



WORLD SPORT SHITO RYU FEDERATION

PARA KARATE SPORT CLASSIFICATION RULES

/26/11/2024

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APPENDIX 1. PARA KARATE Competitors List

Article 1. DISCIPLINES AND OVERALL CATEGORIES FOR EVALUATION OF COMPETITORS

There are two Categories for Individual Kata in WSSHRC Para Karate competition:

1. Visually Impaired Athletes with partial or complete both eyes vision loss are divided into three classes:

B1: Total blindness or very limited ability to perceive light - LogMAR 2,60

B2: Reduced vision, athletes recognize light and some shapes but with a very limited field of vision - LogMAR 1.50 to 2.60

B3: Athletes with better, but still limited, vision - LogMAR 1.40 to 1.0

The doctor will assign the athlete's visual impairment category to the Medical Diagnostic Form class of impairment B1, B2, or B3.

Athletes of the Visually Impaired Class are required to wear International Blind Sports Federation (IBSA) approved black-out glasses for blind sports

2. Physically Impaired Athletes are divided into three classes:

K1: Lower limb/s competing with prosthesis affected by limb deficiency and leg length difference

K2 : Upper limb/s affected by limb deficiency, impaired muscle power or impaired passive range of movement

K3 : Lower limb/s competing with prosthesis affected by limb deficiency and leg length difference and with upper limb/s affected by limb deficiency, impaired muscle power or impaired passive range of movement

1. These categories are divided according to functional classification of the Athlete's disability and a Compensation Score in the form of Extra Points is given according to the degree of Impairment will later be added to the Judges' Score, as explained further in the Extra scoring section.
- 2 Athletes with more than one type of impairment will be allowed to compete only in one sport class during the championships. Athletes will be classified strictly according to the impairment criteria of the category in which they are registered.

Compensation Points:

° These extra points aim to balance out scoring by recognizing the varying degrees of difficulty that athletes may experience due to their impairments.

° System will allow athletes with different impairment levels to compete more equitably, focusing on skill and performance while accounting for limitations outside their control. In this way, compensation points in para-karate enable athletes with different types and severities of impairments to compete on a fairer basis, where each athlete's final score reflects both skill and equitable adjustments for physical limitations.

° "Extra score" or "compensation points" awarded by the Classification Panel are intended to level the playing field when athletes with different types or levels of impairments compete against each other. The Classification Panel evaluates the athletes' physical limitations to determine how these might

affect their performance in specific karate techniques, awarding points to offset challenges caused by the impairment.

WSSHRF will use these point differences for the diversity of physical impairments in evaluation to the designated categories:

B1 vs B1 Athletes	Compensation point for newly blind athlete
B1 vs B2 Athletes	Compensation point for B1 blind athlete
B2 vs B3 Athletes	Compensation point for B2 reduced sighted athlete
K1 Athletes	Compensation point for Double-leg prosthesis athlete and leg length difference
K2 Athletes	Compensation point for arm prosthesis or for bigger upper limb/s deficiency
K3 Athletes	Compensation point for lower leg muscle power competing with upper limb/s passive range of movement deficiency.

EXAMPLES AND EXPLANATION:

A. Compensation scores for competitors in categories B1, B2 and B3:

When both visually impaired athletes wear blackout glasses (commonly used in blind sports). Blackout glasses eliminate any residual vision for partially sighted athletes, helping standardize visual impairment levels. However, despite this, compensation points may still be awarded due to differences in adaptation and spatial awareness between athletes with partial and complete blindness.

Here's are explanation how compensation points will work in situations:

1. Assessment by the Classification Panel in B1 categories:

- ° The Classification Panel assesses each athlete's background and experience with visual impairment. Athletes who were born blind or have been blind longer might have more developed non-visual awareness and spatial skills compared to those who are newly blind or who still have some residual vision without blackout glasses.
- ° The Classification Panel might find that an athlete who is completely blind has developed alternative spatial awareness techniques that a partially sighted athlete might not have yet mastered.

2. Assigning Extra Points:

° Based on the assessment, the Classification Panel might determine that the completely blind athlete faces a unique set of challenges compared to the partially sighted athlete. This could lead to assigning a small number of compensation points to either athlete, depending on their experience and adaptation levels.

° If both athletes are assessed as equally adapted, the Classification Panel might decide no additional points are needed.

3. Scoring Example

- Suppose the athlete who was born blind performs well and earns a **Judges' Score** of 24.5, demonstrating effective adaptations.
- The athlete who recently lost sight and is still adapting to full blindness scores slightly lower, with a **Judges' Score** of 24.0.
- If the Classification Panel feels that the newly blind athlete faces additional challenges in adapting, they may assign a **Compensation Score** of 0.3.

Final Scores would then be:

- **B1 Experienced blind athlete:** 24.5 (Judges' Score) + 0 = (Compensation Score) **24.5**
- **B1 Newly blind athlete:** 24.0 (Judges' Score) + 0.3 = (Compensation Score) **24.3**

1. Assessment by the Classification Panel in B1 and B2, B3 categories:

- Evaluating Experience and Adaptation: The Classification Panel assesses each athlete's experience with visual impairment. Athletes who were born blind or have been blind for many years may have developed stronger alternative techniques, like heightened auditory and spatial awareness, compared to those with partial visual impairment who rely more on residual sight.
- Accounting for Visual Experience: Even with blackout glasses, an athlete with better but still limited, vision or athlete who has had reduced vision may have spatial memory and some degree of visual reference experience that a completely blind athlete lacks. This can impact performance accuracy in movements that are normally visually guided.

2. Assigning Extra Points

- Based on the evaluation, the Classification Panel may decide to issue compensation points to the completely blind athlete to acknowledge their increased difficulty in performing complex moves without any past visual references.
- The athlete with reduced visual impairment might receive fewer or no compensation points, depending on their level of adaptation to the blackout glasses.

3. Scoring Example

- **B2 Reduced sighted Athlete:** Suppose the reduced sighted athlete performs well with blackout glasses and receives a **Judges' Score** of 24.5.
- **B1 Completely Blind Athlete:** The completely blind athlete, due to challenges with spatial awareness or directional accuracy, might score slightly lower, with a **Judges' Score** of 24.0.

The Classification Panel may award a **Compensation Score** of 0.6 to the completely blind athlete to account for these challenges.

The **Final Scores** would be:

B2 Reduced sighted Athlete: 24.5 (Judges' Score) + 0 (Compensation Score) = **24.5**

B1 Completely Blind Athlete: 24.0 (Judges' Score) + 0.6 (Compensation Score) = **24.6**

B. Compensation score for competitors in categories K1 and K2:

One athlete has a single-leg prosthesis, and the other has a double-leg prosthesis:

1. Assessment by the Classification Panel in K1 category:

a. The panel assesses both athletes to understand how their impairments affect their ability to perform required stances, displacement between stances or execution of techniques.

b. The single-leg prosthesis athlete might have certain movement advantages over the double-leg prosthesis athlete, such as greater stability, displacement of stances and power in punches or kicks.

2. Assigning Extra Points:

° To account for the increased difficulty the double-leg prosthesis athlete or athlete with leg length difference might experience in executing stances, balance, or specific techniques, the Classification Panel could assign additional compensation points to that athlete.

° The single-leg prosthesis athlete might receive fewer or no extra points if their impairment is assessed as having a smaller impact on performance.

3. Scoring Example:

° Suppose the athlete with the single-leg prosthesis performs well and earns a **Judges' Total Score** of 24.5.

° The athlete with the double-leg prosthesis performs similarly but has some movement limitations due to their impairment, receiving a **Judges' Score** of 24.0.

° The Classification Panel might award an additional **Compensation Score** of 0.5 to the double-leg prosthesis athlete.

4. The Final Scores would then be:

° **Single-leg prosthesis athlete:** 24.5 (Judges' Score) + 0 (Compensation Score) = **24.5**

° **Double-leg prosthesis athlete:** 24.0 (Judges' Score) + 0.5 (Compensation Score) = **24.5**

Example of recording a match of competitors in category K1

COMPETITOR category T6	JUDGE 1	JUDGE 2	JUDGE 3	JUDGE 4	JUDGE 5	COMPENSATION SCORE	TOTAL
One leg prosthesis	7,9	<u>8,2</u>	8,0	7,7	8,1	0	24,0
Double leg prosthesis	7,8	8,0	7,6	8,1	7,9	0.5	24,2

Example of recording a match of competitors in category K2

COMPETITOR category T6	JUDGE 1	JUDGE 2	JUDGE 3	JUDGE 4	JUDGE 5	COMPENSATION SCORE	TOTAL
Shorter arm	7,9	<u>8,2</u>	8,0	7,7	8,1	0	24,0
One arm prosthesis	7,8	8,0	7,6	8,1	7,9	0.5	24,2

Article 2 : REGISTRATION SYSTEM

1. Athletes must be registered through their National Federations
2. Eligibility for a Para sport can only be verified upon receipt of specific medical information, and for athletes with a physical impairment, this must in the form of a Medical Diagnostics Form (MDF). Other medical evidence must also be submitted to support the health condition, and resulting impairment, declared on the MDF. The MDF MUST be completed by a medical doctor. Registration forms and all supporting documents, including Medical Diagnostic Forms (MDFs), and any Therapeutic Use Exemption (TUE) Forms must have been submitted 30 days before start of Championships to WSSHRRF Secretariat karate.wsshrrf@gmail.com

Secretariat will hand over MDFs to the Referee Commission Chairman who will submit it to the Classification Panel for evaluation at Championships.

Medical Diagnostic Forms (MDFs), you will find :

[180508150843738_2017_11+Medical+Diagnostic+Form+for+ALL+Athletes+with+Physical+Impairment+Athletics_0.pdf](#)

Article 3: GUIDE TO COMPLETION OF (MDF - Medical Diagnostics Form Physical Impairment)

To be eligible for Para sport, a disabled athlete must have an underlying health condition, that results in one or more of the 10 eligible impairment types, recognized by the International Paralympic Committee, the IPC and WSSHRRF, and be permanent in nature.

Eligibility for a Para sport can only be verified upon receipt of specific medical information, and for athletes with a physical impairment, this must in the form of a Medical Diagnostics Form (MDF). Other medical evidence must also be submitted to support the health condition, and resulting impairment, declared on the MDF.

The MDF MUST be completed by a medical doctor.

Health Condition

The pathology, acute or chronic disease, disorder, injury, or trauma experienced by an athlete. The athlete's medical diagnosis. For example, spinal cord injury, cerebral palsy. The health condition must be permanent in nature and either stable, progressive, or fluctuating and either acquired or present from birth (congenital). The correct box must be ticked.

Limitations to Activity

The body part/s and activities affected limited resulting from the athlete's health condition. For example, no use of lower limb (wheelchair user), increase in muscle tone on right side of body.

Primary Impairment

An impairment is considered a loss of function and is categorised into three areas within the Paralympic Movement: physical impairment, visual impairment, and intellectual impairment.

The International Paralympic Committee recognise 10 impairment types for the Paralympic Movement, see below. An athlete must have a health condition that leads to one, or more, of these.

The medical doctor MUST tick the PRIMARY impairment type most affected by the athlete's health condition.

"Impairment of Physical Types"

"Eligible Impairment"	"Examples of Health Condition"
<p>Reduced muscle strength Athletes with reduced muscle strength have a health condition that either decreases or completely eliminates their ability to voluntarily contract muscles for movement or to generate force.</p>	<p>Examples of basic health conditions that can lead to reduced muscle strength include spinal cord injury (complete or incomplete, tetraplegia or paraplegia, or paraparesis), muscular dystrophy, post-polio syndrome, and spina bifida.</p>
<p>Limb Deficiency Athletes with a missing limb have a complete or partial absence of bones or joints due to trauma.</p>	<p>Examples of basic health conditions that can lead to the loss of a limb include traumatic amputation, diseases (such as amputation due to bone cancer), or congenital limb deficiency (such as dysmelia).</p>
<p>Leg length difference Athletes with a leg length difference have limbs of different lengths.</p>	<p>Examples of basic health conditions that can lead to a leg length difference include dysmelia and congenital or traumatic disruption of limb growth.</p>
<p>Short stature Athletes with short stature have shortened bone length in the upper limbs, lower limbs, and/or torso.</p>	<p>Examples of basic health conditions that can lead to short stature include achondroplasia, growth hormone dysfunction, and osteogenesis imperfecta.</p>
<p>Hypertonia Athletes with hypertonia have increased muscle tone and a reduced ability of the muscle to stretch, caused by damage to the central nervous system.</p>	<p>Examples of basic health conditions that can lead to hypertonia include cerebral palsy, traumatic brain injury, and stroke.</p>
<p>Ataxia Athletes with ataxia have uncoordinated movements caused by damage to the central nervous system.</p>	<p>Examples of basic health conditions that can lead to ataxia include cerebral palsy, traumatic brain injury, stroke, and multiple sclerosis.</p>
<p>Atetóza Athletes with athetosis have constant slow, involuntary movements.</p>	<p>Examples of basic health conditions that can lead to athetosis include cerebral palsy, traumatic brain injury, and stroke.</p>
<p>Limited passive range of motion Athletes with limited passive range of motion have a restriction or lack of passive movement in one or more joints.</p>	<p>Examples of basic health conditions that can lead to limited passive range of motion include arthrogyrosis and contractures resulting from chronic joint immobilization or trauma affecting the joint.</p>

Article 4: CLASSIFICATION PERSONNEL RESPONSIBILITIES

Athlete Responsibilities

The roles and responsibilities of Athletes include to:

1. Be knowledgeable of and comply with all applicable policies, rules and processes established by the Classification Rules;
2. Participate in Athlete Evaluation in good faith giving a true presentation of their impairment and abilities;
3. Ensure, when appropriate, that adequate information related to Health Conditions and Eligible Impairments is provided and/or made available to the ISO;
4. Cooperate with any investigations concerning violations of the Classification Rules; and actively participate in the process of education and awareness, and Classification research, through exchanging personal experiences and expertise.

Athlete Support Personnel Responsibilities

The roles and responsibilities of Athlete Support Personnel include to:

1. Be knowledgeable of and comply with all applicable policies, rules and processes established by the Classification Rules;
2. Use their influence on Athlete values and behaviour to foster a positive and collaborative Classification attitude and communication;
3. Assist in the development, management, and implementation of Classification Systems; and cooperate with any investigations concerning violations of the Classification Rules.

Classification Personnel Responsibilities

The roles and responsibilities of Classification Personnel include to:

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



WSSHRF PARA - KARATE COMPETITORS LIST

Athlete ID	NF	Surname Name	Category	Sport class status	Gender	Sport Class	Extra point
01/06/2024	FRA	SARKOZI Jean	Visually impaired	N	male	B1	0,6
02/06/2024	NED	BEEKHOF Susane	Physicaly impaired	N	female	K2	0.5
03/06.2024	SVK	HORVÁTH Eugen	Visually impaired	N	male	B3	0.0

SPORT CLASS STATUS

N - Sport Class Status New

R - Sport Class Status Review

C - Sport Class Status Confirmed

NE - Not eligible

CNC – Classification not completed

