose stability when attempting to rebound to the side with both hands.	They are able to return to an upright position quickly without the use of their arms, unless there is loss of stability in the sideways plane.	that has left the floor.
4.0	Player is able to actively use the trunk to optimise the pushing, turning and braking actions.	They show stable trunk movements with all wheelchair handling activity.	Player is able to dribble the ball to the side or front of the wheelchair with ease.	Player is able to pass the ball with one or two hands in the forward plane without requiring support from the wheelchair.	Player is able to actively use their trunk for shooting and rebounding in the vertical and forward plane.	Player maintains stability when forceful wheelchair contact is made from the front when in the act of shooting	Player will actively use the trunk and lower limbs to tilt the chair to their strong side without



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	<p>They do not lose stability during any of these actions, even in contact situations.</p> <p>They show stable trunk movements with all wheelchair handling activity.</p>		<p>They are able to dribble wide to only one side without the use of the opposite arm to maintain stability.</p>	<p>They are able to actively move their trunk to only one side to pass the ball with one or two hands and return to an upright position without loss of stability.</p> <p>Player is able to rotate to catch a pass from behind without support from the backrest.</p> <p>They can receive a pass wide to their strong side with two hands but requires the use of the opposite hand to maintain trunk stability when catching a ball on their weak side.</p>	<p>They are able to actively move their trunk into the sideways plane on their strong side to rebound with both hands without loss of stability. They may be able to move partially to their weak side with loss of stability.</p>	<p>and/or rebounding.</p> <p>They are able to maintain stability with forceful contact on their strong side but may lose stability with contact on their weak side.</p> <p>They are able to return to an upright position quickly without the use of their arms on their strong side but may require assistance when loss of stability occurs on their weak side.</p>	<p>the use of their arms.</p> <p>When tilting to their weaker side they will need to counterbalance by leaning towards the wheel that has left the floor or by using one hand on the wheel that has left the floor.</p>
<p>4.5</p>	<p>The class 4.5 Player has all the attributes of the class 4.0 Player, but is able to control movement to both sides of the body. They have no obvious weak or strong side.</p>						



At the end of the Observation Assessment the Team Manager/Coach, shall be advised of the classification to be used by their Players for the start of the tournament.

At the conclusion of all Observation in Training Assessments, all teams shall receive a listing of all Players taking part in the tournament, including their name, playing number and classification.

Teams will be issued with provisional classification cards until Sport Class is Confirmed after Stage 3, Section b takes place.

Stage 3, Section b: Observation in Competition

A Player must undertake an Observation in Competition Assessment before being allocated a final Sport Class and Sport Class Status.

If a Classification Panel requires a Player to complete Observation in Competition Assessment, the Player 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 (including Observation in Practice).

A Player who is required to complete Observation in Competition Assessment will be designated with Tracking Code: Observation Assessment (OA). This replaces the Player'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 a Player competes in a Competition in a particular Sport Class.

First Appearance must be a meaningful appearance for the allocation of a Sport Class, at the sole discretion of the Classification Panel and Chief Classifier.

A Player must make First Appearance during the preliminary rounds of a Competition. First Appearance must not take place in the elimination rounds of a Tournament.

If a Player enters the Competition with New Sport Class Status (N), they should not be permitted to make First Appearance after the preliminary rounds.

The IWBF may issue special ad hoc provisions to operate during Competitions that have a format without preliminary rounds and elimination rounds.

The IWBF may issue special ad hoc provisions to operate during specified Competitions to permit first appearance to take place during elimination rounds.

If a Player is:

- subject to a Protest following Observation in Competition; and

- the second Evaluation Session is conducted at that same Competition; and
- pursuant to the second Evaluation Session the Player is required to undergo Observation in Competition.

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

The Classification Panel must allocate a Sport Class and replace the Player'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 a Player's Sport Class or Sport Class Status are made following Observation in Competition, the changes are effective from the end of the game in which the Player is being assessed

The impact of a Player changing Sport Class after First Appearance has no effect on medals, records and results for the Team.

Player Evaluation criteria for Sport Class

Characteristics of Wheelchair Basketball Movements

The outcomes of observation assessments will confirm Sport Class.

Assessment of Volume of Action

The Class 1.0 Player

Volume of Action:

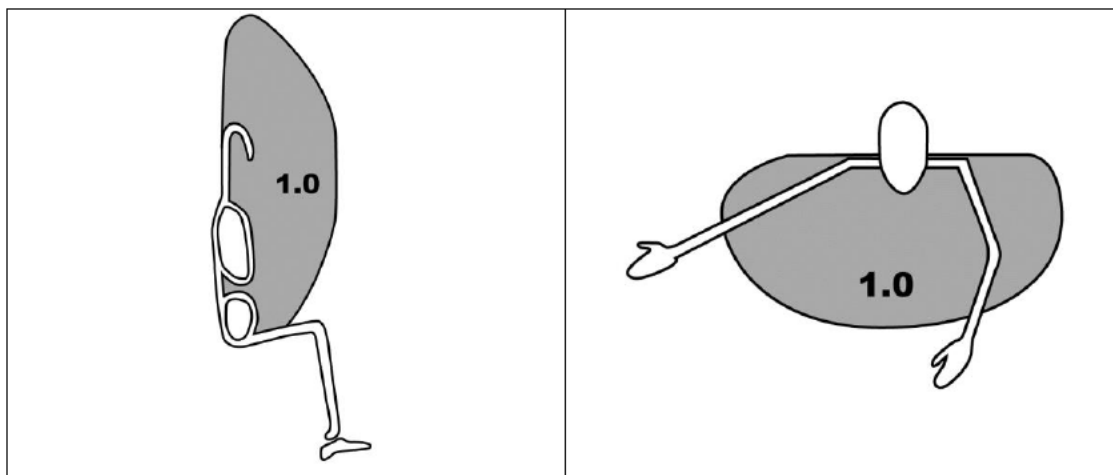


Diagram x

- The class 1.0 player has no volume of action in either the vertical, forward or sideways planes.
- The class 1.0 Player is primarily identified by passive mobility of the trunk in all activities, requiring frequent use of the upper extremities to maintain and adjust trunk position.

Pushing:

- When pushing the class 1.0 Player relies on their backrest for stability.
- They generally push in an upright position.
- The head and shoulders often move in a forward and back motion to compensate for the lack of trunk movement and to assist with maintaining stability.
- The Player may rest their chest on their knees and remain in this position to push. They will need both arms to return to the upright position.

Braking / Pivoting:

- When braking quickly or turning hard the class 1.0 Player shows difficulty maintaining their trunk upright.
- When braking they may try to counterbalance by leaning their head and shoulders far back.
- When pivoting they may try to counterbalance the pull of their trunk towards the opposite direction of the pivot by pressing hard back into the backrest.
- In both actions they may hold the wheelchair for support.

Dribbling:

- The class 1.0 Player usually dribbles the ball close to the side of the wheelchair and near their trunk, requiring effort to maintain stability while dribbling and pushing simultaneously.

Passing / Catching:

- The class 1.0 Player usually relies on their wheelchair for support when passing the ball.
- A forceful two-handed pass forward is accompanied by a backward movement of the head and shoulders to maintain an upright position.

- A forceful one-handed pass will frequently require the use of the opposite hand on the wheelchair or leg to gain leverage and maintain upright position. Lack of rotation of the trunk limits the ability to generate power in the pass.
- A class 1.0 Player can only passively rotate to catch a pass from behind when stabilised with one hand.

Shooting / Rebounding:

- The class 1.0 Player typically leans back into the backrest to counterbalance when shooting.
- Often overbalances during follow through requiring arm support to remain upright.
- Almost always rebounds overhead with one hand; the other is used to hold onto the wheelchair for stability.
- Will reach for a rebound with two hands only if the ball is directly overhead.

Contact:

- The class 1.0 Player cannot preserve the upright position when contact is made.
- Requires the use of upper extremities to return to upright position.

The Class 2.0 Player

Volume of action:

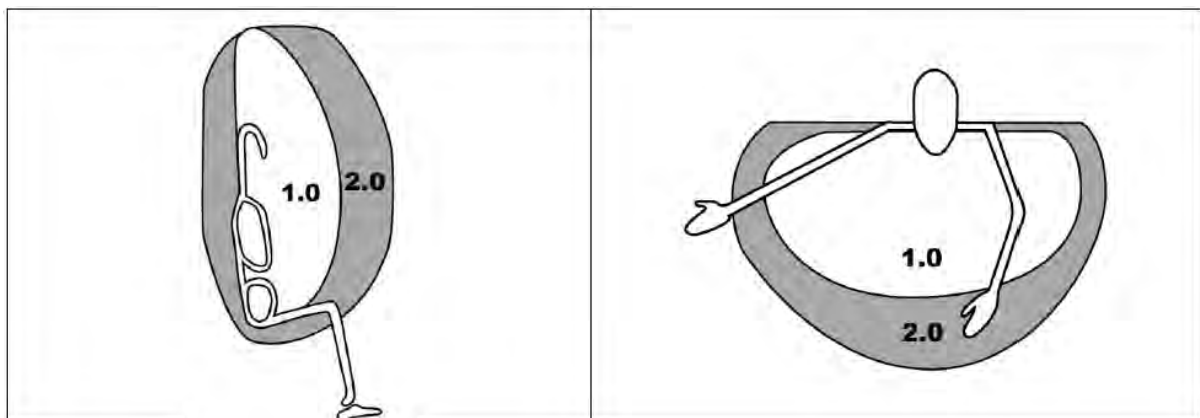


Diagram x

- The class 2.0 player has a partial volume of action in the vertical and forward planes but no volume of action in the sideways plane.

Pushing:

- The class 2.0 Player is able to lean partially forward to gain momentum and increase pushing power.
- There is loss of stability at the waist level and the lower trunk is not actively used in the pushing action.
- The head and shoulders are often held in a static position to compensate for the lack of lower trunk movement.
- After overbalancing during a pushing action the class 2.0 Player will often use one arm pushing off the front of the wheelchair or knees to return to the upright position.

Braking/Turning:

- When stopping quickly or turning hard the class 2.0 Player is able to brace the trunk to maintain stability.
- The class 2.0 Player can lean the upper trunk actively in the direction of the pivot.
- The class 2.0 Player may remain in a forward leaning position in hard braking situations but does not release the hands until the trunk is upright.

Dribbling:

- The class 2.0 Player usually dribbles the ball at the level of the front castors, near the wheelchair.
- Ability to dribble in front of the wheelchair is possible if supported by high position of the knees.
- When attempting maximum speed take-off, the class 2.0 Player will often have loss of stability at the waist at the start of the dribble.

Passing/Catching:

- The class 2.0 Player usually relies on their wheelchair for support when making strong passes.
- A forceful two-handed pass forward is performed with minimal loss of stability. The lower trunk is not used to gain power.
- A forceful one-handed pass is usually performed with the opposite hand on the wheelchair to gain leverage and maintain upright position.

- Ability to rotate the upper trunk to catch a pass from the side when stabilised by the backrest.

Shooting/Rebounding:

- The class 2.0 Player is able to lean the upper trunk forward for shooting, but more often remains on the backrest, particularly for longer range shots.
- They can rotate the upper trunk towards the basket if the lower trunk is supported by the backrest.
- They are more stable rebounding with one hand, using the free hand for support on the wheelchair.
- If reaching overhead with both hands, the Player will have moderate loss of stability.

Contact:

- The class 2.0 Player cannot preserve balance when forceful wheelchair contact is made, especially when in the act of shooting or rebounding.
- The class 2.0 Player is able to return to an upright position quickly with the use of only one arm.

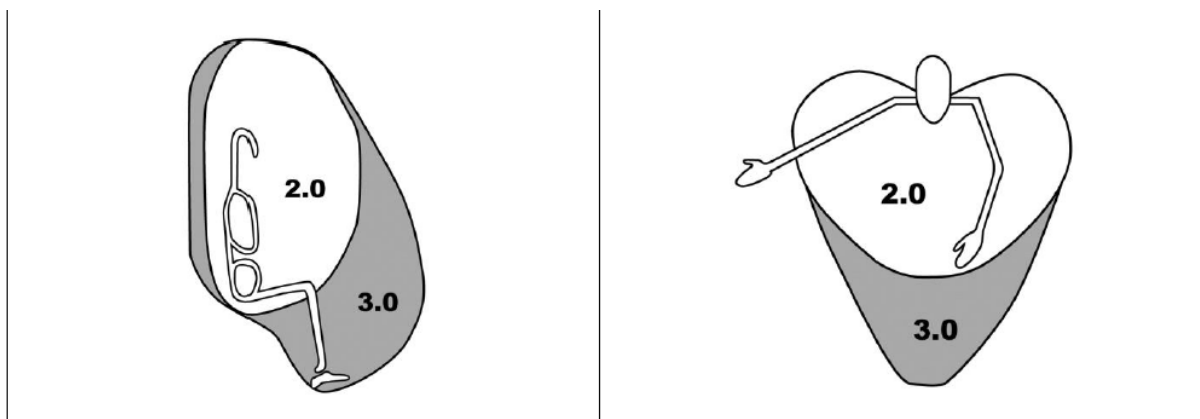
The Class 3.0 Player**Volume of action:**

Diagram x

- The class 3.0 player has full volume of action in the vertical and forward planes, but no volume of action in the sideways plane.

Pushing:

- A class 3.0 Player is able to actively use the trunk in the forward plane to gain maximum momentum and increase pushing power. There is no loss of stability in the motion.
- The head, shoulders and trunk move forward and back as a unit throughout the pushing action.

Braking/Turning:

- When stopping quickly or turning hard the class 3.0 Player is able to actively use the trunk to avoid losing balance. They are able to lean the upper and lower trunk into the pivot.
- They can maintain stability easily in hard braking situations and quickly return to an upright position.

Dribbling:

- The class 3.0 Player dribbles the ball in front or at the side of the wheelchair.
- They are able to dribble from one side to the other without losing balance or control of the chair.
- They can dribble and reach maximum speed without loss of stability.
- They are only able to dribble far to the side of the wheelchair when stabilised with the opposite hand.

Passing/Catching:

- The class 3.0 Player is able to pass the ball without support from the wheelchair.
- A forceful two-handed pass forward is performed with no loss of stability using forward motion of the trunk to gain maximum power and momentum.
- A forceful one-handed pass is performed using active trunk movement to gain leverage.
- The class 3.0 Player is able to rotate their trunk to receive a pass from behind without requiring support from the backrest.
- The class 3.0 Player can only receive a pass wide to the side of the body with one hand by using their free hand to maintain trunk stability.

Shooting/Rebounding:

- The class 3.0 Player is able to lean forward strongly for shooting.
- They can rotate their full trunk towards the direction of the shot unsupported by the backrest.
- They are able to rebound overhead with both hands without loss of stability.
- They lose stability when attempting to rebound to the side with both hands.

Contact:

- The class 3.0 Player can maintain stability when moderate wheelchair contact is made in the forward plane. They may lose stability if this contact is forceful.
- They are unable to maintain stability if contact is from the side.
- They are able to return to an upright position quickly without the use of their arms, unless there is loss of stability in the sideways plane.

Tilting:

- The class 3.0 Player may actively use the trunk and lower limbs to tilt the chair to either side.
- In order to maintain stability they will need to either lean their trunk towards the wheel that has left the floor or hold the wheel that has left the floor.

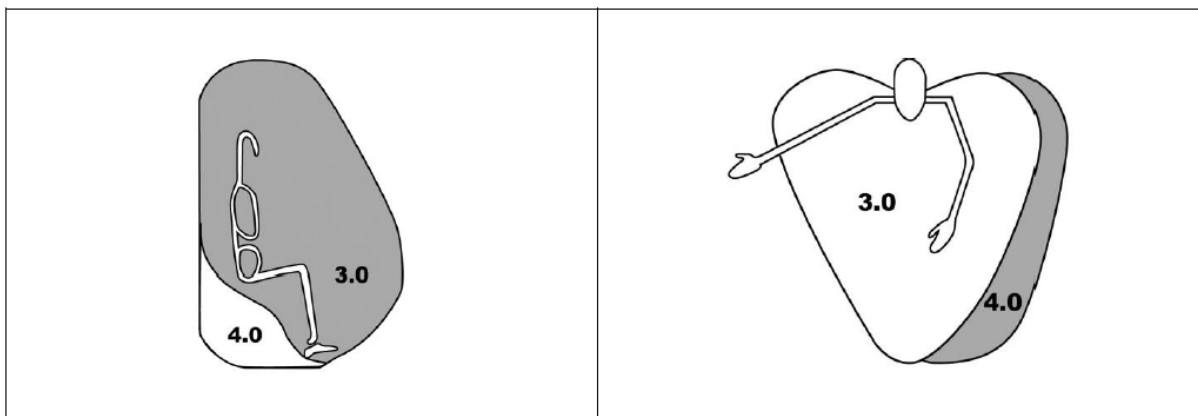
The Class 4.0 Player**Volume of action:**

Diagram x

- The class 4.0 player has complete volume of action in the vertical and forward planes and complete volume of action to only one side.

Pushing:

- The class 4.0 Player is able to actively use the trunk to optimise the pushing, turning and braking actions.
- They do not lose stability during any of these actions, even in contact situations.
- They show stable trunk movements with all wheelchair handling activity.

Dribbling:

- The class 4.0 Player is able to dribble the ball to the side or front of the wheelchair with ease.
- They are able to dribble wide to only one side without the use of the opposite arm to maintain stability.

Passing/Catching:

- The class 4.0 Player is able to pass the ball with one or two hands in the forward plane without requiring support from the wheelchair.
- They are able to actively move their trunk to only one side to pass the ball with one or two hands and return to an upright position without loss of stability.
- The class 4.0 Player is able to rotate to catch a pass from behind without support from the backrest.
- They can receive a pass wide to their strong side with two hands but requires the use of the opposite hand to maintain trunk stability when catching a ball on their weak side.

Shooting/Rebounding:

- The class 4.0 Player is able to actively use their trunk for shooting and rebounding in the vertical and forward plane.
- They are able to actively move their trunk into the sideways plane on their strong side to rebound with both hands without loss of stability. They may be able to move partially to their weak side with loss of stability.

Contact:

- The class 4.0 Player maintains stability when forceful wheelchair contact is made from the front when in the act of shooting and/or rebounding.
- They are able to maintain stability with forceful contact on their strong side but may lose stability with contact on their weak side.
- They are able to return to an upright position quickly without the use of their arms on their strong side but may require assistance when loss of stability occurs on their weak side.

Tilting:

- The class 4.0 Player will actively use the trunk and lower limbs to tilt the chair to their strong side without the use of their arms.
- When tilting to their weaker side they will need to counterbalance by leaning towards the wheel that has left the floor or by using one hand on the wheel that has left the floor.

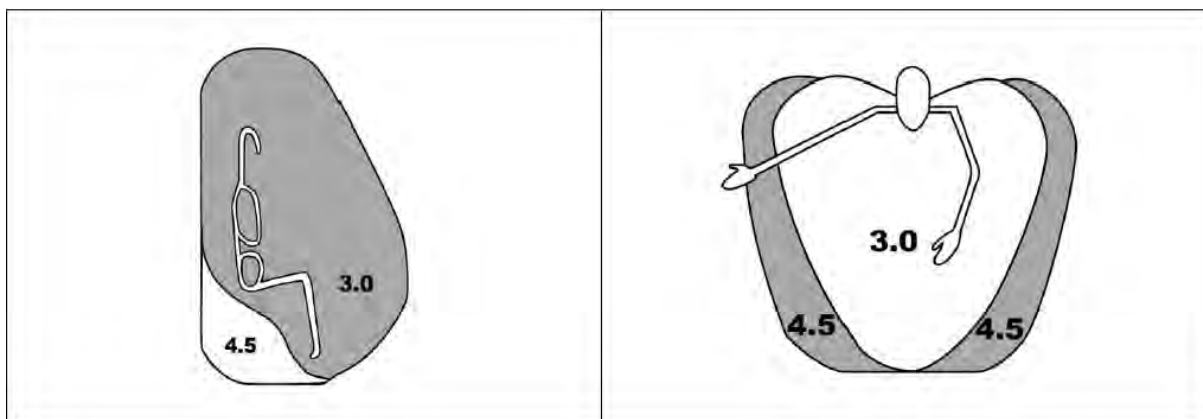
The Class 4.5 Player**Volume of action:**

Diagram x

- The class 4.5 player has complete volume of action in all planes, with no weakness in any direction.
- The class 4.5 Player has all the attributes of the class 4.0 Player, but is able to control movement to both sides of the body. Has no obvious weak or strong side.

The Concept of Pelvic Stability

K3.2.5.1 Players adjust their sitting position in the wheelchair to maximize their base of support. A stable base allows for maximum controlled movement of the trunk above, thus optimising the use of the Players' volume of action.



K3.2.5.2 Players can be divided into two groups when considering pelvic stability: Those who can actively stabilize their pelvis and those who rely on their wheelchair installation to provide passive stability. It is the ability to stabilize the pelvis which allows a Player to have an increased volume of action. It is for this reason that one of the first observation a classifier will make when observing a Player is the Player's wheelchair installation.

Active Pelvic Stability

Active pelvic stability is when a Player has sufficient muscle control in the lower trunk and hips to maintain his pelvis in a normal seated position when he moves his trunk actively through one or more planes of movement. Usually, a Player with active pelvic stability will be sitting on a relatively flat wheelchair seat, and will require minimal support from the wheelchair installation to maintain an upright sitting position. Players with active pelvic stability typically will be assigned a classification of 3.0 or higher. (Diagram 4)

Passive Pelvic Stability

Passive pelvic stability is when a Player does not have sufficient muscle control in the lower trunk and hips to maintain his pelvis in a normal seated position when he moves his trunk through one or more planes of movement. Usually a Player with passive pelvic stability will be sitting on a seat significantly angled from front to rear, and relies on the external support of his wheelchair's installation to maintain an upright sitting position. Players with passive pelvic stability typically will be assigned a classification of 2.5 or lower. (Diagram5) Typical Wheelchair Installation Active Pelvic Stability Passive Pelvic Stability Diagram 4 Diagram 5

Typical Wheelchair Installation	
Active Pelvic Stability	Passive Pelvic Stability
	
Diagram 4	Diagram 5



Classification of Players with an Upper Limb Impairment

Regardless of the upper limb impairment, the Player must fulfil the IWBF Eligible Impairment and.

To classify the Player with the upper limb impairment, it is necessary that the Classification Panel first place the Player into a Sport Class according to lower limb and trunk function. That is, the Player is initially classified disregarding their upper limb impairment. This provides a consistent starting point for all Players.

The Classification Panel must then take into account the severity and significance of the upper limb impairment when the Player is in a game situation. Important factors to consider are how the upper limb impairment affects volume of action and the main basketball movements; pushing, braking, pivoting, dribbling passing and catching, shooting and rebounding, tilting and reacting to contact.

The Classification Panel must then decide the degree of functional disadvantage the upper limb impairment creates for the Player when compared to other Players in their trunk class. The Classification Panel must consider how the Player with the upper limb impairment would be able to compete in a 'one on one' situation, taking in to account all offensive and defensive aspects of the game.

This enables the Classification Panel to assess the true impact of the upper limb impairment and to place the Player in a Sport Class which best equates to their functional capacity on court.

It may be that a Player's upper limb impairment will not change their Sport Class, or it may be reduced by several points. The final decision must ensure that no Player is advantaged or disadvantaged by the Sport Class of the Player of the upper limb Impairment and that all continue to compete on an even level.

Volume of action

Consider the impact of the Player's upper limb impairment on the Player's volume of action when:

- Reaching to the sides
- Reaching forward
- Reaching up
- Reaching down to the floor

Dribbling

Consider the Player's ability to:

- Dribble with either hand

- Dribble stationary
- Dribble in movement
- Perform a bounce stop

Rebounding

Consider the Player's ability to rebound:

- With either hand
- Two handed
- To the right or left of the chair

Catching

Consider the Player's ability to:

- Catch from different directions
- Catch when stationary and when in movement
- Transition rapidly from catching to passing

Passing

Consider the Player's ability to:

- Pass to their right and left
- Generate strength and precision in the pass

Pushing

Consider the Player's ability to:

- Grasp both wheels
- Maintain contact with the wheels pushing down
- Generate speed

Braking/Pivoting

Consider the Player's ability to:

- Come to a stop
- Hold a position
- Pivot left and right from a stationary position
- Pivot left and right when in movement

Shooting

Consider the Player's ability to:

- Spread the fingers

- Extend and flex the wrist
- Extend the arm
- Follow through with wrist, hand, fingers
- Generate strength and precision
- Protect the ball with the off hand

Making a decision

Assess whether the Player's upper limb impairment affects their ability to execute the task and activities fundamental to wheelchair basketball.

The outcomes of observations will contribute towards the confirmation of sport class and sports class status.

Appendix Six: Code of Conduct for IWBF Classifiers

IWBF's Code of Ethics outlines the rules that must be followed by IWBF, each of its Zones and NOWBs, the IWBF officials and any persons or organisation belonging in any capacity whatsoever to IWBF.

In addition to the general provisions of the [IWBF Code of Ethics](#), Classifiers:

- may not hold any other position during a Competition when they are a member of a Classification Panel;
- shall carry out their duties in a fair, consistent and unbiased manner;
- shall develop appropriate working relationships and maintain professional boundaries with the members and staff;
- shall project a positive and professional image of themselves and wheelchair basketball;
- must show respect to their colleagues, members and/or IWBF and refrain from public disapproval of or disagreement with the actions or decisions of another colleague or IWBF and its representatives;
- shall declare any history or instances where they were disciplined, dismissed, cautioned, warned or convicted of any offence relating to children/young people/vulnerable adults
- have a duty to know the current rules and regulations applicable to their functions and to participate in training and development opportunities to maintain their abilities and knowledge. Classifiers must attend all scheduled clinics and training sessions that they are assigned to as part of the participation at Competitions;
- must be available for their assignments from the time they are required to report until they are released;
- must decline to be appointed to a Competition if they are not completely physically or mentally fit to participate;
- must cooperate with any investigations concerning violations of the IWBF Player Classification Rules;
- should actively contribute to the development of IWBF classification, by taking part in any reviews or highlighting issues relating to the process.
- must ensure they are up-to-date with training and professional development.