Classification Information Sheet

PARA-CANOE

This information is intended to be a generic guide to classification for Para-Canoe. The classification of athletes in this sport is performed by authorised classifiers according to the classification rules of the sport, which are determined by the International Federation (ICF).

Which Paralympic impairment groups compete in Para-Canoe?

Impairment		Examples of health conditions
Physical Impairment	Limb loss or deficiency	Amputation from trauma, cancer, Limb deficiency from birth
	Loss of muscle strength	Spinal cord injury, Spina Bifida, Transverse Myelitis, Sacral Agenesis, Spinal Tumours, Erbs Palsy, Muscular dystrophy
	Joint movement restrictions	Arthrogryposis, joint fusions

What is the Minimal Disability Criteria?

Specific criteria applied to each sport to determine if a person's impairment results in sufficient limitation in their sport. This is called the minimal disability criteria. Athletes complete tests to determine leg and trunk function.
For more information refer to the ICF Classification rules.

Impairment		Minimal Disability – GUIDE ONLY
Physical Impairment	Limb loss or deficiency	Leg: Below knee amputation
	Loss of muscle strength	Leg: Loss of strength in hip and/or knee and/or ankle that impacts on canoeing.
	Joint movement restrictions	Leg: Joint movement restriction in hip and/or knee and/or ankle that impacts on canoeing.

How do I get classified?

1. Apply to be classified online via the **Get Classified form.**
OR
2. Contact your **State Para-Canoe Organisation.**

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What are the Paralympic classes for this sport?

The list below is intended as a guide only. Only authorised classifiers are able to provide a formal classification in a particular sport.

Class	Examples (Guide Only)
KL1	Paddlers who have no or minimal trunk function (i.e. shoulder function only) and no leg function. Paddlers are able to apply force predominantly using the arms and/or shoulders and may use a seat with a high backrest to support stability in the boat. Example: - Loss of muscle strength equivalent to complete spinal cord injury at T12 level. Athletes score a maximum of 3 points in classification assessment.
KL2	Paddlers who have good use of arms, but have partial trunk and legs function. They are unable to apply continuous and controlled force to the footboard or seat to propel the boat. Examples: - Limb loss or deficiency equivalent to a double above leg amputation - Significant muscle strength loss in both legs equivalent to complete spinal cord injury at L3 level or incomplete lesion at L1 Athletes score between 4-7 points in classification assessment.
KL3	Paddlers who have trunk function and partial leg function. Paddlers can apply force to the footboard or seat to propel the boat. Examples: - Limb loss or deficiency such as single leg below knee amputation Athletes score between 8-9 points in classification assessment.

Further Information

National	**Australian Canoeing** E: info@canoe.org.au P: +61 2 8116 9727	**Australian Paralympic Committee** E: classification@paralympic.org.au P: +61 2 9704 0500
International	ICF	