

PART XVI – PARA-CYCLING

Rules amendments applying on **01.01.21**

Chapter III ELIGIBILITY FOR PARA-CYCLING COMPETITIONS

16.3.004 Cyclists who were members of a UCI World Team or UCI Professional Continental Team must respect a waiting period of 12 months after their contract expires before taking part as a tandem pilot.

This waiting period comes on 1st January the next year after the end of the contract for cyclists who were members of one of the other UCI teams described at article 1.1.041 of the UCI rules, **except for UCI Continental Teams or UCI Women's Teams which are not subject to the waiting period.**

*(text modified on 01.01.09; 01.10.13; 01.01.16; **01.01.21**)*

Chapter IV UCI CLASSIFICATION RULES AND REGULATIONS

16.4.002 Roles and Responsibilities

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

Athlete Responsibilities

The roles and responsibilities of Athletes include to:

- a) be knowledgeable of and comply with all applicable policies, rules and processes established by these Classification Rules;
- b) participate in Athlete Evaluation in good faith;
- c) ensure when appropriate that adequate information related to Health Conditions and Eligible Impairments is provided and/or made available to the UCI;
- d) cooperate with any investigations concerning violations of these Classification Rules; and
- e) actively participate in the process of education and awareness, and Classification research, through exchanging personal experiences and expertise. The participation of Athletes in **the research a Research Information Session organised by UCI when research is conducted at an event** is mandatory. If research is organised during an event, it is the Athletes' responsibility to check if **they have their Sport Class has** been selected to participate in the research. If Athletes do not attend **the research the Research Information Session**, the UCI Commissaires' Panel may impose a fine of CHF 200.

Athlete Support Personnel Responsibilities

The roles and responsibilities of Athlete Support Personnel include to:

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

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

Classification Personnel Responsibilities

The roles and responsibilities of Classification Personnel include to:

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

(text modified on 01.07.13; 01.02.17; 01.02.18, 01.02.19; 01.01.21)

16.4.008

Eligible Impairment

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

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

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

Assessment of Eligible Impairment

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

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

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

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

~~An Athlete~~ **The NF/NPC** must ~~(if requested to do so)~~ supply the UCI with Diagnostic Information **on behalf of each athlete** that must be provided as follows:

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

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

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

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

- a) The ~~UCI Head of Classification~~ will notify the relevant NF or NPC that Diagnostic Information must be provided on behalf of the Athlete. The ~~UCI Head of Classification~~ will explain what Diagnostic Information is required, and the purposes for which it is required.
- b) The ~~UCI Head of Classification~~ will set timelines to submit the requested Diagnostic Information.
- c) The ~~UCI Head of Classification~~ will appoint an Eligibility Assessment Committee. The Eligibility Assessment Committee must, if practical, be comprised of the Head of Classification and at least two other experts with appropriate medical qualifications. All members of the Eligibility Assessment Committee ~~must sign confidentiality undertakings. are bound by a confidentiality clause.~~
- ~~d) If the Head of Classification believes that he or she does not hold the necessary competencies to assess the Diagnostic Information, he or she will not participate in the review of the Diagnostic Information, but will assist the Eligibility Assessment Committee~~
- e-d) Wherever possible all references to the Athlete and the source(s) of the Diagnostic Information should be withheld from the Eligibility Assessment Committee. ~~Each member of The~~ Eligibility Assessment Committee will review the Diagnostic Information and decide whether such information establishes the existence of an Eligible Impairment.
- ~~f-e)~~ If the Eligibility Assessment Committee concludes that the Athlete has an Eligible Impairment the Athlete will be permitted to complete Athlete Evaluation with a Classification Panel.
- ~~g-f)~~ If the Eligibility Assessment Committee is not satisfied that the Athlete has an Eligible Impairment the ~~UCI Head of Classification~~ will provide a decision to this effect in writing to the relevant NF or NPC. The NF or NPC will be given an opportunity to comment on the decision and may provide further Diagnostic Information to the Eligibility Assessment Committee for review. If the decision is subsequently revised, the ~~UCI Head of Classification~~ will inform the NF or NPC.
- ~~h-g)~~ If the decision remains unchanged, the ~~UCI Head of Classification~~ will issue a final decision letter to the NF or NPC.
- ~~i-h)~~ The Eligibility Assessment Committee may make its decisions by a majority. If the Head of Classification is part of the Eligibility Assessment Committee, he or she may veto any decision if he or she does not agree that the Diagnostic Information supports the conclusion that the Athlete has an Eligible Impairment.

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

(article introduced on 01.02.18; text modified on 01.01.21)

16.4.014 Evaluation Sessions

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

In respect of Athletes:

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

In respect of the Classification Panel:

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

(text modified on 01.02.18; 01.01.21)

16.4.015 Observation in Competition

A Classification Panel may require that an Athlete undertake Observation in Competition Assessment before it allocates a final Sport Class and designates a Sport Class Status to that Athlete.

Observation in Competition Assessment is undertaken so that the Classification Panel can complete its determination as to the extent to which an Eligible Impairment affects that Athlete’s ability to execute the specific tasks and activities fundamental to para-cycling.

If a Classification Panel requires an Athlete to complete Observation in Competition, the Athlete **Appearance** will be entered in the Competition with the Sport Class allocated by the Classification Panel after the conclusion of the initial components of the Evaluation Session.

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

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

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

If an Athlete is:

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

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

If an Athlete is not competing or misses out on competing in a second event in the Competition where the Protest was lodged, and Observation in Competition is required by the Classification Panel, the Classification Panel must act in accordance with **article 16.4.014 these regulations** and the Athlete may be allocated CNC or allocated a Sport Class with a Review Sport Class Status. The Classification Panel may consult the Chief Classifier and/or the Head of Classification in making the final decision.

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

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

(text modified on 01.07.13; 01.02.17; 01.02.18; 01.01.21)

16.4.018 Notification of Outcomes of Athlete Evaluation

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

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

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

~~Athletes~~ The NF/NPC or the athlete, if applicable, will be notified of the outcome as soon as practicably possible after the Athlete's First Appearance.

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

(text modified on 01.02.11; 01.02.17; 01.02.18; 01.01.21)

16.4.019 Sport Class Not Eligible

General Provisions

If the UCI determines that an Athlete:

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

the UCI will allocate the Athlete Sport Class Not Eligible (NE).

If a Classification Panel determines that an Athlete who has an Eligible Impairment does not comply with Minimum Impairment Criteria for Para-cycling, the Athlete will be allocated Sport Class Not Eligible (NE).

Absence of Eligible Impairment

If the UCI determines that an Athlete does not have an Eligible Impairment, that Athlete:

- will not be permitted to attend an Evaluation Session; and
- will be allocated with Sport Class Not Eligible (NE) and designated with Sport Class Status Confirmed (C) by the UCI.

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

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

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

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

Absence of Compliance with Minimum Impairment Criteria

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

Pending the second Evaluation Session the Athlete will be allocated Sport Class Not Eligible (NE) and designated Sport Class Status Review (R). The Athlete will not be permitted to compete before such re-assessment.

If the second Classification Panel determines that the Athlete does not comply with Minimum Impairment Criteria (or if the Athlete declines to participate in a second Evaluation Session at the time set by the Chief Classifier); Sport Class Not Eligible (NE) will be allocated and the Athlete designated with Sport Class Status Confirmed (C).

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

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

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

(article introduced on 01.02.18; text modified on 01.01.21)

16.4.022

National Protests

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

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

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

(text modified on 01.02.18; 01.01.21)

16.4.023

National Protest Procedure

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

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

The Protest Documents must be submitted to the Chief Classifier of the relevant Competition within the timeframes specified by the UCI. Upon receipt of the Protest Documents the Chief

Classifier will conduct a review of the Protest, in consultation with the UCI, of which there are two possible outcomes:

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

If the Protest is dismissed, the Chief Classifier must notify all relevant parties and provide a written explanation to the National Federation or National Paralympic Committee as soon as practical. ~~The Protest Fee will be forfeited. The NF/NPC will be invoiced for the 100 EUR protest fee.~~

If the Protest is accepted:

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

(text modified on 01.02.18; 01.01.21)

16.4.024 UCI Protests

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

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

(text modified on 01.02.18; 01.01.21)

Chapter V PARA-CYCLING DIVISION & SPORT CLASS PROFILES

16.5.001 Eligible Impairment Types

The following eight (8) impairment types are eligible in Para-cycling. Each Para-cycling division, as described in articles 16.5.005-16.5.008, defines its own list of eligible impairments. An Athlete must have at least one of the Eligible Impairment types listed in the first column of the table. The Eligible Impairment must result directly from an Underlying Health Condition (e.g. trauma, disease, dysgenesis) and must be permanent and verifiable.

Eligible Impairment Type	Examples of an Underlying Health Condition that can lead to the Eligible Impairment:
<p>Impaired Muscle Power Athletes with Impaired Muscle Power have a Health Condition that either reduces or eliminates their ability to voluntarily contract their muscles in order to move or to generate force.</p>	<p>Spinal cord injury (complete or incomplete, tetra-or paraplegia or paraparesis), muscular dystrophy, hereditary and peripheral neuropathies, post-polio syndrome and spina bifida.</p>
<p>Impaired Passive Range of Movement Athletes with Impaired Passive Range of Movement have a restriction or a lack of passive movement in one or more joints.</p>	<p>Arthrogyposis and Contracture(s) and/or ankylosis resulting from chronic joint immobilisation or trauma affecting a joint either congenital or due to trauma or medical reasons.</p>
<p>Limb Deficiency Athletes with Limb Deficiency have total or partial absence of bones or joints as a consequence of trauma, illness or congenital limb deficiency.</p>	<p>Traumatic amputation, amputation due to bone cancer or dysmelia.</p>
<p>Leg Length Difference Athletes with Leg Length Difference have a difference in the length of their legs as a result of limb growth, or as a result of trauma.</p>	<p>Dysmelia and congenital or traumatic disturbance of limb growth.</p>
<p>Hypertonia Athletes with hypertonia have an increase in muscle tension and a reduced ability of a muscle to stretch caused by damage to the central nervous system. Inclusion; Hypertonia e.g. spasticity, rigidity and dystonia Exclusion; Low muscle tone</p>	<p>Cerebral palsy, traumatic brain injury and stroke.</p>
<p>Ataxia Athletes with Ataxia have uncoordinated movements caused by damage to the central nervous system. Inclusion; cerebellar Ataxia only Exclusions; sensory ataxia, problems of control of voluntary movement that do not fit description of cerebellar Ataxia</p>	<p>Cerebral palsy, traumatic brain injury, stroke and multiple sclerosis.</p>
<p>Athetosis Athletes with Athetosis have continual slow involuntary movements. Inclusions; athetosis, chorea, dyskinesia Exclusions; sleep related movement disorders</p>	<p>Cerebral palsy, traumatic brain injury and stroke.</p>

Vision Impairment Athletes with Vision Impairment have reduced or no vision caused by damage to the eye structure, optical nerves or optical pathways, or visual cortex of the brain.	Retinitis pigmentosa and diabetic retinopathy.
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(text modified on 01.02.10; 01.07.10; 01.02.11; 01.01.16; 01.02.17; 01.02.18; 01.01.21)

16.5.002 Minimum Impairment Criteria (MIC)

The UCI has set Minimum Impairment Criteria (MIC) to ensure that an Athlete's Eligible Impairment affects the extent to which an Athlete is able to execute the specific tasks and activities fundamental to Para-cycling. The following MIC define how severe an Athlete's impairment must be to be eligible for Para cycling.

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

Athetosis	Occasional Dyskinesia signs with mild or subtle intensity or amplitude of movement (reference to DIS Scale). Unilateral or bilateral (symmetrical/asymmetrical)
Vision Impairment	MIC for Athletes with a Vision Impairment have been set based on the Athlete's corrected vision. The difference in approach for Athletes with Vision Impairment must be seen within the historical context of Classification for these Athletes, which is an assessment with 'best correction' as used in the context of medical diagnostics for visual acuity. The Athlete must meet both of the criteria below: The Athlete must have at least one of the following Impairments: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • impairment of the eye structure; • impairment of the optical nerve/optic pathways; • impairment of the visual cortex. The Athlete's Visual Impairment must result in a visual acuity of less than or equal to LogMAR 1.0 or a visual field restricted to less than 40 degrees diameter.

(article introduced on 01.02.18; text modified on 01.01.21)

16.5.003 Assessment Methodology

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

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

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

(article introduced on 01.02.18; text modified on 01.01.21)

16.5.004 Sport Class Profiles

The UCI defines a Sport Class in which Athletes are grouped based on the impact of their Eligible Impairment on their ability to execute the specific tasks and activities fundamental to Para-cycling. The allocation of a Sport Class is based ~~solely on an evaluation by a Classification Panel of the extent to which the Athlete's Impairment affects the specific tasks and activities fundamental to Para-cycling.~~ upon the provided medical information and the evaluation by the Classification Panel.

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

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

(text modified on 01.02.18; 01.01.21)

16.5.005

Division: Handcycle

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

16.5.005.1 Sport Class: H1

Impaired Muscle Power

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

Hypertonia

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

Ataxia/Athetosis/Dystonia

- Severe athetosis/dystonia and (e.g. large amplitude of excessive motion and long durations of excessive motions);
- ~~Severe ataxia (e.g. severe dysmetria and/or severe tremors), legs and trunk more affected than arms;~~
- ~~Moderate to severe trunk involvement;~~
- ~~elbow Elbow extension limitation due to hypertonia (grade 3 spasticity);~~
- A comparable mixture of ataxia/athetosis/dystonia and hypertonia/spasticity with a sport specific activity limitation equivalent to sport class H1, making it impossible to ride a bike or tricycle.

(text modified on 01.02.18; 01.01.21)

16.5.005.2 Sport Class: H2

Impaired Muscle Power

- Tetraplegic with impairments corresponding to a motor complete cervical lesion at C7/C8 or above;
- Complete loss of trunk stability and lower limb function;
- Triceps and biceps strength at least muscle grade 3;
- Bilateral impaired handgrip with a muscle grade of less than or equal to 3 in one hand and less than 3 in the other hand.
- Non-spinal cord injury/incomplete spinal cord injury with a sport specific activity limitation equivalent to sport class H2

Hypertonia

- Asymmetric or symmetric bilateral involvement with at least grade 2 spasticity in upper limb and lower limbs, **trunk control impacted by hypertonia.**
- Hypertonia on activity making it impossible to ride a bike or tricycle.

Ataxia/Athetosis/Dystonia

- Severe athetosis/dystonia (E.g. large amplitude of excessive motion and long durations of excessive motions) ~~Strong hypertonia, in particular in the lower limbs in the lower limbs and trunk, with upper limbs less affected,~~ making it impossible to ride a bike or tricycle;

- ~~—— Severe ataxia (E.g. Severe dysmetria and/or severe tremors), legs and trunk more affected than arms;~~
- ~~—— Moderate to severe trunk involvement;~~
- ~~—— No passive elbow extension limitation.~~
- A comparable mixture of ataxia/athetosis/dystonia and hypertonia/spasticity with a sport specific activity limitation equivalent to sport class H2, making it impossible to ride a bike or tricycle.

(text modified on 01.02.10; 01.02.11; 01.02.14; 01.02.18; 01.01.21)

16.5.005.3 Sport Class: H3

Impaired Muscle Power

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

Hypertonia

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

Ataxia/Athetosis/Dystonia

- ~~—— Asymmetric or symmetric bilateral involvement, moderately affected. Mixture of ataxia/athetosis/dystonia and hypertonia/spasticity;~~
- ~~—— At least grade 2 spasticity in one or both lower limbs and hypertonia on activity making it impossible to ride a bike or tricycle.~~
- ~~—— Upper limbs less affected.~~
- ~~—— Unilateral severely with at least grade 3 spasticity in lower limb and with a mixture of hypertonia/spasticity and ataxia/athetosis/dystonia strong enough to affect both trunk and leg, making it impossible to ride a bike or tricycle~~
- Severe athetosis/dystonia (E.g. large amplitude of excessive motion and long durations of excessive motions) in the lower limbs and trunk, making it impossible to ride a bike or tricycle;
- A comparable mixture of ataxia/athetosis/dystonia and hypertonia/spasticity with a sport specific activity limitation equivalent to sport class H3, making it impossible to ride a bike or tricycle.

(text modified on 01.02.10; 01.02.11; 01.02.14; 01.05.16; 01.02.18; 01.01.21)

16.5.005.4 Sport Class: H4

Eligible impairment(s) which prevent an Athlete from using a bicycle, tricycle or kneeling/sitting position on a hand-cycle due to underlying health conditions.

Impaired Muscle Power

- Paraplegic with impairments corresponding to a complete lesion from Th11 or below;
- No lower limb function/impaired lower limb function;

- Normal or almost normal trunk stability (normal abdominal strength, muscle grade 4-5);
- Non-spinal cord injury/incomplete spinal cord injury with a sport specific activity limitation, equivalent to sport class H4;
- ~~Additional impairment/s which prevent the safe use of a conventional bicycle, tricycle or the kneeling position in a handcycle;~~

Impaired Passive Range of Motion

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

Limb Deficiency

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

Hypertonia

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

Ataxia/Athetosis/Dystonia

- ~~Asymmetric or symmetrical bilateral involvement, mild—moderate;~~
- ~~Unilateral involvement, mild—moderate;~~
- ~~Mild trunk involvement;~~
- ~~Athletes who are unable to ride a bike or tricycle due to poor balance and righting reactions in trunk;~~
- ~~Additional impairment/s which prevent the kneeling position in a hand-cycle.~~
- Severe athetosis/dystonia (E.g. large amplitude of excessive motion and long durations of excessive motions) in the lower limbs, making it impossible to ride a bike or tricycle;
- A comparable mixture of ataxia/athetosis/dystonia and hypertonia/spasticity with a sport specific activity limitation equivalent to sport class H4, making it impossible to ride a bike or tricycle.

(text modified on 01.02.10; 01.02.11; 01.02.14; 01.02.18; 01.01.21)

16.5.005.5 Sport Class: H5

~~An athlete who can use the kneeling position, without compromising their health, must use it and therefore will be classified accordingly. Eligible impairment(s) which prevent an Athlete from using a bicycle or tricycle and who can use the kneeling/sitting position must use this position.~~

Impaired Muscle Power

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

Limb Deficiency

- Athletes who meet the Minimum Impairment Criteria for lower limb deficiency who have additional impairment/s which prevent the safe use of a conventional bicycle. ~~but are able to use the kneeling position on a hand-cycle.~~

Hypertonia

- Asymmetric or symmetrical bilateral involvement, lower limbs affected and upper limbs normal or near normal;
- Unilateral moderate/severe involvement; at least grade 2 spasticity in the lower limb and grade 0-1 spasticity in the upper limb
- Mild/normal trunk involvement;
- Hypertonia on activity making it impossible to ride a bike or tricycle;

Ataxia/Athetosis/Dystonia

- Asymmetric or symmetrical bilateral involvement, mild – moderate;
- Unilateral Involvement, mild – moderate;
- Mild/normal trunk involvement;

(text modified on 01.02.10; 01.02.14; 01.02.18; 01.01.21)

16.5.006 Division: Tricycle

~~Athletes in the Tricycle division are~~ Unable to ride a bicycle due to lack of balance and/or ~~severe~~ restriction in pedalling due to spasticity/~~ataxia/athetosis~~/dystonia.

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

~~Unilateral or bilateral involvement.~~

16.5.006.1 Sport Class: T1

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

Hypertonia

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

Ataxia

- Shows constant ~~clear~~ **severe** signs of ataxia

Athetosis/Dystonia

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

(text modified on 01.02.10; 01.02.11; 01.02.18; 01.01.21)

16.5.006.2 Sport Class: T2

~~Unable to ride a bike due to lack of balance and/or moderate restriction in pedalling due to spasticity~~

More fluent movement pattern and better control of tricycle.

Hypertonia

- Spasticity grade 2 in affected lower and upper limb(s).

- ~~Bilateral or unilateral involvement, symmetrical and asymmetrical (2, 3 or 4 limbs strongly affected);~~
- Hypertonia on activity can be seen.

Ataxia

- Shows frequent and moderate signs of Ataxia.

Athetosis/Dystonia

- Frequent to intermittent ~~Dyskinesia~~ signs of Athetosis/Dystonia with maximum to moderate intensity of ~~posturing~~ or amplitude of movement.

(text modified on 01.02.10; 01.02.11; 01.02.18; 01.01.21)

16.5.007 Division: Cycling

16.5.007.1 Sport Class: C1

Limb Deficiency

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

Muscle Power/Passive Range of Movement

- ~~Comparable incomplete spinal cord injury or comparable multiple impaired with a tested point score more than 210 points.~~
- ~~Loss of function comparable to limb deficiency profiles above.~~

Hypertonia/Ataxia/Athetosis/Dystonia

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

Hypertonia

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

Ataxia

- Shows ~~constant clear severe~~ signs of Ataxia.

Athetosis/Dystonia

- Severe: Constant signs of Athetosis/Dystonia with large amplitude of movement or extreme intensity of posturing.
- ~~Unilateral or bilateral (symmetrical/asymmetrical).~~

(text modified on 01.02.10; 01.02.11; 01.02.17; 01.02.18; 01.01.21)

16.5.007.2 Sport Class: C2

Limb Deficiency:

- Single amputation above knee, no prosthesis, may have a stump support; ~~or~~
- Single through knee amputation with the use of prosthesis + Single above elbow amputation ~~with or without use of prosthesis; or~~
- Single through knee amputation with the use of a ~~lower~~ prosthesis + Double below elbow amputation; ~~or~~

- Double below knee amputation with the use of prostheses + Single above elbow amputation without the use of upper limb prosthesis.

Muscle Power/ Passive Range of Movement

- ~~Comparable incomplete spinal cord injury or comparable multiple impairments with a tested point score of between 160 and 209 points;~~
- ~~Loss of function comparable to limb deficiency profiles above;~~
- Limited ROM of the hip or knee or muscle weakness such that a functional full revolution of the crank is not possible. ~~In this case,~~ The radius of crank must be limited to 0 cm (crank is fixed).

Hypertonia/Ataxia/Athetosis/Dystonia

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

Hypertonia

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

Ataxia

- Shows frequent and moderate to severe signs of Ataxia.

Athetosis/Dystonia

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

(text modified on 01.02.10; 01.02.11; 01.02.18; 01.01.21)

16.5.007.3 Sport Class: C3

Limb Deficiency

- Single below knee amputation with the use of a prosthesis + Single above elbow amputation, no prosthesis; ~~or~~
- Single through knee or above knee amputation with the use of a prosthesis + Single below elbow amputation; ~~or~~
- ~~Single below elbow amputation through knee or above knee, with or without the use of prosthesis;~~
- Double amputation below knee. ~~with the use of prostheses.~~

Muscle Power/ Passive Range of Movement

- ~~Comparable incomplete spinal cord injury or comparable multiple impairments with a tested point score between 110 and 159 points.~~
- ~~Loss of function comparable to limb deficiency profiles above.~~
- Limited ROM of the hip or knee such that a normal functional full revolution of the crank is not possible. ~~In this case, it is the cyclist's option to shorten the crank to the optimal-size. The athlete may shorten the crank to the optimal length.~~

Hypertonia

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

Ataxia

- Shows intermittent and mild to moderate signs of Ataxia.

Athetosis/Dystonia

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

(text modified on 01.02.10; 01.02.11; 01.02.18; 01.01.21)

16.5.007.4 Sport Class: C4

Limb Deficiency

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

Muscle Power/ Passive Range of Movement

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

Hypertonia

- ~~Mildly affected unilateral or bilateral (symmetrical/asymmetrical);~~
- Spasticity grade 1 in **impaired** lower limb(s);
- Spasticity grade 1 in **impaired** upper limb(s);
- ~~Occasional~~ Hypertonia on activity can be seen.

Ataxia

- Shows intermittent and mild or subtle signs of Ataxia.

Athetosis/Dystonia

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

(text modified on 01.02.10; 01.02.11; 01.02.18; 01.01.21)

16.5.007.5 Sport Class: C5

This Sport Class is for Athletes who meet the Minimum Impairment Criteria (MIC) as detailed below:

Limb Deficiency

- Amputation of all fingers and thumb (through MCP) or dysmelia without a functional grip; ~~As a proof of the loss of functional grip, the affected Athlete will not be able to operate handle-bar mounted gear and brake levers with the affected or impaired limb~~
or
- Amputation of the foot through Lisfranc or comparable dysmelia; or
~~This class also includes:~~
- Single above elbow amputation with or without prosthesis; or
- Single below elbow amputation with the use of a prosthesis.

Muscle Power/ Passive Range of Movement

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

Leg Length Difference

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

Hypertonia

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

Ataxia

- Shows occasional and mild or subtle signs of Ataxia.

Athetosis/Dystonia

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

(text modified on 01.02.10; 01.07.10; 01.02.11; 01.02.18; 01.01.21)

16.5.009

Non-Eligible Impairment Types for all Athletes

~~Any impairment that is not permanent or verifiable.~~

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

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

(article introduced on 01.02.18; text modified on 01.01.21)

Chapter VIII TRACK RACES

16.8.002 Starting blocks must be used for all sport classes during the following track events: individual pursuit, first rider of the team sprint and kilometer/500 meters.

A 15 seconds countdown will commence when the riders are secured on their bikes and ready to start.

~~During these events, foam pads shall not be used in the first half of the bend.~~

(article introduced on 01.01.09; text modified on 01.02.17; 01.01.21)

Chapter XVIII PARA-CYCLING INDIVIDUAL RANKING

~~**16.18.009** — In case of rider's disqualification for any reason, the rider disqualified loses his points and his place is taken by the next rider in the ranking, in order that all places are always occupied. In case the disqualification happens after the publication of results and ranking, changes will be done on the following publication. Same procedure will also be applied to each stage in case of stage race.~~

~~*(article introduced on 01.01.10; modified on 01.01.16, 01.07.18)*
[article abrogated on 01.01.21]~~

~~**16.18.010** — An athlete disqualification after a positive test of doping will invalidate his results, eliminate him for the ranking of the event and he will lose all his prizes, points and medals.~~

~~*(article introduced on 01.01.10)*
[article abrogated on 01.01.21]~~

Chapter XXII PARALYMPIC GAMES

16.22.003

Participation

To take part in the Paralympics, every athlete, including tandem pilots – shall:

- hold a UCI licence issued by a national cycling federation;
- be at least 18 years old for both track and road events, or reach this age in the year of the Paralympics;
- hold a para-cycling international functional classification designated C or ~~R~~ ~~FRD~~ (Confirmed or ~~Review Status~~ ~~Fixed Review Date for the year following the Paralympic Games~~) – not applicable to tandem pilots;
- have participated in at least one international UCI Para-cycling during a period that spans two years before the Paralympics Game to July 15th the year of the Paralympics Games;
- enter a minimum of two events (individual or team) in the Games Program.

(text modified on 26.06.07; 01.02.10; 01.10.12; 01.01.16; 01.01.21)