



access to sport

CEREBRAL **P**ALSY
*INTERNATIONAL SPORTS &
RECREATION ASSOCIATION*

CPIISRA

**CLASSIFICATION
AND
SPORTS RULE MANUAL**

INTRODUCTION

CPISTRA has sought to establish a working framework for the Classification and Sports Rules Manual, which reflects the thinking of those who are training, coaching and working with athletes with cerebral palsy, traumatic brain injury or stroke.

Operating through a Sports Technical Committee (STC) comprised of subcommittees for sports, classification, and antidoping and after long discussions with recognised international 'experts' at seminars and two classification conferences the 9th Edition of the Manual has been updated.

The enclosed information concerning cerebral palsy, traumatic brain injury and stroke and the development of sports activities, are matters for regular review. CPISTRA seeks to establish new sports and appropriate rules in close co-operation with National Federations, International Governing Bodies of Sport and other International Disabled Sports Organisations. In the future bulletins with rules updates will be circulated to the national member and posted on the website www.cpisra.org.

The manual includes descriptions of cerebral palsy and procedures to be adopted for all those who seek to classify CPISTRA sports people. This section should be read in conjunction with the guidelines and video that have been produced for classifiers.

These resources and further information on CPISTRA can be obtained by contacting:

Members of the Sports Technical Committee. The website will have the latest contact information

Website: www.cpisra.org

TABLE OF CONTENTS	PAGE NUMBER
SECTION ONE	4
ELIGIBLE PARTICIPANTS	
SECTION TWO	6
Development Workshops	
Classifier Accreditation	
SECTION THREE	11
GENERAL INFORMATION	
3.1 CLASSIFICATION AND PURPOSE	
3.2 NATIONAL CLASSIFICATION	
3.3 INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFICATION TEAM	
3.4 CLASSIFICATION PROCEDURES ATHLETE CLASSIFICATION GENERAL	
3.5 CLASSIFICATION PROCESS	
3.6 CLASSIFICATION - COMPETITION	
3.7 CLASSIFICATION DECISIONS	
3.8 CLASSIFICATION PROTESTS	
3.9 CLASSIFICATION APPEALS	
3.10 MEDICATION	
SECTION FOUR	21
CLASSIFICATION PROFILES	

- 4.1 FUNCTIONAL PROFILE - Class 1
- 4.2 FUNCTIONAL PROFILE - Class 2
- 4.3 FUNCTIONAL PROFILE - Class 3
- 4.4 FUNCTIONAL PROFILE - Class 4
- 4.5 FUNCTIONAL PROFILE - Class 5
- 4.6 FUNCTIONAL PROFILE - Class 6
- 4.7 FUNCTIONAL PROFILE - Class 7
- 4.8 FUNCTIONAL PROFILE - Class 8
- 4.9 BOCCIA PROFILES
- 4.10 SPORT CLASSIFICATION CHARTS

SECTION FIVE

29

POLICY

- 5.1 CODE OF CONDUCT
- 5.2 DISCIPLINARY POLICY
- 5.3 APPEAL POLICY
- 5.4 DISPUTE RESOLUTION POLICY
- 5.5 MEDIA CONTACT

SECTION SIX

61

SPORT RULES

- 6.1 BOCCIA
 - 6.21.1 BOCCIA REFEREES ACCREDITATION
- 6.2 CYCLING
- 6.3 BOWLES
- 6.4 ATHLETICS (TRACK & FIELD)
- 6.5 SLALOM
- 6.6 7-A-SIDE SOCCER
- 6.7 SWIMMING
- 6.8 TABLE TENNIS
- 6.9 WINTER SPORTS
- 6.10 OTHER SPORTS

SECTION SEVEN

122

- CPISRA SANCTION GUIDELINES
- APPLICATION FOR SANCTION

WORLD RECORDS

PROCEDURES FOR APPLICATIONS

SECTION EIGHT 134

ANTI –DOPING

SECTION NINE 163

Schedule of fees

Thanks are recorded to the many CPISRA classifiers, CPISRA Sports Co-ordinators and sports technicians from all over the world who have assisted with the update of the Classification and Sports Rules Manual. Special thanks STC Coordinators and Joan Steele Mills, Dr. Andree Sasiain, Dr. Aart Kruimer and Leslie Halicki, Helena Bastos, for the hours devoted to reviewing and revising. Dr. Halim Jebali for his work on Anti Doping as well as Canadian Cerebral Palsy Sports and Capability Scotland for helping us get to the final product

With many thanks

Terrie Moore, STC Chair

SECTION ONE ELIGIBLE PARTICIPANTS

CPISTRA provides sports opportunities for individuals with cerebral palsy, traumatic brain injury or stroke whose level of neurological impairment disadvantages them in training for and competing in sports. CPISTRA provides a sporting avenue where athletes with impairments can compete equitably against peers.

Cerebral Palsy is a brain lesion, which is non-progressive and causes variable impairment of the co-ordination, tone and strength of muscle action impacting on postures and movement.

This central motor disturbance may be associated with:

Perceptual deficits

Visual and hearing problems

Seizures

Speech difficulties

dystonic movements

- 1.1 Eligible participants must have a diagnosis of non-progressive brain damage with motor control dysfunction such as cerebral palsy, traumatic brain injury, stroke or similar conditions.
- 1.2 At the discretion of the Sports Technical Committee (STC) of CPISTRA individuals with motor control problems resulting from impairments other than non-progressive brain damage may be eligible for the CPISTRA programme. For further clarification contact the CPISTRA Chief Classifier.
- 1.3 The athlete is not eligible for CPISTRA competitions if an abnormality can only be detected by a detailed neurological examination and impairment of function is not clearly evident during classification and does not obviously impact on sports performance Check with profiles in Section 4 for further information.
- 1.4 Eligible participants for international competition must be 15 years or older on the first day of January. Exceptions are SWIMMING and YOUTH EVENTS.
- 1.5 Notes on eligibility
 - 1.5.1 Stroke/Brain Injury. A person who has experienced a stroke or brain injury may compete in CPISTRA events. An individual who has an acquired brain injury requires compulsory evaluation every year for a period of four years after the initial injury. This will be at the discretion of the CPISTRA classification team.
 - 1.5.2 Seizures. Persons with a seizure disorder may compete in CPISTRA events provided that the condition is controlled. The seizure disorder must be a secondary characteristic of cerebral palsy or traumatic brain injury.

- 1.5.3 Spina Bifida. Persons diagnosed with spina bifida are not eligible to participate in CPISRA sports unless evidence of motor control dysfunction of a cerebral nature is shown. Persons with spina bifida are eligible for international sports competition organised by other disabled sports organisations.
- 1.5.4 Intellectual Impairment. Persons with intellectual impairment/learning disability, without motor control dysfunction are not eligible for CPISRA competitions.
- 1.5.5 Disabilities. Individuals with arthrogryposis, osteogenesis imperfecta, myopathies, or a disability which does not result in motor control dysfunction of a cerebral origin are not eligible for CPISRA events with the exceptions of athletes who compete in specific boccia classes. For further information refer to the boccia specific classes in section 4
- 1.6 At multi sport/multi disability games (e.g. Paralympics, World Championships, Regional Games) eligible athletes who choose to compete in CPISRA events MAY NOT compete in events organised under another sports organization or IOSD (e.g. IBSA, INAS-FID, IWAS)
- 1.7 The STC of CPISRA reserves the right to alter any of the above eligibility criteria due to changes in specific sports or the international sports movement as a whole.

SECTION TWO EDUCATION

Sport Development Workshops

CPISTRA STC offers a variety of workshops on sport development to stimulate growth and development of CPISTRA sports throughout the world. Regions, NPCs and CPISTRA members wishing to develop sports for CPISTRA athletes should contact the STC Chair, the Secretary of the STC or the Secretary General of CPISTRA.

Official Development

CPISTRA supports the development of quality sport opportunities through officials training. It is the goal that every region and national member will have accredited referees and classifiers.

CPISTRA offers the training for boccia officials and classifiers. The national members in good standing, regions may apply to the STC to have courses. The application forms for courses and conferences can be found on the CPISTRA website

Boccia Referees Accreditation may be found at the end of the Boccia Rules, Section 6.21.1.

2 Classification Education

2.1 CPISTRA Classification Accreditation Process

For those wishing to become a CPISTRA accredited classifier they must attend two workshops and complete a minimum of two practicums.

Process

- 2.1.1. The classifier must be nominated by their country to become an international classifier. They must attend and complete an Introduction to Classification workshop. Then attend and complete the requirements of the Classification Accreditation Level. A written CV must be submitted at that time. The chair of the classification education committee will review the CV to ensure that the individual has met the prerequisites before they may become a classifier in training. Note Technicians will only be accredited for sports in which they have experience or knowledge.
- 2.1.2 The classifier must attend and successfully complete a CPISTRA Classification accreditation course at the expense of their national sports organization. Candidates must achieve 75 % the written examination, practical evaluation and meet the criteria set out in 2.1.1 before the applicant becomes designated as a Classifier in Training (CIT). They will then be put on the list of Classifiers in Training and will be included in Classification committee general correspondence to include upcoming events.
- 2.1.3. The classifier in training must apply to the Classification Education Committee to attend 2 separate classification evaluations held in conjunction with a CPISTRA sanctioned event under the supervision of a senior classifier. There they will be given the opportunity to apply their skills and evaluated on their performance. The CIT and the evaluator will meet and discuss the evaluation and any areas where work is needed. The evaluation will be sent to the classification education committee chair. The evaluations will be reviewed in conjunction with the CV previously submitted for accreditation. Candidates who are weak in two or more areas may be asked to do additional practicals.

2.2 Criteria for Classifiers and Senior Classifier

There are three levels of classifiers in CPISTRA. The first level is for those who are completing the requirements to become a classifier CIT. The second level is for those who have completed accreditation and are currently classifying nationally and internationally. The third level senior is for experienced classifiers who show leadership, participate in research and

development of the classification system, teach accreditation courses, have sufficient experience to interpret the CPISRA rule while at a competition or are able to act as the final arbiter in protests.

2.3 Classifiers in Training

2.3.1 Pre requisites

- Professional background in Cerebral Palsy and other neurological disorders or sport technical knowledge e.g.
 - A physician, with a particular knowledge of cerebral palsy, traumatic brain injury and stroke (a physiatrist, orthopedic surgeon, or doctor of rehabilitation medicine).
 - Physiotherapists trained and working with persons with cerebral palsy, head injury, stroke and other similar conditions
 - Sports Technician university degree in physical education, kinesiology, physiology and trained in the biomechanics of sport or with extensive coaching certification and experience.
 - Experience in CPISRA sports and attend local and national competitions as observer and classifier
 - National classifier who is active in their country
 - Be nominated by their country for international status
 - Submit a CV to the Secretary of the Sports Technical Committee

2.3.2 Accreditation

- Taken and passed an accreditation course in classifying
- Have successfully completed practicums at two recognised competitions within three years
- Maintaining certification as per section 2.4
- Update skills every quadrennial by attending workshops or competitions.
- Access advanced courses

2.4 CPISRA International Classifiers

This includes International Medical Classifiers (INT Med), International Physiotherapist Classifiers (INT Physio) and International Sports Technicians (INT Tech)

2.4.1 Prerequisites

Completion of the classifier in training

Role

- Acts as a member of an international team at CPISRA sanctioned events
- May act as a coordinator for an event with the presence of a senior classifier
- Is responsible for following prescribed rules as set down in the latest rule book

- Upon completion of the course conductor course may present the introductory level course nationally and regionally.
- May assist a senior classifier teach the accreditation course.

Maintaining certification

- Must respond to communications on a regular basis
- Must be active within their nation or region
- Submit an annual classification log to indicate activity each year
- Attend classification seminars or meetings (sometime held prior to the competition) to keep updated
- Respond to calls for classifiers to indicate if they are available or not

2.4.2 Senior

The senior classifier acts in a leadership capacity at competitions and reports to the classification committee chair and committee. They work as a team to ensure quality classification and assist and train newer classifiers. The classification coordinator is responsible for submitting a report to the classification committee for the team.

Prerequisites

- Lots of experience/time at all levels a minimum of 3 years experience classifying internationally
- Be able understand and teach border line cases
- Shows consistent skills in classification
- Attend a course conductors course on classification and evaluation to teach and train classifiers in training

Role

- Supervises and evaluates classifiers in training and classifiers
- Conduct the introductory level courses and co-teach the accreditation level courses
- Assist in the research, development and clarification of the classification rules and profiles for CPISRA and sports
- Assists in the review of the rules / profiles each quadrennial
- Provides workshops to update classifiers in nationally, regionally and internationally

Maintaining Certification

- Is active within nation and region,
- Classifying annually
- Submits a logbook to the classification chair each year.

- Is active internationally and attend at least one competitions every three years
- Attends classification workshops and seminars
- Participates in classifier discussions and tasks keeping abreast of committee communications and directions.

2.5 Classification courses

Classification accreditation is offered at three levels.

2.5.1 Classification Basics

- An overview of CPISRA classification for athletes, coaches and others interested in a broad overview of classification or classification as it pertains to specific sport. This is a two hour presentation.

2.5.2 Introduction to Classification

The Classification Introductory Course and entry level course appropriate for new classifiers and suggested as an appropriate level of training for national classifiers.

- Doctors, Physiotherapists and Sports Technician with some knowledge of cerebral palsy, classification needs and sports for cp athletes.
- Maximum of 30 people.
- Duration 2 – 3 days.

Evaluation:

- Practice and observation of classification team work.
- Discussion on the practical work.
- Evaluation Paper with 75% of right answers.

2.5.3 Accreditation Classification Course

Entry Criteria:

- Completion of the Introductory course
- Practice as a national classifier and a letter of nomination from their National CPISRA association
- Apply by submitting a CV to the CPISRA Classification Committee for accreditation as a doctor, physio or technical classifier.
- English speaker.
- Maximum 20 people.
- Duration 3 – 4 days. (Last day only for evaluation).

Evaluation:

- Practice and observation of classification team work at a two separate competitions in different sports.

- Discussion on the practical work.
- Evaluation Paper (English Only) with 75% to pass.

SECTION THREE CLASSIFICATION

3.1. Purpose of classification

The CPISRA classification system recognises that cerebral palsy and other conditions resulting from brain lesions cause impairments of varied severity. The purpose of classification is to provide all athletes with an equitable starting point for competition and to prevent the elimination of athletes from potential success due solely to their degree of neurological impairment. The goal of classification is to ensure that athletic success hinges on an athlete's training, skill level, talent and competitive experience rather than their neurological ability. The system categorises neurological function of an athlete in relation to his/her sports in a way that will allow for competition against those with similar degrees of neurological involvement.

3.2 National Classification

All athletes eligible to participate in CPISRA sports must receive an initial classification from their own National Federation. Classification should be conducted in accordance with the guidelines set out in the classification profiles. (Reference Section Four.) It is recommended that national classifiers be educated using the CPISRA Introductory course.

National classifiers should contact the STC of CPISRA if in need of advice or guidelines regarding the classification process. For information on Classification training please refer to 4

3.3 International Classification Team

International classifications must be carried out by a CPISRA accredited and appointed multidisciplinary team comprised of a physician, a physiotherapist and a sports technician. Classification will not be valid unless the entire multidisciplinary team is present at the assessment or protests.

A classification team consists of a doctor, physiotherapist and sports technician as described below:

- A physician, with a particular knowledge of cerebral palsy, traumatic brain injury and stroke (typically a physiatrist, orthopedic surgeon, or doctor of rehabilitation medicine). The physician makes possible the identification of the neurological and other related features of the impairment profile, in the athlete. The physician's input is particularly necessary for the determination of eligibility, when the diagnosis is in question.
- A physiotherapist familiar with the clinical manifestations of cerebral palsy, traumatic brain injury and stroke. The therapist provides particular insight in details of reflex development, static and dynamic balance and associated reactions, and the measurement of muscle tone, strength and joint range of motion.
- A sports technician familiar with the sports implications of cerebral palsy, traumatic brain injury and stroke. The sports technician brings to the athlete assessment the knowledge of the sports skills and physical demands of the sport, and through the application of dynamic sport specific tests, provides the vital link between impairment review and the potential performance in the sport.

Working together, the classification team members offer the best possible solution to the difficult task of comprehensive impairment analysis, leading to classification in sport.

3.4 Athlete Classification General

All athletes must be prepared to be fully assessed by the classification team and present themselves as follows:

- In appropriate sports attire, shorts are required.
- Warmed up and ready to perform athletics activities
- With all necessary sports equipment (e.g. the sports wheelchair or throwing frame, strapping to be used during competition, sports shoes to be used when running etc).
- Passport for identification purposes. The name on the passport will become the official name that the athlete will be recorded under. This name must be used when registering for all events in the future.
- Athletes may have one person accompany them into classification. This person should have an understanding of the athlete's disability and the sports performance. If needed the person may be asked by the classifiers to assist with communication
- All athletes must sign the Consent to Classify Form at the time of classification. (See Section Classification Section on the WEBSITE for current forms)
- The athlete must provide information to the team regarding their disability, medication and surgeries that affect sport performance.
- The athlete's picture will be taken for the Classification Card.

3.5 **Classification Process**

CPISTRA is responsible for assigning a classification category to athletes who compete in CPISTRA events. The process used to establish the appropriate classification category for each athlete is called classification.

Each sport has a different number of categories in which an athlete may be classified. The categories for each sport are outlined in Section 5 of this Manual.

3.6 **Competition**

3.6.1 CPISTRA will appoint two classification teams for each competition - one classification team and one classification team of senior classifiers. Additional teams will be appointed to large competitions such as World Championships and Paralympics based on need. Members of the classification teams will have no significant relationship with the athlete, will have had no involvement with the decision being appealed, and will be free from any other actual or perceived bias or conflict. Should conflict arise the parties concerned should raise these with the Chief Classifier.

3.6.2 CPISTRA will appoint a classification coordinator for each event at which classification will take place.

Classification Status Chart and definitions

Pre-Competition		Post-Evaluation Period		Post-First Appearance*
NS	→	CNS	→	RS
RS	→	CRS	→	PPS
NS – NEW STATUS		CNS-COMPETITION NEW STATUS		
RS – REVIEW STATUS		PS – PERMANENT STATUS		

- 3.6.3 An athlete who has not been assigned a classification category by CPISRA must register for a competition as competition new status (CNS).
- 3.6.4 An athlete who has been assigned a classification category that is not a permanent status must register for a competition as competition review status (CRS).
- 3.6.5 Athletes who have registered for a competition as CNS or CRS will be referred for classification by the classification coordinator to the classification team.
- 3.6.6 The classification coordinator will provide a written classification list to each team registered at the competition. The list shall identify the athletes requiring classification and the time and place for classification.
- 3.6.7 The athletes whose names appear on the classification list will be evaluated prior to competition by a classification team in order to identify the appropriate classification category for each athlete.
- 3.6.8 In addition to conducting individual classification assessment with the athlete ,the classification team must observe each athlete during training and/or on the field of play before the classification team may assign a classification category to an athlete.
- 3.6.9 The classification team must provide the athlete with his or her classification category no later than:
 Boccia – at the end of pools.
 Soccer – before the start of semi finals.
 Other sports - after the Chief Classifier or designate deems that there has been sufficient time to observe the athlete in competition.
- 3.6.10 If a classification team finds that the athlete does not meet the minimum criteria or diagnosis for classification (as outlined in Section 5), the athlete is not eligible to compete in CPISRA events (NE). If the classification panel determines that the athlete is NE, the athlete will automatically be examined by the classification review team. If the classification review panel confirms that the athlete is NE, the athlete will not be permitted to compete. (See Classification Appeals section)
- 3.6.11 The classification coordinator must confirm each classification category assigned by the classification teams before the end of each competition.
- 3.6.12 Once the classification category has been confirmed by the classification review team, the classification coordinator will record the classification category assigned to the athlete and provide a written copy of that record to CPISRA and to the athlete. The athlete will be issued a classification card with his/her picture and classification information. If cards are lost contact the STC secretary for replacement, there will be a fee to replace them.
- 3.6.13 An athlete's classification category will become permanent once the athlete has been assigned the same classification category at a minimum of two and a maximum of three CPISRA sanctioned competitions.

3.7 Decisions

All classification decisions (initial, protest, appeal) will be:

- Provided verbally to the athlete of its decision within two hours of the decision being made, and
- Recorded in writing and kept by the head office of CPISRA
- A classification card issued at the competition or forwarded to the athlete's national sport governing body within 20 days of the close of competition.

3.8 Classification Protests/Reviews

3.8.1 Who may protest or review a classification decision?

Protest Chart

	Own NPC	Other NPC	Chief Classifier
Classification Evaluation Period			
CNS	Yes	No	Yes
CRS	Yes	No	Yes
PS	No	No	yes
Classification Competition Period			
CNS	Yes	Yes	Yes
CRS	YES	Yes	Yes
PS	No	Yes	Yes

NS – NEW STATUS CNS-COMPETITION NEW STATUS
 RS – REVIEW STATUS PS – PERMANENT STATUS

3.8.2 An athlete may protest the decision of a classification team relating to himself or herself provided the protest is signed by the athlete's country and all membership dues have been paid in full.

3.8.3 A member country of CPISRA may protest the classification category assigned to any athlete of another member country provided all membership dues have been paid in full.

3.8.4 CPISRA STC will appoint a Chief Classifier who may call for a review of an athlete's classification category if in his or her opinion there is sufficient reason to warrant a review the athlete's classification category. Any such athlete will be deemed to have been assigned competition review status. The Chief Classifier will instruct the classification coordinator to add the athlete's name to the classification list and the classification process outlined above shall apply.

Classification Review Panels shall include classifiers with no significant relationship to the athlete, will have had no involvement with the decision being protested or reviewed, and will be free from any other actual or perceived bias or conflict. The panel should include classifiers of an equal or great level of certification that the Classification Panel which allocated the athlete's classification.

3.8.5 Status of athlete during protest/review

An athlete who is the subject of a protest or a review may not compete until the protest has been heard and decided as set out below.

3.8.6 Protest Period

An athlete (or the athlete's country) may protest his or her classification category within 60 minutes of the classification decision being communicated to the athlete.

A member country may protest a classification decision relating to an athlete of a different member country within 60 minutes of the athlete's first appearance in competition or within 60 minutes of the athlete being assigned a classification category, whichever is later.

3.8.7 Grounds for Protest

The following are acceptable grounds for protest of a classification decision:

there is a medical reason such as a change in functional profile of the athlete,

the athlete's performance or abilities are not reflected by the classification category assigned, or

any other reason that the classification review team determines is sufficient reason to permit a protest to proceed.

Protests will not be accepted if:

the athlete has been assigned a classification category at two CPISRA sanctioned events and the classification category in each case is the same,

the athlete has been examined by a classification review panel and the classification category was not changed, or

the athlete's classification category has been previously protested unsuccessfully.

3.8.8 Notice of Protest

The Notice of Protest must:

be in writing,

identify the athlete in question,

include medical documentation or an expert opinion justifying why the classification should be considered,

be signed by a designated representative of the country submitting the protest,

be delivered to the classification coordinator for the competition or the Sport Technical Chair of CPISRA if the protest is made outside a competition, and

be accompanied by the protest fee of 100 Euros in cash.

Hearing

In-competition protest

Within 60 minutes of receiving the notice of protest, the classification review team (the review team) will hear and decide the matter using the following hearing procedures:

the hearing will be an oral hearing and evaluation, held in private;

the parties will be given 30 minutes notice of the hearing, and may each be accompanied at the hearing by a representative;

quorum will be all three members of the review team;

the review team may direct that any other person participate in the appeal;

the review team may extend the 60 minute protest period at its sole discretion;

the review team will render its decision, with reasons, verbally within 60 minutes of the conclusion of the hearing. The reasons will be given in writing to within 120 minutes of the decision.

the review team may, in its sole discretion, adapt such procedures and timelines to accommodate any unique, urgent or unforeseen circumstances during a tournament or competition, at all times ensuring that the matter is heard and decided in a timely and fair manner.

3.9 Appeals

3.9.1 Purpose

The purpose of this appeals policy is to enable disputes to be dealt with fairly, expeditiously and affordably, within CPISRA without recourse to external legal procedures.

3.9.2 Definitions

These terms will have these meanings in this policy:

Days -- will mean total days, irrespective of weekends or holidays.

Member -- refers to all categories of members in CPISRA as well as to all individuals engaged in activities with or employed by CPISRA, including, but not limited to directors, officers, coaches, athletes, officials, volunteers, personal care attendants, medical and paramedical personnel, classifiers, employees and members.

Appellant -- refers to the Member appealing a decision

Respondent -- refers to the body whose decision is being appealed.

3.9.3 Scope of Appeal

Any Member of CPISRA who is affected by a decision of the classification protest panel will have the right to appeal that decision, provided there are sufficient grounds for the appeal as set out in Section 3 or 4.

3.9.4 Timing of Appeal

Members who wish to appeal a decision will have 10 days from the date on which they received notice of the decision, to submit in writing notice of their intention to appeal, grounds for the appeal, a summary of the evidence that supports these grounds, and the remedy or remedies requested to the Chair of the Sport Technical Committee

Any party wishing to initiate an appeal beyond the 10-day period must provide a written request stating reasons for an exemption to the requirement of Section 4(a). The decision to allow, or not allow an appeal outside the 10 day period will be at the sole discretion of the Chair of the Sport Technical Committee or his or her designate, and may not be appealed.

3.9.5 Grounds for Appeal

Not every decision may be appealed. Decisions may only be appealed, and appeals

may only be heard, on procedural grounds. Procedural grounds are strictly limited to the classification committee:

Making a decision for which it did not have authority or jurisdiction as set out in CPISRA's governing documents;

Failing to follow procedures as laid out in the bylaws or approved policies of CPISRA, including policies for selection; or

Making a decision that was influenced by bias.

3.9.6 Screening of Appeal

Within 7 days of receiving the notice and grounds of an appeal, the Chair, Sport Technical Committee (or designate) will determine whether there are appropriate grounds for the appeal to proceed as set out in these policies and procedures.

If the appeal is denied on the basis of insufficient grounds, the Appellant will be notified of this decision in writing, giving reasons. This decision is at the sole discretion of the Chair, Sport Technical Committee, or designate, and may not be appealed.

3.9.7 Appeals Panel

If the Chair, Sport Technical Committee, or designate, is satisfied that there are sufficient grounds for an appeal, within 14 days of having received the original notice of appeal the Chair, Sport Technical Committee will establish an Appeals Panel (hereafter referred to as the "Panel") as follows:

The Panel will be comprised of three individuals who will have no significant relationship with the affected parties, will have had no involvement with the decision being appealed, and will be free from any other actual or perceived bias or conflict. The panel should include classifiers of an equal or great level of certification that the Classification Panel which allocated the athlete's classification.

The Chair, Sport Technical Committee, or designate, may name one of the Panel members to serve as Chairperson of the Panel. In the event the Chair, Sport Technical Committee, or designate, does not name a Chairperson, the members of the Panel will select from themselves a Chairperson.

3.9.8 Preliminary Meeting

The Panel may determine that the circumstances of the appeal warrant a preliminary meeting or decision. The matters that may be considered at a preliminary meeting include:

Format of the appeal (hearing by documentary evidence, oral hearing or a combination of both);

Timelines for exchange of documents;

Clarification of issues in dispute;

Clarification of evidence to be presented to the Panel;

Order and procedure of hearing;

Location of hearing, where the hearing is an oral hearing;

Identification of witnesses

Identification of affected parties; and

Any other procedural matter that may assist in expediting the appeal proceedings.

The Panel may delegate to its Chairperson the authority to deal with these preliminary matters on behalf of the Panel.

3.9.9 Procedure for the Hearing

Where the Panel has determined that the appeal will be held by way of oral hearing, the Panel will govern the hearing by such procedures as it deems appropriate, provided that:

The hearing will be held within 21 days of the Panel's appointment.

The Appellant and Respondent will be given 10 days written notice of the date, time and place of the hearing.

A quorum will be all three Panel members. Decisions will be by majority vote, where the Chairperson carries a vote.

If the decision of the Panel may affect another party to the extent that the other party would have recourse to an appeal in their own right under this policy, that party will become a party to the appeal in question and will be bound by its outcome.

A representative or advisor, including legal counsel may accompany any of the parties.

The Panel may direct that any other person participate in the appeal.

In order to keep costs to a reasonable level the Panel may conduct the appeal by means of a telephone conference.

3.9.10 Procedure for Documentary Appeal

Where the Panel has determined that the appeal will be held by way of documentary submissions, it will govern the appeal by such procedures, as it deems appropriate provided that:

All parties are given a reasonable opportunity to provide written submissions to the Panel, to review written submissions of the other parties, and to provide written rebuttal and argument; and

The applicable principles and timelines set out in Section 3 are respected.

3.9.11 Appeal Decision

Within 14 days of concluding the appeal, the Panel will issue its written decision, with reasons. The decision will follow this format:

Issue to be decided;

Background to the case;

Statement of the facts;

Authorities considered;

Decision; and

Reasons for decision.

In making its decision, the Panel will have no greater authority than that of the original decision-maker. The Panel may decide:

To reject the appeal and confirm the decision being appealed; or

To uphold the appeal and refer the matter back to the initial decision-maker for a new decision; or

To uphold the appeal and vary the decision but only where it is found that an error occurred and such an error cannot be corrected by the original decision-maker for reason of lack of clear procedure, lack of time, or lack of neutrality; and

To determine how costs of the appeal, excluding legal fees and legal disbursements of any of the parties, will be allocated, if at all.

The decision will be considered a matter of public record. A copy of the decision will be provided to each of the parties and to the Chair, Sport Technical Committee, or designate.

In extraordinary circumstances, the Panel may issue a verbal decision or a summary written decision, with reasons to follow, provided the written decision with reasons is rendered within the timelines specified in Section.

3.9.12 Timelines

If the circumstances of the dispute are such that this policy will not allow a timely appeal, or if the circumstances of the disputes are such the appeal cannot be concluded within the timelines dictated in this policy, the Panel may direct that these timelines be revised.

3.9.13 Location

The appeal will take place in the location designated by the Chair, Sport Technical Committee, or designate, unless the Panel decides the appeal is to be held by way of telephone conference, or unless, at the specific request of a party, a different location is mandated by the Panel as a preliminary matter.

3.9.14 Final and Binding Decision

The decision of the Panel will be final and binding on the parties and on all members of CPISRA, subject only to the provisions of CPISRA's Dispute Resolution Policy.

No action, application for judicial review or other legal proceeding will be brought against CPISRA respecting a dispute, unless the remedies afforded by this policy have not been offered or have been exhausted. In no case may a party pursue legal action against CPISRA in respect of an arbitration, for which the parties have entered into a written Arbitration Agreement.

3.10 MEDICATIONS

During the classification process that the classifying team is trying to determine the athlete's innate neurological potential. Medications, particularly those used inappropriately or in the wrong dosage, may cause an apparent worsening of the neurological function which is greater than the innate neurological condition of the athlete. The classifying team needs to be aware of this possibility. There are several classes of medications that are frequently used by athletes with cerebral palsy including anti-seizure medication as well as anti-spasticity medications. Anyone using Botulinum toxin within the last 1 year should be reclassified.

The anti-seizure medications are typified by the drug phenytoin Dilantin®. In usual therapeutic doses these medications have no effect on the neurological function of the athlete. However, if

these medications are outside the therapeutic range and in toxic areas, they may cause an ataxia. Remember drug induced ataxia is temporary and will disappear when the athlete's drug levels are changed to a more appropriate dosage. The classifiers should consider the possibility of this when evaluating an athlete on anti-seizure medication such as Dilantin®. A typical finding, in addition to the ataxia, is an oscillating movement of the eyes called nystagmus.

The other group of medications, the anti-spasticity medications, is sometimes used in athletes with cerebral palsy. These medications for example include baclofen and dantrolene. Baclofen acts in the central nervous system to decrease the reflex arc. High doses of these medications tend to cause sedation. Dantrolene on the other hand works at the muscle level and a side effect of this drug that would be noticed during the classification process is weakness. Note that both of these medications, when used in an appropriate therapeutic dose, actually increase function and should never decrease function.

Therefore, during the classification process the team does look at the medications the athlete is on. Although most of the athletes will be on proper therapeutic doses, the possibility of abnormal or toxic dosage should be considered. If this is happening, the athlete would need to have classification deferred until the drug level is optimized. The determination of this will need to be made primarily by the physician on the classification team. This is often difficult without blood medication levels being drawn, but still needs to be considered.

SECTION FOUR CLASSIFICATION PROFILES

4.1 FUNCTIONAL PROFILE - Class 1

Quadriplegic (Tetraplegic)-Severe involvement. Spasticity Grade 4 to 3+, with or without athetosis or with poor functional range of movement and poor functional strength in all extremities and trunk OR the severe athetoid with or without spasticity with poor functional strength and control. Dependent on a power wheelchair or assistance for mobility. Unable to functionally propel a wheelchair. Lower Extremities-Considered non-functional in relation to any sport due to limitation in range of movement strength and/or control. Minimal or involuntary movement would not change this person's class.

Trunk Control-Static and dynamic trunk control very poor or non-existent. Severe difficulty adjusting back to mid-line or upright position when performing sports movements. Upper Extremities-Severe limitation in functional range of movement or severe athetosis are the major factors in all sports, and reduced throwing motion with poor follow through is evident. Opposition of thumb and one finger may be possible allowing athlete to grip.

TRACK

RaceRunner1

Spastic quadriplegic will have an inefficient tip-toe style or a singular gallop. Movements are dominated by flexion or extension reactions. One leg may be totally bent while the other may have difficulty stretching during the stride. Arms are in flexion and grip very poor.

Athetoid runners may run in a butterfly style, keeping legs together to stabilize them and avoiding them to cross over one another. They have problems getting into a consistent, automatic pattern of running. Strapping of arms and body are often needed. Tonic neck reflex may be present.

FIELD (F31) Determined clearly by the very poor hand function in handling club, shot, or discus, in conjunction with throwing motion. A person could have somewhat adequate hand function statically, but may have less function when throwing due to athetoid involvement or spasticity.

SWIMMING Although function may appear to improve or deteriorate in water, evaluation of very poorly co-ordinated cycles of the arm, hand and leg function for propulsion should make this class clear. Athletes requiring flotation devices may do so for CPISRA events only.

BOCCIA BC1 throwers-players who fit within this category can throw the ball past the V line or CP2 Lower who chooses to push the ball with the foot.

BC3 Ramp players. Players will not functionally propel wheelchair and will be dependent on assistance or an electric wheelchair. Players will have no sustained grasp or release action, but may have arm movement but have insufficient functional range of movement to consistently propel a Boccia ball into court past the V line. May use a headpointer to hold and release the ball

For players with a disability of a non cerebral origin refer to section 4.9 and 4.10

4.2 FUNCTIONAL PROFILE-Class 2

Quadriplegic (Tetraplegic)-Severe to moderate involvement. Spasticity Grade 3+ to 3 with or without athetosis. Severe athetoid or tetraplegic with more function in less affected side. Poor functional strength in all extremities and trunk but able to propel a wheelchair.

Lower Extremities-A demonstrable degree of function in one or both lower limbs allowing propulsion of the wheelchair automatically qualifies individual as a Class 2 lower. If the classification team determines that the upper limb function is more appropriate for a higher

class then the athlete does not qualify as Class 2. Class 2 athletes (upper or lower) can sometimes ambulate but never run functionally.

Trunk Control-Static control is fair. Dynamic trunk control is poor as demonstrated by the obligatory use of upper extremities and/or head to assist in returning to the mid-line (upright position).

Upper Extremities-Hand-Severe to moderate involvement. Spasticity Grade 3. If hand and arm function is as described in Class 1 then lower extremity will determine whether Class 2 is more appropriate.

A Class 2 upper athlete often has a cylindrical or spherical grasp, and can demonstrate sufficient dexterity to manipulate and throw a ball, but will exhibit poor grasp and release. Throwing motions must be tested for effects on hand function. Wheelchair propulsion with upper extremities is also demonstrable. Active range of movement is moderately to severely impaired, thus hand function is the key.

TRACK (T32) Class 2 lower: lower extremity track events are performed using a foot propelled wheelchair push. The chair may be pushed forwards or backwards but must be propelled only by the feet. Class 2 upper: upper extremity events are performed by pushing the wheelchair with one or two arms. Wheelchair propulsion is restricted due to poor control and/or Grade 3 spasticity. Athletes choosing to compete on a

Racerunner 2 will be evaluated on the running frame. Major difficulties coordinating or lack of ability to bend /lift leg joints . Spastic quadriplegics are able to run in a classic style with short strides , a gallop or a butterfly with a lot of trunk-pelvic mobility. Able to establish an automatic running technique. Most will have sufficient hand/ arm function to hold on and drag the lower body off the saddle over the body support plate.

Athetoid usually runs in a athetoid spastic classic style. Technique may seem powerful but is inefficient with control problems with a short stride. Difficulties with grasp and release of steering handle and reduced body control.

FIELD (F32) Lower extremity athletes will kick or thrust with their feet. A class 2 lower player in boccia who chooses to use his foot to push the ball is a BC 1.

Upper extremity athletes with athetosis may demonstrate fair rotation during throwing with unreliable release. In athletes with spasticity or athetosis the trunk makes a very limited contribution to propulsion of the implement. Athletes may compete in both upper and lower extremity events.

BOCCIA This athlete is classed as a BC2

4.3 FUNCTIONAL PROFILE - Class 3

Quadriplegic (Tetraplegic), Severe Hemiplegic - Moderate (asymmetric or symmetric) quadriplegic or severe hemiplegic in a wheelchair with almost full functional strength in dominant upper extremity. It is rare for an athlete with athetosis to be included within this class unless he/she presents with a predominantly hemiplegic or triplegic profile with almost full function in the dominant upper limb. Can propel a wheelchair independently.

Lower Extremities-Spasticity Grade 4 to 3-Some demonstrable function can be observed during transfer. May be able to ambulate with assistance or assistive devices but only for short distances.

Trunk Control-Fair trunk control is shown when pushing chair, but forward trunk movement is often limited by extensor tone during forceful pushing. Some trunk movement can be noted also in throwing for postural correction, but throwing motions are mostly from the arm.

This is a major factor in non-ambulatory capability. Rotation is limited. Spasticity Grade 2+.

Upper Extremities-Moderate limitation Spasticity Grade 2+ in dominant arm shown as limitation in extension and follow through.

Hand Function-Dominant hand may demonstrate cylindrical and spherical grasp, with poor finger dexterity demonstrable in release of shot and discus.

TRACK (T33) In order to differentiate between Class 3 and 4, trunk mobility in propulsion of the chair, and hand function are important. If an athlete demonstrates a very poor ability to use rapid trunk movements in the pushing motion, or significant asymmetry in the arm action or grasp and release which impedes the development of forward momentum, he/she is a class 3. An athlete using only one arm for wheelchair propulsion may have long strokes and rapid grasp and release in the dominant arm and still be Class 3. Athletes choosing Racerunner will be evaluated on the running frame.

Racerunner 3

Will have some problems maintaining rhythm and at top speed technique will be affected by spasticity and coordination problems. May run with a slow single gallop using dominant arm to steer and may use to other arm to support. Difficulty to relax while running despite reasonable body control.

FIELD (F33) Sometimes a hemiplegic athlete with Spasticity Grade 4 to 3 in non-dominant arm and near normal function in the dominant arm, or a Class 3 asymmetric diplegic athlete is more appropriate in Class 4. However, a close look should be given to the trunk movement, as it is often the determining factor. In all cases movement, follow through and release are ultimate considerations. Split classes can sometimes occur in these cases.

4.4 FUNCTIONAL PROFILE - Class 4

Diplegic - Moderate to Severe involvement.

Good functional strength with minimal limitation or control problems noted in upper limbs and trunk.

Lower Extremities-Moderate to severe involvement in both legs Spasticity Grade 4 to 3 usually rendering them non-functional for ambulation over long distances without the use of assistive devices. A wheelchair is usually the choice for sport.

Trunk-Spasticity grade 2 to 1. Minimal limitation of trunk movements when wheeling and throwing. In some athletes fatigue can increase spasticity which can be overcome with proper positioning. When standing, poor balance is obvious even using assistive devices.

Upper Extremities-The upper limbs often show normal functional strength.

Minimal limitation of range of movement may be present but a close to normal follow through and propulsion is observed when throwing or wheeling.

Hand Function-Normal cylindrical/spherical opposition and prehensile grasp is seen in all sports. Limitation if any is usually apparent only during rapid fine motor tasks. It should be remembered that diplegia implies that there is more spasticity in the lower than the upper extremities. Some involvement Spasticity Grade 2+ to 1 can be seen particularly in functional movements of the hands, arms and trunk.

TRACK (34) The athlete is able to perform long and forceful strokes, with rapid grasp and release, although fine movements of the hands may be affected. During propulsion these fine movements are not essential. The arm strokes are supported by strong trunk movements in forward and backward direction. If these movements do not occur the trunk is well balanced and forms a stable base for the arm movements. When the wheelchair makes a curve, the trunk follows the wheelchair without disturbance of balance.

FIELD (T34) In throwing events the trunk has to make a complicated, forceful and rapid

movement. This movement is complicated because it requires co-ordination of rotation, forward and sideways bending (more complicated than required for propulsion). Because of the slight spasticity in trunk muscles and the negative influence of the spastic legs, some disturbances may be seen when force and speed are required. Slight weakness in fine movements may present problems during the release of a discus and to a lesser extent a javelin. There is even less of a problem with shot.

Split classification between Class 4 and Class 5 in FIELD is considered a matter of preference for athletes if they are eligible functionally. The hemiplegic in a wheelchair with one functional arm and a free moving trunk is a Class 4 for field events (see also Class 3 Field).

4.5 FUNCTIONAL PROFILE - Class 5

Diplegic - Moderate involvement

This individual may require the use of assistive devices in walking but not necessarily when standing or throwing. A shift of centre of gravity may lead to loss of balance. A Triplegic may appear in this Class.

Lower Extremities-Spasticity Grade 3 to 2. Involvement of one or both legs which may require assistive devices for walking. A Class 5 athlete may have sufficient function to run on the track. If function is insufficient Class 4 may be more appropriate. Balance-Usually has normal static balance but exhibits problems in dynamic balance e.g. attempting a spin or throwing forcefully.

Upper Extremities-This is an area where variation occurs. Some moderate to minimal limitation in upper extremities can often be seen particularly when throwing, but strength is within normal limits. Hand Function-Normal cylindrical/spherical, opposition and prehensive grasp and release in the dominant hand is seen in all sports.

TRACK (T35) Some athletes with diplegia Spasticity Grade 3 to 2 are able to run.

FIELD (F35) The major problem is dynamic balance and function when standing in sport with or without assistive devices. Class 5 athletes may use a run up in field events.

SOCCER. During sport, exertion will increase tone and decrease function. The athletes will have difficulty in turning, pivoting and stopping. Usually running only short distances.

4.6 FUNCTIONAL PROFILE - Class 6

Athetoid or Ataxic - Moderate involvement

The athlete ambulates without assistive devices. Athetosis is the most prevalent factor, although some ambulant spastic quadriplegics (i.e. more arm involvement than in ambulant diplegics), may fit this Class. Athetosis means unsteady (writhing), not having the capability to remain still. All four limbs will usually show functional involvement in sports movements. Class 6 athletes have more control problems in upper limbs than Class 5 athletes, although the former usually have better function in lower limbs particularly when running.

Lower Extremities-Function can vary considerably depending on the sports skill involved, from poor, laboured, slow walking to a running gait, which often shows better mechanics. There can be a marked contrast between the walking athetoid with inco-ordinated gait and the smooth even paced co-ordinated running/cycling action. Cyclical movements however are much better performed like cycling, running and free-style swimming

Balance-May have good dynamic balance compared with static balance. Spasticity is common in Class 6 athletes and should not be a reason for placement in Class 5.

Upper Extremities and Hand Control-Grasp and release can be significantly affected when throwing in the moderate to severe athetoid athlete. The more spasticity present the greater the limits on follow through and maintenance of balance after throwing.

TRACK (T36) A consequence is that starting may present difficulties (e.g. false starts). Explosive movements also are difficult to perform. This is demonstrated in the long jump where an athlete may have good speed but the height from the board is poor and subsequently the distance covered is rather limited.

FIELD (F36) Throwing events require explosive movement. For the same reason as in track, athetoid athletes have difficulty demonstrating explosive power. This is particularly obvious in shot-put. Athletes with ataxia may demonstrate these problems to a lesser extent as intention tremor is stabilised with the weight of the implement. A run up in the javelin is possible

SOCCER (SOC 6) The athlete will have trouble stopping and changing direction quickly. Coordination and timing problems will be seen when trapping and kicking the ball.

4.7 FUNCTIONAL PROFILE - Class 7

Hemiplegic

This Class is for the true ambulant hemiplegic athlete. A Class 7 athlete has Spasticity Grade 3 to 2 in one half of the body. They walk without assistive devices but often with a limp due to spasticity in the lower limb. Good functional ability in dominant side of the body.

Lower Extremities-Hemiplegia Spasticity Grade 3 to 2. Dominant side has better development and good follow through movement in walking and running. Athlete has difficulty walking on his heels and has significant difficulty with hopping on the impaired leg. Side stepping towards the impaired side is also affected. Athletes with moderate to minimal athetosis do not fit into this Class.

Upper Extremities-Arm and hand control is only affected in the non-dominant side. There is good functional control on the dominant side.

TRACK (T37) In walking the Class 7 athletes demonstrates a limp on the affected side. While running the limp may disappear almost totally. The reason is that in walking the leg support during stance phase begins with a heel strike. This is the most difficult action for persons with a spastic paresis. In running only the forefoot hits the ground, providing support and push off. The tight calf muscle in the class 7 athlete facilitates the push off, and heel strike is not necessary. Thus a more normal looking running pattern.

Training will even improve this pattern. However the athlete experiences a restriction caused by spasticity during fast movement and also experiences disturbance in co-ordination during trunk rotation. This means that a good running action does not transfer a Class 7 athlete to Class 8.

The Class 7 athlete demonstrates a weakness in knee pick up in sprinting and an asymmetrical stride length due to lack of full forward pelvic rotation and hamstring spasticity decelerating the lower leg too rapidly on the involved side.

FIELD (F37) In throwing events the hemiplegic athlete often demonstrates hip flexion on the affected side instead of hyperextension. Trunk rotation during a throwing action also indicates a loss of fluency. In javelin throwing the transfer from run up to throwing phase demonstrates these difficulties clearly.

Soccer (SOC 7) As seen in track the athlete who walks with a noticeable limp may appear to have a smoother stride when running but will not have a heel strike. The athlete has difficulty pivoting and balancing on the affected side and therefore often pivots on the unaffected side and kicks with the affected foot.

4.8 FUNCTIONAL PROFILE - Class 8

Minimal involvement

This class is for the minimally affected diplegic Spasticity Grade 1; hemiplegic Spasticity Grade 1: monoplegic; minimal athetoid/ataxic athlete.

According to point 1.2 the athlete must have an obvious impairment of function evident during classification. This athlete may appear to have near normal function when running but the athlete must demonstrate a limitation in function to classifiers based on evidence of spasticity (increased tone), ataxic, athetoid or dystonic movements while performing on the field of play or in training.

Clear evidence must include at least one major and one minor sign from the list below:

Major

1. Clear uni or bilateral Babinski
2. Clear uni or bilateral clonus
3. Noticeably brisk reflexes or clear difference in reflexes left vs. right.
4. Clear evidence of athetosis or ataxia.

Minor

1. Stiffness or rigidity in one or more limbs.
2. Mild atrophy or shortening of a limb.

The above problems must have a demonstrable impact on sport performance as seen by the classification team.

Classes for Track (T38) Field (F38)

Soccer (SOC 8) This athlete may appear to have near normal function when running but the athlete must demonstrate a limitation in function to classifiers based on evidence of spasticity (increased tone), ataxic, athetoid or dystonic movements while performing on the field of play or in training.

Cerebral Palsy International Sports & Recreation Association

4.9 BOCCIA PROFILES

BC1 - CPISRA class 1 plus class 2 lower who chooses to push the ball with his/her foot.

BC2 - CPISRA class 2 upper players.

BC3 - CPISRA class 1 players who do not have the ability to pick up and/or throw a ball consistently past the court v line and conform to other listed criteria for ramp players. This is the class for all ramps players. Ref. Section Six 4.4 This classification includes wheelchair athletes with severe locomotor dysfunction in all four limbs of NON-Cerebral origin

4.9.1 BC4 Throwing Athlete;

Wheelchair athletes with severe locomotor dysfunction in all four limbs of NON cerebral palsy origin.

The athlete has a comparable sport function profile as a Boccia Class 1 or 2 player.

Active range of movement is poor either due to lack of strength or lack of flexibility.

The athlete demonstrates poor strength or severe lack of coordination combined with poor dynamic trunk control. Fatigue is a factor.

Poor strength or control of grasp and release will be evident.

This can often be seen by frequent use of gravity assisted actions to propel the ball.

The athlete is able to lift arms up but;
UNABLE TO PROPEL A BALL FROM ABOVE SHOULDER LEVEL.

Therefore the ball is often propelled by use of a pendulum swing action from a bilateral grasp and push action from the chest another gravity assisted release action

The use of arms or head thrust is often needed to return to an upright sitting position after a balance disturbance, for instance the throwing action.

However the athlete is able to demonstrate sufficient dexterity to independently manipulate and propel a Boccia ball consistently past the v-line onto the court.

The athlete may be able to propel a wheelchair. However rapid movements are not possible.

Athletes with the following diagnosis and the above profile may be eligible.

Myopathies with proximal strength of less than 3/5 spinal cord lesion, complete or incomplete tetraplegic with the above functional profile, e.g. unable to propel ball from above shoulder level and/or poor hand grasp

Spina bifida combined with upper extremity involvement.

Other similar conditions which results in poor strength and/or coordination.

4.10 SPORTS CLASSIFICATION CHARTS

BOCCIA

BC1 = CP 1 Thrower or CP 2 footplayer

BC2 = CP 2 upper or lower

BC3= CP1 or non CP ramp player

BC4= Non CP thrower

Athletics

CP1 T31 F31

CP2 T32 F32

CP3 T33 F32

CP 4 T34 F34 (includes C5 athletes who choose to sit to throw in field)

CP 5 T35 F35 standing

CP 6 T 36 F36

CP 7 T37 F37

CP 8 T38 F38

Cycling

CP Division 4 (CP8 & CP 7) – Cycle type: Bicycle

CP Division 3 (CP6 & CP5) – Cycle type: Bicycle

CP Division 2 (CP6 & CP5) – Cycle type: Tricycle

CP Division 1 (CP4 to CP 1) – Cycle type: Tricycle

HC Division – open to athletes who cannot use a bicycle or tricycle.

CPISTRA

POLICIES RELATING TO CONDUCT, DISCIPLINE AND DISPUTES SECTION FIVE

5.1 CODE OF CONDUCT

CPISTRA is committed to providing an environment in which all individuals are treated with respect. Further, CPISTRA supports equal opportunity and prohibits discriminatory practices. Members of CPISTRA and participants in CPISTRA's programs and activities are expected to conduct themselves at all times in a manner consistent with the values of CPISTRA.

Behaviour that violates this Code of Conduct may be subject to sanctions pursuant to CPISTRA's policies related to discipline.

All directors, officers, organisers, coaches, officials, athletes, managers, volunteers, personal care attendants, medical and paramedical personnel, classifiers, employees and other members of CPISTRA have a responsibility to:

- Maintain and enhance the dignity and self-esteem of members and participants of CPISTRA by:
- Demonstrating respect to individuals regardless of gender, ethnic or racial origin, sexual orientation, age, marital status, religion, political belief, ability/disability or economic status;
- Focusing comments or criticism appropriately and avoiding public criticism of athletes, coaches, officials, organizers, volunteers, employees and members;
- Consistently demonstrating the spirit of sportsmanship, sports leadership and ethical conduct and practices;
- Ensuring that the rules of CPISTRA recognized sports, and the spirit of such rules, are adhered to.

Abstain from the non-medical use of drugs or the use of performance-enhancing drugs or methods.

Refrain from any behaviour that constitutes harassment, where harassment is defined as comment or conduct directed towards an individual or group, which is offensive, abusive, racist, sexist, degrading or malicious.

Refrain from any behaviour that constitutes sexual harassment, where sexual harassment is defined as unwelcome sexual advances or conduct of a sexual nature, when submitting to or rejecting this conduct influences decisions which affect the individual, such conduct has the purpose or effect of diminishing performance, or such conduct creates an intimidating, hostile or offensive environment;

Comply at all times with the Constitution, Bylaws, policies, rules and regulations of the CPISTRA, as adopted and amended from time to time, including complying with any contracts or agreements executed with CPISTRA;

5.2 DISCIPLINARY POLICY

Note: In this policy, "days" means total days irrespective of weekends or holidays.

1. Policy Statement

Membership and participation in the activities of CPISRA offers many benefits and privileges. At the same time members and participants are expected to fulfil certain responsibilities and obligations, including complying with the Code of Conduct of CPISRA as well as with CPISRA's other policies and procedures. CPISRA's Code of Conduct identifies the standard of behaviour that is expected of all members and participants, and those who fail to meet this standard may be subject to the disciplinary procedures set out in this policy.

2. Application of this Policy

- a) This policy applies to all categories of Members of CPISRA and to all individuals participating in activities with or employed by CPISRA. These include, but are not limited to directors, officers, organizers, coaches, officials, athletes, managers, volunteers, personal care attendants, medical and paramedical personnel, classifiers, employees and other members of CPISRA
- b) This policy applies to all discipline matters that may arise during the course of CPISRA's business, activities and events, including but not limited to the office environment, competitions, practices, training camps, workshops, seminars, and any meetings of staff, committees or the Executive Committee.
- c) The Official responsible for discipline (hereafter referred to as "Official") performs critical tasks under this policy. The Official will be appointed by the Executive Committee. Where the Official is unable to perform such tasks, for whatever reason, a designate may be appointed to implement this policy.

3. Reporting an Infraction

- a) Any individual may report to the Official a complaint of a disciplinary infraction. It will be at the sole discretion of the Official to determine if the infraction is best dealt with as a minor infraction or a major infraction.
- b) Persons who experience harassment are encouraged to report this conduct to an official of CPISRA, where an "official" is any person in a responsible staff or volunteer position within CPISRA. The role of the official is to receive the complaint of harassment and to assist in its informal resolution. Where the complaint cannot be resolved informally, the official will report the complaint to the Official for resolution under this policy.

4. Minor Infractions

- a) Minor infractions are single incidents of misconduct that breach the Code of Conduct but generally do not result in harm to others. All disciplinary situations involving minor infractions will be dealt with by the appropriate person having authority over the individual involved: this person may include, but is not restricted to, the Official, a board member, committee member, volunteer, staff person, coach, organizer or manager.
- b) Procedures for dealing with minor infractions will be informal as compared to those for major infractions and will be determined at the discretion of the person having authority, provided the individual being disciplined is told the nature of the infraction. This policy will not prevent an appropriate person having authority from taking immediate, informal, corrective disciplinary action in response to behaviour that constitutes a minor infraction.
- c) Disciplinary sanctions for minor infractions may include the following:
 - verbal or written reprimand;
 - verbal or written apology;
 - service or other voluntary contribution to CPISRA;
 - suspension from the current activity;
 - any other similar sanction considered appropriate for the offense.

5. Major Infractions

- a) Major infractions are instances of misconduct that violate the Code of Conduct and that result, or have the potential to result, in harm to other persons, to CPISRA or to sport.
- b) If the incident is a major infraction, a hearing is required. The Official will notify the individual alleged to have committed a major infraction of the matter as soon as possible, and will provide the individual with a copy of this policy.
- c) The appropriate person having authority may deal with major infractions occurring within competition immediately, if necessary. The individual being disciplined will be told the nature of the infraction and will have an opportunity to provide information concerning the incident. In such situations, disciplinary sanctions will be for the duration of the competition only. Further sanctions may be applied but only after review of the matter in accordance with the procedures set out in this policy for major infractions.

6. Investigation

Depending on the nature and severity of the complaint, the Official may appoint an independent individual to conduct an investigation. If this is the case, the Investigator will carry out the investigation in a timely manner and at the conclusion of the investigation will submit a written report to the Official.

7. Discipline Panel

- a) Within 14 days of receiving a report documenting a major infraction or of receiving the written report of the Investigator if an investigation was carried out, the Official will appoint three individuals to serve as a Discipline Panel. The members of the Panel will select from themselves a Chairperson.
- b) The Discipline Panel will hold the hearing as soon as possible, but not more than 21 days after being appointed.
- c) Having regard to the nature of the discipline matter and the potential consequences of any resulting sanctions, the Panel may decide to conduct the hearing by way of review of documentary evidence or by way of oral hearing. If the Panel decides to conduct an oral hearing, it may decide to do so in-person or by means of telephone conference.

8. Preliminary Meeting

The Panel may determine that the circumstances of the complaint warrant a preliminary meeting. The Panel may delegate to one of its members the authority to deal with these preliminary matters, which may include but are not limited to: format, date and location of the hearing; timelines for the exchange of documents; clarification of issues in dispute; order and procedure of the hearing; evidence to be brought before the hearing; identification of any witnesses; or any other procedural matter that may assist in expediting the hearing.

9. Hearing

- a) The Panel will govern the hearing fairly and as it sees fit, provided that:
 - the individual being disciplined will be given 10 days written notice of the day, time and place of the hearing;
 - the individual being disciplined will receive a copy of the Investigator's report, if an investigation was carried out;
 - a quorum will be all three Panel members, and decisions will be by majority vote where the Chairperson carries a vote;
 - in the case of an oral hearing, the individual being disciplined may be accompanied by a representative;
 - in the case of an oral hearing, the individual being disciplined will have the right to present evidence and argument;
 - the Investigator may participate in the hearing at the request of the Panel;
 - the Panel may request that any witness be present at the hearing or submit written evidence in advance of the hearing;
 - if the individual being disciplined chooses not to participate in the hearing, the hearing will nonetheless proceed;
 - the hearing will be held in private;
 - once appointed, the Panel will have the authority to abridge or extend timelines associated with any aspect of the hearing.
- b) The preceding provisions may be modified, or added to, as required by the provisions of any other pertinent CPISRA policy such as those dealing with conflict of interest, personnel or event-specific matters.
- c) After hearing the matter, the Panel will determine whether or not the individual has reached the Code of Conduct, or other relevant CPISRA policy, procedure or regulation, and if so, will determine the appropriate penalty to be imposed and any measures to mitigate the harm suffered by others as a result. The Panel's written decision, with reasons, will be distributed to all parties and to the Official within 14 days of the conclusion of the hearing.
- d) Where the individual acknowledges the facts of the incident, he or she may waive the hearing, in which case the Panel will determine the appropriate disciplinary sanction. The Panel may hold a hearing for the purpose of determining an appropriate sanction.

10. Sanctions

- a) The Panel may apply the following disciplinary sanctions singly or in combination, for major infractions:
 - written reprimand;
 - removal of certain privileges of membership or employment;
 - suspension from certain events which may include suspension from the current competition or from future teams or competitions;
 - suspension from certain CPISRA activities such as competing, coaching or officiating for a designated period of time;
 - suspension from all CPISRA activities for a designated period of time;
 - expulsion from membership;
 - publication of the decision;
 - other sanctions as may be considered appropriate for the offense.
- b) The preceding sanctions may be modified, or added to, as required by the provisions of any other pertinent CPISRA policy such as those dealing with conflict of interest, personnel or event-specific matters.
- c) Unless the Panel decides otherwise, any disciplinary sanctions will commence immediately. Failure to comply with a sanction as determined by the Panel will result in

automatic suspension of membership or participation in CPISRA until such time as the sanction is complied with.

- d) In applying sanctions, the Panel may have regard to the following aggravating or mitigating circumstances:
- the nature and severity of the infraction;
 - the extent to which others have been harmed by the infraction;
 - the co-operation of the individual being disciplined in the proceedings under this policy;
 - whether the incident is a first offense or has occurred repeatedly;
 - the individual's acknowledgment of responsibility,
 - the individual's remorse and post-infraction conduct;
 - the age, maturity or experience of the individual;
 - whether the individual retaliated, where the incident involves harassment; and
 - the individual's prospects for rehabilitation.

11. Serious Infractions

- a) The Official may determine that an alleged infraction is of such seriousness as to warrant suspension of the individual pending the hearing and decision of the Panel.
- b) Where it is brought to the attention of the Official that a Member has been charged with an offence under the Criminal Code, or has previously been convicted of a criminal offense, the Official may suspend the Member pending further investigation, a hearing or a decision of the Panel.
- c) Notwithstanding the procedures set out in this policy, any Member of CPISRA who is convicted of a criminal offense involving sexual exploitation, invitation to sexual touching, sexual interference, sexual assault or aggravated assault will face automatic suspension from participating in any activities of CPISRA for a period of time corresponding to the length of the criminal sentence imposed by the court, and may face further disciplinary action by CPISRA in accordance with this policy.

12. Confidentiality

Where the behaviour reported may constitute harassment, or is of a similar sensitive nature, CPISRA will keep all proceedings under this policy confidential, except where disclosure is directed by the Panel as part of a sanction, is required by law or is in the best interests of the public.

13. Appeals

Except where otherwise provided, the decision of the Panel may be appealed in accordance with the CPISRA's Appeals Policy.

5.3 APPEALS POLICY

1. Purpose

The purpose of this appeals policy is to enable disputes with members and participants to be dealt with fairly, expeditiously and affordably, within CPISRA without recourse to external legal procedures.

2. Definitions

a) These terms will have these meanings in this policy:

- *Days* -- will mean total days, irrespective of weekends or holidays.
- *Member* -- refers to all categories of members in CPISRA as well as to all individuals engaged in activities with or employed by CPISRA, including, but not limited to directors, officers, coaches, athletes, officials, volunteers, personal care attendants, medical and paramedical personnel, classifiers, employees and members.
- *Appellant* -- refers to the Member appealing a decision
- *Respondent* -- refers to the body whose decision is being appealed.

3. Scope of Appeal

Any Member of CPISRA who is affected by a decision of the Executive Committee, of any Committee of the Executive Committee, or of any body or individual who has been delegated authority to make decisions on behalf of the Executive Committee, will have the right to appeal that decision, provided there are sufficient grounds for the appeal as set out in Section 5 of this policy. Examples of decisions that may be appealed include but are not limited to those relating to eligibility, harassment, team selection, classification, discipline and entitlements and obligations under an athlete agreement.

a) This policy will not apply to decisions relating to:

- Matters of employment;
- Infractions for doping offences, which are dealt with pursuant to the *CPISRA Anti-Doping Program*;
- The rules of the CPISRA recognized sport, which may not be appealed;
- Discipline matters arising during events organized by entities other than CPISRA, which are dealt with pursuant to the policies of these other entities;
- Volunteer appointments and the withdrawal of those appointments by the Executive Committee, which may not be appealed;
- Classification protests and appeals (see section 3)
- Matters of budgeting and budget implementation, which may not be appealed;
- Matters of operational structure and committees, which may not be appealed; and
- Any decisions made under Section 4(b) or Section 6 (b) of this policy.

4. Timing of Appeal

- a) Members who wish to appeal a decision will have 21 days from the date on which they received notice of the decision, to submit in writing notice of their intention to appeal, grounds for the appeal, a summary of the evidence that supports these grounds, and the remedy or remedies requested to the President of CPISRA.
- b) Any party wishing to initiate an appeal beyond the 21 day period must provide a written request stating reasons for an exemption to the requirement of Section 4(a). The decision to allow, or not allow an appeal outside the 21 day period will be at the sole discretion of the President, and may not be appealed.

5. Grounds for Appeal

- a) Not every decision may be appealed. Decisions may only be appealed, and appeals may only be heard, on procedural grounds. Procedural grounds are strictly limited to the Respondent:
- Making a decision for which it did not have authority or jurisdiction as set out in CPISRA's governing documents;
 - Failing to follow procedures as laid out in the bylaws or approved policies of CPISRA, including policies for selection; or
 - Making a decision that was influenced by bias.

6. Screening of Appeal

- a) Within 7 days of receiving the notice and grounds of an appeal, the President or designate will determine whether there are appropriate grounds for the appeal to proceed as set out in Section 5.
- b) If the appeal is denied on the basis of insufficient grounds, the Appellant will be notified of this decision in writing, giving reasons. This decision is at the sole discretion of the President, or designate, and may not be appealed.

7. Appeals Panel

If the President, or designate, is satisfied that there are sufficient grounds for an appeal, within 14 days of having received the original notice of appeal the President will establish an Appeals Panel (hereafter referred to as the "Panel") as follows:

- The Panel will be comprised of three individuals who will have no significant relationship with the affected parties, will have had no involvement with the decision being appealed, and will be free from any other actual or perceived bias or conflict.
- The President, or designate, may name one of the Panel members to serve as Chairperson of the Panel. In the event the President, or designate, does not name a Chairperson, the members of the Panel will select from themselves a Chairperson.

8. Preliminary Meeting

- a) The Panel may determine that the circumstances of the appeal warrant a preliminary meeting or decision. The matters that may be considered at a preliminary meeting include:
- Format of the appeal (hearing by documentary evidence, oral hearing or a combination of both);
 - Timelines for exchange of documents;
 - Clarification of issues in dispute;
 - Clarification of evidence to be presented to the Panel;
 - Order and procedure of hearing;
 - Location of hearing, where the hearing is an oral hearing;
 - Identification of witnesses
 - Identification of affected parties; and
 - Any other procedural matter that may assist in expediting the appeal proceedings.
- b) The Panel may delegate to its Chairperson the authority to deal with these preliminary matters on behalf of the Panel.

9. Procedure for the Hearing

- a) Where the Panel has determined that the appeal will be held by way of oral hearing, the Panel will govern the hearing by such procedures as it deems appropriate, provided that:
- The hearing will be held within 21 days of the Panel's appointment.
 - The Appellant and Respondent will be given 10 days written notice of the date, time and place of the hearing.
 - A quorum will be all three Panel members. Decisions will be by majority vote, where the Chairperson carries a vote.
 - If the decision of the Panel may affect another party to the extent that the other party would have recourse to an appeal in their own right under this policy, that party will become a party to the appeal in question and will be bound by its outcome.
 - A representative or advisor, including legal counsel may accompany any of the parties.
 - The Panel may direct that any other person participate in the appeal.
- b) In order to keep costs to a reasonable level the Panel may conduct the appeal by means of a telephone conference.

10. Procedure for Documentary Appeal

Where the Panel has determined that the appeal will be held by way of documentary submissions, it will govern the appeal by such procedures, as it deems appropriate provided that:

- All parties are given a reasonable opportunity to provide written submissions to the Panel, to review written submissions of the other parties, and to provide written rebuttal and argument; and
- The applicable principles and timelines set out in Section 9 are respected.

11. Appeal Decision

- a) Within 14 days of concluding the appeal, the Panel will issue its written decision, with reasons. The decision will follow this format:
- Issue to be decided;
 - Background to the case;
 - Statement of the facts;
 - Authorities considered;
 - Decision; and
 - Reasons for decision.
- b) In making its decision, the Panel will have no greater authority than that of the original decision-maker. The Panel may decide:
- To reject the appeal and confirm the decision being appealed; or
 - To uphold the appeal and refer the matter back to the initial decision-maker for a new decision; or
 - To uphold the appeal and vary the decision but only where it is found that an error occurred and such an error cannot be corrected by the original decision-maker for reason of lack of clear procedure, lack of time, or lack of neutrality; and
 - To determine how costs of the appeal, excluding legal fees and legal disbursements of any of the parties, will be allocated, if at all.
- c) The decision will be considered a matter of public record. A copy of the decision will be provided to each of the parties and to the President, or designate.
- d) In extraordinary circumstances, the Panel may issue a verbal decision or a summary written decision, with reasons to follow, provided the written decision

with reasons is rendered within the timelines specified in Section.

12. Timelines

If the circumstances of the dispute are such that this policy will not allow a timely appeal, or if the circumstances of the disputes are such the appeal cannot be concluded within the timelines dictated in this policy, the Panel may direct that these timelines be revised.

13. Location

The appeal will take place in the location designated by the President, or designate, unless the Panel decides the appeal is to be held by way of telephone conference, or unless, at the specific request of a party, a different location is mandated by the Panel as a preliminary matter.

14. Final and Binding Decision

The decision of the Panel will be final and binding on the parties and on all members of CPISRA, subject only to the provisions of CPISRA's Dispute Resolution Policy.

15. Urgent Appeals

- a) Where the appeal relates to a decision arising during a tournament or competition and must be dealt with on an urgent basis, notice of the appeal will be provided to the Chief Tournament Official within 30 minutes of the decision being communicated to the Appellant.
- b) Within 60 minutes of receiving the notice of appeal, the Technical Delegate will appoint a Panel comprised of three individuals who will have no significant relationship with the affected parties, will have had no involvement with the decision being appealed, and will be free from any other actual or perceived bias or conflict. The Technical delegate will designate one of the Panel members to serve as Chairperson.
- c) The Panel will hear and decide the matter using the following procedures:
 - the hearing will be an oral hearing, held in private;
 - the parties will be given 60 minutes notice of the hearing, and may each be accompanied at the hearing by a representative;
 - quorum will be all three Panel members. Decisions will be by majority vote where the Chairperson carries a vote;
 - the Panel may direct that any other person participate in the appeal;
 - the Panel will render its decision, with reasons, verbally within 30 minutes of the conclusion of the hearing;
- d) The Panel may, in its sole discretion, adapt such procedures and timelines to accommodate any unique, urgent or unforeseen circumstances during a tournament or competition, at all times ensuring that the matter is heard and decided in a timely and fair manner.
- e) Where the appeal does not relate to a decision arising during a tournament or competition but is nonetheless of an extraordinary and urgent nature, upon receiving notice of the appeal the President will respect the principles set out in this policy but may, in his or her sole discretion, adapt procedures and timelines to ensure that the appeal is heard and decided in a fair and timely manner.

5.4 DISPUTE RESOLUTION POLICY

1. Policy Statement

CPISTRA supports the principles of Appropriate Dispute Resolution (ADR) and is committed to the techniques of negotiation, facilitation, mediation and arbitration as effective ways to resolve disputes with and among members, and to avoid the uncertainty, costs and other negative effects associated with litigation.

2. Scope

This policy applies to disputes with and among members, where the term "Member" refers to all categories of members within CPISTRA, as well as to all individuals engaged in activities with or employed by CPISTRA, including, but not limited to directors, officers, coaches, athletes, referees, volunteers, personal care attendants, medical and paramedical personnel, classifiers, employees and other members.

3. Negotiation

CPISTRA encourages all Members to communicate openly and to collaborate in using problem-solving and negotiation techniques to resolve their differences. In almost all cases a negotiated settlement is preferable to any outcome achieved through other dispute resolution techniques, and negotiated resolutions to disputes with and among Members are strongly encouraged.

4. Facilitation and Mediation

- a) Opportunities for facilitation and mediation may be pursued at any point in a dispute within CPISTRA where it is appropriate and where the disputing parties agree that such a course of action would be mutually beneficial.
- b) Where mediation is pursued, it will be done so in accordance with standard mediation practice using trained mediators who are acceptable to the parties.

5. Appeals

Appeals within CPISTRA will be dealt with under the CPISTRA Appeals Policy.

6. Arbitration

- a) In the event that a dispute persists after internal avenues of decision-making, negotiation, facilitation, mediation and/or appeals have been exhausted, the parties may pursue opportunities for arbitration.
- b) Where arbitration is pursued, it will be done so in accordance with standard arbitration practice using trained arbitrators who are acceptable to the parties.
- c) The parties involved in a dispute may also mutually agree to bypass internal avenues of dispute resolution, including appeals, and may directly pursue opportunities for arbitration.
- d) Where a dispute is referred to arbitration, all parties to the original dispute will become parties to the arbitration.
- e) The parties to arbitration will enter into a written Arbitration Agreement that will specify that the decision of the arbitrator will be final and binding upon the parties and not subject to any further review by any court or any other body.

7. No Legal Action

No action, application for judicial review or other legal proceeding will be brought against CPISTRA respecting a dispute, unless the remedies afforded by this policy have not been offered or have been exhausted. In no case may a party pursue legal action against CPISTRA in respect of an arbitration, for which the parties have entered into a written Arbitration Agreement.

5.5 MEDIA CONTACTS

It is the policy of CPISRA that the President and / or his/her designee must approve all press releases and other media contacts prior to their release.



SECTION SIX

6. 1 INTERNATIONAL BOCCIA RULES

INTRODUCTION

The rules presented in this text relate to playing of the game of Boccia.

The Rules of the Game relate to all international competitions held under the auspices of the Cerebral Palsy International Sports and Recreation Association - International Boccia Committee. These competitions comprise all events sanctioned as Category A, B, or C, and consist of, but are not exclusive to Regional Championships, World Championships, World Cup and Paralympic Games. Bids must be presented to IBC by the CP – ISRA National Members 18 months prior to the year in which the competition will be held.

National Organisations may add points of clarification, however these must not alter the meaning of the rules and they should be clearly identified on any sanction form submitted to the CPISRA-IBC.

SPIRIT OF THE GAME

The ethics and spirit of the game are similar to that of tennis. Crowd participation is welcomed and encouraged, however spectators, including team members not in competition, are encouraged to remain quiet during the action of a Player throwing the ball.

1. DEFINITIONS

JACK BALL	the white target ball.
BALL	one of the red or blue balls.
SIDE	in individual Boccia, a side is defined as one (1) single competitor. In team and pairs Boccia, a side is defined as three (3) and two (2) members, respectively, of the team as a single unit.
COURT	the playing area as enclosed by the boundary lines. This includes the playing boxes.
MATCH	a competition between two sides when a specified number of ends are played.
END	is one section of a match when the jack ball and all the balls have been played by two sides.
ASSISTIVE DEVICE	is the term used to describe an aid to playing the game used by BC 3 Players, for example a ramp or chute.
VIOLATION	is any action assumed by a Player, side, substitute, Sport Assistant or Coach which is against the rules of the game.
THROW	is the term used for propelling a ball onto court. It includes throwing, kicking or releasing a ball when using an assistive device.
DEAD BALL	is a ball which has gone out of court after it has been thrown, a ball which has been removed from the court by the Referee following a violation, or a ball which has not been thrown after a side's time has expired.
DISRUPTED END	is when balls are moved outside the normal order of play, either accidentally or deliberately.
V LINE / JACK LINE	The line that the Jack ball must cross over to be considered in play

2. EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES

- 2.1 **Boccia balls** - a set of Boccia balls consists of six red, six blue, and one white jack. Boccia balls used in sanctioned competitions must meet the criteria laid down by the International Boccia Committee.

- 2.1.1 **Boccia ball criteria:** - **Weight:** 275 gr. +/- 12 gr. **Circumference:** 270 mm +/- 8mm. No trade markings are required on balls, provided that they meet the above criteria. An official stamp for each competition will be used to certify that the balls have been checked and meet the criteria.
- 2.1.2 The balls must have a defined colour of red, blue and white, and they must be in good condition without any visible marks that show that the balls may have been tampered with, ie visible cut marks. Balls that appear to have been tampered with will not be accepted. Balls of questionable colour will not be accepted.
- 2.2 **Measuring Device** - Must be provided by the IBC to the Head Referee/ Technical Delegate of each sanctioned event.
- 2.3 **Scoreboard** - this should be placed in a position where it can be seen by all Players.
- 2.4 **Timing Equipment** - Wherever possible timing equipment should be electronic.
- 2.5 **Dead Ball Container** - this should allow Players to see how many balls are in the box and should be placed where it is visible to all players.
- 2.6 **Red/Blue Colour Indicator** - this can be of any design, provided it allows the Players to clearly see which side should play.
- 2.7 **The Court**
- 2.7.1 The surface should be flat and smooth such as a tiled or wood gymnasium floor. Surfaces should not be dirty.
- 2.7.2 The dimensions will be 12.5m x 6m (ref. Appendix 1. Court Layout).
- 2.7.3 All court markings will be between 2 cm & 5 cm in width and must be easily recognisable. Adhesive tape should be used to mark lines. 4 cm to 5 cm tape will be used for external boundary lines, throwing line, the "V" line (the Jack ball line) and 2 cm tape for internal lines, such as the line dividing playing boxes and the cross.
Defined cross size: 25 cm, using 2 cm tape.
- 2.7.4 The throwing area is divided into six throwing boxes.
- 2.7.5 The "V" shaped line marks the area where if the jack lands it is invalid.
- 2.7.6 The centralised "+" marks the replaced jack position.
- 2.7.7 All measurements of the outside lines are measured to the inside of the relevant line. Lines inside the court are measured to a thin pencil line with the tape evenly spread over either side of that marking. The front throwing line will be placed on the outside of the 2, 50 m. (ref. Appendix 1. Court Layout).

3. ELIGIBILITY FOR PLAY

Eligibility to compete is described in detail in the Classification section of the CPISRA Rules Manual. The Manual contains details of the classification profiles as well as the process for athlete classification, reclassification and protests.

4. DIVISIONS OF PLAY

4.1 General

There are seven divisions of play. Each division is played by competitors of either sex. The divisions are:

Individual BC 1

Individual BC 2

Individual BC 3

Individual BC 4

Pairs - for Players classified as BC 3

Pairs - for Players classified as BC 4

Team - for Players classified as BC 1 and BC 2

- 4.2 **Individual BC1** - is played by Players classified within the CPISRA Classification system as CP1 or CP2 (foot Player). Players may be assisted by one Sport Assistant, who must remain seated at least 2 metres, if possible, behind the playing box in a designated area. This Sport Assistant may only come forward and assist if visibly requested by the Player. These Sport Assistants perform tasks such as:
- adjust or stabilise the playing chair
 - passing a ball to the Player
 - to roll the ball
- 4.3 **Individual BC2** - is played by Players classified within the CPISRA Classification system as CP2 (U). Players are not eligible for assistance by a Sport Assistant. They can only ask assistance from the Referee, in their time, to pick up a ball from the court or to go into the court.
- 4.4 **Individual BC3 (Players using an assistive device)** - is played by Players within the CPISRA Classification system as CP 1 / BC 3. Each Player is allowed to be assisted by a Sport Assistant, who will remain in the Player's box, but who must keep his/her back to court, and eyes averted from play. (ref.11.1.3/ 13.1).
- 4.5 **Individual BC4** - is played by Players within CPISRA Classification system as BC 4. Players are not eligible for assistance by a Sport Assistant. They can only ask assistance from the Referee, in their time, to pick up a ball from the court or go into the court.
- 4.6 **Pairs BC3** - Competitors must be classified as eligible to play in the individual BC3 division. A Pair BC3 must include a substitute. Exceptions will be at discretion of the IBC whose decision will be final. A Pair BC3 must include at least one CP Player on court. Each Player may be assisted by a Sport Assistant as determined in rules relating to individual play. The rules for play in this section are the same as for team competition except that boxes 2-5 are used in appropriate sequence.
- 4.7 **Pairs BC4** - Competitors must be classified as eligible to play in the individual BC4 division. A Pair BC4 must include a substitute. Exceptions will be at discretion of the IBC whose decision will be final. The rules for play in this section are the same as for team competition except that boxes 2-5 are used in appropriate sequence.
- 4.8 **Team** - Competitors must be classified as eligible to play in the individual BC1 or BC2 division. A team must include at least one BC1 Player on court. Each team is allowed one (1) Sport Assistant who must abide by the rules laid down under individual BC1. Each Team must start the match with three Players on court and is allowed to have one or two substitutes. Where there are two substitutes, the Team must include two BC1 Players.
- 4.9 **Coach**- one Coach per division of play is allowed to enter the Warm-up and the Call-Room areas designated for each competition.
- 4.10 For further details on Classification, please refer to the CP – ISRA Manual.

5. MATCH FORMAT

5.1 Individual Divisions

In individual divisions a match consists of four (4) ends except in the case of a tie-break. Each Player initiates two ends with control of the jack ball alternating between

Players. Each Player receives six (6) coloured balls. The side throwing red balls will occupy throwing box 3 and the side throwing blue balls will occupy throwing box 4.

5.2 Pair Division

In the pairs division a match consists of four (4) ends except in the case of a tie-break. Each Player initiates one end with the control of the jack ball passing in numerical order from throwing box 2 to 5. Each Player receives three balls. The side throwing red balls will occupy throwing boxes 2 and 4 and the side throwing blue balls will occupy throwing boxes 3 and 5.

5.2.1 **Number of balls for Pairs:** maximum of 3 per Player and one Jack per pair. All remaining balls from a set(s), and the balls being used by substitutes, will be put in a designated area.

5.3 Team Division

In the team division a match consists of six (6) ends except in the case of a tie-break. Each Player initiates one end with the control of the jack ball passing in numerical order from throwing box 1 to 6. Each Player receives two balls. The side throwing red balls will occupy throwing boxes 1, 3 and 5 and the side throwing blue balls will occupy throwing boxes 2, 4 and 6.

5.3.1 **Number of balls for Teams:** maximum of 2 per Player, and one Jack per Team. All remaining balls from a set(s), and the balls being used by substitutes, will be put in a designated area.

6. PLAY

When preparing for a match, the formal process begins with the Call Room. The game begins with the presentation of the jack ball to the Player at the start of the first end.

6.1 Start Time

Both sides will receive a start time. Players / Captains (ref. 19.1.1), as determined by the division of play, must be present in the Call Room 15 minutes ahead of this start time, or as stipulated by the Organising Committee in any specific Rules of Competition manual produced. An official time clock will be situated outside the Call Room and will be clearly identified. At the appointed time the doors of the call room shall be closed and no other person or equipment may enter after registration. (Exceptions may be considered by the Head Referee or the Technical Delegate.) A side that is not present for the start of the match forfeits the match (ref. 10.4.6.).

6.2 Boccia Balls

6.2.1. Each Player/side is allowed to use their own balls- sanctioned by the IBC - which can be examined by the opposing side in the call room.

When a Player or side wins the coin spin and chooses, for example, red balls, the opponent may inspect those balls, including the Jack.

6.2.2. Each side can use his own Jack ball.

6.2.3. Balls must be checked at least 48 hours prior to competition, by the Technical Delegate and / or the Head Referee.

6.2.4. The Host Organising Committee of each competition must provide sets of sanctioned Boccia balls, if possible, two per court.

6.2.5. A side is able to examine Boccia balls prior to a match, before and after the coin toss, and if a request is considered reasonable, different ball / balls / set may be used. At least one spare set of balls must be available for each court and only that set(s) shall be used for changing balls. During the match, Boccia balls may be changed at the discretion of the Referee.

Balls can only be changed during the match if they come apart.

6.3 **Coin Spin**

The Referee spins a coin and the winning side chooses whether to play red or blue.

6.4 **Warm up Balls**

The Players will position themselves in their designated boxes. Each side may throw their own warm up balls when indicated to do so by the Referee. A Player/side may throw up to six (6) warm up balls in two (2) minutes. They may not throw the Jack. Substitutes do not throw warm up balls at any time.

6.5 **Throwing the Jack Ball**

6.5.1 The side playing red balls always initiates the first end.

6.5.2 The Referee will present the jack ball to the appropriate Player and indicate the start of the end.

6.5.3 The Player must throw the jack ball into the valid area of the court

6.6 **Fouled Jack**

6.6.1 The jack will be fouled if:

- it fails to cross the jack ball line / V line
- it is thrown out of court
- a violation is committed by the Player throwing the jack ball.

6.6.2 If the jack is fouled then the jack will be thrown by the Player who is due to throw the jack on the following end. If the jack is fouled on the final end, it will be thrown by the Player who threw the jack on the first end. The jack will continue to advance in sequence until it is thrown into court.

6.6.3 When the jack is fouled, in the following end the jack will be thrown by the Player who was due to throw the jack, had the jack not been fouled.

6.7 **Throwing the first ball into court**

6.7.1 The Player who throws the jack ball also throws the first coloured ball.

6.7.2 If the ball is thrown out of court, or is retracted following a violation, that side will continue to throw until a ball lands in the valid area of the court or all their balls have been thrown. In the Pairs and Team division any Player, from the side indicated to throw can throw the second (2nd) ball into court. This is a decision of the Captain.

6.8 **Throwing the first opposition ball**

6.8.1 The opposition side will then throw.

6.8.2 If the ball is thrown out of court, or is retracted following a violation, that side will continue to throw until a ball lands in the valid area of the court or all their balls have been thrown. In Pairs and Team divisions any Player indicated by the Captain can throw.

6.9 **Throwing the remaining balls**

6.9.1 The side to throw next will be the side which does not have the closest ball to the jack ball, unless they have thrown all their balls, in which case the other side will throw next.

6.9.2 The procedure in 6.9.1. will continue until all balls have been thrown by both sides.

6.10 Completion of end

After all balls have been thrown, including any penalty balls awarded to either side, the Referee will score the end (ref. 7.). The Referee will then verbally announce the completion of the end. After this, the Referee must allow the BC3 Sport Assistants to turn into court. If a Sport Assistant of a BC3 Player turns around after the Referee has confirmed the score, but before the Referee says 'End finished', they will be told to turn back into the box and not to do it again (a friendly warning). If the Player/side of that Sport Assistant then asks the Referee for a measure, the Referee will not measure.

6.11 Preparation for subsequent end

Players or their Sport Assistants will retrieve the balls for the beginning of the next end. Officials may assist. The subsequent end will then start. (ref. 6.5.2.).

6.12 Throwing balls

6.12.1 No jack or coloured ball must be thrown until the Referee has given the start signal, or indicated which coloured ball is to be thrown.

6.12.2 At the moment of throwing balls, the Player, their Sport Assistant, their wheelchair and any equipment brought into the box must not touch the court markings or any part of the court surface not deemed to be part of the Player's throwing box.

6.12.3 When the ball is released, the Player must have at least one buttock in contact with the throwing chair.

6.12.4 When the ball is released, the ball must not be touching any part of the court which is outside of Player's throwing box.

If a ball is thrown and it bounces off of the Player that threw it, or the opposing Player or their equipment, it is still considered to be in play.

If a ball rolls on its own, without being touched by anything, it will remain on the court in that position.

6.13 Balls out of Court

6.13.1 Any ball, including the jack ball, will be considered out of court, if it touches or crosses the boundary lines.

6.13.2 A ball that touches or crosses the line and then re-enters the court is considered to be out of court.

6.13.3 A ball which is thrown and fails to enter the court, except in the case of 6.17, will be considered out of court.

6.13.4 Any ball that is thrown out of court becomes a dead ball and is placed in the Dead Ball container. The Referee is the final arbiter in these matters.

6.14 Jack knocked out of Court

6.14.1 If the jack ball is knocked out of court during the match, it is re-positioned on the "Replaced Jack Cross".

6.14.2 If this is not possible because a ball is already covering the cross, the jack ball will be placed as close as possible in front of the cross with the ball centred between the side lines. ('In front of the cross' refers to the area between the front throwing line and the replaced Jack cross.)

6.14.3 When the jack has been replaced the side to throw next will be determined

according to rule 6.9.1.

6.14.4 If there are no coloured balls on the court after the jack has been replaced, the side which knocked the jack ball out will play. (Ref. 6.15.).

6.15 **Equidistant balls**

When determining which side is to throw next, if two or more balls of different colours are equidistant from the jack and there are no other balls closer, it is the side that threw last that must throw again. The side to throw will then alternate until either the equidistant relationship is disturbed, or one side has thrown all of its balls. Play will then continue as normal.

6.16 **Balls thrown simultaneously**

If more than one ball is simultaneously thrown by one side when it is that side's turn to throw, both balls are deemed to have been played and will remain on the court. If in the Referee's opinion there is an intention to gain an advantage because the time is running out, then both balls must be retrieved. (Rule 11.3.2 may apply.)

6.17 **Dropped ball**

If a Player accidentally drops the ball the Referee can allow that Player to replay that ball. It is up to the Referee to determine whether the ball was dropped as a result of involuntary action, for example, or it was a deliberate attempt to throw or propel the ball. There is no limit as to the number of times a ball may be re-thrown and the Referee is the sole arbiter. In this case, time will not be stopped.

6.18 **Referee errors**

If due to an error of a Referee the wrong side throws, the ball(s) is returned to the throwing Player. In this case time must be checked and amended as appropriate. If any balls have been disturbed the end should be treated as a disrupted end. (ref. 12.)

6.19 **Substitution**

In the BC3 and BC4 pairs division each side is allowed to make one Player substitution during a match (Ref. 4.6.). In team division each side is allowed to make two Players substitution during a match. It must take place between ends and the Referee must be informed of the substitutions. The substitutions must not delay the playing of the match. Once a Player has been removed from the match they may not be substituted back in. (Ref. 4.8.).

6.20 **Positioning of Substitutes & Coaches**

Coaches and Substitutes should be positioned at the end of the court in the appropriately defined area. The definition of this area, however, will be determined by the Organising Committee, and dependent upon the overall court layout.

7. SCORING

- 7.1 Scoring will take place by the Referee after all balls have been thrown by both sides, including penalty balls where appropriate.
- 7.2 The side with the ball closest to the jack ball will score one point for each ball closer to the jack than the opponent's closest ball to the jack.
- 7.3 If two or more balls of different colours are equidistant from the jack and no other balls are closer, then each side will receive one point per ball.
- 7.4 At the completion of each end the Referee must be sure that the score is correct on the

score sheet and the scoreboard. Players / Captains are responsible for ensuring that the scores are recorded accurately.

- 7.5 At the completion of the ends, the points scored on each end are added together and the side with the higher total score is declared the winner.
- 7.6 The Referee may call Captains (or Players in individual divisions) forward if measuring has to take place or the decision is close.
- 7.7 If the scores are equal, a "tie-break" end is played. In a pool match the points scored in a tie-break end shall not count towards a Player tally in that game, it shall only determine the winner.

8. TIE-BREAK

- 8.1 A "tie-break" constitutes one extra "end".
- 8.2 All Players will remain in their original boxes
- 8.3 The jack ball is placed on the "Replaced Jack Cross".
- 8.4 In a tie-break end the winner of the coin spin will choose which side plays first. The Jack ball of the side that plays first will be placed on the cross for this end.
- 8.5 The "end" is then played as a normal "end".
- 8.6 If a situation detailed in 7.3. occurs and each side receives equal points on this "end", the scores are marked and second "tie-break" is played. This time the opposite side will begin the "end". This procedure continues, with the "first throw" alternating between sides, until there is a winner.

9. MOVEMENT ON COURT

- 9.1 With the exception of overstepping the throwing box lines to manoeuvre the wheelchair in preparation for the next shot, the permission of the Referee must always be sought before moving from the playing box.
- 9.2 Players must remain in their designated throwing box throughout the match. However, Referee permission can be requested to leave their box for the following situations:
 - 9.2.1 after the Referee has indicated which side to throw, the Player throwing and / or the Captain may leave their throwing box to ascertain positioning of the balls in court.

When a Player asks for permission to leave the throwing box, they may only go onto the court area. They may not go behind the boxes.
 - 9.2.2 in matters of dispute or confusion (the time clock must be stopped)
 - 9.2.3 Scoring at the completion of an end.
 - 9.2.4 The BC3 Players can not go into other boxes while preparing their next shot or to orientate the ramp. (Ref. 9.1 / 9.2.).

If any Player needs assistance to go onto the court, they may ask the Referee or the linesperson to assist them.

10. PENALTIES

10.1 General

In the case of a violation there are three different forms of penalties:

- penalty
- retraction
- warning & disqualification

10.2 Penalty

10.2.1 A penalty is the award of two extra balls to the opposing side and will be thrown at the conclusion of the end.

10.2.2 Dead balls of the side awarded the penalty balls will be used. If there are not enough dead balls then the ball(s) of that side which are furthest from the jack will be used.

10.2.3 If there is more than one ball competing to be a "penalty ball" then the side will choose which one shall be used.

10.2.4 If any scoring balls are used as "penalty balls", the Referee should note the score before removing the balls. After the "penalty balls" have been thrown, any extra points will be added to the score. If in the act of throwing the penalty balls a Player should alter the positioning of the balls so that an opponent's ball lies nearer to the jack ball, then the Referee shall score the end from the new position.

10.2.5 If more than one violation occurs in the course of an "end" by one side, the two "penalty balls" that accompany each violation are thrown separately. Therefore, two "penalty balls" (for the first violation) are retrieved and then played, then the two "penalty balls" (for the second violation) are retrieved and then played, and so on.

10.2.6 Violations committed by both sides cancel each other out. For example, if during an "end" the red side has two violations committed against it, and the blue side has only one violation, then blue will receive "penalty balls" for one violation only.

10.2.7 If a violation which leads to the award of "penalty balls" is committed while "penalty balls" are being thrown, the Referee will, in sequence:

10.2.7.1 retract one set of penalty balls, per violation, from that side should they have been awarded more than one set of "penalty balls", or

10.2.7.2 award "penalty balls" to the opposing side, in that sequence.

10.3 Retraction

10.3.1 Retraction involves the removal, from the court, of the ball that was thrown when a violation was committed. The ball will be removed for the remainder of the end and placed in the dead ball container.

10.3.2 A Retraction penalty can only be given for a violation which occurs during the act of throwing.

10.3.3 If a violation is committed which leads to a Retraction the Referee will always try to stop the ball before it dislodges other balls.

10.3.4 If the Referee fails to stop the ball before it dislodges other balls, the end will be deemed to be a disrupted end. (ref. 12.)

10.3.5 A violation which results in a Retraction is deemed to have occurred at the point

when the ball is released.

10.4 **Warning and disqualification**

- 10.4.1 When a warning is given to a Player, the Referee will note it in the score sheet.
- 10.4.2 If a second warning is given to a Player, the Player is disqualified. (ref. 10.4.6)
- 10.4.3 If a Player in an Individual Division or in the Pairs Division is disqualified, the side will forfeit the match. (ref. 10.4.6.)
- 10.4.4 If a Player in the Team Division is disqualified, the match will continue with the two remaining Players. Any unthrown balls of the disqualified Player will be placed in the dead ball container. In any subsequent ends the side will continue with four balls. If the Captain is disqualified, another team member will assume the role. If a second Player within a team is disqualified, the side will forfeit the match. (ref. 10.4.6.)
- 10.4.5 A disqualified Player may be reinstated for future matches within the same tournament.

If a Player is disqualified for un-sportsman like behaviour, a panel consisting of the Head Referee and two International Referees not involved in the match, or from the same country as the Player, will decide if the Player may be reinstated for future matches. (ref. to 10.4.7)
- 10.4.6 If a side forfeits a match, then the opposing side is awarded the match by a score of 6-0, unless the opposing side has scored more than six, in which case that score will apply. The disqualified side will score zero.
- 10.4.7 In the case of repeated disqualification the Organising Committee, in consultation with the appointed Technical Delegate are obliged to consider and determine appropriate sanction.

11. VIOLATIONS

- 11.1 **The following actions will lead to the award of penalty balls** (ref. 10.2.):
 - 11.1.1 failing to ask permission before moving from the throwing box. (ref. 9.1.)
 - 11.1.2 a Sport Assistant in the BC3 or Pairs BC3 Division turns into court to view play during an end, and before the Referee verbally announces the completion of the end and allows the Sport Assistants to turn into court.
 - 11.1.3 if in the opinion of the Referee there is inappropriate communication between Player/s, their Sport Assistants and / or Coaches (ref. .13.1.).
 - 11.1.4 the Player prepares his next shot, orienting the wheelchair and/or the ramp or rolling the ball in the opposite sides time. (If the athlete has picked up a ball and has it in his/her hand or lap, but is not rolling it, it is okay. - i.e.: if the Referee has signalled for blue to play and red picks up their ball, that is not okay. If red picked up their ball before the Referee signalled for blue to play and puts the ball in their hand or lap, that is okay)
 - 11.1.5 the Sport Assistant moves the wheelchair, the ramp or rolls the ball without the Player asking.
- 11.2 **The following actions will lead to the award of penalty balls and the retraction of the thrown ball** (ref. 10.2. / 10.3.).
 - 11.2.1 releasing a ball while the Sport Assistant, the Player or any of the material used by him is touching the court marking or a part of the court surface not deemed to be part of the Player 's throwing box. (ref. 6.12.2)
 - 11.2.2 failing to move an assistive device to break the horizontal plane of the previous

shot.

11.2.3 releasing the ball when the assistive device is overhanging the throwing line.

11.2.4 releasing the ball without having at least one buttock in contact with the throwing chair.

11.2.5 releasing the ball when the ball is touching a part of the court which is outside of the Player 's throwing box.

11.2.6 releasing the ball when the BC3 Sport Assistant looks back into the court.

11.3 **The following actions will lead to the award of penalty balls and a warning** (ref. 10.2./10.4.)

11.3.1 any deliberate interference with or distraction of another Player in such a way that it affects their concentration or their throwing action.

11.3.2 deliberately causing a disrupted end.

11.4 **The following actions will lead to the retraction of the thrown ball (ref. 10.3.):**

11.4.1 throwing a ball prior to the Referee indicating which colour to play. If it is the jack ball, it is fouled.

11.4.2 throwing a ball when it is the opposing sides turn to throw, unless the Referee has made an error.

11.4.3 if a ball stops in a ramp after it has been released it will be retracted.

11.4.4 if a BC3 Sport Assistant stops the ball in the ramp for any reason it will be retracted.

11.4.5 if a BC 3 Player is not the last person to have physical contact with the ball it will be retracted (ref. to 16.3)

11.4.6 if a coloured ball is thrown before the Jack ball it will be retracted. (ref. to 11.4.1)

11.5 The following actions will lead to the side receiving a warning (ref. 10.4.):

- 11.5.1 unreasonably delaying a match.
 - 11.5.2 a Player not accepting a Referee's decision and/or acting in a manner detrimental to their opponent or competition personnel.
 - 11.5.3 Faults committed between ends. (An example for 'faults between ends' is when a Player leaves the court area between ends or during a time-out.)
- 11.6 When a Player displays sporting behaviour of a poor standard to the Referee or the opposition Players, this should lead to immediate disqualification. (ref. 10.4.6.)
- 11.7 If a violation is committed when jack is thrown, the jack is fouled (ref. 6.6.).

12. DISRUPTED "END"

- 12.1 If an end is disrupted due to a Referee's error or action the Referee, in consultation with the linesman, will return the disturbed balls to their previous position. If in the opinion of the Referee this is not possible then the end will be restarted. The Referee will be the final arbiter
- 12.2 If an end is disrupted due to a side's error or action, the Referee will take action according to 12.1, but may consult with the disadvantaged side in making any decision.
- 12.3 If a disrupted end is caused and penalty balls have been awarded, the penalty balls will be played at the completion of the re-played end. If the Player or side that caused the disrupted end has been awarded penalty balls, they will not be able to play those balls.

13. COMMUNICATION

- 13.1 There will be no communication between Player, Sport Assistant, Coach and substitutes during an end. The exception is when a Player requests his/her Sport Assistant to carry out a specific action such as altering the positioning of the chair, moving the assistive device, rolling the ball or passing the ball to the Player.
- 13.2 In Pairs Division and Team Division Boccia, during the playing of an end Players can not communicate with other Players on their side unless the Referee has indicated it is their turn to throw.
- 13.3 Between ends, the Players may communicate between themselves and with their Sport Assistant. This must cease once the Referee is ready to begin the "end". The Referee will not delay the game to allow for lengthy discussion. A Captain/Player may not leave his/her box between ends, unless being substituted, during a time out or under permission of the Referee (ref. 6.19. / 13.4.).
- 13.4 One time-out per side is allowed in Team or Pairs Division matches. This can be called by either the Coach or team Captain between ends. Time-out will last for three minutes. Players may leave their box for a time out, but must return to the same playing box.

Players can not leave the court area during a time-out. If they leave the court area for any reason they will be given a written warning that will be recorded on the score sheet. (Ref. 11.5.3)
- 13.5 A Player may ask another Player to move if he/she is positioned in such a way as to be impinging upon the playing of a shot, but can not ask them to go out of their box.

14. CLARIFICATION AND PROTEST

- 14.1 During a match a side may feel that the Referee has overlooked an event or made an incorrect decision which affects the result of the match. At that time, the Player/Captain of that side may draw the Referee's attention to this situation and seek clarification. The time must be stopped (ref. 15.10.).

14.2 During the match a Player/Captain may request a ruling from the Head Referee, whose decision is final.

14.2.1 According with the rules 14.1. and 14.2. during a match the Players must draw the Referee's attention to a situation that they don't agree with and seek clarification. They must also request a ruling from the head Referee if they want proceed to point 14.3.

14.3 If a side feels that the Referee has not acted in accordance with the rules then they must not sign the score sheet. Within 30 minutes, a written protest may be presented to the Competition Secretariat for consideration and action. If no written protest is received then the result stands. (ref. 17.)

15. TIME

15.1 Each side shall have a time limit for the playing of each end which will be calculated by the Referee and/or time-keeper.

15.2 Propelling the jack ball is not counted as part of a side's time allocation.

15.3 A side's time shall start when the Referee indicates which side should play.

15.4 A side's time will stop the moment each ball thrown becomes stationary within, or crosses the court boundaries.

15.5 If a side has not released the ball when the time limit is reached, that ball and other remaining balls of that side become invalid and shall be placed in the dead ball container.

15.6 If a side releases a ball after the time limit is reached then the Referee will stop the ball and remove it from the court before it disturbs play. If the ball disturbs any other balls the end will be disrupted.

15.7 Time limits do not apply to penalty balls.

15.8 During each end the remaining time for both sides will be displayed on the scoreboard. At the completion of each end the time used by both sides will be noted on the score sheet.

15.9 During the playing of an end, if the time is incorrectly calculated, the Referee can adjust the timing to compensate for the error.

15.10 During matters of dispute or confusion, the Referee may stop the time clocks.

If it is necessary to stop during an end for translation, the time should be stopped. (refer to 15.10) **If possible**, the translator should not be from the same team as the Player.

15.11 The following time limits shall apply:

BC1 5 minutes/Player/end

BC2, BC4 5 minutes/Player/end

BC3 6 minutes/Player/end

Pairs BC3 8 minutes/Pair/end

Pairs BC4 6 minutes/Pair/end

Team 6 minutes/Team/end

15.12 The time keeper shall announce, loud and clear, when the remaining time is **1 minute, 30 seconds, 10 seconds** and **time** when the time is expired.

16. CRITERIA/RULES FOR ASSISTIVE DEVICES

16.1 Assistive devices should be contained within a size that when laid on its side fits into an area

measuring 2.5m x 1m.

- 16.2 Assistive devices should not contain any mechanical device that would aid propulsion, either acceleration or disacceleration of the ball. Once the ball is released by the Player, nothing should obstruct the ball in any way. Inserts are not allowed.
 - 16.2.1. The ramp will not have any mechanical or other device which helps the ramp's orientation, the acceleration or deceleration of the ball (like laser, levels, brakes, etc...).
- 16.3 A Player must make direct physical contact with the ball immediately prior to its release into court. Direct physical contact also includes using an aid attached directly to the Player's head, arm or mouth. The distance from the Player's forehead, forearm (measured from the shoulder) or mouth to the tip of the aid must be no longer than 50cm
- 16.4 Assistive devices must be checked at least 48 hours prior to competition, by the Technical Delegate and/or the head Referee and wherever possible in conjunction with the sport specific classification.
- 16.5 After each shot a Player's assistive device must be clearly moved to break the horizontal plane of the previous shot.
- 16.6 A Player can use more than one assistive device during a match. The Player can make the change only after the Referee has indicated it is their turn to throw. All the assistive devices must remain in the Player's box. (ref 11.2.1.).
- 16.7 During each end, the Referee/linesman will retrieve balls for Players with assistive devices to prevent a Sport Assistant turning to face the playing area.
- 16.8 An assistive device must not overhang the front throwing line when the ball is released.
- 16.9 If a ramp breaks during an end in individual play, the time must be stopped and the Player will be given ten (10) minutes to find a replacement ramp. In Pairs competition, a Player may share ramps with his/her team mate. A replacement ramp may be substituted between ends (the Head Referee should be notified of this).

17. PROTEST PROCEDURE

- 17.1 At the end of each game competing sides will be asked to sign the score sheet. Should a side wish to protest a decision or action during that game the score sheet should not be signed.
- 17.2 The court official will note the time of game completion (after registering the result on the score sheet). Formal protests must be done within a 30 minute period from the conclusion of that game.
- 17.3 A completed Protest Form should be handed to the designated office by the Player/Captain or team manager, accompanied by 100 €. At Paralympic Games fees will be in accordance with the Organizing Committee. This protest form should detail both the circumstances and the justification, quoting rule references, for making the protest. The Organizing Committee, or its designate, shall convene a Protest Panel as quickly as possible. This panel shall consist of:
- the Head Referee
 - two International Referees not involved in the game, or from the countries involved in the protest

The decision of the Protest Panel will be made as soon as possible and presented in writing to the Player/team Captain and to the other side involved.

Once the Protest Panel is formed, they should consult with the Referee who was involved with the match that is being protested, before making a final decision. The Protest Panel should meet in a private area. **All discussion regarding a protest must remain confidential.**

Appeals

- 17.4 Should it be necessary to appeal the decision of the Protest Panel, this will be done after receipt of a further completed protest form. If applicable both parties involved shall be heard. Upon receipt of this protest, the Organising Committee, or its designate, shall as soon as possible convene a Jury of Appeal consisting of:
- the appointed Technical Delegate
 - two International Referees not involved in the previous protest or from the countries involved in the protest

The decision of the Jury of Appeal shall be final.

Either party involved in the game being protested, may ask for a review of the Protest Panel's decision. They must submit a protest form accompanied by 100€. Protests must be submitted with thirty (30) minutes of receiving the Protest Panel's original decision. The Protest Panel, or their designate, will record the time that the Player or side, or the appropriate person (i.e.: team manager or Coach) receives the original decision and that person must sign the sheet. **All discussion regarding protests must remain confidential.**

- 17.5 If a protest decision requires that a match be re-played, it will be re-played from the beginning of the end where the situation that motivated the protest occurred.

18. WHEELCHAIRS

- 18.1 Competition wheelchairs should be as standard as possible; however, alterations made for everyday life are eligible to be used in competition.
- 18.2 The maximum seat height, which includes a cushion or supporting board, is 66cms.

- 18.3 In case of dispute the Head Referee in conjunction with the appointed Technical Delegate shall make a determination. Any decision is final.

19. THE CAPTAIN'S RESPONSIBILITY

- 19.1 In Team and Pairs Division, each side is led by a Captain. The Captain should be clearly identified to the Referee. The Captain will act as the executive of the team and assume the following responsibilities:

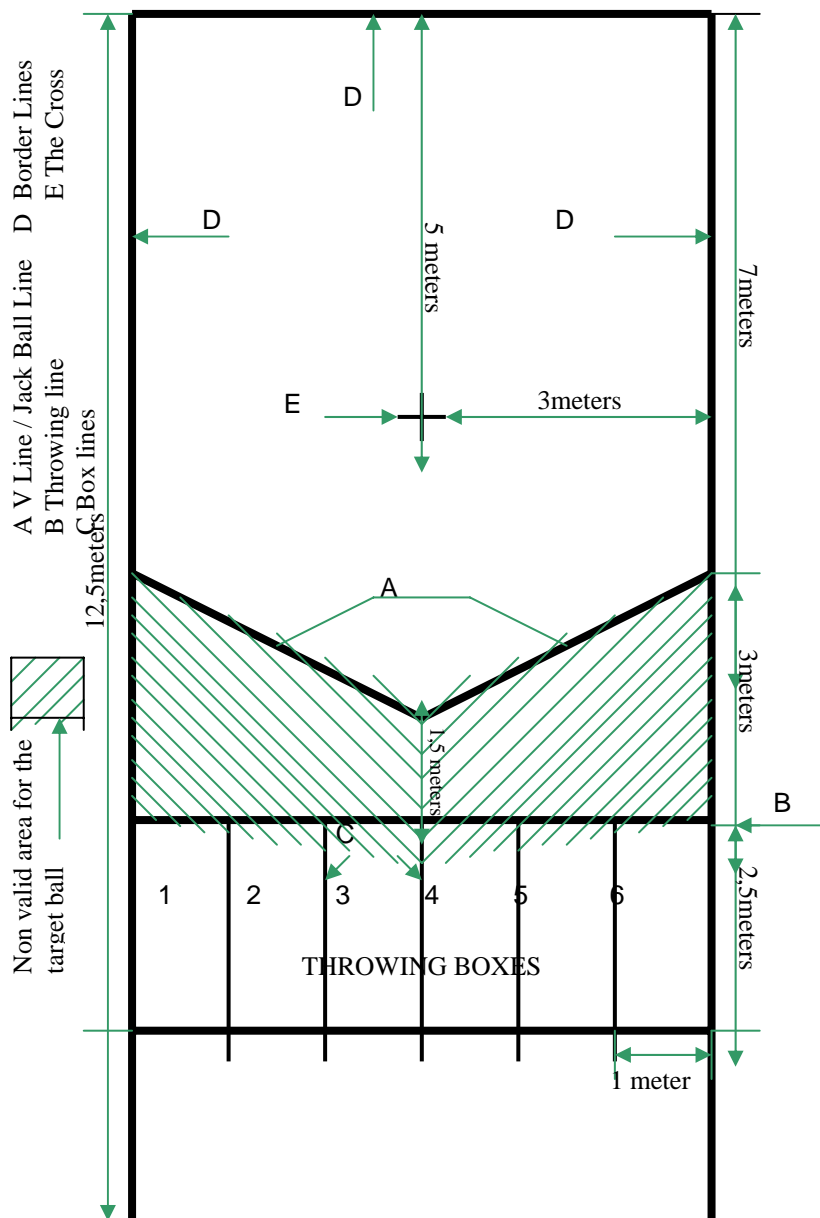
- 19.1.1 Ensuring all team / pair members are present for the start time.
- 19.1.2 Representing the team / pair at the coin spin and deciding whether to play red or blue balls
- 19.1.3 Deciding which team member should throw during the match.
- 19.1.4 Deciding which team member should play the penalty balls.
- 19.1.5 To call a "time out".
- 19.1.6 Acknowledging the Referee's decision in the process of scoring.
- 19.1.7 Consulting with the Referee in the situation of a disrupted end or where there is a dispute.
- 19.1.8 Signing the score sheet
- 19.1.9 Submitting a protest
- 19.1.10 Requesting permission from the Referee for any team Player to enter the court if necessary.

20. Specific Situations

- 20.1 If a Player becomes ill during an end (a serious situation) it will be possible to interrupt the match for a maximum of ten (10) minutes so that they can receive medical attention. The time must be stopped.
- 20.2 In individual play, if a Player is unable to continue, the match will be forfeited. (refer to 10.4.7)
- 20.3 In BC3 pairs, during the ten-minute time limit, Sport Assistants may not look into the court area. The Player must be attended to by a medical person who may be assisted with communication by that Player's Sport Assistant if necessary.
- 20.4 In teams, if a Player is unable to continue, the present end must be finished without his/her remaining ball(s). A substitute may only come into the game between ends. (refer to 6.19 and 10.4.5)
- 20.5 In pairs competition, if a Player is unable to continue, the present end must be finished without his/her remaining ball(s). If their team mate still has balls that can be thrown, they may throw them on their time. A substitution must take place between ends (refer to 6.19). If there is no substitute available the match will be forfeited (refer to 10.4.7).
- 20.6 In pairs competition, if there is a medical problem with a Sport Assistant, the Players may share one Sport Assistant for the remainder of the end. A substitution of Sport Assistants must take place between ends.

IBC recognises that certain situations may arise that have not been covered within this section of the manual. These situations will be dealt with at the time they arise. The Technical Delegate and/or Head Referee shall have authority to use the CPISRA policies and procedures as guidelines in dealing with issues regarding the Code of Conduct and Disciplinary Policy.

BOCCIA COURT LAYOUT



Boccia Referees Accreditation

21.1 Boccia Referee Levels of Accreditation

LEVELS

Level E	Time keeper and Linesperson
Level D	National Referee
Level C	International Referee (Regional Games - Asia South Pacific Games, European Championship and Pan-American Games)
Level B	International Referee (World Games – World Championship, World Cup, and Paralympic Games)
Level A	International Accreditor, Technical Delegate, Head Referee.

21.2.1 Conditions to be accredited in each level

In order to attain a particular accreditation level, an individual must meet the following minimum criteria

Level E

It is the responsibility of the National Sports Organisation to provide training on how to become a Time Keeper or a Linesperson.

Level D

In order to become Level D certified, the minimum qualifications are:

To be involved with Boccia for at least 2 years

To have experience as a time keeper or linesperson for a year or 15 games.

To successfully complete a CP ISRA Boccia workshop

Level C

In order to become Level C certified, the minimum qualifications are:

To serve at least two years as a Level D certified National Referee

To referee at least 20 games as a Level D certified as National Referee

To successfully complete a boccia refereeing workshop conducted by an International Accreditor.

To be recommended for Level C certification by a National Sports Organisation.

Level B

In order to become Level B certified, the minimum qualifications are:

To serve at least two years as a Level C certified International Referee

To have refereed at least 10 games every year in his country in nationally sanctioned competition

To be recommended for Level B certification by a National Sports Organisation.

Level A

In order to become Level A certified, the minimum qualifications are:

To serve at least four years as a Level B Certified International Referee

To have conducted at least four workshops to for National Referees

To have conducted at least one workshop together with an International Accreditor

21.3 Workshop Overview

The workshop for accreditation of International Referees can have no more than 10 participants per each conductor.

The evaluation consists of:

- General observation by the workshop conductors
- Written exam

Practical exam

21.4 Workshop Structure

Presentation and interpretation of the Boccia rules

Referee conduct:

- In the call room
- Starting a game
- On court
- Measuring
- Scoring
- Ending a game

Competition Organization

Practical application of the rules

- 21.5 All the referees must have a Log Book and register there all the competitions and the workshops that they have made. This will be checked and signed by the Head Referee at each competition.
- 21.6.1 All the International Referees Courses must be sanctioned by the IBC
- 21.7 The International course conductors must be appointed by the IBC

SECTION SIX CYCLING 6.2

Chapter 1 GOVERNANCE

- 1.1** Cerebral Palsy International Sports and Recreation Association (CPISRA) is the supreme authority governing Cycling for Athletes with Cerebral Palsy where it relates to the CPISRA World Championship programme and classification of athletes.
- 1.2 UCI Regulations**
For CPISRA cycling competitions, the current cycling regulations of the international cycling union (UCI) shall apply, with additions laid down in these rules. Where CPISRA Rules and UCI regulations differ or conflict, the rules of CPISRA shall take precedence. All UCI cycling disciplines are recognised by CPISRA cycling, but the CPISRA World championships will be restricted to the disciplines of track and road.
- 1.3 Appointment of coordinator**
The CPISRA Executive Committee appoints the cycling coordinator in the same year following a Paralympic Games. The Cycling Committee will be appointed by the cycling coordinator and the CPISRA STC Chair for four years unless a particular vacancy occurs in the intervening period, which requires special consideration.
- 1.4 Viability of events**
In CPISRA cycling competitions an organiser, in consultation with the appointed technical delegate, or the CPISRA cycling committee, may mix classes, divisions age groups and gender, as necessary to produce a viable event, subject to other rules not being violated. For events with less than four competitors, the “minus one rule” will apply if medals are to be awarded: no medal for one competitor, one medal for two competitors, two medals for three competitors, and three medals for four or more Competitors.

Chapter 2 AGE CATEGORIES

- 2.1** For CPISRA cycling competitions, the UCI categories shall apply for both men and women (see UCI articles 1.1.034-1.1.039).
- 2.2** In CPISRA cycling track and road competitions, the minimum age for the youth category shall be the year of the rider's 14th birthday.
- 2.3** All road circuits for youth category racing must be completely closed to traffic.
- 2.4** Youth category rides shall only compete amongst themselves.
- 2.5** The completed final entry form for CPISRA competitions with youth category riders shall include a **signature of parent or legal guardian** consent for the rider to compete.

Chapter 3 ELIGIBILITY FOR CPISRA COMPETITIONS

Riders

- 3.1** Cyclists eligible for CPISRA cycling competitions are defined in the CPISRA Classification section of the CPISRA Rules Manual rules Classification and eligibility sections.
- 3.2** All athletes must hold a valid international racing licence from their UCI recognised national cycling federation. This licence must be presented at all CPISRA cycling competitions.

Chapter 4 CATEGORIES

4.1 Cerebral Palsy (CP)

Riders compete in four disability Divisions in CPISRA cycling competitions. Both men and women compete in separate events. The technical delegate in conjunction with the hosting organising committee may combine classes to ensure a feasible event. In these cases, medals will be given to the first three athletes, but individual times will be used for recording and record purposes for the rider.

CP Division 4 (8 & 7) – Cycle type: Bicycle

CP Division 3 (6 & 5) – Cycle type: Bicycle

CP Division 2 (6 & 5) – Cycle type: Tricycle

CP Division 1 (4 to 1) – Cycle type: Tricycle

The decision to use a tricycle or a bicycle and compete in Div 2 or Div 3 is that of the athlete. During any CPISRA competition, the athlete is only allowed to start in one division and the changing of divisions is not permitted.

Classification

Eligibility to compete is defined in the CPISRA Rules Manual. The manual contains details of the classification profiles as well as the process for athlete classification, reclassification and protests. The following are excerpts from the current CPISRA rules manual.

CP Division 4

The least severely disabled athletes, who race on bicycles. Division 4 equates to CPISRA Classes - 8 & 7:

CP Divisions 3 & 2

These two divisions provide athletes with a choice of racing on bicycles in Div 3, or tricycles in Div 2. Both divisions equate to CPISRA Classes - 6 & 5.

CP Division 1

The more severely disabled athletes who race on tricycles. Division 1 equates to CPISRA Classes: 4; 3; 2; 1.

4.2.1 Handcycling (HC)

Handcycling riders can compete in only one division in CPISRA competitions, with separate events for men and women. Handcycling is for riders who normally require a wheelchair for general mobility, or riders not able to use a conventional bicycle or tricycle because of severe lower limb disability.

Class HC 8:

Incomplete loss of lower limb function, with other disabilities, which prevent

The safe use of a conventional bicycle or tricycle.

In Class HC 8 the eligibility for handcycling will be established by comparing the athlete's disabilities with the functional profiles of the appropriate conventional cycling classification. Documentation to prove the medical need to use a handcycle shall be required and the decision of the CPISRA Cycling Classifier shall be final.

4.3 Other Classification Criteria

In all questionable classifications it is essential that the classifier, in conjunction with the

technical adviser, consider the cycle to be used by the athlete and the way it is ridden. In some classifications it may be necessary to include a proviso on the athlete's Classification Card that a particular adaptation is permitted, or essential for reasons of safety.

Chapter 5 CPISRA CHAMPIONSHIP EVENTS

5.1 For all CPISRA Championships, the programme of events must be scheduled so that athletes from any class are not expected to compete in more than one event on any one day. Only the Technical Delegate may overrule this in the case where a velodrome for track racing is not at the same venue as the road races. In this case the member nations must be notified at least 60 day before the first race day on the track.

5.2 ROAD RACES

For all CPISRA Championships, the maximum number of individual athletes from a Nation is three for each class in each road race. Races must begin with a neutralised rolling start of at least 200 metres to enable all athletes to be safely and fairly underway. All road race courses must be completely closed to other traffic. Only the Technical Delegate may overrule this in the case where the hosting nation provides adequate safety measures for road races. In this case the member nations must be notified at least 60 day before the first race day on the road.

5.2.1 Road race distances:

Class	Minimum	Maximum
CP Division 4 men	1 hour or 35km	70 km
CP Division 3 men	1 hour or 35km	70 km
CP Division 2 men	30 mins or 15km	30 km
CP Division 1 men	30 mins or 15km	30 km
CP Division 4 women	45 mins or 30km	50 km
CP Division 3 women	45 mins or 30km	50 km
CP Division 2 women	30 mins or 15km	30 km
CP Division 1 women	30 mins or 15km	30 km
HC Division 8 Men	1 hour or 35km	70km
HC Division 8 Women	20km	60km

5.2.2 Race circuits

Road Race Circuits at all CPISRA Championships for bicycles must be a minimum length of 5km with 8km recommended. Circuits which are shorter than 5 km, but with unique, desirable features, (for example purpose built motor racing circuits), may be permitted at the discretion of the CPISRA cycling committee, on recommendation of the appointed technical delegate.

Climbs on any circuit to be not more than 6% average gradient and not more than 15% maximum. Total length of climbing must not be more than 25% of the total circuit length. Tricycles, handcycles and youth category may use a shorter and less technically difficult circuit, at the discretion of the technical delegate.

5.2.4 Starting Order

Each race must start with minimum of 2 minutes between each division to avoid the unwanted mixing of classes.

5.2.5 Pacing/Drafting

Any athlete from one division following, taking pace or drafting from an athlete from another class, will be disqualified.

5.3 INDIVIDUAL TIME TRIALS

5.3.1 For all CPISRA Championships the maximum number of individual athletes from a Nation is three for each class in each time trial. It is recommended that all courses should be completely closed to non-race traffic. The minimum requirement is complete course closure to oncoming traffic. Time Trial courses can use the same circuits as those used for road races in the same programme.

5.3.2 Time trial distances:

Class	Minimum	Maximum
CP Division 4 men	5km	40km
CP Division 3 men	5km	30km
CP Division 2 men	1.5km	10 km
CP Division 1 men	1.5km	10 km
CP Division 4 women	5km	30 km
CP Division 3 women	5km	20 km
CP Division 2 women	1.5km	10 km
CP Division 1 women	1.5km	10 km
HC Division 8 Men	5km	30km
HC Division 8 Women	5km	30km

5.4 TRACK RACES

5.4.1 For all CPISRA Championships the maximum number of individual athletes from a Nation, in each class for each track event is three. CP Division 4 & Division 3 athletes only are permitted to use a single free wheel in track competitions for safety reasons.

5.4.2 Kilometre and 500 metres classes and distances

Class	Distance
Bicycle Division 4; Division 3 men	1000 metres
Bicycle Division 4; Division 3 women	500 metres

5.4.3 Individual pursuit classes and distances

Class	Distance
Bicycle Division 4; Division 3 men	3000 metres
Bicycle Division 4; Division 3 women	3000 metres

5.5 Team Sprint (TS)

5.5.1 Team Competition for classes CP3 and CP 4 (any team must at least have one CP Division 3 rider).

5.5.2 For all CPISRA Championships a maximum of one TS Team of 3 athletes per nation.

5.5.3 During the team sprint, no rider may deliberately go above the stayer (blue) line with the exception of the lead rider when relinquishing the lead.

Chapter 6 WORLD RECORDS

6.1 New World Records will be ratified according to UCI Regulations. A copy of the documentation required by the UCI must be sent to the CPISRA cycling committee.

6.2 A new World Record submission will only be accepted from an athlete who has Paralympic Permanent Status (PPS) classification for the class in which the new record was set. The

athlete must also possess a valid international racing licence from a UCI affiliated national federation.

Chapter 7 RACING DRESS

- 7.1 The current UCI standard of racing dress is required for CPISRA competitions.
- 7.2 Recognisable and uniform national colours are required for all CPISRA Championships.
- 7.3 Cycle racing dress must conform to the current generic **IPC** /CPISRA Rules concerning Propaganda and Advertising.
- 7.4 The wearing of a hard-shell protective helmet, to an internationally recognised standard for cycle racing, is compulsory for all athletes during training and racing at CPISRA competition venues.

For all classes in CPISRA Road Races, riders are required to provide their own helmet in the correct class colour, or use an appropriately coloured helmet cover, as follows:

Red Helmet:	Div 2 men & women HC 8 men & women
White Helmet:	Div 4 men & women
Blue Helmet:	Div 3 men & women
Green Helmet:	Classes - CP Div 1 men & women

Athletes using the wrong colour helmet in road races will not be allowed to start and/or will be withdrawn from the race and disqualified.

Chapter 8 MEDALS AND JERSEYS

- 8.1 At CPISRA Championships, medals will be presented for all events.
- 8.2 Official IPC Jerseys may be awarded to the winners of CPISRA Championships. Jersey designs will remain the exclusive property of IPC and the designs must not be reproduced without IPC authorisation. Where jerseys are provided by the organisers of an event, the winners will wear their jerseys until the next running of that particular championship.

Chapter 9 PENALTIES

In CPISRA cycling competitions, any participant who commits an infraction of CPISRA Rules will be subject to the disciplinary procedures of the CPISRA. If an infraction is committed on an UCI rule only, the participant will be subject to the disciplinary procedures and sanctions of UCI.

Chapter 10 ANTIDOPING

Drug testing and health checks may be carried out at any CPISRA cycling competition using CPISRA Rules and/or UCI Regulations. The refusal of an athlete to submit to these checks will be treated as if the athlete tested positive, or failed a health check.

Chapter 11 CPISRA EQUIPMENT REGULATIONS

- 11.1 All cycles used in CPISRA Championships, sanctioned, or approved races have to meet the current requirements of the UCI EQUIPMENT REGULATIONS, (Part 1 Chapter III. UCI Cycling Regulations at: www.uci.ch). For morphological, or disability reasons, exceptions may be permitted, but the principle of the UCI regulations for cycles must be followed. For example: A handlebar adaptation is allowed for athletes whose upper limb is affected, if the athlete needs the adaptation to operate gear and brake levers, there is no unfair aerodynamic vantage and safety is not compromised.
- 11.2 All disability adaptations to any cycle must be approved by the CPISRA technical delegate (TD) of the event before the commencement of the competition. Approved adaptations shall be noted on the CPISRA classification card.
- 11.3 CPISRA, the UCI, or competition officials shall not be liable for any consequences deriving from the choice of equipment and/or any adaptations used by licence holders, nor for any defects it may have, or non-compliance.
- 11.4 Except for handcycles, a cyclist's position shall be solely by the pedals, the saddle and the handlebar.
- 11.5 Road bicycles and tricycles must have two independent braking systems. Bicycles must have an independent brake on each wheel, but the brakes on tricycles and handcycles may be fitted to the most appropriate wheel(s).
- 11.6 TRICYCLE**
 - 11.6.1 The tricycle is a vehicle with three wheels equal in diameter. The front wheel, or wheels, shall be steerable: the rear wheel, or wheels shall be driven through a system comprising of pedals and a chain.
 - 11.6.2 Recumbent pedal tricycles are not permitted in CPISRA competitions.
 - 11.6.3 A tricycle with two front steerable wheels shall conform to the general principles of UCI construction and measurements for a bicycle, including the rear triangle.
 - 11.6.4 Wheels of the tricycle may vary in diameter between 70 cm maximum and 55 cm minimum, including the tyre, using conventional cycle components. Modified hub attachments may be used if necessary. The width of tricycle double wheels may vary between 85 cm maximum and 60 cm minimum, measured at the centre of each tyre where the tyres touch the ground.
 - 11.6.5 If a tricycle two-wheel rear axle does not have a differential, only one wheel must be driven, due to the different speeds of the wheels in bends.
 - 11.6.6 A tricycle shall not measure more than 200 cm in length and 95 cm in width overall.
 - 11.6.7 To facilitate easy mounting by the rider, the tricycle top tube may slope down

rearwards, with the limit being parallel with the down tube.

11.6.8 The two wheels of a tricycle may be offset a maximum of 10 cm either side of a centreline, which passes through the single wheel and the frame top tube.

11.6.9 In road races, it is recommended that a tricycle with two rear wheels should be fitted with a safety bar to prevent the front wheel of a following tricycle from entering the space between the rear wheels. A safety bar must not exceed the width of each rear wheel tyre and all tube ends closed or plugged.

11.7 HANDCYCLE

11.7.1 The handcycle is an upright, or semi-recumbent three-wheel vehicle with an open frame of tubular construction, which conforms to the general principles of UCI construction for bicycles, except that the chassis frame tubes need not be straight.

11.7.2 The single wheel may be of a different diameter to the double wheels. The front wheel, or wheels, shall be steerable; the single wheel, either front or rear, shall be driven through a system comprising handgrips and a chain.

In CPISRA road championships, where neutral race service is offered, it is probable that only standard bicycle wheels will be available. Therefore, it may not be possible to provide neutral service to tandem frames with hub spacing wider than a standard road bicycle. Also, it is very unlikely that neutral spare tricycle wheels will be available, or spare wheels suitable for handcycles, except where any wheel is interchangeable with a standard bicycle road wheel.

SECTION SIX

6.3. BOWLS

The rules for bowls at international level are set by the World Bowls Council. These are contained in the rule book 'Laws of the Game' governing bowls.

The following additions/amendments to the rules are applicable to events sanctioned by CPISRA.

1. CLASSIFICATION

- 1.1 Singles - bowls competitions will be provided for CPISRA members with a classification of two through to eight. Separate competitions will be held for men and ladies in each class.
- 1.2 Where there are insufficient entries classes may be combined to create a viable and fair competition.

When there are sufficient entries pairs, triples and fours by classification will be organised for men and ladies. When there are insufficient entries such competitions may be offered on a combined class and mixed sex format.

- 1.3 For classes two and three outdoors the game will be played from a three-quarter length mat. The mat will be set at 12 metres from the ditch on the first and subsequent ends. All other rules of the game remain unchanged.

2. BOWLS

All internationally accepted makes and sizes of bowls which bear the WBB, IBB and national stamps will be accepted. 4" diameter bowls are also permitted for those competing in classes two and three.

3. WHEELCHAIRS

For competitors playing from a wheelchair on the green, the following is acceptable:

- (I) The placement of appropriate sized boards to prevent standard wheels from damaging the green.
- (II) Bowls buggies with wide roller wheels
- (III) Wheelchairs with approved, adapted bowling wheels
- (IV) In countries where buggies are not used on the outdoor greens, approved wheelchairs must be equipped with four pneumatic tires. Solid tires are not allowed.

Competition organisers have the right to refuse the use of any wheelchair they feel may damage the green.

4. ADDITIONAL RULES

- 4.1 Addition WBC Rule 26:

For classes two, three and four one wheel, foot or footrest must be on the mat during delivery of the bowl or jack. If a player chooses to take a kneeling position to deliver his/her bowl this is quite acceptable, providing one foot takes a legal position on the mat.

- 4.2 Wheelchair users will be permitted enablers on the green, who are not allowed to influence play.
- 4.3 Players with severe mobility problems will be allowed the use of a wheelchair whilst still choosing to stand to deliver their bowls.
- 4.4 The use of walking aides on the green will be permitted providing they have ferrule which prevent damage to the green

5. DRESS

- 5.1 Bowling dress shall be of white or cream shirts, trousers or shorts with long socks for men. Blouses, skirts, culottes, slacks or dresses with optional tights or white socks for women.
- 5.2 National colours may be worn at the discretion of the organisers.
- 5.3 Black, brown, or white smooth flat heelless shoes, or socks alone for competition for whom the wearing fo conventional shoes is not possible.
- 5.4 Hats are optional.
- 5.5. Registered national couored tops will be permitted
- 5.6 Waterproofs must be white or clear see-through.
- 5.7 The wearing of gloves is permitted for competitors with hand impairments and or wheelchair users.

6. PROTEST PROCEDURES

- 6.1 When the game is in progress the umpire's decision shall be final.
- 8.2 All other protests fall under the jurisdiction of the Sports Technical Committee and the rule of the WBC and CPISRA shall apply.

7. ALTERATION TO THE PARAGRAPH OF THE WBC RULE 62

No player shall be allowed to delay the play by leaving the rink or team unless due to illness or with the consent of his opponent. Contravention of this rule shall entitle the opponent or opposing team to claim the match or game.

SECTION SIX
6.4 CP ISRA ATHLETICS RULES

6.1 GENERAL

(A) Cerebral Palsy Sports and Recreation Association (CP ISRA) is the governing body for Athletics(Track and Field), for athletes as defined the section 1 of this manual. Athletes will be classified in accordance with the current CPISRA classification profiles and policies found in section 4 of the CPISRA Classification and Rules Manual.

(B) IPC Regulations

For CP ISRA sanctioned athletic competitions, i.e.: World Championships, Regional and national competitions the current CP ISRA rules shall apply. All competitions will be conducted under the current IAAF rules and the modifications made by CP ISRA. The technical amendments and additions relating to event organisation and laws of IAAF are those listed below.

For CP ISRA athletics events held during Paralympic, IPC World and IPC Regional events i.e.: European, the current International Paralympic Committee rules take precedence.
How about

(C) Viability of events

Where events have less than four competitors the 'minus one rule shall apply', if there is only one competitor

1.1 TRACK, ROAD RACE AND CROSS COUNTRY EVENTS

Individual Track Events

100m, 200m, 400m, 800m, 1500m, 5000m, 10000m

These events are inclusive for either ambulant, wheelchair user or race runner athletes.

1.2 TEAM TRACK EVENTS

Wheelchair or ambulant

4 X 100m and 4 X 400m open relay for males and females separately. Any combination of wheelchair or ambulant is eligible.

1.3 ROAD RACES 10K ½ MARATHON (21.0975KM), MARATHON (42.195KM)

1.4 CROSS COUNTRY EVENTS

Ambulant 3000m for men (Classes 5 & 6 Combined) and women (open).
 5000m for men.

1.5. PENTATHLON

Class	Sex	Events				
C3	Male	Shot Put	Javelin	100m	Discus	400m
C3	Female	Shot Put	Javelin	100m	Discus	400m
C4	Male	Shot Put	Javelin	100m	Discus	400m
C4	Female	Shot Put	Javelin	100m	Discus	400m
C5	Male	Shot Put	Javelin	200m	Discus	1500m
C5	Female	Shot Put	Javelin	200m	Discus	800m
C6	Male	Shot Put	Javelin	200m	Discus	1500m
C6	Female	Shot Put	Javelin	200m	Discus	800m
C7	Male	Long Jump	Javelin	200m	Discus	1500m
C7	Female	Long Jump	Javelin	200m	Discus	800m
C8	Male	Long Jump	Javelin	200m	Discus	1500m
C8	Female	Long Jump	Javelin	200m	Discus	800m

3 FIELD EVENTS FOR IPC COMPETITIONS

CLASS	EVENT	IMPLEMENT	WEIGHT / DIMENSIONS	OTHER NOTES
CLASS 2 (UPPER)	Club Shot Discus	See (3.1.1) Below	See (3.1.1) Below 2Kg Men / Women 1Kg Men / Women	CP ISRA and IAAF rules
CLASS 3	Shot Discus Javelin	As approved by IAAF	3kg Men / Women 1Kg Men / Women 600 gms Men / Women	CP ISRA and IAAF rules
CLASS 4	Shot Discus Javelin	As approved by IAAF	Men 4Kg, Women 3Kg 1Kg Men / Women 600 gms Men / Women	CP ISRA and IAAF rules
CLASS 5	Shot Discus Javelin Long Jump	As approved by IAAF	Men 4Kg, Women 3Kg 1Kg Men / Women 600 gms Men / Women	CP ISRA and IAAF rules
CLASS 6	Shot Discus Javelin Long Jump	As approved by IAAF	Men 4Kg, Women 3Kg 1Kg Men / Women 600 gms Men / Women	CP ISRA and IAAF rules
CLASS 7	Shot Discus Javelin Long Jump	As approved by IAAF	Men 5Kg, Women 3Kg 1Kg Men / Women 600 gms Men / Women	CP ISRA and IAAF rules
CLASS 8	Shot Discus Javelin Long Jump	As approved by IAAF	Men 5Kg, Women 3Kg Men 1.5Kg, Women 1Kg Men 800 gms, Women 600 gms	CP ISRA and IAAF rules

3 ADDITIONAL FIELD EVENTS FOR NON-IPC COMPETITIONS

CLASS	EVENT	IMPLEMENT	WEIGHT/DIMENSIONS	OTHER NOTES
CLASS 1	Distance Throw	Canvass Covered Bean Bag filled with dried peas.	150 gms	CP ISRA Rules
	Height Throw		10 cms X 15 cms	
	Javelin Ball			
	Spungdis		600 gms	
			250 gms	
CLASS 2 (LOWER)	Thrust Ball	Medicine Ball	3Kg Smooth Leather, Rubber or Suede, 86 - 90cms circumference. Weight 900gms, 90 - 100cms circumference. Diameter approx 32 cms	CP ISRA Rules
	Kick Ball	Rubber / Plastic Ball		

- 3.1 A club should conform to the dimensions listed below but CP ISRA sports advisory group recognises that there may be minor variations in shape, depending on country of manufacture. Overall length 39cms, overall weight 396 gms, diameter of widest point 5.6 cms, diameter of neck 1.9 cms, diameter of metal tip 3.8 cms. The type of wood should be beech and the weight of the metal tip 10.7 gms with a thickness of 1.27 cms.

For details of where to purchase Club, Javelin Ball, Spungdis, Medicine Ball or Kickball please contact CP ISRA Athletics Coordinator.

3.1.1 PENTATHLON

- 3.2.1 The winner of the event shall be the one who has scored the highest number of points throughout the competition using the IAAF Scoring Tables approved and amended by CP ISRA.

3.2.2 There will be separate competitions for men and women in each class.

- 3.2.3 The pentathlon consists of five events, which shall be held on one day in the following order.

Classes 3-4	Shot Put, Javelin, 100m, Discus, 400m
Classes 5-6	Shot Put, Javelin, 200m, Discus, 1500m for Men, 800m for Women
Classes 7-8	Long Jump, Javelin, 200m, Discus, 1500m for Men, 800m for Women

3.1.2 WORLD RECORDS, WORLD BESTS, WORLD RANKINGS

- 3.1.3 All road race records will be listed as World Bests due to the large diversity of courses.

- 3.2 World records and World Bests shall only be ratified when accomplished at a competition sanctioned by IPC, CP ISRA or the National Athletics association (disabled or non-disabled meets where officials hold appropriate level of certification).

Notification about new World Records / World Bests must be submitted in writing (i.e.

World Record / World Best application form) to the CP ISRA athletic co-ordinator within eight weeks of being set.

Records set at Paralympic or World championship level events will be automatically picked up by individual sports co-ordinators. There is no need to submit a separate application.

- 3.2.1 Only athletes on the CP ISRA official classification list are eligible to set World Records and World Bests.
- 3.2.2 CP ISRA shall keep lists of World Records, Paralympic Records, World Bests, which will be available from the January 1st of every year from the CP ISRA office.
- 3.2.3 Performances included in the World Rankings may be attained at local to international meets pending appropriate sanction by a mainstream or disability sports association.

World Rankings will be compiled from January 1st each year and will be closed December 31st at which time a new list will begin.

Information for World ranking lists should include the following.

Sex, class, Event, implement weight, wind speed where applicable, performance, name of the athlete's country, performance date, level of competition (e.g. National Games, Regional Games), location of competition.

5. TRACK EVENTS

- 5.1 Where a competitor has a hearing impairment, a strobe light, flag, or visual device may be used in addition to the pistol for the start. The athlete's coach or interpreter is not permitted on the in-field at the start line after referee/starter instructions are given (i.e. before athletes are called to their marks).
- 5.2 Competitors in ambulant classes may use starting blocks. An athlete may request the help of a coach to position their starting blocks. The coach must remain outside the competition area except when carrying out this duty.

6. RULES GOVERNING WHEELCHAIRS FOR TRACK EVENTS & ROAD RACES

- 6.1 The wheelchair shall have at least two large wheels and one small wheel.
- 6.2 The wheelchair design must not incorporate any device to enhance its aerodynamic capacity.

NOTE: The term 'wheelchair design' does not include the wheels.
- 6.3 The maximum diameter of the large wheel including the inflated tyre shall not exceed 70cm. The maximum diameter of the small wheel including the inflated tyre shall not exceed 50cm.
- 6.4 Only one hand rim will be allowed on each large wheel. This rule may be waived for persons requiring a single-arm drive shaft chair if so stated on the Medical or Games card.
- 6.5 No mechanical gears or levers shall be allowed that may be used to propel the chair.
- 6.6 Mirrors will not be allowed on wheelchairs except those used by Class 2 lower racers.
- 6.7 Competitors may receive technical advice from cyclo-computer type devices installed on their own wheelchairs.
- 6.8 If used, strapping must be of a non-elastic material.
- 6.9 No part of the chair may protrude behind the vertical plane of the back edge of the rear wheels.

- 5.10 Only hand operated mechanical steering devices will be allowed.
- In races over 400m the athlete should be able to turn the front wheel manually to the right and left.
- 5.11 The wheelchair shall be regarded for the purposes of advertising, as three pieces of equipment (i.e. two large wheels and a frame). No more than one brand name, level or trademark or other identification (size per IAAF specifications) may appear on any one piece of equipment.
- 5.12 Every competitor must be provided with two numbers to be worn visibly, one on the back of the chair, and the other to be worn as directed by the referee. The number cannot be altered in any way.
- 5.13 It will be the responsibility of the competitor to ensure the wheelchair conforms to all rules, no event shall be delayed while a competitor makes adjustments to the chair.
- 5.14 Wheelchairs will be measured in the marshalling area before the start of the event. Wheelchairs, which have been examined, may be liable to re-examination before or after the event by the official in charge of the event.
- 6.15 It shall be the responsibility in the first instance of the official conducting the event to rule on the safety of the chair.
- 6.16 The wearing of helmets is compulsory in all track races of 800m and longer, the 4 X 400m relay, plus all road races.
- 6.17 Any athlete coming from behind in an attempt to overtake carries the responsibility of ensuring full clearance of the chair being overtaken before cutting across. The athlete being overtaken has the responsibility not to obstruct or impede the incoming athlete once the front wheel(s) of the athlete are in sight.
- 6.18 Except class 2 lower athletes, propulsion by any other method except the competitor pushing the wheels or hand rims will result in disqualification.
- 6.19 Except for class 2 lower competitors, athletes must ensure that no part of their limbs can fall to the ground or track during an event.
- 6.20 In events of 1500m or longer, officials may conclude the event and clear the track after the agreed time limit has expired. Any competitor who has not completed the set distance when an event is concluded shall be shown in the official results as
- DNF – ‘did not finish’.
- 6.21 Lap signs shall show the leading competitor / group only.
- 6.22 Lap signs should be at a height of approximately 80-100 cms from the ground.

7. RACE RUNNER

- 7.1 Race Running is an athletic discipline where the athletes are running on their feet, while using a three-wheeled running frame for support of their body. These events are open to CP Class 1 – 3 athletes. (RR1-RR#)

The Race Runner has support from a saddle and a body support plate, a steering handle is used for manoeuvrability. There are no pedals attached to the frame.

- 7.2 The frame has got 2 rear wheels and 1 front wheel.

- 7.3 Maximum length 200cm, maximum width 95cm (outside the two rear wheels).
- 7.4 Front wheel size: up to 63.5cm or 25inches. Rear wheel size: upto 68.5cm or 27inches.
- 7.5 Saddle may have other shapes than the traditional type of racing cycling saddle.
- 7.6 The body support plate may be individual shaped to provide stability.
- 7.7 The body may be strapped to the plate with a belt or orthopaedic brace.
- 7.7.1 The steering handle should ensure that the athlete is able to race and manoeuvre safely.
- 7.8 Hands may be strapped to the handlebars.
- 7.9 If the athlete is able to use a brake it should be installed.
- 7.10 No mechanical gears or engine is allowed.

8 START

- 8.1 All parts of the wheelchair or race runner (i.e. from the hub of the front wheel or wheels, must be behind the rear edge of the start line.
- 8.1 The starter has the power to stop the race within the first 200m in races of 800m or longer, following a collision. The race is then restarted.

9 FINISH

The time shall be taken from the flash of the pistol to the moment at which the hub of the leading wheel's of the competitor's chair reach the near edge of the finish line.

10 SPECIFIC RULES FOR WHEELCHAIR RELAY RACES

- 10.1 Each team shall be allocated two adjacent lanes.
- 10.2 The lines on the inner of the two allocated lanes shall be extended across the outer of the two allocated lanes to mark the distance of the stages and to denote the scratch line.
- 10.3 Lines shall also be drawn 20m before and after the scratch line to denote the take-over zone, within which the take-over shall take place. These lines are to be included in the zonal measurements. In races of 4 X 100m members of a team other than the first competitor may commence wheeling not more than 20m outside the take-over zone. A distinctive mark shall be made in each lane to denote this extended limit.
- 10.4 Where it is required for the relay to be run in lanes, the competitors may wheel in either of their two allocated lanes.
- 10.5 In 4 x 400m relay races, the first lap as well as that part of the second lap up to the exit from the first bend will run entirely in the lanes. The competitors are free to take over any position on the track at the entrance to the following straight, which shall be marked with a flag set on a post at least 1.5m high on each side of the track and with a line 50mm wide across the track.
- 10.6 The take-over shall be a touch on any part of the body of the out-going competitor within the take-over zone.

11 SPECIFIC RULES FOR AMBULANT RELAY RACES

- 11.1 One lane shall be assigned to each team.

11.2 A relay baton shall be used by each team as a means of change over.

12 SPECIFIC RULES FOR ROAD RACES

12.1 Wave starts should be used for all road races in which different groups of athletes compete. The recommended order to start should be:

Wheelchair Men (classes 3 & 4)
Wheelchair Women (classes 3 & 4)
Ambulant Men
Ambulant Women
Race Runner Men Division
Race Runner Women Division

The recommended minimum time between groups shall be one minute.

12.2 Wheelchair competitors may carry their own refreshments.

12.3 All wheelchair racers must wear helmets.

12.4 During a road race, mechanical assistance to repair the wheelchair or wheels shall be allowed under the following conditions:

Assistance shall be given by officials appointed for that purpose by the race organisers. Only parts broken or damaged during the event in progress can be repaired or replaced, Replacements shall be the same size as the original part.

All assistance given shall be recorded by the officials and all broken or replaced parts shall be made available for inspection at the conclusion of the event by the referee.

12.5 Any competitor receiving assistance of any type not approved under these rules shall be disqualified and shall be listed in the results as disqualified.

13 SPECIFIC RULES FOR THROWING EVENTS (WHEELCHAIR COMPETITORS)

13.1 An athlete may request the help of a coach to position their frame and assist with a transfer. The coach must remain outside the competition area except when carrying out these duties.

13.2 The maximum height of the frame including the cushion(s) used as the seat must not exceed 75 cms in height, the frame may have a holding bar made of metal or glass-fibre.

13.3 Class 2 athletes may use corrective inserts if this recorded on the Medical or Games cards.

13.4 If footrest(s) protrude outside the circle, they may not be rotated in or out to permit abnormal placings of one or both feet, unless otherwise stated on the Medical or Games card. This does not prevent uneven placement of the foot rests in the vertical plane.

13.5 It is the responsibility of the competitor that the frame conforms to all of the above rules and no event shall be delayed while the competitor makes adjustments to the frame.

13.6 The frame will be measured in the marshalling area before the start of the event. Frames, which have been examined, may be liable to re-examinations before or after the event by the official in charge of the event.

13.7 Only the footrest(s) or any part of the wheel or push rim not touching the circle may be outside the circumference of the circle.

13.8 It shall be a foul throw and not allowed to count if the competitor after he/she has entered the circle or begun to make a throw touches with any part of his/her body, any part of the holding device outside the vertical plane of the rim of the circle.

- 13.9 All throwing events will be conducted from a circle, diameter 2.135m to 2.50m into a Sector of 34.92 degrees.
- 13.10 An authorised holding device must be used. If a holding device should break during the execution of a throw, it shall not count as a trial providing it was made in accordance with the rules. If the competitor thereby loses his/her balance and commits a foul, it shall not count against them.
- 13.11 No device of any kind (eg. Taping of two or more fingers together, moving handle(s), foot pedal with a spring) which in any way assists a competitor when making a throw, shall be allowed. The use of tape on either hand shall not be allowed except in the case of the need to cover an open wound.
- 13.12 If used, strapping must be only to the frame and of non-elastic material.
- 13.13 During the action of the throw or put at least one part of the upper leg or buttock must remain in contact with the cushion or seat until the release of the implement. Any part of the chair or frame, which is used for leverage, must be inside the vertical plane of the circle.

14 ADDITIONAL FIELD EVENTS FOR NON-IPC COMPETITIONS

14.1 Distance Throw

Rules for wheelchair field events apply as previously defined.

- 14.1.1 A 34.92-degree vector shall be used.
- 14.1.2 The implement may be thrown in any fashion.

14.2 Height Throw

For this competition the relevant part of IAAF rules 171 (High Jump) can apply. Where possible it is advisable to use pole vault stands.

- 14.2.1 A competitor may throw the implement from any position in front of the bar.
- 14.1.2 The bar shall be raised in consultation with the referee of the field events.
- 14.2.3 If competitors are tied with the maximum height being reached, further attempts will be taken at increment distances from the vertical plane of the bar.

14.3 Javelin Ball and Spungdis

14.3.1 The throw can be made from a circle or line. Wheels must remain behind the throw line.

14.3.2 The implement can be thrown forwards, side wards or overhead/behind.

14.3.3 For a valid throw, the implement shall fall completely within the inner edges of the 34.92 degree landing sector.

14.3.4 The measurement of each throw shall be made by markers, at the nearest point to the front of the circle or scratch line.

14.4 Medicine Ball Thrust

14.4.1 A 34.92-degree vector shall be used and the surface should be as flat as possible.

14.4.2 The foot should remain in contact with the medicine ball throughout the movement prior to release.

14.4.3 Kicking is not permitted.

14.5 Kick Ball

14.5.1 34.92 degree vector shall be used and the surface should be as flat as possible.

14.5.2 The ball should be placed by the coach behind the start line but should not be held. The ball may be repositioned prior to the attempt. The kick shall be considered valid once it has gone over the start line.

14.5.3 Sand may be used to stabilise the ball, but not to raise the ball as a kicking tee.

14.5.4 The ball must be stationary at the time of kicking.

NOTES In both the Medicine Ball Thrust and the Kick ball events, the foot pedals on the chair may be removed. The wheels of the chair must be behind the start line. A competitor's foot may touch the ground within the kicking area providing That the contact is made with the seat of the chair during the thrust or kick. In both these events the measurement is made from the nearest point of the ball where it finally rests to the scratch line.

SECTION 6
6.5 SLALOM

WHEELCHAIR SLALOM REGULATIONS

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. WHAT IS SLALOM?
2. PARTICIPANTS
3. WHERE DO YOU PLAY IT??
4. THE EVENTS.
 - 4.1 Individual events
 - 4.1.1 The Timing event
 - 4.1.2 The Qualifying event
 - 4.1.3 The Final Classification
 - 4.2 Qualifying event by teams
5. THE ATHLETE AND HIS/ HER WHEELCHAIR
6. THE INDIVIDUAL TIMING EVENT
 - 6.1 General outlines
 - 6.2 The start
 - 6.3 The finish
 - 6.4. The way of movement
 - 6.5 Penalties
 - 6.6 Disqualifications
 - 6.7 Types of courses in the Timing event
 - 6.7.1. Compulsory course
 - 6.7.2. Free course
 - 6.8 The obstacles in the Timing event
 - 6.9 Material
 - 6.10 Rules of the competition
 - 6.10.1 Warming-up
 - 6.10.2 Call room
 - 6.10.3 The order of go
 - 6.11 Refereeing at the individual timing event
 - 6.12 Protests
7. INDIVIDUAL QUALIFYING EVENTS
 - 7.1 Individual event by divisions
 - 7.1.1. Composition of the Qualifying rounds
 - 7.1.2. The event
 - 7.1.3. The course
 - 7.1.4. Rules of the competition
 - 7.1.5. Officials
 - 7.1.6. Protests
 - 7.2. "Champion of Champions" event
 - 7.2.1. Handicaps system
 - 7.2.2. Refereeing
8. PARALLEL EVENT BY TEAMS
 - 8.1 Characteristics of the event
 - 8.2 Arranging teams
 - 8.3 System of competition
 - 8.4 The course characteristics
 - 8.5 Rules of the competition
 - 8.6 Officials
9. LINES AND TAPING. MATERIAL
 - 9.1 Material needed
 - 9.2 Taping the course
10. ENCLOSURES

1. WHAT IS WHEELCHAIR SLALOM?

Slalom is an obstacle race designed for wheelchair users.

This sport is essentially an obstacle course made up of several “artificial obstacles”, such as turns, changes in direction, ramps and so on. It requires that the athlete successfully negotiates the course in the least possible time, making as **few mistakes as possible**. **This demands speed, coordination, strength and technique.**

Wheelchair Slalom allows, apart from maintaining and developing the athletes physical skill, it also improves the autonomy and functionality of that person with a cerebral injury. It also promotes the use of the wheelchair not only as a means of transport but also to be used in sport. These are the objectives that outline this manual, as principle and essence of this sport.

That is what Slalom, and sport in general, is about; an option of physical and psychological development based on the entertainment, the risk and the challenge the activity offers.

2. PARTICIPANTS

Slalom is a sport designed only for those athletes with cerebral injury that need a wheelchair to move.

The participants are divided into 9 divisions of Competition:

- D1** The athletes belonging to D1 have the greatest level of physical handicap (Class 1 in other sports). They need an electric wheelchair to move and they constitute the only mixed division within the 5 existing ones.
- D2:** Athletes handle their wheelchairs with their arms, although with great difficulty. (Class C2- arms- in other sports).
- D3:** Athletes propel their wheelchairs with their legs (Class C2- legs- in other sports)
- D4:** Athletes propel the wheelchair with their arms, but they have greater range of movement than the previous divisions. They have difficulties with the muscle control and tone as well as manual coordination (Class 3 in other sports).
- D5:** Same as the athletes of the previous division, but they have a better control of the trunk and arms, which allows them to move faster and easier.

3. WHERE DO YOU PLAY IT?

The Slalom event will be held in an indoor sports centre or in an outdoor area, as long as the weather conditions are appropriate. The minimum area required is 38 x 19 metres.

The course shall be conducted on a hard, flat surface and should be clearly lined and taped.

4. THE EVENTS.

4.1. Individual Events

4.1.1 – The Timing Event

The aim of this event is to negotiate a series of obstacles, avoiding touching them, as quick as possible.

A. The timing event will be held over **two courses**:

- Compulsory course: is the same in every competition (Enclosure 1 y 2)
- Free course: can vary in each competition(Enclosure 3).

- B.** To obtain a competitor's overall time, the **time** it took him to finish **each course** and the one corresponding to the **penalties**, given for not negotiating the obstacles properly, must be added (see point 6.5).

That time will result in a classification and will provide the athlete a number of points to enter de Combined Final classification. (See Enclosure 5)

4.1.2. Qualifying Event

- A.** *What the event consists of:*

Two identical courses are placed parallel to each other. One athlete per course will start at the same time. The athlete who either arrives first or eliminates the other wins. And the loser, either is disqualified or has the opportunity to struggle for one of the lower places. The disqualification is direct, that means that when an athlete is given a penalty he is automatically disqualified.

The course and the regulation is specified in point 9 of the Manual.

- B** *General characteristics of this kind of events:*

A.1 There are at least two competitors that compete directly against each other.

A.2 Speed and technical positioning rather than the ability to adapt the course to small room are the focus of this events. This is why the obstacles tend to be quite big and consequently easy to negotiate without penalties.

A.3 The type of course, event, obstacles, distances, number of participants per qualifying round can allays vary as long as both previous conditions are respected.

- C** *Score system:*

The place obtained in this event corresponds to a number of points (See enclosure 5)

Order of events:

The proposed order of the different events should be the compulsory timing course first, followed by either the direct competition or free course in any order.

4.1.3 Combined Final Classification

The Final classification of the Individual Events is obtained as a Combined Final Classification which takes into account the Classifications obtained in the Timing event and the Direct qualifying event in parallel courses.

Each event will provide the athlete with a number of points depending on the quality of his performance. The total sum of those points will determine the classification (See enclosure 5).

4.2 Qualifying Event by Teams.

Two teams composed by 4 participants each, which compete in a relay way.

To arrange teams, the handicaps must be taken into account.

Handicaps system

<u>Division</u>	<u>Number of seconds</u>
D5M	12
D4M	10
D3M	8
D1	7
D4F	6
D2M-D3F	4
D2F	0

The seconds of handicap of each athlete composing de team are added and compared to the total sum of the other team.

The regulations and the course are the same as the ones used for the individual competition, except that when penalising, the seconds of penalties are added until the team sums 15 seconds of penalisation. At that moment that team would be disqualified. (See point 8)

5. THE ATHLETE AND HIS/HER WHEELCHAIR

1. All competitors in Division 1 will use an approved electric wheelchair which:

*Can be battery propelled by one or two batteries and meets approved standards

*The Chief Official will approve all chairs in every competition.

2. All Slalom wheelchairs must fulfill with the following requirements:

- A. Wheelchairs may have three or four wheels.
- B. Wheel size (within reasonable limits) is not regulated.
- C. The Slalom wheelchair may have all wheels of the same size.
- D. There is no maximum height of the seat; a cushion may be used.
- E. Non-overturn security wheelchairs are allowed.
- F. Footrest can also be at any height.
- G. A maximum of one pushing rim per wheel is allowed, except for those whose classification card indicates that they use only one arm. The Chief Official will, in this case, approve the second pushing rim.
- H. No mechanical gears are allowed for the manual handling.

3. The rear-up position will be allowed.

4. All competitors (as security measure) should wear a protective helmet similar to those used in cycling. It is the responsibility of the athlete, coach or assistant to ensure that it is adjusted and positioned properly.

If their helmet comes off sometime during the competition the athlete (if they can) must put it back on and continue the course. In any case, the officials will check that the helmet is positioned correctly, before the start of the event.

6. THE INDIVIDUAL TIMING EVENT

6.1 Generalities

The Slalom competition is a fight against clock, and the mistakes made will give the competitor time penalties that will be added to the his overall time or, in the Direct individual competition case, will disqualify directly the athlete.

6.2 The Start

- A Participants will start from a stationary position.
- B All parts of the wheelchair or the athlete, which are in contact with the ground, must be behind the starting line.
- C A pistol whistle or flag will give the start command and this is when timing will start.
- D The direction in which the first set of wheels to cross the start line moves will be considered the forward direction.

6.3. The finish:

The event is over when the centre for the last set of wheels crosses the finish line.

6.4. Way of movement:

- A **The athlete must enter every obstacle in the forward direction**, which is determined by the set of wheels to which belongs the first wheel crossing the start line. (See enclosure 3 for graphic information on the technique to enter each obstacle).

This rule excludes the ramp, where the athlete is free to decide the way to enter and the reverse gate, where the athlete has the obligation of entering on the backward direction.
- B The athlete has the obligation to move in the forward direction at some time between the obstacles.

8.5 Penalties

6.5.1 3 second- infractions:

3 seconds will be added to a competitor's overall time in the following circumstances:

- A. **Touching a cylinder, the prolongation of a cylinder (not the flag placed on the stick), or the line of a square or reverse gate** with any part of the wheelchair or athlete's body, including the shoelaces and belts. **This does not apply for Division 3 competitors if their feet touch a cylinder or line.**
- (*B) Entering or leaving a square at the wrong line, no matters whether the cylinder is knocked over or not.
- (*C) Every time a wheel pass above a line (without touching the ground), while moving within a square- reverse gate.
- (*D) Entering or leaving a square with the wrong set of wheels.
- (*E) Falling off the ramp (D1, D3, D4 and D5) while passing through it.
- (*F) A three second penalty will also be issued for Division 2 athletes if they touch the ramp or stand on it, while going around it.
- G If a cylinder has been knocked over in the figure of eight obstacle and the officials have no time to put it back without interfering with the athlete performance, the taped inner edges of the square that surrounded the cylinder would substitute it, thus

touching them or passing the wheelchair above them would cost the athlete a 3 second penalty per square, no matters how many wheels have touched or passed above it.

(*) 3 seconds per wheel penalty.

(See enclosure 8 for graphic explanations)

6.5.2 5 second- infractions:

Five seconds will be added to a competitor's overall time if he knocks down a cylinder. The cylinders at the start and finish line will also issue a penalty.

6.6. Disqualifications

Disqualifications will result from:

- 1** Entering the course once it has been closed by the officials
- 2** Failure to complete the course as designed
- A** If a competitor alters the sequence of the obstacles, he will be disqualified when entering the following obstacle to the one improperly passed or when the race is over, if the disqualification occurred at the last obstacle before the finish.
- B** A mistaken entrance in a previous obstacle or a renegotiated obstacle, will be penalised accordingly by adding the time penalties to the athlete's course time.
- C** If there has been a mistake, the competitor must set off again at the previous point to the obstacle improperly passed and complete the whole course.
- D** If an athlete belonging to division 2, mistaken, passes over the ramp obstacle, not only would he have a 3 second infraction per wheel but also he would be obliged to repeat the obstacle properly before entering the following obstacle. Otherwise he would be disqualified.
- 3** Taking more than two minutes time to negotiate an obstacle.
- 4** Touching the ground with a foot (or feet) to conduct the chair in D1, D2, D4 and D5 or using the hands to conduct the chair in D3.
- 5** If an athlete requires physical assistance from the official to regain his/ her position in the wheelchair and / or physical assistance to continue the course he will be disqualified.
- 6** Verbal or visual directions from any person or the physical following of an athlete other than by an official will result in disqualification.
- 7** Entering on to the course when not requested to or not arriving in time to the call room (See point 6.10).
- 8** Two false starts (False start: moving on to the course before the command to start is given by the official). If the athlete is touching the line before starting, the official must inform him.

6.7 Type of courses in the Timing event

6.7.1 The Compulsory Course: (See enclosures 1 and 2)

- Start
- 3 reverse squares
- One 360-degree square

- One figure of eight obstacle
 - One 360- degree circled cylinder
 - One right hand ramp
 - One reverse gate
 - Finish
- Division 1 athletes will negotiate the same obstacles but the distance between the last obstacle and the finish will be shorter.
- Division 2 athletes will exclude the ramp/ platform and instead will pass behind it. (See enclosure 3).

Specifications for the distances between obstacles as well as other specifications to set the course can be found in Figures 1, 2 and 4 in enclosure 1

6.7.2.- The Free Course:

The free course will have the same obstacles as for the compulsory one, but the order of 4 obstacles will be changed (Enclosure 3). The obstacles will be set at the same distances as in the compulsory course.

The following obstacles can be exchanged:

- Any reverse square: it can be situated in place of the 360-degree square, the reverse gate or the 360-degree cylinder.
- The 360-degree square: can be used in place of any of the reverse squares, the reverse gate or the 360-degree circle cylinder.
- The ramp: can be used in place of the 360-degree circle cylinder or of the second reverse square and vice versa.
- The 360-degree circle cylinder: can be used in place of any of the obstacles. Exception: The figure of eight obstacle.
- The reverse gate: can be used in the same situation as any reverse square, 360-degree square or 360-degree circle cylinder.

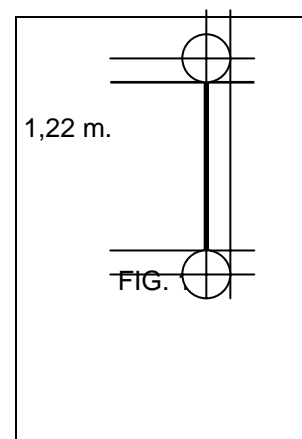
These changes result in the chance for 43 different possibilities for the free course (see enclosure 3). A lottery using numbers from 1 to 43 should be used. The officials will pick out a number and then the course will be clearly marked with the corresponding course.

The athletes shall know the free course 30-90 minutes before the start of the event.

6.8 THE OBSTACLES IN THE TIMING EVENT

6.8.1 Start and Finish:

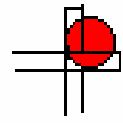
The start and finish will be marked by two white cylinders with white flags on top of them and joined by a straight line, marked with a 1.22 metres adhesive tape or paint (see enclosure 7, point A)



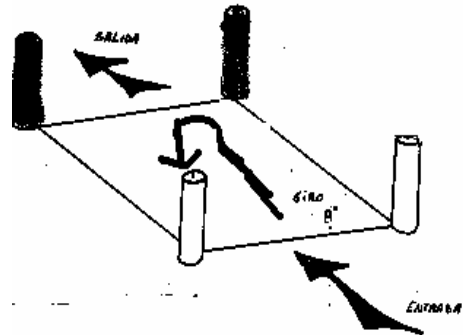
6.8.2 Reverse square (180°):

1 Each side of a reverse square shall measure 1.075 metres along the inside edges of the demarcation lines.

2 The Square will be identified by four cylinders (two white and two red), placed on the vertices, marking a tangent with the extensions of the sides of the square by their inside edges. (See adjacent figure)



- 3 Competitors will enter the square between the two white cylinders in a forward direction, achieve a reverse direction (180-degree turn) within the confines of the square and exit it in a reverse direction between the two red cylinders.(see enclosure 7 point B)



6.8.3 Circled cylinder:

This obstacle is an isolated red cylinder, which the competitor must completely encircle. (see enclosure 7 point C)

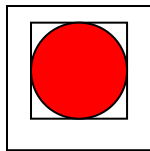


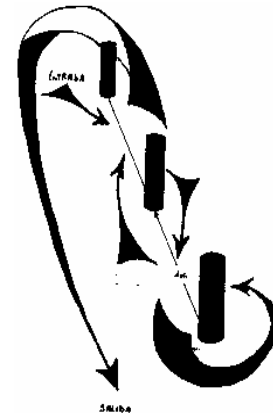
FIG. 2



6.8.4 Figure of eight obstacle:

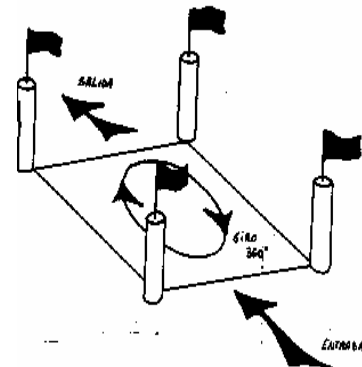
This obstacle will consist of three red cylinders spaced one metre apart (measured from the inside edge of a cylinder to the inside edge of next cylinder). Competitors should completely encircle all three cylinders to successfully complete the pattern (See diagram, enclosure 1).

(See enclosure 7 point D)



6.8.5 360° Square:

1. The 360- degree square should be measured and marked in the same way as the reverse square (See point 6.3.1)
2. This square will be identified by four white cylinders with red flags on top of them.
3. Competitors will enter the square in a forward direction, achieve a 360 degree turn within the confines of the square and exit the square in a forward direction. (see enclosure 7, point E)



6.8.6 Ramp/platform:

The ramp /platform will consist of an ascent ramp (incline), then a 90-degree turn to the right and a descent (decline) ramp.(see enclosure 7, point F)

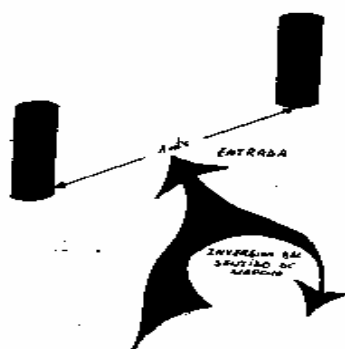
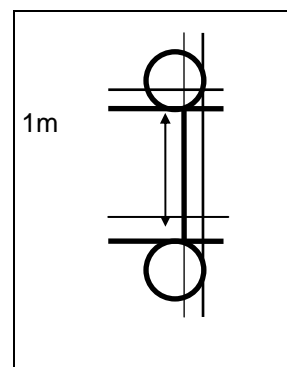
Dimensions:

- a. **Ascent/incline ramp:** 122 cm wide and 122 cm long.
- b. **Platform:** 15cm high, 122 cm wide and 122 cm long.
- c. **Descent/decline ramp:** 122 cm wide and 122 cm long.

D2 athletes must not pass over this obstacle, but go around it.

6.8.7 Reverse Gate:

The reverse gate is made up of two red cylinders spaced one metre apart by a straight line marked on the floor. The athlete will maneuver in front of the gate to a reverse direction, cross the line in reverse and then traverse the finish line (or the next obstacle if it is the case in a free course) in a forward direction (see enclosure 7 point G)



6.9

Material:

6.9.1 The cylinders:

- 16 white cylinders
 - 12 red cylinders
- White cylinders indicate a forward direction and red cylinders a reverse direction when they are part of the square or gate.
 - Isolated red cylinders indicate that the athlete must perform a complete circle around the cylinder.
1. Cylinder dimensions
10 cm. Diameter
40 cm. Height
1300- 2500 gms Weight
 2. Cylinders material:

The weight of a cylinder must be equally distributed. They can be made of painted wood or washable plastic. The pine wood cylinders, which weigh approximately 1500 - 1600 g each, are the most commonly used.

6.9.2.- Stick prolongations of the cylinders

- A Every cylinder must have a same coloured wire which is introduced in its centre and it's considered the cylinder's prolongation.
- 1 Stick prolongations should meet the following requirements:
 - Depth of the hole in the cylinder. Whichever depth is necessary to keep the stick stable once inserted



- Height outstanding the top of the cylinder: 1meter.
2. Type of material: Stiff material such as wood, conglomerate, PVC, ABS or any other semi-flexible material is appropriate. In any case, this material must meet the following requirements:
- The material must not be dangerously heavy, abrasive or capable of cutting a competitor (if the safety of the material is in doubt, a protective covering should be used to make the stick more suitable).
 - The cylinder prolongations must be cylindrical and must have a diameter of 2,0 to 2,5 cm., and be inserted in the cylinder in a way it cannot move.
- B- The cylinders marking the start, the finish and 360- degree turns must have a flag made of cloth or plastic at the top of its prolongation.

The flags should be white at the start cylinders and red in the 360-degree square.

6.10 COMPETITION RULES

6.10.1 Warming-up

- A) The competitors will be able to train on the official course before starting the **compulsory course** and, consequently, before the obstacles are set. However, as soon as the course is closed, training on it won't be allowed. In the **free course**, and once the lottery has already been done, the athletes won't be allowed to practise on the official course.
- B) The Slalom course will be closed **10 minutes before the competition starts** in each course, that is before the first call of the first division competing. The official won't show any course.
- C) There is the possibility of setting a warm-up area adjoint to the official course, as long as this area is not the same as the free course, but can be similar to the compulsory course or just isolated obstacles.

6.10.2 The Call Room:

- A.** Officials will do two calls to the call room. The second call will be one minute after the first call.
- B** From that moment on, the athletes will have 3 minutes-time to stay alone in the call room ready to allow the Chief Official to check their wheelchairs. During those 4 minutes (from the first call to the moment the Chief Official must give his approval to the chairs), the athlete must finish his whole preparation: adjustments to the chair , inflating the wheels... except for those athletes from the same division that use the same wheelchair. f the athletes are ready before the time is up, the event will start.
- C** An official will keep a white flag raised in the call room. Times will be taken with the official stopwatch.

6.10.3 The order of go:

- A** A lottery will determine the order of go for the different divisions, as well as for the male and female categories within each division. The lottery must be done at least 24 hours before the start of the Championships. The lottery will be open for every team manager. The established order will last the whole competition.
- B** There shall be a lottery to establish the order in which athletes will compete on the compulsory course when there has been no request for a minimum qualifying time. Otherwise, participants will compete in reverse order of the sanctioned record.
- C** The free course's order of go will be in the reverse order of the times set over the compulsory course. For example the last competitor will go first and the competitor with the best time will go last.

6.11 REFEREEING IN THE INDIVIDUAL TIMING EVENT

To conduct a slalom competition at a national level, a minimum of 5 officials and 4 assistants are required.

6.11.1 A Chief Official

- A** The Chief Official is responsible for overseeing the entire event.
- B** He will have the following duties:
 - Before the competition begins, he will approve the wheelchairs and review the course.
 - Once the event has started, he will remain outside the circuit and will act ex officio or either will help deciding on aspects of disqualifications at the officials' request. Decisions in this respect will be taken before the next participant sets off. In order to make the Chief Official's job easier, a video camera will record the event, especially in national and international competitions. The Chief Official may refer to the tape in order to make decisions on disqualifications, ex officio or following a claim. The Chief Official and the Competition Committee are the only ones allowed to examine the video recording.

6.11.2 Two penalty officials

- A** One of them will have a white flag and the other one, a red flag. They will both follow the competitors throughout the course and will judge infractions, raising the white flag for 3-second infractions and the red flag for 5-second infractions.
- B** Whenever a cylinder falls down, the official with the red flag will put it aside as quickly as possible, so that it will not bother the athlete. The official will not replace it until the next athlete begins his/her course. An exception to this rule would be the red cylinders of the figure of eight obstacle which should be replaced as soon as possible, so that the competitor can continue the course.
- C** Commands to start and arrivals will also be given by the official with the red flag, who will also ensure that the athlete is wearing the helmet properly.
- D** Both officials together will be involved in the decision- making about disqualifications.

6.11.3 Two scoring officials will record infractions/penalties. One will indicate the issued penalties to the other one, who will then write them down on the score sheet

6.11.4 Two Timekeepers will be stationed at the start line when the official gives the command to start. Then, will proceed immediately to the finish line to wait for the competitors arrival. The average time of both timekeepers will be the official time taken

6.11.5. Two competition assistants will be stationed at the ramp to ensure the safety of the athletes. The assistants will never touch the athlete nor his/her wheelchair, unless the athlete is in danger of falling off the ramp.

6.11.6. A third stopwatch will have the following functions:

- A** To take times in the call room, in the free course,...
- B** As an alternate competition timer to ensure congruency in cases when there is more than one second of difference between the two official stopwatch times, or in cases when one of the official stopwatches malfunctions or is damaged. The course should be repeated if there are not two times with less than a second of difference between them

The Chief Official will be the same person throughout the entire competition. The other officials may exchange their roles for the different divisions, but will remain unchanged from the beginning to the end of the competition of every division.

6.12 **Protests:**

1. Every penalty will be issued according to the officials criteria, thus they are not subject of protest.
2. It is possible to protest a disqualification when the concerned, or any other athlete, the coach or any representative registered for the event, considers the officials have made an error of judgment.
 - A The formal steps to claim:

The protest can be lodged once the athlete has completed the course.

They must ask for the current protest form at the Competition Secretariat, fill it in and submit it together with the fee stipulated by the competition regulations. The protest fee is not refundable when the claim is refused.
 - B Protests must be made no later than 15 minutes after the whole division of the concerned athlete has finished the competition. (male and female Division separately).
3. Whenever the reason for protesting is known before competition, it must be submitted at that time and will not be accepted once the event has finished.
4. The Competition Committee will confirm the athlete's disqualification or will readmit him for unfair dismissal using, if necessary, the video of the event.
5. Decision appeals must be submitted no later than 2 hours after the protest decision is expressed, together with the stipulated appeal fee.
6. Decisions made by the Appeal Committee are definitive and cannot be appealed.
7. Decisions of both committees should be made as soon as possible, and should have as little influence as possible over the progress of the competition. If the protest cannot be solved immediately it should be postponed until the end of that course or division in order to interfere as little as possible with the competition.

7 INDIVIDUAL QUALIFYING EVENTS

7.1 Individual Event by Divisions:

7.1.1 Arranging Qualifying rounds:

Pairs should be made using the following criteria:

Time recorded in the qualifying round, if possible

Accredited minimum qualifying time obtained at the compulsory timing course.

Depending on the number of participants, qualifying rounds can be held a priori to all competitions or participants would pass directly to the second qualifying round. A "round robin" tournament is also a possibility, but always taking into account the same criteria for teams arrangements.

7.1.2 The event:

This event is comprised of two identical courses placed parallel to each other. One athlete per course will start at the same time and attempt to complete their course in a shorter time than the athlete on the course next to him. The athlete with shortest time moves on and the other one is eliminated.

7.1.3. The course:

7.1.3.1 The obstacles Measurements:

- Figure of eight obstacle: minimum of 1.35 m between each cylinder
- Squares, reverse gate, and finish: 1, 50 x 1, 50 m
- Start: Only one start for both participants: 8,44 m

7.1.3.2 Length of the course:

- The course should be 28 metres long in straight line plus ten metres at the end for braking after the finish line.

7.1.3.3 Distance between courses:

- The distance between courses should be about 4 m, in order to avoid any crashes or interference between competitors.

7.1.3.4 The Obstacles:

There should be **4** obstacles: The ramp, the figure of eight obstacle, the reverse gate and the 360-degree square:

- A** Distances between them will be the indicated in the course layout.
- B** **Division 2** will exclude the ramp and the 360-degree circled cylinder will be located 2 meters to the right of the centre of the ramp.
- C** In the **figure of eight obstacle** there is no way to go backwards and the ramp has no bend, but should instead be straight. Apart from this, all obstacles must be negotiated according to the same regulations as in any other slalom course.
- D** **The start**, which is the same for both participants, covers the same distance existing between the external edges of both ramps.

7.1.4 Competition Rules:

7.1.4.1 The athlete with the best qualifying time in the compulsory course, will chose the side he prefers to compete.

7.1.4.2 To win the qualifying round an athlete must:

- a. Get to the finish line before his opponent, as long as he doesn't incur the circumstances described in b, c and d.
- b. Have an opponent who incurs penalties, that is, passes over the line of a square, knocks down or just touches a cylinder.
- c. Have an opponent that is disqualified for whichever reason of the ones specified in point 7.2 of the Manual.
- d. If an athlete negotiate an obstacle in a wrong way but without incurring a penalty, he would be disqualified in the same way and at the same time as in the timing event

7.1.4.3 An athlete will not be told if the opponent has been disqualified until the end of the competition. If he realises it, he may stop whenever he wants to, as he is already the winner of the event (since the moment the opponent has been disqualified).

7.1.5 Officials:

7.1.5.1 There are **two penalty officials** for each participant (4 as a sum): who will follow the competitors through the course verifying the obstacles are not knocked off and lines and cylinders are not touched by the athletes. The official with red flag must raise his fist immediately after a disqualification has occurred

7.1.5.2 Four timekeepers, two per course: will start the time when the athlete crosses the start line and then proceed to the finish line. There should also be another timekeeper per course, to be considered in case there is a difference of more than one second between the other two timers in the course. Times should be marked down on the score sheet when the athlete finishes the course.

7.1.5.3 Chief Official: The Chief Official duties are the same as in other course types but he should draw special attention on:

- who was first in being disqualified, when both participants have been so
- Who is the first one to cross the Finish line.

7.1.5.4 Two ramp assistants

7.1.6 Protests:

- a. Protests must be submitted before either the concerned athlete or his opponent, begins the following qualifying round.
- b. Those protests must be solved as soon as possible. The organisation committee may alter the starting order of the existing divisions so as not to stop the competition.

7.2 Champion of Champions event

The winner of each division and category will compete against each other in order to decide the ultimate winner. To do this, a table of handicaps has been established to equalise the different level of functional disabilities over the different divisions and categories.

7.2.1 System of handicaps:

Division	Number of seconds
D5M	12
D4M	10
D3M	8
D1 - D4F	6
D2M - D3F	4
D2F	0

When two athletes compete against each other, the number of seconds corresponding to each competitor must be subtracted.

The athlete with a higher number of seconds will start later (the number of seconds resulting of the subtraction).

For example: A Division 1 competing against a Division 4. Then 6 seconds of handicap would correspond to the Division 1 athlete and 10 to the D4. So, after subtracting both times, this results in: "D4 will start 4 seconds later than D1."

7.2.2 Refereeing:

One of the two officials with the red flag will call the start of the competition and time starts. But the official of the athlete who starts later (if there is a difference in handicap) would keep his flag raised until the time of handicap is up, then he would signal the other athlete's start.

8 PARALLEL EVENT BY TEAMS

Any individual event of competition can also be held as a team event.

As done for the individual event explanation, here bellow we describe the progress of the parallel event by teams.

8.1 Characteristics of the event:

The event is similar to the individual parallel competition, however it is held in a relay way between 4-6 athletes per team.

8.2 Arranging teams:

- The team will consist of a maximum of six athletes and a minimum of four. Changes in a team between qualifying rounds are allowed as long as it is notified to the Officials.
- Teams can be composed of members from any division and category. As in the individual championship event, teams will be assigned certain handicaps. The handicaps assigned to each team member, which are based on their division, are added up. These totals are then used as a team handicap and, the same way is done in championships, are then subtracted between competing teams. Please refer to the table below.

System of handicaps:

Division	Number of seconds
D5M	12
D4M	10
D3M	8
D1	7
D4F	6
D2M - D3F	4
D2F	

- Each team decides its order of go and then has to inform it to the officials before the start of the event.

8.3 System of competition:

- Teams can be matched for a qualifying round system, according to the sum of the 4 best times registered in the individual parallel event. Those athletes with no time will be given a time that is 10% greater than the least time in the team.
- If for some reason, this cannot be done, the times registered in the individual timing event would be taken into account.
- Depending on the number of participants, there is the possibility of either doing previous qualifying rounds or teams could be directly qualified for the following round.

8.4 The course:

The course should be the same as the one used in the individual parallel event relating to the obstacles characteristics, distances over the course, etc (see enclosure 4)

8.5 Competition rules:

- 8.5.1 As soon as the first relay of a team crosses the start line, the next one gets ready to go. The second member can start as soon as the Official drops the flag, which he will do at the time the first participant arrives to the finish.
- 8.5.2 If the second, third or fourth athlete or even the first one (if his team has a time of handicap) makes a false start, he must go back to the start line, waiting for an official's order and start again (in this case without any start signal so that the event is not stopped for that reason.)
- 8.5.3 A team will be considered the winner of the event whenever:
- 8.5.3.1 He arrives first to the finish line without making the mistakes specified in point 8.5.3.2. or 8.5.3.3.
 - 8.5.3.2 The opposing team sums more than 15 seconds of penalties
 - 8.5.3.3 An athlete of the opposing team is disqualified for whichever reason of the ones specified in point 6.6. of this Manual
- 8.5.4 A team will not be told if the other team has been disqualified until the end of the competition. If they are aware that the opposing team has been disqualified they have the option to decide whether to continue and finish the course or not.

8.5.5 The penalties aim in this event is to know whether a team is to be disqualified. No way penalties will be added to a team's overall time in order to see who is the winner.

8.5.6 All the other rules are the same as those for the individual parallel event.

8.6 Officials:

8.6.1 There should be 4 penalty officials:

- 2 per course. An official will go along with each athlete, holding a red and a white flag.
- When crossing the finish line that official will raise and then drop the red flag, as a signal for next athlete to start.
- Meanwhile, the other official will stay at the start line with the red flag up in the air. At the same time the official in the finish line signals the start, this one should repeat the sign, just in case the athlete didn't notice it. If the athlete incurs a false start, the official should inform him of his obligation to return to the start line, as explained in point 8.5.2. Otherwise, he would be disqualified when entering the first obstacle.
- The two officials will exchange those duties.

8.6.2 There should be two officials recording the penalties for each course and should inform the Chief Official and the Penalties Officials when a team has exceeded 15 penalties.

8.6.3 The rest of the officials have the same functions as those in the individual competitions.

(For Parallel course events there are two different Scoring sheets; one for the individual event and another one for the event by teams.)

9. LINES AND TAPING

9.1. Material required

⇒ **16 white cylinders and 12 red cylinders**, all of them should have a hole in the centre to introduce the sticks.

⇒ **Two ramps** which should meet the characteristics described on this Manual

⇒ **8 white flags and 8 reds** to be introduced into the cylinders.

⇒ **4 white flags and 4 reds** for the Officials.

- A weight for the material
- 2 marketry squares of 1,075 x 1,075 m
- 2 marketry squares of 1,50 x 1,50 m
- 1 marketry rectangle of 1 metre length
- 1 marketry rectangle of 1,22 metres length
- 2 marketry squares of 10 x 10 cm for the figure of eight obstacle
- 1 rectangle of 1,35 metres length
- 2 big set squares (as the ones used for school blackboards)
- A long tape measure to check first of all, if the course can host 38 x 29 meters at least, and two tape measures of 20 meters length at least, and with the possibility of fixing a determinate measure.

- One cloth 90 cm length, to wipe the dust over the course quickly and easily, before each athlete starts competing. (In case the surface is made of wood or a similar material)
- 2 brooms to sweep the course, at least before each division starts competing
- 35 m of adhesive tape for the compulsory course and another 35 m for the free course of the timing event. 50 m for each parallel event: total sum- an average of 120 metres. The kind of tape used is variable, depending on the type of material the course surface is made of, so that it gets fixed properly and does not cause any damages.
- A table, at least 2 metres long and three chairs for the Officials to stay during the championships, the sound amplification, the person charged of the computer (in case there is one available)
- A table and a chair for the championships secretary
- Sound amplification
- 4 stopwatches
- A computer, if possible, with the following characteristics: Windows 95 and the Access 7.0 program
- Two video recorders.

9.2 Taping

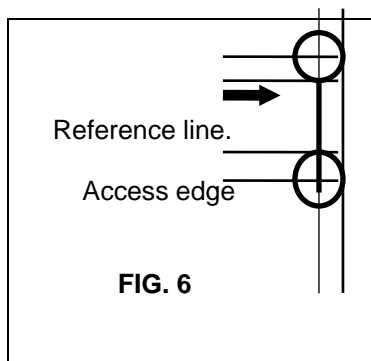
9.2.1 Obstacles:

* The obstacles must be clearly marked with adhesive tape or paint, as follows:

- A. To mark squares, the edges' intersections should be enlarged so as to make easier the cylinders emplacement. (See point 6.9)
- B. In the figure of eight obstacle and in the 360-degree circled cylinder, squares of 10cm x 10cm should be taped at the place the cylinders must be emplaced to ensure that if the cylinder is knocked over, there would still be a marker for that obstacle. (See figure 2).
- C. In the start, finish and inverted gate similar squares should be marked to simplify the cylinders emplacement (See Fig. 6)
- D. The ramp must be marked well enough to ensure that if the obstacle moves it can be put back into its original position.

* **Lines and taping between obstacles:**

- A. The Reference points for distances between two obstacles will be:



>The centre of the inside edges of the taped squares which demarcate the squares, the figure of eight and the 360° circled cylinder.

>The centre of the ramp entrance/exit

>In the start, the finish and the Reverse gate, the measure point is the centre of the access edge, as represented in figure 6.

B. In the compulsory course the obstacles will be **centred taking as reference the situation of each other or any other point, always** keeping in mind the compulsory distances and the structure detailed in the Enclosure 1.

* **In the free course** it must be pointed out:

A. Reverse gate:

- It must be placed in the way of direction of the entrance to the square which is demarcating it and parallelly to the event start if it substitutes a 360° circled cylinder.
- It should be centred in connection with the previous and subsequent obstacles.
- If it is parallel to the previous or the subsequent obstacle the distance between them should be measured from the nearest edge to the gate.

B. The distance between all the other obstacles should be measured the same way it is done in the compulsory course (by centring them).

9.2.2 The course taping process:

- 1) **Take as reference the course layout, which is enclosed to the Manual** where all the distances are well specified: 19m wide and 38 m length. In case athletes competing are only from D1, then the course measures would be 19 x 33
- 2) Before starting it should be **checked that the facility has the measures specified for the layout**. Otherwise, the finish area could be reduced 1 m wide and 5 or 10 m length, so that the start for divisions 2, 3, 4 and 5 would be 5 metres moved back, thus all of them would finish the event at the same point (at division 1 finish). This must be accompanied of some safety measures to avoid the athlete injuries, for example placing 2 people behind the finish line to assist in braking.

3) **In the compulsory course**

- ⇒ The distance measuring should start at the 360° circled cylinder, and then the obstacles can be placed on the way to the two 180° squares, as well as the fences. As explained in the Regulation, the distances between two obstacles specified in the layout enclosed are measured along the inner edges of the demarcating lines. In the start, finish and reverse gate lines the reference point for measuring should be the access edge as represented in figure 4.
- ⇒ To simplify the squares measuring process we can either refer to the marquetry made squares, which could serve as mould or mark the squares emplacement, as done in the squared obstacles.

4) **Free course:**

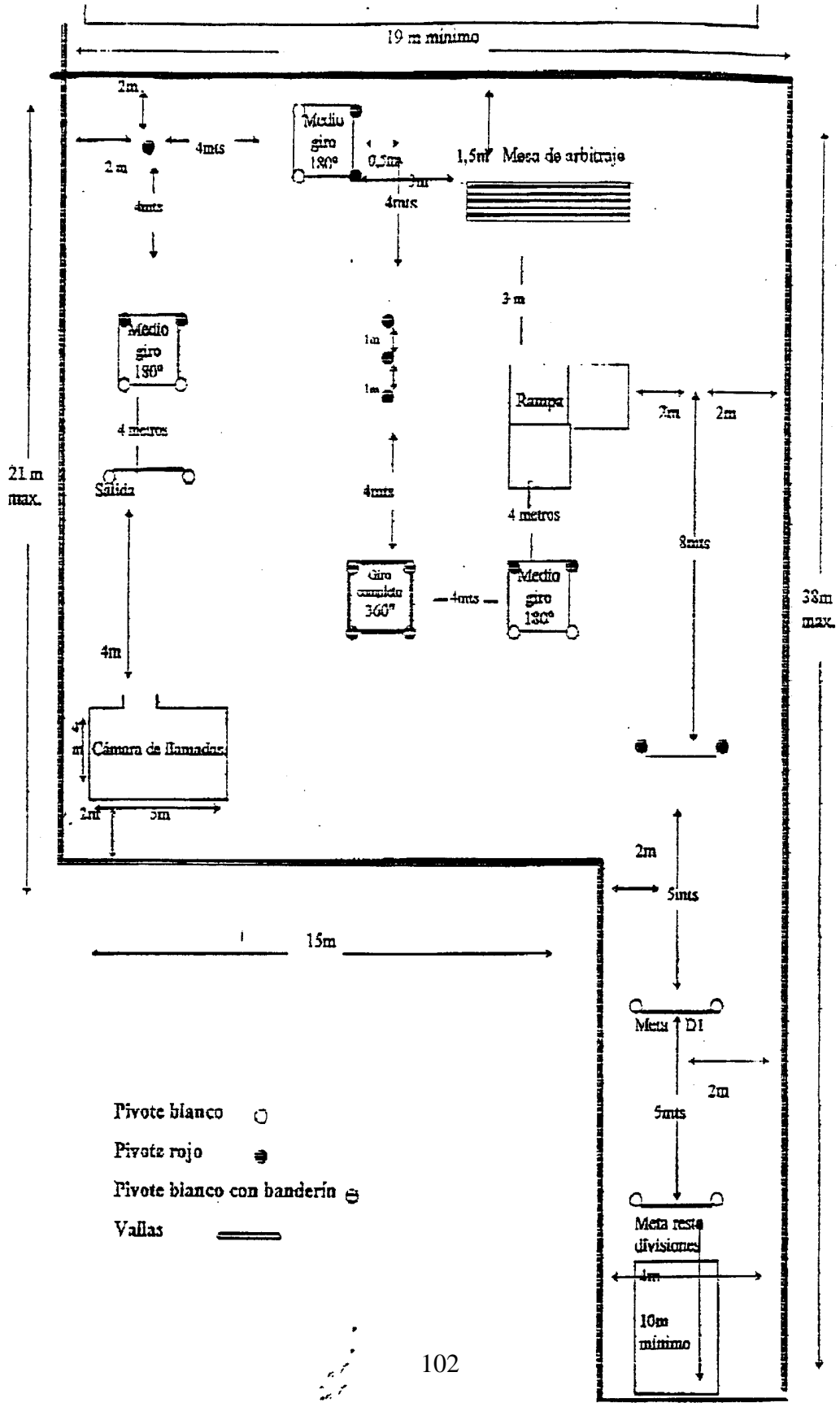
- ⇒ *What do we have to keep in mind to tape this course?*

The reference will still be the obstacle which is in the same position the 360° circled cylinder is in the compulsory course. That obstacle will be placed 2 m aside the fences (wide and length). Then, the obstacles can be placed always keeping in mind the distances between each other, which may not vary. If, for instance, the ramp is placed instead the 360° circled cylinder, the start line would be put back since the ramp is 2.44 m length, but no way would vary the course distance to cover. The course characteristics may vary, we might need more room when changing some obstacles, but this does not mean any handicap since the distances specified in the dimensional layout have already foreseen those situations.

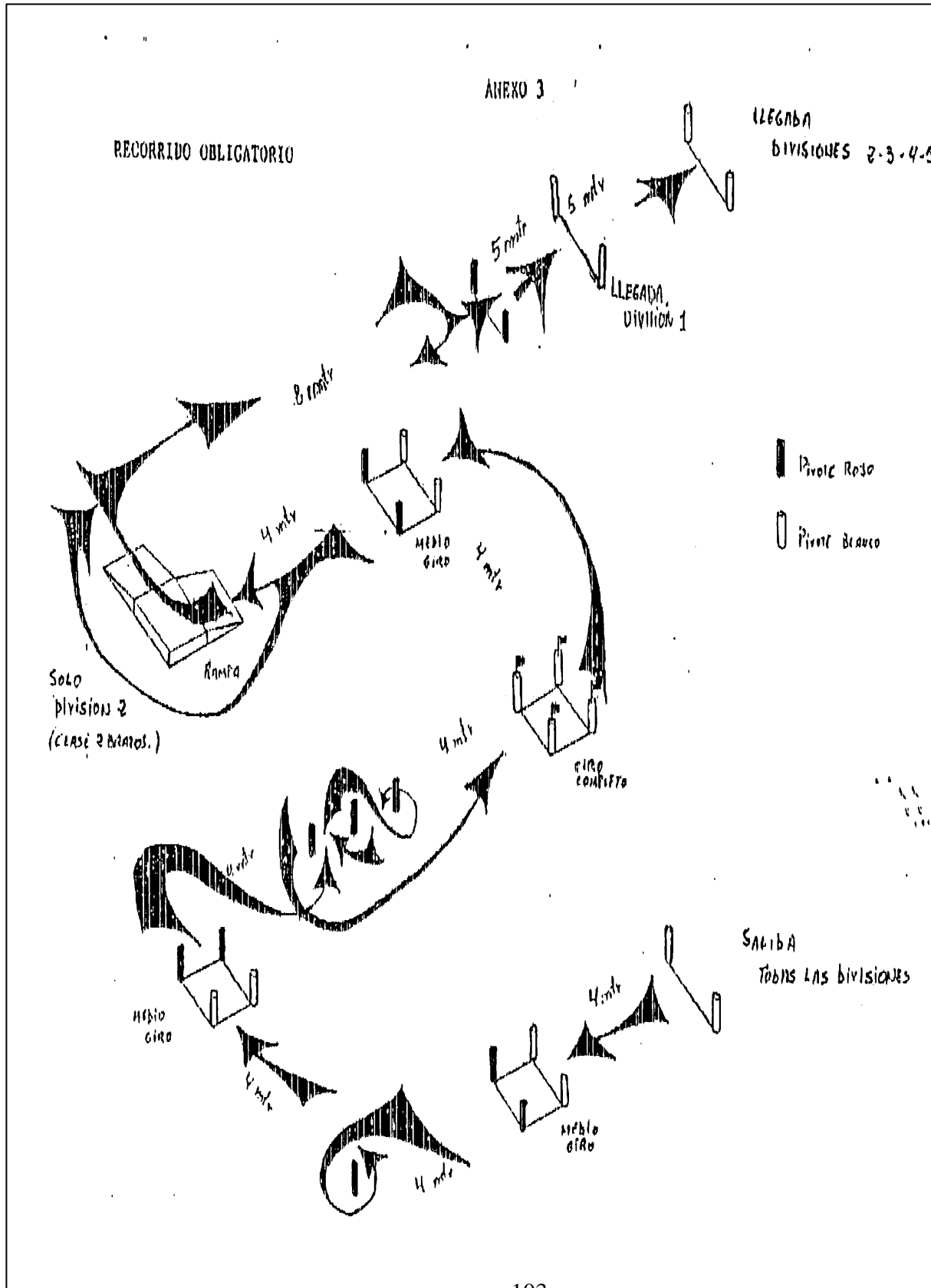
- ⇒ *How do we do the lottery for the obstacle changes?*

A number from 1 to 43 has to be picked out and then we can see which 4 changes correspond to that number, looking at the enclosure 2 of the Manual.

ENCLOSURE 1
MEASURES AND TAPING FOR THE COMPULSORY COURSE

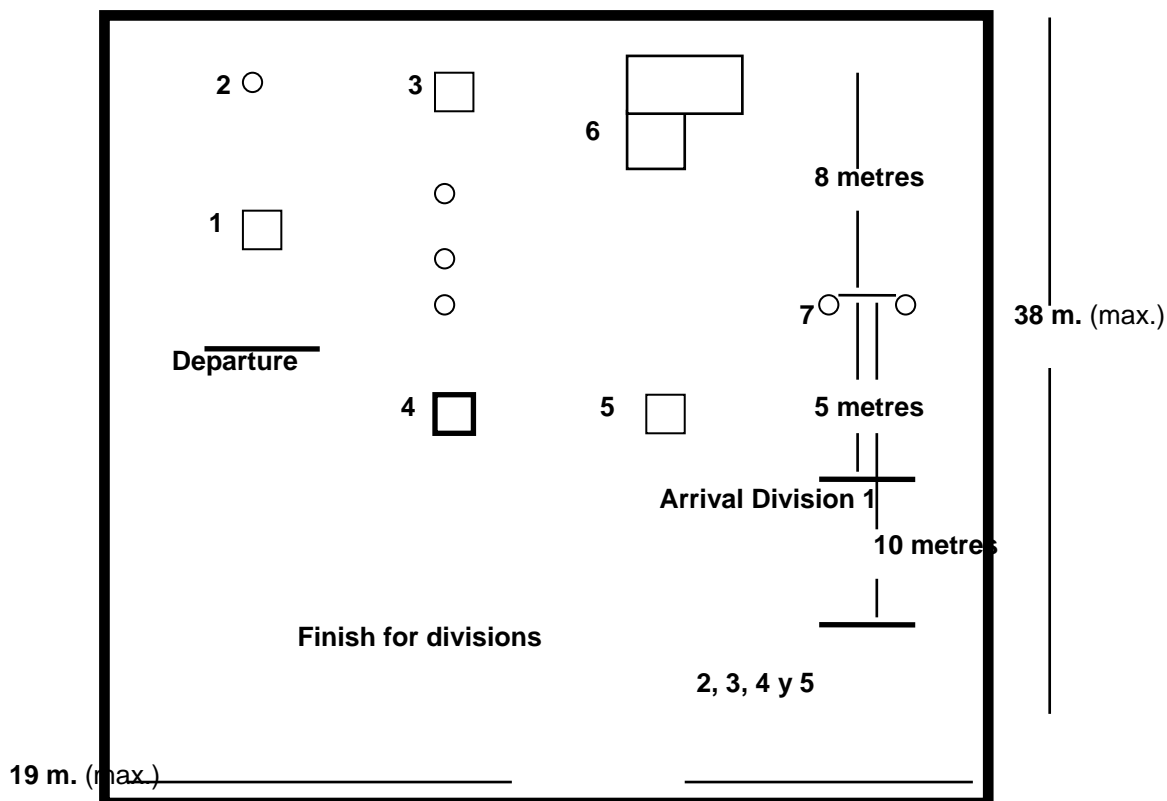


ENCLOSURE 2
COMPULSORY COURSE DIMENSIONAL LAYOUT



ENCLOSURE 3

KINDS OF FREE COURSE THAT MAY APPEAR

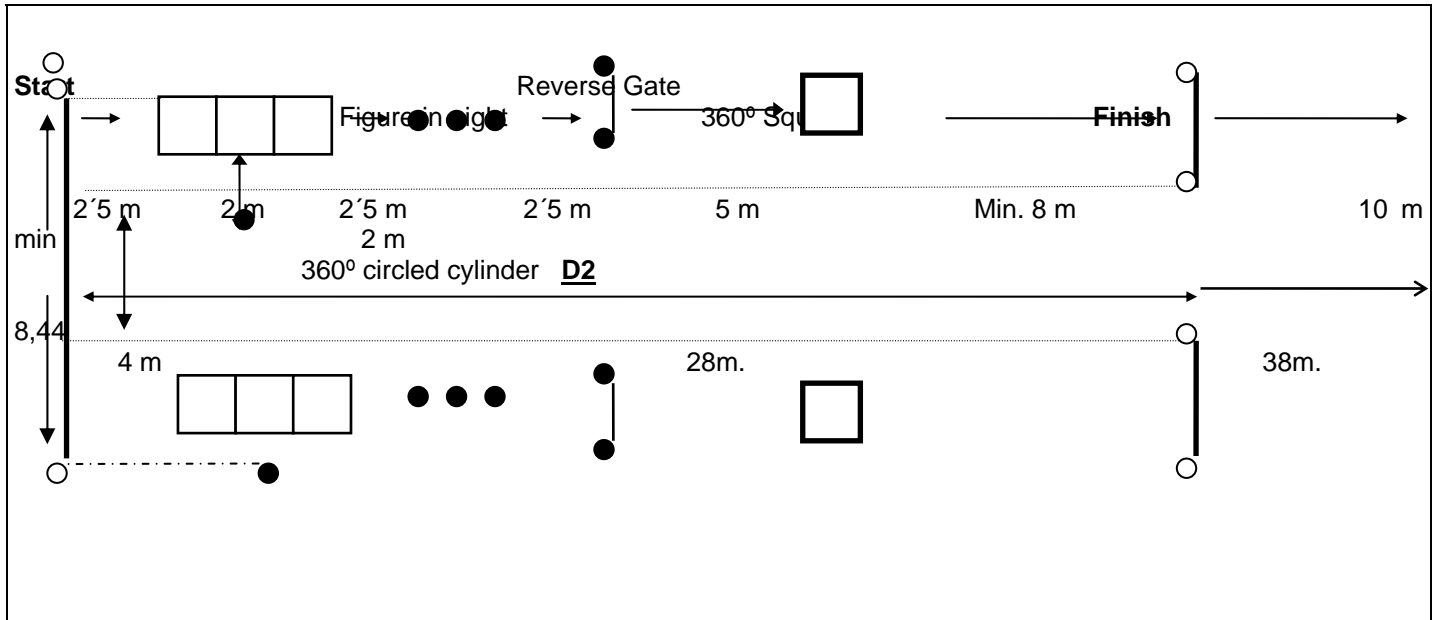


The following 43 options are possible: Each number in brackets represents the obstacle changes that must be done. Each option corresponds to a number, the one that should be picked out in the free course lottery so as to realise the corresponding changes.

Option 1: (1.2 - 3.4)	Option 2: (1.2 - 3.6)	Option 3: (1.2 - 3.7)	Option 4: (1.2 - 4.5)
Option 5: (1.2 - 4.7)	Option 6: (1.2 - 5.7)	Option 7: (1.4 - 2.3)	Option 8: (1.4 - 2.5)
Option 9: (1.4 - 2.6)	Option 10: (1.4 - 2.7)	Option 11: (1.4 - 3.6)	Option 12: (1.4 - 3.7)
Option 13: (1.4 - 5.7)	Option 14: (1.7 - 2.3)	Option 15: (1.7 - 2.4)	Option 16: (1.7 - 2.5)
Option 17: (1.7 - 2.6)	Option 18: (1.7 - 3.4)	Option 19: (1.7 - 3.6)	Option 20: (1.7 - 4.5)
Option 21: (2.3 - 4.5)	Option 22: (2.3 - 4.7)	Option 23: (2.3 - 5.7)	Option 24: (2.4 - 3.6)
Option 25: (2.4-3.7)	Option 26: (2.4 - 5.7)	Option 27: (2.5 - 3.4)	Option 28: (2.5 - 3.6)
Option 29: (2.5 - 3.7)	Option 30: (2.5 - 4.7)	Option 31: (2.6 - 3.4)	Option 32: (2.6 - 3.7)
Option 33: (2.6 - 4.5)	Option 34: (2.6 - 4.7)	Option 35: (2.6 - 5.7)	Option 36: (2.7 - 3.4)
Option 37: (2.7 - 3.6)	Option 38: (2.7 - 4.5)	Option 39: (3.4 - 5.7)	Option 40: (3.6 - 4.5)
Option 41: (3.6 - 4.7)	Option 42: (3.6 - 5.7)	Option 43: (3.7 - 4.5)	

ENCLOSURE 4

BASIC COURSE FOR PARALLEL COMPETITIONS



ENCLOSURE 5

ASPECTS TO KEEP IN MIND WHEN FILLING OUT SCORING SHEETS

- The type of free course decided through the lottery must be respected, according to the numbers form 1 to 43.
- In the cases of disqualification, it must be clearly stated the reason for the disqualification according to the keys appearing below.
- The sheet of the officials must be fully completed as well

DISQUALIFICATION CIRCUMSTANCES

1. To alter the sequence of the obstacles in the compulsory course: **SRO**
2. To vary the sequence of the obstacles in the free course: **SRL**
3. The incorrect negotiation of an obstacle in the free course: **ORL eight, ORL cylinder, ORL reverse gate, ...**
4. The erroneous negotiation of an obstacle in the compulsory course: **ORO eight, ORO cylinder, ORO reverse gate, ...**
5. To run over the cylinder with the front or rear wheel, or not negotiating the obstacle properly: **OP**
6. If the athlete falls or requires physical assistance from the official: **IJ**
7. Verbal or visual directions: **IT**
8. Material causes: Failure or malfunction of the wheelchair during competition, helmet falling off, and so on: **CS**
9. If the athlete helps himself/herself with a part of the body not permitted in the regulations: **ANC**
10. If an athlete does not report to the competition: **NP**
11. Two false starts: **2N**
12. Spending more than 2 minutes on an obstacle: **+2**
13. To alter the sequence of the obstacle and not moving in a forward direction between them: **SM**

SCORE SYSTEM IN THE COMBINED EVENT

DIRECT EVENTS		COMPETITION						TIMING EVENT				
PLACE	NO. OF POINTS	DIVISION		D1	D2M	D2F	D3M	D3F				
1 ^o	15	MINIMUM TIME TO SCORE		4:50	4:15	5:05	4:20	5:10				
2 ^o	14	IMPROVEMENT POINTS PER		0,036	0,04	0,03	0,028	0,028				
3 ^o	13	SECOND WITH 1-2 COMPETITORS										
4 ^o	12	IMPROVEMENT POINTS PER		0,063	0,07	0,053	0,05	0,05				
5 ^o	11	SECOND WITH 3-4 COMPETITORS										
6 ^o	10	IMPROVEMENT POINTS PER		0,081	0,09	0,069	0,064	0,064				
7 ^o	9	SECOND WITH 5-6 COMPETITORS										
8 ^o	8	IMPROVEMENT POINTS PER		0,109	0,12	0,092	0,085	0,085				
9 ^o	7	SECOND WITH 7-8 COMPETITORS										
10 ^o	6	IMPROVEMENT POINTS PER		0,136	0,15	0,115	0,107	0,107				
11 ^o	5	SECOND WITH 9-10 COMPETITORS										
12 ^o	4	IMPROVEMENT POINTS PER		0,163	0,18	0,138	0,128	0,128				
13 ^o	3	SECOND WITH 11-12 COMPETITORS										
14 ^o	2	IMPROVEMENT POINTS PER		0,190	0,21	0,161	0,15	0,15				
15 ^o	1	SECOND WITH 13-14 COMPETITORS										
16 ^o	0	IMPROVEMENT POINTS PER		0,218	0,24	0,184	0,171	0,171				
		SECOND WHEN MORE THAN 15 COMPETITORS										
Disqualified	Minimum number of points that could get the last classified	DISQUALIFIED		ZERO								

SECTION SIX

6.6 7-A-SIDE-SOCCER

Eligibility

For CPISRA sanctioned events, players must be 15 years of age on the 1st January of the year that the competition takes place. The age limit for youth / junior events will be determined for each event.

1. THE GAME

The FIFA 2004 rules apply with some exceptions made for CPISRA 7 A-SIDE SOCCER. Any future amendments made to the FIFA 2004 publication and not covered by the following rules will need to be considered before applying.

- 1.1 The dimension of the field markings shall be according to the accompanying plan.
The preferred surface is grass.
- 1.2 **Field of play not more than 75m x 55m and not less than 70 x 50m.**
- 1.3 **Goal Post 5m x 2m.**

2. THE BALL

Comply with FIFA Law.

3. NUMBERS OF PLAYERS.

- 3.1 Each team consists of up to 7 players, one of whom is the goalkeeper. A match may not start if either of the teams has fewer than four (4) players.

Up to three (3) substitutes are permitted by each team in each complete game.

Soccer is limited to class C5, C6, C7 and C8 players. Each team must field at least one class C5 or C6 player at all times, or the team will play with a maximum of six (6) players.

The maximum number of class 8 players on the field at any one time should be two (2).

PLAYERS EQUIPMENT

- 4.1 To comply with FIFA law. No crutches are allowed.

For identification purposes each player must play with a number on the back of his shirt. The player must use this number throughout the competition.

THE REFEREE

Comply with FIFA Law on duties etc.

6. THE ASSISTANT REFEREES

Comply with FIFA Law on duties etc

7. THE DURATION OF THE MATCH

7.1 Each match lasts for two equal periods of 30 minutes with a half time interval of 15 minutes.

7.2 Allowance for time lost complies with FIFA Law.

8. THE START AND RESTART OF PLAY

To comply with FIFA Law accept that opposing players must be 7 metres from the ball.

9. THE BALL IN AND OUT OF PLAY

Comply with FIFA Law.

10. THE METHOD OF SCORING

Comply with FIFA Law.

11. OFFSIDE

The Offside Law will NOT apply.

12. FOULS AND MISCONDUCT

12.1 To comply with FIFA Law.

13. FREE KICKS

Comply with FIFA Law, accept that all opponents must be at least 7 metres from the ball.

14. THE PENALTY KICK

Comply with FIFA Law.

15. THE THROW-IN

To comply with FIFA Law, except that a player can choose to roll the ball into play. The ball must then immediately touch the ground within the field of play upon leaving the throwers hand.

16. THE GOAL KICK

Comply with FIFA Law.

17. THE CORNER KICK

To comply with FIFA Law except that opponent must be at least 7 metres away from the player taking the kick.

18. TEAM COMPETITION

At the start of each competition a team list shall be submitted. Only players on the team list and approved at the start of the competition can take part. The team list shall comprise of a maximum of twelve (12) names.

A team start list will be presented to the referee or appointed official before each game.

COMPETITION FORMAT AND SCORING

The CPISRA Soccer Committee in conjunction with the Competition Organizing Committee will determine the details of each competition considering factors such as the number of teams competing and the format to be used. A competition format could be by the drawing of lots or using a ranking system. The CPISRA Soccer Committee reserve the right to take into account the geographical location of participating teams. The final decision will be the responsibility of the CPISRA Soccer Committee.

19.1 Points to be awarded as follows: Win 3 pts Draw 1pt Loss 0 pts

19.2 Qualification from a pool and league system shall be determined as follows:

19.2.1 greater number of points in all group matches

19.2.2 goal difference in all group matches

19.2.3 greater number of goals scored in all group matches

If two or more teams are equal on the basis of the above criteria, finishing places will be determined as follows:

19.3.1 greater number of points obtained in all group matches involving the teams concerned.

19.3.2 goal difference in all the group matches between the teams concerned.

19.3.3 greater number of goals scored in all the group matches between the teams concerned.

19.3.4 In all competitions, a maximum number of 10 goals scored will be allowed to be counted, for goals scored in any single match.

19.4 If there is still a draw: a penalty kick competition shall decide the winner. This will follow FIFA rules.

19.4.1 If two (2) teams are equal after completion of the preliminary pool games, then both teams will take part in a penalty competition. The Competition Manager will determine when the penalty competition will take place. This will follow FIFA rules. Seven (7) players, who are eligible to take part, will be nominated from the team list.

19.5 Semi-Finals: the winning team in each pool play the runners up (second) in the other pool.

19.5.1 Finals: the winning team from each semi-final will play for gold or silver medal.

19.5.2 The losing teams from the semi-finals will play for bronze medal.

20 EXTRA TIME

20.1 Two (2) by 10 minute periods of extra time will be played if scores are level in all group play offs or finals.

20.2 In the event of a tie after extra time a penalty kick competition following FIFA rules will determine the winning team.

21. DISCIPLINE

21.1 Any player who receives two (2) cautions (yellow card) or a red card during the tournament will automatically miss his team's next game.

21.2 Any player who receives two (2) red cards in any one tournament will take no further part in the tournament.

21.3 Cards are carried through all the stages of the tournament.

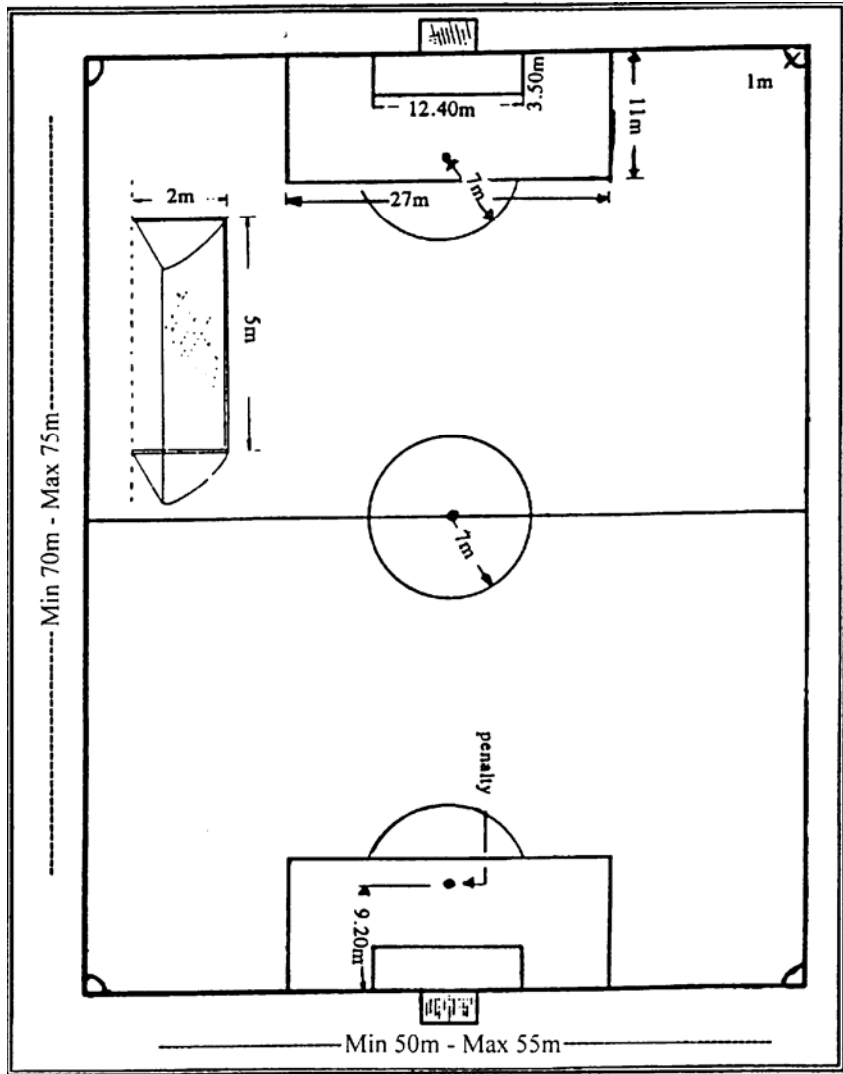
21.4 The organising/competition committee has the power to levy further suspensions in cases of misconduct, before and after the game.

22. Jury of Appeal

22.1 The committee will deal with technical protests not covered under the above rules. The committee is made up of (a) a representative of CPISRA (b) a representative of the Organizing Committee and (c) the appointed Head Referee or representative. The committee members will have no significant relationship with the affected party, will have had no involvement with the decision being appealed, and will be free from any other actual or perceived bias or conflict.

22.2 The committee will use the process set out under the current CPISRA discipline and appeals policy but will have the ability to deal with issues within a shortened time frame during the competition. Their decision will be final.

DIMENSION OF CPISRA 7-A-SIDE SOCCER FIELD



SECTION SIX

6.7 SWIMMING

1. GENERAL

CPISRA STC works in partnership with IPC Swimming. CPISRA will continue to encourage the development of swimming in developing countries and offer athletes, who meet the disability criteria set down in section 5 of this manual, swimming event at CPISRA World Championships.

- 1.1 All competitions will be conducted under the current the IPC Swimming rules , which may be found at www.ipcswimming.org
- 1.2 The programmes for competition at international or regional competitions should be held over a minimum of two days, dependant on the number of athletes registered. Plus a minimum of one day will be set aside for classification prior to the meet.
- 1.3 The organisers of international meetings use electronic timing devices with suitable manual back up (i.e. at least three timekeepers per lane).

2. CLASSIFICATION

- 2.1 The classification of swimmers will be carried out in the following the IPC Swimming Functional classification. IPC Swimming classifications will be used with the addition of S1 with flotation device (SF) **FOR CPISRA EVENTS ONLY.**
- 2.2 S1 with flotation device (SF)

General description

In physical /bench testing:

The swimmers profile would be that of the class 1 and class 2 lower in the current CP ISRA system. These individuals would have severe muscle tone that results in increased extensor tone in supine. In prone they would be unable to lift the face effectively up off the plinth. Swimmers would demonstrate limited patterns of movement and have an ATNR or STNR that dominate their head control and their head position. Lifting their head in supine would require stabilization of the individual at their pelvis.

Disability Profile

Severe quadriplegia with extremely poor head control, poor trunk control and poor hand/wrist function. They have marked increase in muscle tone and demonstrate significant primitive reflexes

Practical Profile

Swimmers can not float without their floatation devices and maintain a position above the water surface. The back floating position is with head below the water and back arched. The front float has head and legs flexed up, unable to straighten trunk or lift head to get a breath.

Hands : Unable to catch the water due to severe tone in hands and wrist control is limited. Wrists are contracted and have minimal movement.

Arms : Movement is very restricted or minimal. There is no coordination.

Trunk: No trunk control possible.

Legs : Legs may have two patterns that of being extremely extended or flexed.

Movement is minimal or uncoordinated, bike like.

Other :Even with a floatation device a swimmers can only swim on their back.

Starts, Turns: Water start. Assistance required at the start. Feet may be held to the wall for starts. Turns away from the wall have no propulsion

3. TECHNICAL

The technical amendments relating to event organisation and the laws of IPC Swimming are those listed below. At the start of, before and during a meet the CPISRA technical delegate (or representative) shall brief coaches on specific details and clarify any concerns.

3.1 Use of Assistive Devices

3.1.1 No swimmer shall be permitted to use or wear any device that may aid his speed, buoyancy or endurance during a competition (such as webbed gloves, flippers, fins, wet suits floatation suits).

3.1.2 S1swimmers (SF) only, may use one body floatation device, plus a head support, to facilitate the lack of buoyancy of the individual. Arm bands, collars and vests are permitted, but not the large survival or rescue type, (the flat protection buoyancy type used in water skiing is ideal). Tyres, inner tubes or body rings may not be used.

3.1.3 Floatation devices must not raise a swimmer artificially out of the water, or alter the body position in such a way as to gain an advantage with stroke technique.

3.1.4 The TD or TA will inspect all floatation devices to be used in competition during the water classification and also prior to the start of each race.

3.2 No competitor may be accompanied in the water by a swimming assistant either at the start or during the race.

3.3 Support Staff

3.3.1 Support by an assistant or official may be provided for swimmers as detailed in the IPC Swimming Rules (section GN 6) .The following is an excerpt from the IPC Swimming Rules

GN 6 SUPPORT STAFF

Definition of Support Staff:

Support staff is any person[s] designated by a country to assist a swimmer.

Support staff shall not coach the competitor while assisting or tapping. If such coaching occurs, the competitor shall be disqualified.

GN 6.1 FCS swimmers may require support staff on pool deck during competition to assist with entering and exiting the water and during the start. Support staff are in place solely to assist the swimmer on entry, exit and the start and shall not verbally communicate with the swimmer. Deck access for support staff shall be applied for and authorised by the technical delegate or assistant technical delegate one [1] hour prior to the start of the relevant session.

GN 6.2 A person may be required to indicate to the visually impaired swimmer that they are approaching the end of the pool in both individual and relay events. Also where necessary, a swimmer may have a touch by a person to indicate the start of their leg of the relay. This procedure is called tapping and the person is referred to as a 'tapper'.

For S11, SB11 & SM11 competitors tapping is compulsory.

GN 6.2.1 The tapping device must be deemed safe.

GN 6.2.2 When tapping is required during competition, each competitor shall have two tappers, positioning themselves at each end of the pool.

GN 6.3 In the case of a blind and deaf swimmer, the person tapping shall be permitted to convey the starting signal to the competitor by the use of a non verbal instruction.

GN 6.4 A FCS swimmer who requires tapping shall be required to obtain a medical certificate. This information is to be presented to the technical delegate or assistant technical delegate prior to the start of the competition.

3.3.3 Swimmers with limited visual ability can be tapped according to the IPC Swimming rules.

3.3.6 Competitors starting in the water, from the edge or blocks must make every effort to remain stationary before the starting signal. However, officials must observe the competitors and use their discretion in circumstances where this control may not be possible.

3.3.8 Competitors in butterfly and breast-stroke who cannot push off must adopt a asymmetrical technique within one stroke cycle of the start and turn.

6.1 All competitors will be required to have attained the minimum qualifying standard for their class, and event.

6.2 If any swimmer clearly fails to perform up to minimum qualifying standard in competition, the team manager will be asked to justify the performance, and the swimmer may be disqualified from other swimming events - according to the meet rules.

6.3 The qualifying minimum standard will be set prior to the International CPISRA event. These standards will be prepared by the CPISRA Sports Technical Committee, based on current world rankings, previous international events and the possibility of attracting at least two heats.

7. **ADDITIONAL POINTS**

7.1 It is up to coaches to enter competitors for International competitions only when they can comply with the above rules.

7.2 World records will be accepted by IPC Swimming for approved events for swimmers who maintain an international FCS classification

9. **INDIVIDUAL EVENTS AND DIVISIONS**

Events will be set under the IPC Swimming approved events with the addition of events for SF (class S1 with flotation devices)

Free (with flotation devices) 25m X X

Free (with flotation devices) 50m X X

Relays – The class is the number of points. You have a relay max 20 points 4x50m and 34 points for the 4x100m Countries then can make up the relays of any swimmers ie S1 and S10 in either relays as long as they do not go over the maximum points for the relevant relay.

Relay 4x 50m free Open (no flotation devices)

Relay 4 x 100m free Open (no flotation devices)

Relay 4 x 100m Medley Open (no flotation devices)

For further information or rules please consult the IPC swimming website.

SECTION SIX

6.8 TABLE TENNIS

1 GENERAL

Table tennis is one of a number of sports where progress has been made towards a classification system that attempts to take account of the abilities and needs of all players with disabilities, including those with cerebral palsy. The CPISRA Sports Technical Committee is represented on the committee that has developed a functional system that is approved by all International Disability Sports Organisations.

Many International sporting events, including the Paralympics are currently organised under the functional system but there are not large numbers of players with cerebral palsy involved. The CPISRA Sports Technical Committee is keen to develop more opportunities for players with cerebral palsy and consequently the sport has again been highlighted in the 9th Edition of the manual.

CPISRA will continue to include the Table tennis for athletes who meet the criteria in Section 5 of this manual in the CPISRA World Championships. The classification system used will be that of International Paralympic Table Tennis IPTTC. Competitions will be run under the IPTTC Rules.

2. CONTACT PERSON

The IPC functional table tennis classification system has been developed by an international panel of experts. The CPISRA Sports Technical Committee representative is Dr. Aart Kruimer whose contact information can be found on the CPISRA website.

Please note: The CPISRA table tennis co-ordinator is listed at the end of this manual

SECTION SIX

6.9 WINTER SPORTS

1. GENERAL

The following disciplines are available at Paralympic and World Championship level for athletes with CP.

Alpine Skiing

Sitting and standing events are available for men and women in

- Slalom
- Giant Slalom
- Super G
- Downhill

according to the rules of the Federation International de Ski (FIS) with only a few exceptions.

Nordic Skiing

Sitting and standing events are available for men and women over a range of distances (short, middle, long), the biathlon (a combination of skiing and shooting) and the team relay (classical or free techniques).

Ice Sledge Hockey

It's in the Paralympic program since Lillehammer (1994) and a fast-paced, highly physical and very spectacular version of Ice Hockey. It's played by male athletes with a physical disability in the lower part of the body. It follows the rules of the International Ice Hockey Federation (IIHF) with a few modifications. Instead of skates, players use two-blade sledges that allow the puck to pass beneath. They also have sticks with a spike-end for pushing and a blade-end for shooting.

Wheelchair Curling

Curling is a game of great skill and strategy and will have its debut at the Torino 2006 Paralympic Games. The sport is generally open to individuals who are non-ambulant or can only walk short distances and usually require a wheelchair for daily mobility. Each team must be comprised of male and female players. It is governed by and played according to the rules of the World Curling Federation (WCF), with only one modification for wheelchair users - no sweeping. For more information contact WCF E-mail wcf@dial.pipex.com or Web site worldcurling.org

2. CLASSIFICATION FOR WINTERSPORTS

2.1 The IPC handbook should be consulted for information on rules, classification systems and events on offer for specific classes. Athletes with CP have to be integrate in the existing classes by functional testing.

Possibilities for athletes with CP:

2.1.1 Classification for Alpine events

CP3 = LW 10, 11

CP4 = LW 10, 11, 12
CP5 = LW 1, 3/2
CP6 = LW 1, 3/2
CP7 = LW 9/1, 9/2
CP8 = LW 6/8, 9/2

Guideline for functional classification of athletes with CP:

1. Class LW 1
 - Severe diplegic involvement
 - Walking with assistive devices
 - Running is not or less possible
 - Standing on one leg possible only for short time
 - Severe athetosis or ataxia
 - Poor balance
 - Laboured locomotion
 - Trunk sway to lead lower extremities movement
2. Class LW 3/2
 - Moderate to slight diplegic involvement
 - Minimal athetosis
 - Walking and running without severe trunk sway
 - Standing on one leg is possible, also jumping on one leg
3. Class LW 9/1
 - Severe to moderate hemiplegic involvement
 - Walking possible with visible limping
 - Running is limited with well seen disabilities
 - Jumping on one leg is not possible
 - Standing on one leg is hardly possible
4. Class LW 9/2
 - Moderate to slight hemiplegic
 - Marked limp when walking
 - Limp disappears when running
 - Standing and jumping on the affected side is possible

2.1.2 Classification for Nordic Events

CP3 = LW 10, 11
CP4 = LW 10, 11, 12
CP5 = LW 3, 4, 9
CP6 = LW 3, 9
CP7 = LW 9
CP8 = LW 4, 6/8, 9

Note 1: For the classes LW 4 and LW 9 the functional % score will apply in all races.

Note 2: Placement in classes depending on the athletes functional ability on the track.

2.1.3 Classification for Ice Sledge Hockey

The athlete must have an impairment of permanent nature in the lower part of the body that it is obvious and easily recognizable and makes ordinary skating impossible. The

minimum disability for people with CP is spasticity and incoordination corresponding to class 7.

2.1.4 Classification for Wheelchair Curling

The minimum disability according to CPISRA rules is required.

SECTION SEVEN

CPISRA SANCTION GUIDELINES

1. DEFINITIONS

CPISRA is the sanctioning authority of the CPISRA competitions.

1.1 Event Organiser - refers to any or all sponsoring agencies, host organising committees, and/or individual sponsors or hosts.

1.2 Participant - registered participant may be an athlete, coach, support person, national sports organisation representative or official. Coaches, support persons, national support organisation representatives and officials will be subject to the eligibility standards of CPISRA.

1.3 CPISRA **Championship Sanctioned Event**

An event that meets the appropriate organizational and technical requirements of the CPISRA and a respective Sport. The CPISRA Championship Sports events that require sanctioning by CPISRA are as follows:

- World Championships
- World Cup
- Regional Championships

These are events where ranking may be attained and World records set. There must be CPISRA STC approved Technical Delegates and Classification teams present.

Sanctioning procedures and applications for each of the above events may be obtained by contact the Secretary General, the Sport Coordinator or STC secretary. Contact information is on the website.

1.4 Recognised Event

An event that is approved by CPISRA STC for placement on the sport event calendar, but is not sanctioned for ranking or qualification points. Events may include invitational Events or Regional Games (ie FESPIC) where ***three (3)more*** countries are invited. World records are not approved unless specifically authorized by the relevant CPISRA Sport. CPISRA appointed classification teams and technical delegates will be negotiated by the host country.

Other terminology

Qualifying Event All sports qualification criteria for the Paralympic Games are subject to review and ratification by the IPC and CPISRA Sport Technical Committee.

Protected Event An CPISRA sanctioned event that is protected from competing with other similar events and where all services of the CPISRA are at the disposal of the Organizing Committee. Protected events include:

- World Championships

- Regional Championships
- Regional Games

2. **SANCTION POLICY GENERAL**

All participant countries will be current registered affiliates of CPISRA. Verified at registration by sending the Secretary General a list of all countries registered. World Records can only be established or broken at Sanctioned events.

- 2.1 Applications for Sanction must be sent with the appropriate sanction fee. If the application is rejected the fee will be returned to the applicants.
- 2.2 The application for Sanction will be accepted, rejected or accepted conditionally. Upon acceptance of the APPLICATION FOR SANCTION, compliance with any technical or other requirement of CPISRA, payment of the appropriate Sanction fee, an official notice will be sent to the Event Organiser.

3 **OBLIGATIONS**

- 3.1 The competition will be conducted under the rules of CPISRA.
- 3.2 All athletic participants will compete in the appropriate age category and classification, as recognised by CPISRA.
- 3.3 That no entry will be accepted, except on the official entry form which must have a waiver of liability and accident, absolving CPISRA from all responsibility.
- 3.4 Payment to CPISRA of the appropriate Sanction fee and Capitation fees. See schedule of fees.
- 3.5 Within 30 days of the end of competition the Secretariat of CPISRA must receive an electronic copy and five (5) copies of the official results. The official results will include:
- 3.5.1 the full name or surname and initials
 - 3.5.2 sports classifications
 - 3.5.3 age categories
 - 3.5.4 results of all heats, progressions, preliminaries, and finals
 - 3.5.5 prevailing weather conditions
 - 3.5.6 method of timing
 - 3.5.7 wind readings for all outdoor 100m, 200m, long jump
 - 3.5.8 home country of athletic participants
- Please direct any questions to the Sport Technical Committee Secretary.

3.6

Applications for World Records may be found on line or by contact the CPISRA Secretary General

CPISRA APPLICATION FOR SANCTION FOR "RECOGNISED EVENTS"
SEE DEFINITION IN SECTION SEVEN 1.4

Name of Competition

Date of Competition (start) (finish)

Organising Committee Contact

Email address:

Mailing Address

Telephone Number (B) (H)

1 Events to be offered include:

2. Event Officials (to be approved by CPISRA)

Sport Official Level of Certification

3. Facilities (to be approved by CPISRA)

4. Entry fee to registered participants

List of countries anticipated should be attached.

5. Type of Awards

6. Has any other Sanction been applied for YES NO

If YES, please specify

7. Classification will take place at all sanctioned events and is optional for national and invitational competitions given the provisos for setting records etc.. If this is a recognized event -Will classification take place: YES NO

8. Current copies of the rules and records are available on CPISRA website.

I hereby certify that the Sanction Guidelines have been read, and will be strictly followed, and understand that failure to adhere to these guidelines will result in loss of Sanction.

(Date) (Signature of Applicant)

Please send the completed form to the Secretary of STC and the appropriate sanction fee to the Secretary General.

CHECKLIST FOR CPISRA SANCTION

ATHLETICS

The CPISRA Rule Book and International Amateur Athletics Federation (IAAF) Rule Book shall be followed to ensure a competition is properly conducted for sanctioning. World records can only be set at sanctioned events. In addition to CPISRA Sanctioning may be also sought from the International Paralympic Committee (IPC) or the National Athletics Federation.

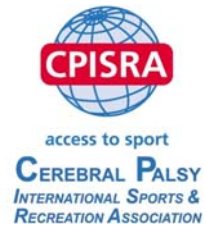
The following list simply highlights the minimal requirements for sanction. For Anti Doping policies please consult that section of the rules. Only athletes who appear on the CPISRA official classification list may hold a world record.

Please return this completed checklist when applying for sanction.

- _____ competition director and/or technical delegate
- _____ national level officials for both track & field
- _____ judges and referees for both track & field
- _____ track starter
- _____ marshal to measure wheelchairs
- _____ athlete numbers
- _____ 400m track with appropriate lines
- _____ wind gauge
- _____ photo-finish timing equipment and/or manual timekeepers
- _____ lap cards
- _____ starting block
- _____ throwing circle(s) and vector(s)
- _____ tie-down system to secure wheelchair during throwing event
- _____ steel or fibre-glass metric measuring tape or bar
- _____ scale to weigh throwing implements

SCORE SYSTEM IN THE COMBINED EVENT

DIRECT COMPETITION EVENTS			TIMING EVENT				
PLACE	NO. OF POINTS	DIVISION	D1	D2M	D2F	D3M	D3F
1 ^o	15	MINIMUM TIME TO SCORE	4:50	4:15	5:05	4:20	5:10
2 ^o	14	IMPROVEMENT POINTS PER SECOND WITH 1-2 COMPETITORS	0,036	0,04	0,03	0,028	0,028
3 ^o	13	IMPROVEMENT POINTS PER SECOND WITH 3-4 COMPETITORS	0,063	0,07	0,053	0,05	0,05
4 ^o	12	IMPROVEMENT POINTS PER SECOND WITH 5-6 COMPETITORS	0,081	0,09	0,069	0,064	0,064
5 ^o	11	IMPROVEMENT POINTS PER SECOND WITH 7-8 COMPETITORS	0,109	0,12	0,092	0,085	0,085
6 ^o	10	IMPROVEMENT POINTS PER SECOND WITH 9-10 COMPETITORS	0,136	0,15	0,115	0,107	0,107
7 ^o	9	IMPROVEMENT POINTS PER SECOND WITH 11-12 COMPETITORS	0,163	0,18	0,138	0,128	0,128
8 ^o	8	IMPROVEMENT POINTS PER SECOND WITH 13-14 COMPETITORS	0,190	0,21	0,161	0,15	0,15
9 ^o	7	IMPROVEMENT POINTS PER SECOND WHEN MORE THAN 15 COMPETITORS	0,218	0,24	0,184	0,171	0,171
10 ^o	6						
11 ^o	5						
12 ^o	4						
13 ^o	3						
14 ^o	2						
15 ^o	1						
16 ^o	0						
Disqualified	Minimum number of points that could get the last classified	DISQUALIFIED					ZERO



THERAPEUTIC USE EXEMPTION (TUE)

APPLICATION & NOTIFICATION FORM

INSTRUCTIONS

- Please read Section 5 (CPIIRA Anti-Doping Code) carefully prior to completing this form
- Type information or write legibly in block letters using black ink in English
- Leave no blanks and answer all questions
- Section 1 must be completed by the athlete applying for a Therapeutic Use Exemption (TUE)
- Section 2, 3 & 4 must be completed by the athlete's medical practitioner
- Section 5 must be signed by the athlete and the athlete's medical practitioner
- Section 6 must be completed and signed by the Medical Officer/Medical Representative of the National Federation
- Completed TUE Applications & Notification Forms should be sent by the National Federation to the CPIIRA to:

Dr Halim JEBALI
Anti-Doping Subcommittee Chairperson
Sport Technical Committee
CPIIRA
« Fédération Tunisienne des Sports pour handicapés »
4 Avenue de la Ligue Arabe
1002 Tunis
Tunisia
Fax: +216 71 799667
Tel: +216 71 98 302828 OR +216 22 302828
Email: halim.jebali@planet.tn

<p>INCOMPLETE TUE APPLICATIONS & NOTIFICATION FORMS WILL NOT BE CONSIDERED AND WILL BE RETURNED TO THE NATIONAL FEDERATION</p>



1. ATHLETE INFORMATION

I apply for approval from the CPISTRA for the therapeutic use of a prohibited substance on the World Anti-Doping Code Prohibited List

I notify the CPISTRA of the use of beta-2-agonists by inhalation or glucocorticosteroids by non-systemic routes

Surname: _____		Given Names: _____	
Male	<input type="checkbox"/>	Female	<input type="checkbox"/>
Address: _____			
City: _____	Country: _____	Postcode: _____	
Date of Birth (dd /mm /yy): _____ / _____ / _____			
Sport: _____		Discipline/Position: _____	
Sport Class (es) (if applicable): _____			
Duration of Disability: _____ / _____ Years Months			



2. NOTIFYING MEDICAL PRACTITIONER

Name, Qualifications & Medical Speciality (*see Note 1*):

 Address: -----
 City: ----- Country: ----- Postcode: -----
 E-mail address: -----
 Tel. Work: ----- Tel. Home: -----
 Mobile: ----- Fax: -----

3. MEDICATION DETAILS:

Ensure only substances on the World Anti-Doping Code Prohibited List are detailed in this section (*see Note 2*):

Commercial Name	Generic Name	Dose of Administration	Route of Administration	Frequency of Administration
1.				
2.				
3.				
<i>Anticipated duration of the above medication plan</i>				

Diagnosis of Athlete (see Note 3):

Enter reasons for not prescribing alternative therapies; if appropriate (see Note 4):

4. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Provide evidence to substantiate the diagnosis and the necessity to use substances on the World Anti-Doping Code Prohibited List (see Notes 3 & 4). Attach additional information, where necessary.

5. MEDICAL PRACTITIONER & ATHLETE DECLARATION

I, _____ certify the above-mentioned substance/s for the above-named athlete has been/are to be administered as the correct treatment for the above named medical condition.

Signature of Medical Practitioner: _____ **Date:** _____

I, _____ certify that the information detailed in Section 1. is accurate and that I am requesting approval to use a Substance or Method from World Anti-Doping Code Prohibited List. I authorize the release of personal medical information to the Anti-Doping Organization as well as to WADA staff and to the WADA TUEC (Therapeutic Use Exemption Committee) under the provision of the CPISRA Anti-Doping Code. I understand that if I ever wish to revoke the right of the CPISRA TUEC or WADA TUEC to obtain my health information on my behalf, I must notify my medical practitioner in writing of that fact.

Signature of Athlete: _____ **Date:** _____

Signature of Parent/ Guardian*: _____ **Date:** _____

*(*If the athlete is a minor or has a disability preventing him/her to sign this form, a parent or guardian shall sign together with or on behalf of the athlete)*

6. NATIONAL FEDERATION DETAILS

All correspondence relating to this TUE application will be directed to the National Federation Doping Control/Medical Officer of the applicable National Federation, as detailed below (see Note 5):

National Federation Doping Control/Medical Officer: _____
Name

Signature *Date*

Tel.: _____ Fax: _____

7. NOTES

Note 1	Name, Qualifications & Medical Speciality For example: Dr AB Cook, MD FRACP, Cardiologist.
Note 2	Medication Details Provide details concerning the substance(s) on the World Anti-Doping Code Prohibited List for which approval is sought. Use generic names (INN) as well as commercial names and specify medication dose.
Note 3	<i>Diagnosis</i> Evidence confirming the diagnosis must be attached and forwarded with this application and must be in English . The medical evidence should include a comprehensive medical history and the results of all relevant examinations, laboratory investigations and imaging studies. Copies of the original reports or letters should be included where possible. Evidence should be as objective as possible in the clinical circumstances and in the case of non-demonstrable conditions independent supporting medical opinion will assist this application.
Note 4	Medical Evidence If a permitted medication can be used in the treatment of the athlete's medical condition, please provide clinical justification for the requested use of the substance(s) on the World Anti-Doping Code Prohibited List.
Note 5	National Federation Medical Officer All applications must include a statement by the Medical Officer of the athlete's National Federation, attesting to the necessity of the use of substance(s) on the World Anti-Doping Code Prohibited List in the treatment of the athlete.

**SECTION EIGHT
ANTI- DOPING**

CPIISRA Anti-Doping Code

January 2005

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Preamble
Article 1: Definition of Doping
Article 2: Anti-Doping Rule Violations
Article 3: Proof of Doping
Article 4: The Prohibited List
Article 5: Testing
Article 6: Analysis of Samples
Article 7: Results Management
Article 8: Right to a Fair Hearing
Article 9: Automatic Disqualification of Individual Results
Article 10: Sanctions on Individuals

9th Edition
January 2005

Article 11: Consequences to Teams
Article 12: Sanctions Against Sporting Bodies
Article 13: Appeals
Article 14: Confidentiality and Reporting
Article 15: Clarification of Doping Control Responsibilities
Article 16: Doping Control for Animals Competing in Sport
Article 17: Statute of Limitations
Article 21: Roles and responsibilities of participants
Article 23: Acceptance, Compliance and Modification
Article 24: Interpretation of the Code
Glossary

PREAMBLE

The CPISRA had adopted and implemented Anti-Doping Policies and Rules (*The Code*) in compliance with the general principles of the *World Anti-Doping Code (WADC)* elaborated by the *World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA)*, expecting that, in the spirit of sport, it will lead the fight against doping in sport for people with cerebral palsy, traumatic brain injury, stroke or similar conditions (*Athletes*).

This *Code* shall apply to the World CP Games and to all Competitions sanctioned by the CPISRA and to all sports practices within the context of the CP Sport movement including the time of preparation for competition.

In this case, the *Sport Technical Committee of CPISRA*, through the *Anti-Doping Sub Committee*, had the role and the responsibility:

- To require as a condition of membership that the policies, rules and programs of National Federations are in compliance with *The Code*.
- To require all *CP Athletes (Athletes)* and Athlete Support Personnel within their jurisdiction to recognize and be bound by anti-doping rules in conformance with the *Code*.
- To monitor the anti-doping programs of National Federations.
- To take appropriate action to discourage non-compliance with *The Code*
- To withhold some or all funding to its member National Federations those are not in compliance with the *Code*

The CPISRA Anti-Doping Code (*The Code*) sets forth specific anti-doping rules and principles that are to be followed in the sport for people with *cerebral palsy* and in all competitions organized under the responsibility of CPISRA. Participants shall be bound to comply with these anti-doping rules, adopted in conformance with the *World Anti-Doping Code (WADC)*.

Anti-doping rules, like competition rules, are sport rules governing the conditions under which sport is played. Athletes accept these rules as a condition of participation. Anti-doping rules are not intended to be subject to or limited by the requirements and legal standards applicable to criminal proceedings or employment matters. The policies and minimum standards set forth in *The Code* represent the consensus of a broad spectrum of stakeholders with an interest in fair sport and should be respected by all courts and adjudicating bodies.

Each organization member of CPISRA shall establish rules and procedures to ensure that all participants are informed of and agree to be bound by these anti-doping rules.

ARTICLE 1: DEFINITION OF DOPING

Doping is defined as the occurrence of one or more of the anti-doping rule violations set forth in Article 2.1 through Article 2.8 of this Code.

ARTICLE 2: ANTI-DOPING RULE VIOLATIONS

The following constitute anti-doping rule violations:

2.1 The presence of a *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolites* or *Markers*, as defined in the *WADC Prohibited List (The Prohibited List)* in an *Athlete's* bodily *Specimen*, except when in agreement with a *TUE* granted for the particular substance.

2.1.1 It is each *Athlete's* personal duty to ensure that no *Prohibited Substance* enters his or her body. Athletes are responsible for any *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolites* or *Markers* found to be present in their bodily *Specimens*. Accordingly, it is not necessary that intent, fault, negligence or knowing *Use* on the *Athlete's* part be demonstrated in order to establish an anti-doping violation under Article 2.1.

2.1.2 Excepting those substances for which a quantitative reporting threshold is specifically identified in the *Prohibited List*, the detected presence of any quantity of a *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolites* or *Markers* in an *Athlete's* Sample shall constitute an anti-doping rule violation.

2.1.3 As an exception to the general rule of Article 2.1, the *Prohibited List* May establish special criteria for the evaluation of *Prohibited Substances* that can also be produced endogenously.

2.2 *Use or Attempted Use of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method.*

2.2.1 The success or failure of the *Use* of a *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* is not material. It is sufficient that the *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* was used or *Attempted* to be used for an anti-doping rule violation to be committed.

2.2.3 Refusing, or failing without compelling justification, to submit to Sample collection after notification as authorized in applicable anti-doping Rules or otherwise evading *Sample* collection.

2.4 Violation of applicable requirements regarding Athlete availability for *Out-of-Competition Testing* including failure to provide required whereabouts information and missed tests which are declared based on reasonable rules.

2.5 *Tampering, or Attempting to tamper, with any part of Doping Control.*

2.6 *Possession of Prohibited Substances and Methods.*

2.6.1 *Possession* by an *Athlete* at any time or place of a substance that is prohibited in *Out-of-Competition Testing* or a *Prohibited Method* unless the *Athlete* establishes that the *Possession* is pursuant to a therapeutic use exemption (*TUE*) granted in accordance with Article 4.4 (*Therapeutic Use Exemption*) or other acceptable justification.

2.6.2 *Possession* of a substance that is prohibited in *Out-of-Competition Testing* or a *Prohibited Method* by *Athlete Support Personnel* in connection with an *Athlete*. Competition or training, unless the *Athlete Support Personnel* establishes that the *Possession* is pursuant to a therapeutic use exemption granted to an *Athlete* in accordance with Article 4.4 (*Therapeutic Use Exemption*) or other acceptable justification.

2.6 Trafficking in any *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method*.

2.7 Administration or *Attempted* administration of a *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* to any *Athlete*, or assisting, encouraging, aiding, abetting, covering up or any other type of complicity involving an anti-doping rule violation or any *Attempted* violation.

ARTICLE 3: PROOF OF DOPING

3.1 Burdens and Standards of Proof

The *CPISRA* shall have the burden of establishing that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred. The standard of proof shall be whether the *CPISRA* has established an anti-doping rule violation to the comfortable satisfaction of the hearing body bearing in mind the seriousness of the allegation which is made. This standard of proof in all cases is greater than a mere balance of probability but less than proof beyond a reasonable doubt. Where the Code places the burden of proof upon the *Athlete* or other *Person* alleged to have committed an anti-doping rule violation to rebut a presumption or establish specified facts or circumstances, the standard of proof shall be by a balance of probability.

3.2 Methods of Establishing Facts and Presumptions.

Facts related to anti-doping rule violations may be established by any reliable means, including admission. The following rules of proof shall be applicable in doping cases:

3.2.1 *WADA*-accredited laboratories are presumed to have conducted *Sample* analysis and custodial procedures in accordance with the *WADC International Standard for Laboratory analysis*. The *Athlete* may rebut this presumption by establishing that a departure from the *International Standard*, undermining the validity of the *Adverse Analytical Finding*, occurred.

If the *Athlete* rebuts the preceding presumption by showing that a departure from the *International Standard* occurred, then the *CPISRA* shall have the burden to establish that such departure did not cause the *Adverse Analytical Finding*.

3.2.2 Departures from the *WADC International Standard for Testing* which did not cause an *Adverse Analytical Finding* or other anti-doping rule violation shall not invalidate such *results*. If the *Athlete* establishes that departures from the *International Standard* occurred during *Testing* then the *CPISRA* shall have the burden to establish that such departures did not cause the *Adverse Analytical Finding* or the factual basis for the anti-doping rule violation.

ARTICLE 4: THE PROHIBITED LIST

4.1 Publication and Revision of the Prohibited List.

The Prohibited List adopted by the CPISRA is the Prohibited List published and revised by WADA. The CPISRA will make the current *Prohibited List* available to each member. Unless provide otherwise in the *Prohibited List* and/or the revision, the Prohibited List shall go into effect under these Anti-Doping Rules as determined by WADA without requiring any further action by the CPISRA.

4.2 Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods Identified on the Prohibited List.

The *Prohibited List* identify those *Prohibited Substances* and *Prohibited Methods* which are prohibited as doping at all times (both In-Competition and Out-of-Competition) because of their potential to enhance performance in future Competitions or their masking potential and those substances and methods which are prohibited In-Competition only. The *Prohibited Substances* and *Prohibited Methods* included in the *Prohibited List* shall be final and shall not be subject to challenge by an *Athlete* or other *Person*.

4.3 Therapeutic Use

WADA has adopted an International Standard for the process of granting therapeutic use exemptions and the CPISRA shall ensure, for *International-Level Athletes* or any other *Athlete* who is entered in an *International Event*, that a process is in place whereby *Athletes* with documented medical conditions requiring the *Use of a Prohibited Substance* or a *Prohibited Method* may request a therapeutic use exemption.

The CPISRA must ensure, for al *Athletes* within its jurisdiction that are not *International-Level Athletes*, that a process is in place whereby *Athletes* with documented medical conditions requiring the *Use of a Prohibited Substance* or a *Prohibited Method* may request a therapeutic use exemption. Such requests shall be evaluated in accordance with the *International Standard* on therapeutic use. The CPISRA must promptly report to WADA the granting of therapeutic use exemptions to any *International-Level Athlete* or *National-Level Athlete* that is included in his *Registered Testing Pool*.

WADA, on its own initiative, may review the granting of a therapeutic use exemption to any *International-Level Athlete* or *National-Level Athlete* that is included in the CPISRA *Registered Testing Pool*. Further, upon the request of any such *Athlete* that has been denied a therapeutic use exemption, WADA may review such denial. If WADA determines that such granting or denial of a therapeutic use exemption did not comply with the International Standard for therapeutic use exemptions, WADA may reverse the decision.

ARTICLE 5: THERAPEUTIC USE EXEMPTION

The CPISRA, in agreement with the current WADC International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions, permits Athletes and their physicians to apply to the CPISRA TUEC for Therapeutic Use Exemption (ie. Permission to Use, for therapeutic purposes, substances whose Use is otherwise prohibited according to the rules of sport).

The I.P.C TUEC is composed of at least three members (in particular physicians, clinical-analytical chemists, etc) with combined experience in the care and treatment of Athletes, a sound knowledge of clinical and exercise medicine and a comprehensive understanding of anti-doping related matters.

The I.P.C TUEC may seek other medical or scientific expertise deemed appropriate to review the circumstances of any TUE application.

5.1 Criteria for Granting a TUE

A TUE may be granted to an Athlete permitting the Use of p Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Methods as defined by the Prohibited List for the following reasons only :

5.1.1 The Athlete would experience a significant impairment to health if the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method were withdrawn from the course of treatment for an acute or chronic medical condition.

5.1.2 The therapeutic Use of the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method would produce no additional enhancement of performance other than that which might be anticipated by a return to a state of usual health following the treatment of a legitimate medical condition.

5.1.3 There is no reasonable therapeutic alternative to the Use of the otherwise Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method.

5.1.4 The necessity for the Use of the otherwise Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method cannot be a consequence, wholly or in part, of the prior non- therapeutic Use of substances from the Prohibited List.

5.1.5 An application for a TUE will not be considered for retroactive approval except in cases where :

5.1.5.1 Emergency treatment of an acute medical condition was necessary.

5.1.5.2 There was insufficient time for an applicant to submit, or a TUEC to consider, an application prior to Doping Control.

5.2 TUE Application Process

5.2.1. Any Athlete seeking TUE must submit to the I.P.C an application in writing, using the appropriate form as available from the I.P.C. A TUE will only be considered following the receipt of a correctly completed application form.

5.2.1.1 International Level Athletes who are included in the I.P.C's Registered Testing Pool (see Article 7.1), should apply to the I.P.C for TUE at the same time the Athlete first provides whereabouts information to the I.P.C and, except in emergency situations, no later than the final

date of entry for the relevant Competition. Applications beyond the deadline for submission may not be resolved in a timely manner.

5.2.1.2 Athletes participating in I.P.C Sanctioned competitions who are not included in the I.P.C's Registered Testing Pool, except in emergency situations, should apply to the I.P.C for TUE no later than the final date of entry for the relevant Competition. Applications beyond the deadline for submission may not be resolved in a timely manner.

5.2.2 The TUEC shall promptly evaluate any TUE application and render a decision on such request, which shall be the final decision of the I.P.C. The decision of the TUEC will be conveyed in writing to the Athlete's NPC and reported to WADA.

5.2.3 Exemptions are only granted for the substance(s) and sport(s) as detailed in the application and will be granted for no more than two years.

5.2.4 Exemption does not preclude the Athlete from being tested. Any medication used in accordance with the therapeutic Use for which an exemption has been granted and detected during the analysis shall not be considered as a doping offence.

5.2.5 It is the responsibility of the Athlete to ensure that the TUE has been granted before using any Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method. Failure to do so may result in a doping violation following Doping Control.

5.3 TUE Appeals

WADA, at the request of an Athlete or on its own initiation, may review the granting or denial of any TUE to an international level Athlete or a national level Athlete that is included in the I.P.C Registered Testing Pool. If WADA determines that the granting or denial of a TUE did not comply with the WADC International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions in force at the time then WADA may reverse that decision. Decisions on TUEs are subject to further appeal as provided in Article 14.3.

5.3.1 If WADA does not take action to reverse the decision of the TUEC within 30 days of notification, the original decision remains in effect.

5.3.2 If the decision regarding the granting of a TUE is reversed on appeal, the reversal shall not apply retroactively and shall not disqualify the Athlete's Results during the period the TUE had been granted.

ARTICLE 6: TESTING

6.1 Test Distribution Planning

All NPCs or applicable NADOs shall establish a National Registered Testing Pool for Athletes in this country. The I.P.C, in its role as International Federation, shall establish a Registered Testing Pool for International Level Athletes in each sport. All Athletes competing in the Paralympic Games shall be included in the I.P.C's Registered Testing Pool.

6.2 Authority to Test

All Athletes affiliated with an NPC shall be included in the In-Competition Testing plan by the I.P.C (or applicable ADO) responsible for Testing at a Competition or Event in which they participate. All Athletes affiliated with an NPC shall also be subject to Out-of-Competition Testing at any time or place, with or without Advance Notice, by the I.P.C, WADA, the Athlete's NPC and applicable National Federation, and the National Anti-Doping Organization of any country where the Athlete is present.

6.3 Responsibility for I.P.C Testing

At I.P.C Sanctioned Competitions, the collection of Doping Control Samples shall be initiated and directed by the I.P.C. The I.P.C Anti-Doping Subcommittee shall be responsible for all Testing conducted by the I.P.C. Testing may be conducted by members of the I.P.C Anti-Doping Subcommittee or delegated to a recognized ADO. The members of the I.P.C Anti-Doping Subcommittee may at any time supervise and intervene as necessary during Testing conducted on behalf of I.P.C in order to guarantee compliance with the Code and the appropriate International Standards.

6.4 Testing Standards

Testing conducted by the I.P.C (or applicable ADO) shall be in substantial conformity with the WADC International Standard for Testing in force at the time of Testing.

6.5 Coordination of Testing

The I.P.C and applicable ADO shall promptly report completed tests to WADA in order to avoid unnecessary duplication in Testing.

6.6 Athlete Whereabouts Information

Athletes who have been identified by the I.P.C (or applicable ADO) for inclusion in a Registered Testing Pool shall provide accurate, up-to-date whereabouts information. The I.P.C and relevant ADO shall coordinate the identification of Athlete and the collecting of current whereabouts information and shall submit it to WADA. WADA shall make this information accessible to other Anti-Doping Organizations having authority to test the Athlete. This information shall be maintained in strict confidence at all times ; shall be used exclusively for purposes of planning, coordinating or conducting Testing ; and shall be destroyed after it is no longer relevant for these purposes.

6.7 Unavailability for Out of Competition Testing

Any Athlete in the I.P.C Registered Testing Pool who is unavailable for Testing on three (3) attempts during any period of eighteen (18) consecutive months shall be considered to have committed an anti-doping rule violation pursuant to Article 3.4. For each attempt, the Doping Control Officer shall visit all locations during the times specified by the Athlete for that date and shall stay two (2) hours at each location. Notification shall be sent to the Athlete between each attempt which is to be counted as an unavailable test.

6.8 Retirement and Return to Competition

An Athlete who has given notice of retirement to the I.P.C (or corresponding ADO) may not resume competing unless he/she notifies the I.P.C (or corresponding ADO) at least three (3) months before he/she expects to return to Competition and is available for unannounced Out-of-Competition Testing at any time during that period.

ARTICLE 7: ANALYSIS OF SAMPLES

Doping Control Samples shall be analyzed in accordance with the following principles:

7.1 Use of Approved Laboratories

Doping Control Samples shall be analyzed only in *WADA* accredited laboratories or as otherwise approved by *WADA*.

7.2 Research on Samples

No Sample may be used for any purpose other than the detection of substances (or classes of substances) or methods on the Prohibited List, or as otherwise identified by *WADA* in accordance with the *WADC*, without the Athlete's written consent.

ARTICLE 8: RESULTS MANAGEMENT

8.1 Doping Control Forms from I.P.C Sanctioned Competitions

Immediately following the conclusion of all I.P.C Sanctioned Competitions, including the Paralympic Games, all original Doping Control forms shall be forwarded to the I.P.C Anti-Doping Subcommittee Chairperson.

8.2 Laboratory Results from I.P.C Sanctioned Competitions

The *WADA*-accredited laboratory (or other method approved by *WADA*) used for the Sample analysis of any I.P.C Sanctioned Competitions shall forward the Results from all A and B Sample analyses to the I.P.C Anti-Doping Subcommittee Chairperson. The reports will be signed by an authorised representative and confidentiality will be maintained at all times.

8.3 Records of Adverse Analytical Findings from IOSDs, IPSFs and NPCs

Records of Adverse Analytical Findings and subsequent sanctions imposed by IOSDs, IPSFs and NPCs shall be forwarded to the I.P.C anti-Doping Subcommittee Chairperson. Such Results will be maintained at the I.P.C Headquarters.

8.4 Initial Review Regarding Adverse Analytical Findings

Upon receipt of an A Sample Adverse Analytical Finding, the I.P.C Anti-Doping Subcommittee will conduct a review to determine whether :

8.4.1 An applicable TUE has been granted.

8.4.2 There is any apparent departure from the WADC International Standards for Testing or Laboratories that undermines the validity of the Adverse Analytical Finding.

8.5 Consequences of an A Sample Result

The A Sample Result is regarded as definitive and the B Sample analysis shall only be undertaken at the request of the Athlete as part of an Internal Appeal.

8.6 Notification After Initial Review

Should the initial review uphold the anti-doping rule violation, then the I.P.C Anti-Doping Subcommittee Chairperson shall promptly notify the Athlete, the Athlete's N.P.C and the applicable sport Chairperson of the following :

8.6.1 The A Sample Adverse Analytical Finding

8.6.2 The anti-doping rule violation(s) and, if needed, a description of any follow-up investigation required by the Prohibited List.

8.6.3 Immediate Provisional Suspension from competition if deemed appropriate.

8.6.4 Expedited Hearing details

8.6.5 The existence of a further available process of Internal Appeal which may include the request for analysis of the B Sample and if requested the right to attend its opening and analysis.

8.6.6 The right of the Athlete to request copies of the A and B Sample Laboratory Documentation Package.

8.7 Expedited Hearing

The hearing process shall address whether an anti-doping rule violation has been committed and if so the appropriate Consequences.

8.7.1 The hearing body will comprise of no less than 3 members of the I.P.C Anti-Doping Subcommittee and has the right to be represented by counsel.

8.7.2 The Athlete has the right to be represented by counsel and the right to an interpreter, approved by the I.P.C and at the Athlete's own expense.

8.7.3 Not more than 2 representatives of the Athlete's N.P.C and 1 representative from the applicable sport concerned shall be invited.

8.7.4 Each party has the right to present evidence including submission of written material and the right to call witnesses (subject to the hearing body's discretion).

8.7.5 The I.P.C reserves the right to conduct the hearing by telephone conference call.

8.8 Result of the Expedited Hearing

a result of the Expedited Hearing, if a follow-up investigation, as required by the Prohibited List, is still needed, the I.P.C Anti-doping Subcommittee shall coordinate the conduction of such investigation and upon completion, again notify and call for a final Expedited Hearing.

If no follow-up investigation is needed, or upon completion of such investigation, as a result of the Expedited Hearing, the I.P.C anti-Doping Subcommittee shall make a recommendation to the I.P.C Management Committee on the Consequences according to the Code. The I.P.C Management Committee shall be responsible for taking further timely action and for notifying the Athlete and the Athlete's N.P.C of any sanction imposed through a written, reasoned decision.

8.9 Internal Appeal

The decision taken as a result of the Expedited Hearing (Article 9.8), including any provisional suspension, may be appealed by the Athlete following the process of Internal Appeal. The Athlete has the right to request to analysis of the B Sample as part of such Internal Appeal, or failing such request, the B Sample analysis will be deemed waived. Waiving the B Sample analysis should in no way be interpreted as an acceptance of any anti-doping rule violation but the fact that the B Sample analysis will confirm those Results obtained from the A Sample.

The Athlete must submit in writing to the I.P.C Anti-Doping Subcommittee Chairperson any request an Internal Appeal with or without requesting the B Sample analysis, within seven (7) days of the notification of the decision taken as a result of the Expedited Hearing (Article 9.8)

Any sanction imposed as a result of the Expedited Hearing, except for Provisional Suspension if deemed appropriate, shall be suspended until the moment the final decision is reached by the I.P.C Management Committee as a result of the Internal Appeal Hearing.

8.10 B Sample Analysis as Part of an Internal Appeal

If a request for an Internal Appeal is submitted and the B Sample analysis is requested, the I.P.C Anti-Doping Subcommittee Chairperson shall make the appropriate arrangements to conduct the B Sample opening and analysis as soon as reasonably possible and will inform the Athlete and the Athlete's N.P.C of such date and time.

The B Sample analysis shall be carried out in the same WADA-accredited laboratory (or other method approved by WADA) used for the A Sample analysis.

8.11 Costs Associated with a B Sample Analysis

The cost of the B Sample analysis shall be borne by the Athlete or the Athlete's N.P.C except when the B Sample analysis do not confirm the Result of the A Sample.

All other costs to the Athlete or the Athlete's N.P.C arising as a result of an Adverse Analytical Finding or B Sample analysis shall be borne by the Athlete or the Athlete's N.P.C regardless of the final outcome.

8.12 Attendance at the B Sample Opening and Analysis

The B Sample opening and analysis may be attended by the Athlete, an expert designated by the Athlete, a representative of the Athlete's N.P.C, and a representative of the I.P.C Anti-Doping Subcommittee. The I.P.C Anti-Doping Subcommittee may appoint a surrogate representative acting on its behalf. Should the Athlete or the representative person (s) not be present at the laboratory at the time indicated, the representative of the I.P.C Anti-Doping Subcommittee may decide to proceed with the B Sample opening and analysis.

8.13 Consequences of a B Sample analysis NOT Confirming the Result of the A Sample

Should the Result of the B Sample analysis not conform the Result of the A Sample, the finding will be deemed negative and all previously imposed sanctions removed and the Athlete immediately reinstated. The I.P.C Anti-Doping Subcommittee Chairperson shall immediately inform the Athlete and the Athlete's N.P.C, the applicable sport Chairperson and WADA. The I.P.C Anti-Doping Subcommittee shall investigate the circumstances of this finding.

8.14 consequences of a B Sample Analysis Confirming the Result of the A Sample or a Waived B Sample Analysis

Should the Result of the B Sample analysis confirm the Result of the A Sample, or should the B Sample analysis not be requested as part of an Internal Appeal, the I.P.C Anti-Doping Subcommittee Chairperson shall promptly notify the I.P.C Legal committee Chairperson and provide copies of all documentation surrounding the case.

8.15 Notification of an Internal Appeal Hearing

After consultation with the I.P.C Anti-Doping Subcommittee Chairperson, the I.P.C Legal Committee Chairperson will promptly notify the Athlete and the Athlete's N.P.C of the following :

8.15.1 The B Sample Adverse Analytical Finding ;

8.15.2 The anti doping rule violations(s) ;

8.15.3 Internal Appeal Hearing details ;

8.15.4 The existence of a further available process of External Appeal (as described in Article 14) ;

8.15.5 The right of the Athlete to request copies of the A and B Sample Laboratory Documentation Package.

8.16 Internal Appeal Hearing

8.16.1 The hearing body will be chaired by the I.P.C Legal Committee Chairperson and will include no less than 3 additional ad-hoc persons appointed by the I.P.C Legal Committee Chairperson.

8.16.2 The I.P.C Anti-Doping Subcommittee will have the right to be represented by its Chairperson or a surrogate representative.

8.16.3 The Athlete has the right to be represented by counsel and the right to an interpreter, approved by the hearing body and at the Athlete's own expense.

8.16.4 Not more than 2 representatives of the Athlete's N.P.C and 1 representative from the applicable sport concerned shall be invited.

8.16.5 Each party has the right to present evidence including submission of written material and the right to call witnesses (subject to the hearing body discretion). Appropriate timeframes will be granted in order to gather all relevant evidence.

8.16.6 The I.P.C reserves the right to conduct the hearing by telephone conference call.

8.17 Result of the Internal Appeal Hearing

As a result of the Internal Appeal Hearing, the Hearing body shall make a recommendation to the I.P.C Management Committee. The I.P.C Management Committee shall be responsible for taking further timely action and for notifying the Athlete and the Athlete's N.P.C, of its final written, reasoned decision.

ARTICLE 9: MANAGEMENT OF OTHER ANTI-DOPING RULE VIOLATIONS

Any anti-doping rule violation other than those resulting in a laboratory Adverse Analytical Finding (ie. those covered in Articles 3.2 to 3.8) will be dealt with on a case by case basis, while

respecting the principles set forth in the procedure described under Article 9 (Results Management).

ARTICLE 10: AUTOMATIC DISQUALIFICATION OF INDIVIDUAL RESULTS

A violation of these Anti-Doping Rules in connection with an *In-Competition* test automatically leads to *Disqualification* of the individual result obtained in that *Event* with all resulting Consequences, including forfeiture of any medals, points and prizes.

ARTICLE 11: SANCTIONS ON INDIVIDUALS

11.1 Disqualification of Results in CPISRA Sanctioned Competition

An anti-doping rule violation occurring during or in connection with a *CPISRA Sanctioned Competition* may, upon the decision of the ruling body of the *Competition*, lead to *Disqualification* of all of the *Athlete's* individual results obtained in that *Competition* with all *Consequences*, including forfeiture of all medals, points and prizes, except as provided in Article 11.1.1.

11.1.1 If the *Athlete* establishes that he or she bears *No Fault* or *Negligence* for the violation, the *Athlete's* individual results in the other *Events* shall not be Disqualified unless the *Athlete's* results in Competitions other than the *Event* in which the anti-doping rule violation occurred were likely to have been affected by the *athlete's* anti-doping rule violation.

11.2 Imposition of Ineligibility for Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods

Except for the specified substances identified in Article 11.3 the period of *Ineligibility* imposed for a violation of Articles 2.1 (presence of *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolites* or *Markers*), 2.2 (*Use* or *Attempted Use* of *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method*) and 2.6 (*Possession* of *Prohibited Substances* and *Methods*) shall be :

- **First violation:** two (2) years' *Ineligibility*
- **Second violation :** Lifetime *Ineligibility*

However, the *Athlete* or other *Person* shall have the opportunity in each case, before a period of *ineligibility* is imposed, to establish the basis for eliminating or reducing this sanction as provided in Article 11.5

11.3 Imposition of Ineligibility for Specified Substances

The *Prohibited List* may identify specified *substances* which are particularly susceptible to unintentional anti-doping rules violations because of their general availability in medicinal products or which are less likely to be successfully abused as doping agents. Where an *Athlete* can establish that the *Use* of such a specified *substance* was not intended to enhance sport performance, the period of *Ineligibility* found in Article 11.2 shall be replaced with the following:

- **First violation:** At a minimum, a warning and reprimand and no period of *Ineligibility* from future *Competitions* and at a maximum, one (1) year's *Ineligibility*.
- **Second violation :** Two (2) year's *Ineligibility*
- **Third violation :** Lifetime *Ineligibility*

However, the *Athlete* or other *Person* shall have the opportunity in each case, before a period of *Ineligibility* is imposed, to establish the basis for eliminating or reducing (in the case of a second or third violation) this sanction as provided in Article 11.5

11.4 *Ineligibility* for Other Anti-Doping Rule Violation

The period of *Ineligibility* for other anti-doping rule violations shall be :

11.4.1 For violations of Article 2.3 (refusing or failing to submit to *Sample* collection) or Article 2.5 (*Tampering with Doping control*), the *Ineligibility* shall be:

- **First violation:** two (2) years' *Ineligibility*
- **Second violation :** Lifetime *Ineligibility*

11.4.2 For violations of Articles 2.7 (*Trafficking*) or 2.8 (Administration of *Prohibited Method*) the period of *Ineligibility* imposed shall be:

- **First violation:** Minimum of four (4) years up to lifetime *Ineligibility*.
- **Second violation:** Lifetime *Ineligibility*

An anti-doping rule violation involving a *Minor* shall be considered a particularly serious violation, and, if committed by *Athlete Support Personnel* for violations other than specified *substances* referenced in Article 11.3 shall result in lifetime *Ineligibility* for such *Athlete Support Personnel*. In addition, violations of such Articles which also violate non-sporting laws and regulations may be reported to the competent administrative, professional or judicial authorities.

11.4.3 For violations of Article 2.4 (whereabouts violation or missed test), the period of *Ineligibility* shall be:

- **First violation:** 3 months and to one (1) year *Ineligibility*
- **Second or subsequent violation:** Two (2) years *Ineligibility*

11.5 Elimination or Reduction of Period of *Ineligibility* Based on Exceptional Circumstances.

11.5.1 *No Fault or Negligence*

If the *Athlete* establishes in an individual case involving an anti-doping rule violation under Article 2.1 (presence of *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolites* or *Markers*) or *Use of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method* under Article 2.2 that he or she bears *No Fault or Negligence* for the violation, the otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility* shall be eliminated. When a *Prohibited Substance* or its *Markers* or *Metabolites* is detected in an *Athlete's Specimen* in violation of Article 2.1 (presence of *Prohibited Substance*), the *Athlete* must also establish how the *Prohibited Substance* entered his or her system in order to have the period of *Ineligibility* eliminated. In the *Event* this Article is applied and the period of *Ineligibility* otherwise applicable is eliminated, the anti-doping rule

violation shall not be considered a violation for the limited purpose of determining the period of *Ineligibility* for multiple violations under Articles 11.2, 11.3 and 11.6.

11.5.2 No Significant Fault or Negligence

This Article 11.5.2 applies only to anti-doping rule violations involving Article 2.1 (presence of *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolites* or *Markers*), Article 2.2 (*Use of a Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method*), under Article 2.3 (failing to submit to *Sample* collection) or Article 3.8 (administration of a *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method*). If an *Athlete* establishes in an individual case involving such violations that he or she bears *No Significant Fault or Negligence*, then the period of *Ineligibility* may be reduced, but the reduced period of *Ineligibility* may not be less than one-half of the minimum period of *Ineligibility* otherwise applicable. If the otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility* is a lifetime, the reduced period under this section may be no less than 8 years. When a *Prohibited Substance* or its *Markers* or *Metabolites* is detected in an *Athlete's Specimen* in violation of Article 2.1 (presence of *Prohibited Substance*), the *Athlete* must also establish how the *Prohibited Substance* entered his or her system in order to have the period of *Ineligibility* reduced.

11.5.3 Athlete's Substantial Assistance in Discovering or Establishing Anti-Doping Rule Violations by Athlete Support Personnel and Others.

The CPISRA, on recommendation from the CPISRA Anti-Doping Committee, may also reduce the period of *Ineligibility* in an individual case where the *Athlete* has provided substantial assistance to the CPISRA which results in the CPISRA discovering or establishing an anti-doping rule violation by another *Person* involving *Possession* under Article 2.6.2 (*Possession by Athlete Support Personnel*), Article 2.7 (*Trafficking*) or Article 2.8 (administration to an *Athlete*). The reduced period of *Ineligibility* may not, however, be less than one-half of the minimum period of *Ineligibility* otherwise applicable. If the otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility* is a lifetime, the reduced period under this section may be no less than eight (8) years.

11.6 Rules for Certain Potential Multiple Violations

11.6.1 For purposes of imposing sanctions under Articles 11.2, 11.3 and 11.4, a second anti-doping rule violation may be considered for purposes of imposing sanctions only if the CPISRA can establish that the *Athlete* or other *Person* committed the second anti-doping rule violation after the *Athlete* or other *Person* received notice, or after the CPISRA made a reasonable *Attempt* to give notice, of the first anti-doping rule violation. If the CPISRA cannot establish this, the violations shall be considered as one single first violation, and the sanction imposed shall be based on the violation that carries the more severe sanction.

11.6.2 Where an *Athlete*, based on the same *Doping Control*, is found to have committed an anti-doping rule violation involving both a specified substance under Article 10.3 and another *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method*, the *Athlete* shall be considered to have committed anti-doping rule violation, but the sanction imposed shall be based on the *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* that carries the most severe sanction.

11.6.3 Where an *Athlete* is found to have committed two separate anti-doping rule violation, one involving a specified substance governed by the sanctions set forth in Article 11.3 (*Specified Substances*) and the other involving a *Prohibited*

Substance or *Prohibited Method* governed by the sanctions set forth in Article 11.2 or a violation governed by the sanctions in Article 11.4.1, the period of *Ineligibility* imposed shall be:

- **For the second violation:** at a minimum two year's *Ineligibility* and at a maximum three year's *Ineligibility*.
- **For the third violation:** lifetime *Ineligibility*.

11.7 Disqualification of Results in *Events* Subsequent to *Sample* Collection.

In addition to the automatic *Disqualification* of the results in the *Event* which produced the positive *Sample* under Article 9 (*Automatic Disqualification of Individual Results*), all other competitive results obtained from the date a positive *Sample* was collected (whether *In-Competition* or *Out-of-Competition*), or other doping violation occurred, through the commencement of any *Provisional Suspension* or *Ineligibility* period, shall, unless fairness requires otherwise, be *Disqualified* with all of the resulting *Consequences* including forfeiture of any medals, points and prizes.

11.8 Commencement of *Ineligibility* period

The period of *Ineligibility* shall start on the date on which the final decision for such period is imposed. Any period of *Provisional Suspension* (whether imposed or voluntarily accepted) shall be credited against the total period of *Ineligibility* to be served. Where required by fairness, such as delays in the hearing process or other aspects of *Doping Control* not attributable to the *Athlete*, the CPISRA may start the period of *Ineligibility* at an earlier date commencing as early as the date of *Sample* collection.

11.9 Status during *Ineligibility*

No *Person* who has been declared *Ineligible* may, during the period of *Ineligibility*, participate in any capacity in an *Event* or activity (other than authorized anti-doping education or rehabilitation program) sanctioned or organized by CPISRA or CPISRA member organizations. In addition, for any anti-doping rule violation not involving specified substances described in Article 10.3, some or all sport-related financial support or other sport-related benefits received by such *Person* will be withheld by the CPISRA or CPISRA member organizations or governments.

11.10 The applicable CPISRA member organization is responsible for enforcing any sanction imposed by the CPISRA

ARTICLE 12: CONSEQUENCES TO TEAMS

12.1 Consequences when one member of a Team has committed an anti-doping rule violation

12.1.1 if a member of a Team is found to have committed a violation of these anti-doping rules during a Competition, the penalties applied to the Team shall be determined according to the penalties applied by the International Federation.

12.1.2 in Team Sport, or other Sports where Teams compete, where the I.P.C is the International Federation or the International Federation rules do not cover Team sanctions, the penalty applied to the Team shall be the loss of the results of the Event in which the competitor was tested.

12.1.3 If a member of a Team is found to have committed an anti-doping rule violation during a Competition where a Team ranking is based on the addition of individual results, the results of the Athlete committing the violation will be subtracted from the Team result and replaced with the results of the next applicable Team member. If by removing the Athlete's results from the Team results, the number of Athletes counting for the team is less than the required number, the Team shall be eliminated from the ranking.

12.2 Consequences when more than one Team member in a Team Sport has been notified of a possible anti-doping rule violation

12.2.1 If more than one Team member in a Team Sport is found to have committed an anti-doping rule violation during the Competition the Team shall be disqualified from Competition.

ARTICLE 13: EXTERNAL APPEALS

13.1 Decisions Subject to External Appeal

Decisions made under these Anti-Doping rules or rules may be appealed as set forth below in Articles 13.2 through 13.4. Such decisions shall remain in effect while under appeal unless the appellate body orders otherwise. Before an External appeal is commenced, any post-decision review authorized in Article 8 (*Result Management*) must be exhausted.

13.2 External Appeals from Decisions Regarding Anti-Doping Rule Violation, Consequences and Provisional Suspensions

A decision that an anti-doping rule violation was committed, a decision imposing *Consequences* for an anti-doping rule violation, a decision that no anti-doping rule violation was committed, a decision that the *CPISRA* lacks jurisdiction to rule on an alleged anti-doping rule violation or its *Consequences*, may be appealed exclusively as provided in this Article 12.2

13.2.1 Appeals involving *International-Level Athletes*

In case arising from *Event* in an *International Competition* or in cases involving *International-Level Athletes*, the decision may be appealed exclusively to the Court of Arbitration for Sport (CAS) in accordance with the provisions applicable before such court.

13.2.2 Appeals involving *National-Level Athletes*

In case involving Athletes that do not have a right to appeal under Article 12.2.1, each National Federation shall have in place an appeal procedure that respects the following principles:

- A timely hearing ;
- Fair, impartial and independent hearing body;
- The right to be represented by counsel at the *Person's* own expense
- And a timely, written, reasoned decision.

The *CPISRA's* rights of appeal with respect to these cases are set forth Article 13.2.3 below.

13.2.3 Persons Entitled to Appeal

In cases under Article 13.2.1, the following parties shall have the right to appeal to CAS: (a) the Athlete or other person who is the subject of the decision being appealed; (b) the other party to the case in which the decision was rendered; (c) the *CPISRA* and any other Anti-Doping Organization under whose rules a sanction could have been imposed; (d) *WADA*. In cases under Article 13.2.2 the parties having the right to appeal to the national-level reviewing body shall be as provided in the National Federation's rules but, at a minimum, shall include: (a) the *Athlete* or other *Person* who is the subject of the decision being appealed; (b) the other party to the case in which the decision was rendered; (c) the *CPISRA*, and (d) *WADA*. For cases under Article 13.2.2 *WADA* and the International Federation shall also have the right to appeal to CAS with respect to the decision of the national-level reviewing body.

Notwithstanding any other provision herein, the only *Person* that may appeal from a *Provisional Suspension* is the *Athlete* or other *Person* upon whom the *Provisional Suspension* is imposed.

13.3 Appeals from Decisions Granting or Denying a *Therapeutic Use Exemption*

Decisions by *WADA* reversing the grant or denial of a therapeutic use exemption may be appealed exclusively to CAS by the *Athlete*, the *CPISRA* or the National Anti-Doping or other body designated by a National Federation which granted or denied the exemption. Decisions to deny *Therapeutic Use Exemptions*, and which are not reversed by *WADA*, may be appealed by *International-Level Athletes* to CAS and by other *Athletes* to the national level reviewing body described in Article 13.2.2. If the national reviewing body reverses the decision to deny a *Therapeutic Use Exemption*, that decision may be appealed to CAS by *WADA*.

13.4 Time of Filing Appeals

The time to file an appeal to CAS shall be twenty-one (21) days from the date of receipt of the decision by the appealing party. The above notwithstanding, the following shall apply in connection with appeals filed by a party entitled to appeal but which was not a party to the proceedings having lead to the decision subject to appeal.

13.4.1 Within ten (10) days from notice of decision, such party/ies shall have the right to request from the body having issued the decision a copy of the file on which such body relied.

13.4.2 If such a request is made within the ten (10) days period, then the party making such request shall have twenty-one (21) days from receipt of the file to file an appeal to CAS.

ARTICLE 14: REINSTATEMENT

14.1 Request for Reinstatement

Participants sanctioned under the Code may request in writing reinstatement of sport Eligibility upon completion of the Ineligibility period.

14.2 Reinstatement Testing

As a condition to regaining eligibility at the end of a specified period of Ineligibility, an Athlete must, during any period of Provisional Suspension or Ineligibility, make him or herself available for Out-of-Competition Testing by the I.P.C (or applicable ADO) having Testing jurisdiction, and must provide current and accurate whereabouts information as provided in Article 7.6.

If an Athlete subject to a period of Ineligibility retires from sport and is removed from Out-of-Competition Testing pools and later seeks reinstatement, the Athlete shall not be eligible for reinstatement until the Athlete has notified the I.P.C and the Athlete's N.P.C and has been subject to Out-of-Competition Testing for a period of time equal to the period of Ineligibility remaining as of the date the Athlete had retired, but not less than three (3) months.

ARTICLE 15: STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS

15.1 These Anti-Doping Rules shall not apply retrospectively to matters pending before the date these Anti-Doping Rules come into effect.

15.2 No action may be commenced under these Anti-Doping Rules against an *Athlete* or other *Person* for a violation of an Anti-Doping Rule contained in these *Code* unless such action is commenced within eight (8) years from the date the violation occurred.

ARTICLE 16: CONFIDENTIALITY AND REPORTING

The CPISRA agree to the principles of coordination of anti-doping results, public transparency and accountability and respect for the privacy interests of individuals alleged to have violated anti-doping rules as provided below :

16.1 Information concerning *Adverse Analytical Findings* and Other Potential Anti-Doping Rule Violations

The CPISRA *Anti-Doping Subcommittee*, non-voting observers, selected surrogates and all other relevant CPISRA staff and representatives shall use their best endeavors to maintain in strict confidentiality the *Results* of all *Doping Control Testing* and the identities involved in proceedings under this *Code*, until such time as (a) all proceedings are completed and (b) there has been a public disclosure by the CPISRA.

16.2 Public Disclosure

The identity of *Athletes* whose *Samples* have resulted in *Adverse Analytical Findings*, or *Athletes* or other *Persons* who were alleged by an *Anti-Doping Organization* to have violated other anti-doping rules, may be publicly disclosed by the CPISRA but no earlier than the notification of the athletes following initial review according to Article 8.6 and no later than twenty days (20) after notification of the final decision of the CPISRA following the corresponding expedited and/or internal Hearing (Articles 8.8 and 8.17).

16.4 Statistical Reporting

CPISRA will publish an annual general statistical report of its *Doping Control* activities. A copy will be provided to WADA.

16.5 Doping Control Information Clearing House

WADA shall act as a central clearing house for *Doping Control Testing* data and *Results* for *International-Level Athletes* and national-level *Athletes* that have been included in their *National Anti-Doping Organization's Registered Testing Pool*. To facilitate coordinated test distribution planning and to avoid unnecessary duplication in *Testing* by the various *Anti-Doping Organizations*, each *Anti-Doping Organization* shall report all *In-Competition* and *Out-of-Competition* tests on such *Athletes* to the WADA clearinghouse as soon as possible after such tests have been conducted. WADA shall make this information accessible to the *Athlete*, the *Athlete's National Federation*, *National Anti-Doping Organization*, and CPISRA. Private information regarding an *Athlete* (including whereabouts information) shall be maintained by the CPISRA and WADA in strict confidence at all times.

ARTICLE 17: GENDER VERIFICATION

The CPISRA does not perform gender verification *Testing*. Any protests with regard to the gender of a participant shall be considered by the CPISRA Technical Committee on an individual basis.

ARTICLE 18: MEDICAL CARE GIVEN TO ATHLETES

18.1 Health of the Participants must prevail above the sport performance or result.

The Prohibited List contains a very small percentage of the currently available pharmacological substances and does not hinder the proper treatment of Athletes for justifiable therapeutic reasons.

The I.P.C encourages individual countries to establish their own list of permissible drugs and brand names, since the same brand may be used in different countries for medications with different composition. However, this does not give any country the authority to override WADA's determinations as to which Substances are Prohibited.

18.2 The only legitimate Use of drugs in sport is under supervision of a physician for a clinically justified purpose and when there is no conflict with the Code.

18.3 If a substance on the Prohibited List is used for therapeutic purposes during a Competition, the Athletes must immediately seek for a possible exemption from the I.P.C TUEC or in the absence of such exemption, withdraw from Competition.

18.4 If an Athlete is deemed by the I.P.C Medical Officer to be endangering their health or the health of others by continuing to compete, then, after consultation with the Athlete's N.P.C, the Athlete may be required to withdraw from Competition.

18.5 The only possibility for exemption for Use of a substance on the Prohibited List by an Athlete shall be the TUE process.

18.6 Organising Committees must guarantee that any promotional materials distributed to Participants are free from contamination by substances on the Prohibited List. Similarly, pharmacies at Competitions must ensure that medications prescribed for Participants that are on the Prohibited List are clearly labelled as such.

ARTICLE 19: AMENDMENT AND INTERPRETATION OF *THE CODE*

19.1 These Anti-Doping Rules may be amended from time to time by the CPISRA Executive Committee.

19.2 These Anti-Doping Rules although adopted pursuant to the applicable provisions of the WADC, shall be interpreted as an independent and autonomous text and not by reference to the existing law or statutes

19.3 The headings used for the various Parts and Articles of this *Anti-Doping Rules* are for convenience only and shall not be deemed part of the substance of this *Anti-Doping Rules* or to affect in any way the language of the provisions to which they refer.

19.4 The Preamble and the Glossary shall be considered integral part of these Anti-Doping Rules. Code shall be interpreted as an independent and.

19.5 Notice to an *Athlete* or other *Person* who is a member of a National Federation may be accomplished by delivery of the notice to the applicable National Federation.

ARTICLE 15: CLARIFICATION OF DOPING CONTROL RESPONSIBILITIES

15.1 Event Testing

The collection of Samples for Doping Control does and should take place at both International Events and National Events. However, only a single organization should be responsible for initiating and directing Testing during an Event. At International Events, the collection of Doping Control Samples shall be initiated and directed by the international organization which is the ruling body for the Event (e.g., the IOC for the Olympic Games, the International Federation for a World Championship, and PASO for the Pan American Games). If the international organization decides not to conduct any Testing at such an Event, the National Anti-Doping Organization for the country where the Event occurs may, in coordination with and with the approval of the international organization or WADA, initiate and conduct such Testing. At National Events, the collection of Doping Control Samples shall be initiated and directed by the designated National Anti-Doping Organization of that country.

15.2 Out-of-Competition Testing

Out-of-Competition Testing is and should be initiated and directed by both international and national organizations. Out-of Competition Testing may be initiated and directed by : (a) WADA; (b) the IOC or I.PC in connection with the Olympic Games or Paralympic Games ; (c) the athlete's International Federation ; (d) the Athlete's National Anti-Doping Organization ; or (e) the National Anti-Doping Organization of any country where the Athlete is present. Out-of-Competition Testing should be coordinated through WADA in order to maximize the effectiveness of the combined Testing effort and to avoid unnecessary repetitive Testing of individual Athletes.

15.3 Results Management, Hearings and Sanctions

Except as provided in Article 15.3.1 below, results management and hearings shall be the responsibility of and shall be governed by the procedural rules of the Anti-Doping Organization that initiated and directed Sample collection (or, if no Sample collection is involved, the organization which discovered the violation). Regardless of which organization conducts results management or hearings, the principles set forth in Articles 7 and 8 shall be respected and the rules identified in the introduction to Part One to be incorporated without substantive change must be followed.

15.3.1 Results management and the conduct of hearings for an anti-doping rule violation arising from a test by, or discovered by, a National Anti-Doping Organization involving an Athlete that is not a citizen or resident of that country shall be administered as directed by the rules of the applicable International Federation. Results management and the conduct of hearings from a test by the International Olympic Committee, the International Paralympic Committee, or a Major Event Organization, shall be referred to the applicable International Federation as far as sanctions beyond Disqualification from the Event or the results of the Event.

15.4 Mutual Recognition

Subject to the right to appeal provided in Article 13, the Testing, therapeutic use exemptions and hearing results or other final adjudications of any Signatory which are consistent with the Code and are within that Signatory's authority, shall be recognized and respected by all other Signatories. Signatories may recognize the same actions of

other bodies which have not accepted the Code if the rules of those bodies are otherwise consistent with the Code.

GLOSSARY

Adverse Analytical Finding : A report from a laboratory or other approved *Testing* entity that identifies in a *Specimen* the presence of a *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolites* or *Markers* (including elevated quantities of endogenous substances) or evidence of the *Use of a Prohibited Method*.

Anti-Doping Organization(ADO) : A *Signatory* that is responsible for adopting rules for initiating, implementing or enforcing any part of the *Doping Control process*. This includes, for example, the *International Olympic committee*, the *International Paralympic Committee*, other *Major Event Organizations* that conduct *Testing* at their *Competitions*, *WADA*, *International Federations*, *National Federations* and *National Anti-Doping Organizations*.

Athlete : For purposes of *Doping Control*, any *Person* who participates in Cerebral Palsy (CP) sport at the international level (as defined by each *National Federation*) or national level (as defined by each *National Anti-Doping Organization*) and any additional *Person* who participates in CP sport at a lower level if designated by the *Person's National Anti-Doping Organization*.

Athlete Support Personnel: Any coach, trainer, manager, agent, *Team* staff, official, medical or para-medical personnel working with or treating *Athletes* participating in or preparing for sports *Competition*.

Attempt: Purposely engaging in conduct that constitutes a substantial step in a course of conduct planned to culminate in the commission of an anti-doping rule violation. Provided, however, there shall be no anti-doping rule violation based solely on an *Attempt* to commit a violation if the *Person* renounces the *Attempt* prior to it being discovered by a third party not involved in the *Attempt*.

Code: The *CPISRA* Anti-Doping Code.

Competition: A series of individual *Events* conducted together under one ruling body (e.g. *CPISRA* World Games, *FESPIC* Games or World Soccer Championships)

Consequences of Anti-Doping Rules Violations : An *Athlete's* or other *Person's* violation of an anti-doping rule may result in one or more of the following : **(a)** *Disqualification* means the *Athlete's* results in a particular *Competition* or *Event* are invalidated, with all resulting consequences including forfeiture of any medals, points and prizes ; **(b)** *Ineligibility* means the *Athlete* or other *Person* is barred for a specified period of time from participating in any competition or other activity or funding as provided in Article 10.9 ; and **(c)** *Provisional Suspension* means the *Athlete* or other *Person* is barred temporarily from participating in any *Competition* prior to the final decision.

CPISRA: Cerebral Palsy-International Sport and Recreation Association

CPISRA Anti-Doping Subcommittee: The Subcommittee responsible for establishing policies, guidelines and procedures with respect to the fight against doping, including Results managements and compliance with internationally accepted regulations, including the *WADC*.

CPISRA Anti-Doping Subcommittee Chairperson: A person appointed by the Sport Technical Committee Chairman and Chairperson of the Anti-Doping Sub Committee.

CPISRA Sport Technical Committee.....

CPISRA Therapeutic Use Exemption Committee (TUEC)Subject:: The panel designed by the *CPISRA* Anti-Doping Subcommittee to assess all Therapeutic Use Exemptions.

Disqualification: See *Consequences of Anti-Doping Rules Violations*.

Doping Control: The process including test distribution planning, *Sample* collection and handling, laboratory analysis, *Results* management, hearings and appeals.

Event: A single race, match, game or a singular athletic contest (e.g. 200m T37)

Expedited Hearing: Hearing held as a result of an A *Sample Adverse Analytical Finding*.

In-Competition: For purposes of differentiating between *In-Competition* and *Out-of-Competition Testing*, unless provided otherwise in the rules of an International Federation or other relevant *Anti-Doping Organization*, an *In-Competition* test is a test where an *Athlete* is selected for testing in connection with a specific *Event*.

Ineligibility: See *Consequences of Anti-Doping Rules Violations*.

Internal Appeal: An Appeal conducted by the CPISRA, lodged due to a decision taken as a result of an *Expedited Hearing*.

Internal Appeal Hearing: Hearing held as a result of an *Internal Appeal* with or without the requirement for a B *Sample Analysis*.

International Competition: A *Competition* where the CPISRA or another international sport organization is the ruling body for the *Competition* or appoints the technical officials for the *Competition*.

International-Level Athlete: *Athletes* designated by CPISRA as being within the *Registered Testing Pool*.

International Standard: A standard adopted by WADA in support of the WADC. Compliance with an *International Standard* (as opposed to another alternative standard, practice or procedure) shall be sufficient to conclude that the procedures addressed by the *International Standard* were performed properly.

Major Competition Organizations: This term refers to the continental associations of National Federations and other international multi-sport organizations that function as the ruling body for any continental, regional or other *International Competition*.

Marker: A compound, group of compounds or biological parameters that indicates the *Use* of a *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method*.

Metabolite: Any substance produced by a biotransformation process.

Minor: A natural *Person* who has not reached the age of majority as established by the applicable laws of his or her country of residence.

National Anti-Doping Organization : The entity(ies) designated by each country as possessing the primary authority and responsibility to adopt and implement anti-doping rules, direct the collection of *Samples*, the management of test results, and the conduct of hearings, all at the national level. If this designation has not been made by the competent public authority (ies), the entity shall be the country's *National Federation* or its designee.

National Federation: The organization recognized by the CPISRA as the national governing body for *Athletes* with cerebral palsy, traumatic brain injury, stroke or similar conditions.

No Advance Notice: A doping Control which takes place with no advance warning to the *Athlete* and where the *Athlete* is continuously chaperoned from the moment of notification through *Sample* provision.

No Fault or Negligence: The *Athlete's* establishing that he or she did not know or suspect, and could not reasonably have known or suspected event with the exercise of utmost caution, that he or she had Used or been administered the Prohibited *Substance* or *Prohibited Method*.

No Significant Fault or Negligence : The *Athlete's* establishing that his or her fault or negligence, when viewed in the totality of the circumstances and taking into account the criteria for *No Fault or Negligence*, was not significant in relationship to the anti-doping rule violation.

Out-of-Competition: Any Doping control which is not *In-Competition*.

Participant: Any *Athlete* or *Athlete Support Personnel*.

Person: A natural *Person* or an organization or other entity.

Possession : The actual, physical *Possession*, or the constructive possession (which shall be found only if the *Person* has exclusive control over the *Prohibited Substance / Method* or the premises in which a *Prohibited Substance / Method* exists) : provided, however, that if the *Person* does not have exclusive control over the *Prohibited Substance / Method* or the premises in which a *Prohibited Substance / Method* exists, constructive possession shall only be found if the *Person* knew about the presence of the *Prohibited Substance / Method* and intended to exercise control over it. Provided, however, there shall be not anti-doping rule violation based solely on *Possession* if, prior to receiving notification of any kind that the *Person* has committed an anti-doping rule violation, the *Person* has taken concrete action demonstrating that the *Person* no longer intends to have *Possession* and has renounced the *Person's* previous *Possession*.

Prohibited List: The WADC List identifying the *Prohibited Substances* and *Prohibited Methods*.

Prohibited Method: Any method so described on the Prohibited List.

Prohibited Substance: Any substance so described on the Prohibited List.

Provisional Hearing : For purposes of Article 7.5, an expedited abbreviated hearing occurring prior to a hearing under Article 8 (Right to a Fair Hearing) that provides the *Athlete* with notice and an opportunity to be heard in either written or oral form.

Publicity Disclose: To disseminate or distribute information to the general public or *Persons* beyond those persons entitled to earlier notification in accordance with Article 14

Registered Testing Pool: The pool of top level *Athletes* established separately by *CPIRSA* and *National Anti-Doping Organization* who are subject to both *In-Competition* and *Out-of-Competition Testing* as part of their test distribution plan.

Result: The information obtained from the *Doping Control* test.

Sample/Specimen: Any biological material collected for the purposes of *Doping Control*.

Sanctioned Competition: A *Competition* that meets the appropriate organizational and technical requirements of the *CPIRSA*

Tampering: Altering for an improper purpose or in an improper way; bringing improper influence to bear; interfering improperly to alter Results or prevent normal procedures from occurring.

Team: A *Team* is a combination of participants playing as one entity in a sport. The definition of *Team* includes, not only those of team sports but also double, pair and relay.

Team sport: A sport in which the substitution of players is permitted during an event.

Testing: The parts of the *Doping Control* process involving test distribution planning, *Sample* collection, *Sample* handling, and *Sample* transport to the laboratory.

Therapeutic Use Exemption: An exemption to use for therapeutic purposes *Substances* on the *WADC Prohibited List*

Trafficking: To sell, give, administer, transport, send, deliver or distribute a *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* to an *Athlete* either directly or through one or more third parties, but excluding the sale or distribution (by medical personnel or by Persons other than an *Athlete's Support Personnel*) of a *Prohibited Substance* for genuine and legal therapeutic purposes.

Use: the application, ingestion, injection or consumption by any means whatsoever of any *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method*.

WADA: The World Anti-Doping Agency.

WADC: The world Anti-Doping Code.

SECTION NINE

CPISTRA SCHEDULE OF FEES

The following is a schedule of fees to be paid to CPISTRA:

I CPISTRA Membership Fee:

Please contact the CPISTRA Secretariat

II Sanction Fees:

A: Sports events

Regional events (Africa, Americas, Asia, Europe, Oceania): 150 Euros per event
World events (World Championships, World Cup): 250 Euros per event

B: International Classification Course

Introduction to Classification: 150 Euros per course
Classification Accreditation Course: 250 Euros per course

C : Referee Course

Regional Course (Africa, Americas, Asia, Europe, Oceania): 150 Euros per course
International Course: 250 Euros per course

Payment of CPISTRA Sanction Fee

The appropriate Sanction Fee must be transferred to the CPISTRA bank account at the time of the submission of the bid application.

If the bid is rejected for any reason the Sanction Fee will be returned to the organisation that submitted the bid.

III Capitation Fees:

- Regional sports event : 15 Euros per registered team member
- World sports event: 25 Euros per participant

- Regional Referee Course: 15 Euros per participant
- International Referee Course: 25 Euros per participant

- Introduction to Classification: 15 Euros per participant
- Classification Accreditation Course: 25 Euros per participant

Payment of CPISTRA Capitation Fee

The Capitation Fee must be submitted to the CPISTRA bank account within 30 days of the last day of competition, referee course and/or classification course.

VI Replacement of Classification ID Cards:

20 Euros per card

V Protest Fee / Appeal Fee : otherwise stated)

100 Euros per protest/appeal (unless

Secretariat CPISTRA Sian Oelschlaeger Postfach 100 231 53440 Bad Neuenahr-Ahrweiler Germany E-Mail: contact@cpisra.org & sian.oelschlaeger@cpisra.org Website: http://www.cpisra.org	<u>The Name of the Bank is:</u> The Royal Bank of Scotland plc Registered in Scotland No. 90312 36 St Andrew Square, Edinburgh EH2 2YB For the Credit of CPISTRA Account No. 11266234 IBAN : GB38BOS83060811266234 IBAN BIC : RBOSGB2L
--	---