

This information is intended to be a generic guide to classification for Shooting Para Sport. The classification of athletes in this sport is performed by authorised Classifiers according to the [World Shooting Para Sport](#) Classification Rules and Regulations (Rules).

What is the classification process?

Trained Classifiers assess an athlete using the [World Shooting Para Sport](#) Classification Rules and Regulations to determine the following:

1. Does the athlete have an eligible impairment type?
The International Paralympic Committee has a list of eligible impairment types. An athlete must have a permanent eligible impairment type for the sport and provide medical documentation detailing their diagnosis, health condition and the impairment(s).
2. Does the athlete meet the minimum impairment criteria for the sport?
Specific and different minimum impairment criteria (MIC) are applied to each sport to determine if a person's impairment results in sufficient limitation in their sport. This is called the minimum impairment criteria.
3. What is the appropriate class to allocate the athlete for competition?
Classes are detailed in the [World Shooting Para Sport](#) Classification Rules and Regulations for the sport and a Classifier or a Classification Panel determines the Class an athlete will compete in.

Which Paralympic impairment groups compete in Shooting Para Sport?

Athletes are required to provide medical diagnostic information about their diagnosis and permanent eligible impairment.

Eligible Impairment Type		Examples of health conditions
Physical Impairment	Limb deficiency	Limb Amputation from trauma, illness or cancer Limb deficiency from birth (Dysmelia)
	Impaired Muscle Power	Spinal cord injury, Spina Bifida, Transverse Myelitis, Sacral Agenesis, Spinal Tumours, Erbs Palsy, Muscular dystrophy
	Hypertonia Ataxia Athetosis	Cerebral palsy, acquired brain injury, stroke, brain tumor, Multiple sclerosis, cerebellar ataxia, Hereditary Spastic Paraparesis or other conditions where hypertonia (spasticity, rigidity or dystonia), ataxia or athetosis are present.
	Impaired Passive Range of Movement	Arthrogryposis, Talipes Equinovarus, joint fusions or contractures from chronic immobilisation or trauma.

What is the Minimum Impairment Criteria?

Following sport specific minimum impairment criteria apply to Shooting Para Sport.

Impairment	Minimum Impairment– GUIDE ONLY	
Physical Impairment	Limb deficiency	Leg: Through ankle amputation or dysmelia resulting in the absence of a full ankle joint. Arm: Through wrist amputation or dysmelia resulting in a non-functional wrist joint in one arm.
	Impaired Muscle Power	Loss of muscle power motor point in at least one wrist, elbow, shoulder, hip, knee or ankle as per the Classification Rules.
	Hypertonia Ataxia Athetosis	Arm(s) and/or Leg(s): Spasticity and/or lack of coordination that results in a functional deficit in limb(s) comparable to loss of muscle power described above.
	Impaired Passive Range of Movement	Leg: Complete Ankylosis in one ankle joint or impaired range of movement that results in comparable to loss of muscle power described above. Arm: Impaired range of movement that results in comparable to loss of muscle power described above.

Minimum impairment criteria are further detailed in the [World Shooting Para Sport Classification Rules and Regulations](#).

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)
SH1	Pistol and Rifle competitors that do not require a shooting stand.
SH1A	Have normal trunk function. May choose to stand or sit to shoot. Do not use a backrest on their shooting chair/stool.
SH1B	Competitors who have some trunk instability. May use a low backrest on the shooting chair as per the Rules.
SH1C	Competitors have very limited trunk stability with difficulty maintaining trunk position without support. May use a high backrest as per the Rules.
SH2	Rifle competitors who have no ability to support the weight of the rifle with their arms and therefore require a shooting stand.
SH2A	Competitors with one or both upper limbs affected but with normal trunk control. May choose to stand or sit with no backrest to shoot.
SH2B	Competitors who have some trunk instability. May use a low backrest on the shooting chair as per the Rules.
SH2C	Competitors have very limited trunk stability with difficulty maintaining trunk position without support. May use a high backrest as per the Rules.
a and b	a or b after A, B or C refer to spring type for SH2 shooting stand only.

What are the Non Paralympic Classes for this sport?

Para Trap Shooting is contested at World Championships but currently not at the Paralympic Games. Athletes use a shotgun to hit 'clays' which are propelled into the air from machines on the ground. There are 3 classes that athletes are eligible to compete in. 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)
SG-S	Athletes with poor balance and/or trunk stability, competing from a wheelchair in a standard seated position. Athletes have an impairment in the lower limb(s), but no functional limitation in the upper limbs.
SG-L	Athletes with good balance and trunk function, competing from a standing position. Athletes have an impairment in the lower limb(s), but no functional limitation in the upper limbs.
SG-U	Athletes with good balance and trunk function, competing from a standing position. Athletes have an impairment in the non-shooting arm.

How do I get classified? Classification is organised through [Shooting Australia](#).

Where do I find out further information?

National	Shooting Australia classification@shootingaustralia.org +61 8 8177 1860	Australian Paralympic Committee classification@paralympic.org.au +61 8 8415 6803
International	World Shooting Para Sport	