Adaptive Surfing Classification

AS-1	Surfers who ride waves in a standing or kneeling position.
AS-2	Surfers who ride waves in a standing or kneeling position.
AS-3	Surfers who ride waves in a seated position.
AS-4	Surfers who ride waves in a prone position.
AS-5	Surfers who ride waves in any position and need assistance to paddle into waves and while in the water.
AS-VI	Surfers who have a visual impairment.

AS-1 (Standing or Kneeling)

Eligible Impairment	IPC Definition	Minimum Criteria
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. Examples include: spinal cord injury (complete or incomplete, tetra-or paraplegia), muscular dystrophy, post-polio syndrome and spina bifida.	Mild muscle power impairment in lower extremeties, or Moderate-Severe muscle power impairment in upper extremities
Impaired passive range of movement	Athletes with impaired range of movement have a restriction or a lack of passive movement in one or more joints. Examples include: arthrogryposis and contracture resulting from chronic joint immobilisation or trauma affecting a joint.	Mild passive range of movement impairment in lower extremeties, or Moderate-Severe passive range of movement impairment in upper extremities
Limb deficiency	Athletes with limb deficiency have total or partial absence of bones or joints as a consequence of trauma (for example traumatic amputation), illness (for example amputation due to bone cancer) or congenital limb deficiency (for example dysmelia).	The presence of one or more of the following: severe upper limb deficiency, moderate lower limb deficiency, upper extremity amputation, or, below knee amputation
Leg length difference	Athletes that have a difference in the length of their legs as a result of a disturbance of limb growth, or as a result of trauma.	Reduced length in one leg by minimum of 7 cm
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. Examples include: cerebral palsy, traumatic brain injury and stroke.	Mild reduction in the ability to contract muscles in the lower extremities, or moderate-severe reduction in the ability to contract muscles in the upper extremities
Ataxia	Athletes with ataxia have uncoordinated movements caused by damage to the central nervous system. Examples include: cerebral palsy, traumatic brain injury, stroke and multiple sclerosis.	Mild uncoordinated movements in the lower extremities, or moderate-severe uncoordinated movements in the upper extremities
Athetosis	Athletes with athetosis have continual slow involuntary movements. Examples include cerebral palsy, traumatic brain injury and stroke.	Mild slow involunatary movements in the lower extremities, or moderate-severe slow involunatary movements in the upper extremities

AS-2 (Standing or Kneeling)

Eligible Impairment	IPC Definition	Minimum Criteria
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. Examples include: spinal cord injury (complete or incomplete, tetra-or paraplegia), muscular dystrophy, post-polio syndrome and spina bifida.	Moderate muscle power impairment in lower extremeties
Impaired passive range of movement	Athletes with impaired range of movement have a restriction or a lack of passive movement in one or more joints. Examples include: arthrogryposis and contracture resulting from chronic joint immobilisation or trauma affecting a joint.	Moderate passive range of movement impairment in lower extremeties, or Severe passive range of movement impairment in upper extremities
Limb deficiency	Athletes with limb deficiency have total or partial absence of bones or joints as a consequence of trauma (for example traumatic amputation), illness (for example amputation due to bone cancer) or congenital limb deficiency (for example dysmelia).	The presence of one or more of the following: severe lower limb deficiency, and/or, above knee amputation
Leg length difference	Athletes that have a difference in the length of their legs as a result of a disturbance of limb growth, or as a result of trauma.	Reduced length in leg by minimum of 12 cm
Short stature	Athletes with short stature have a reduced length in the bones of the lower limbs and/or trunk. Examples include: achondroplasia, growth hormone dysfunction, and osteogenesis imperfecta.	Standing height is reduced due to shortened legs, arms and trunk, which are due to a musculoskeletal deficit of bone or cartilage structures.
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. Examples include: cerebral palsy, traumatic brain injury and stroke.	Moderate reduction in the ability to contract muscles in lower extremities
Ataxia	Athletes with ataxia have uncoordinated movements caused by damage to the central nervous system. Examples include: cerebral palsy, traumatic brain injury, stroke and multiple sclerosis.	Moderate uncoordinated movements in the lower extremities
Athetosis	Athletes with athetosis have continual slow involuntary movements. Examples include cerebral palsy, traumatic brain injury and stroke.	Moderate slow involunatary movements in the lower extremities

AS-3 (Upright-Waveski)

Eligible Impairment	IPC Definition	Minimum Criteria
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. Examples include: spinal cord injury (complete or incomplete, tetra-or paraplegia), muscular dystrophy, post-polio syndrome and spina bifida.	Severe muscle power impairment in lower extremeties
Impaired passive range of movement	Athletes with impaired range of movement have a restriction or a lack of passive movement in one or more joints. Examples include: arthrogryposis and contracture resulting from chronic joint immobilisation or trauma affecting a joint.	Severe passive range of movement impairment in lower extremeties
Limb deficiency	Athletes with limb deficiency have total or partial absence of bones or joints as a consequence of trauma (for example traumatic amputation), illness (for example amputation due to bone cancer) or congenital limb deficiency (for example dysmelia).	Three or more limbs must have moderate dificiencies
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. Examples include: cerebral palsy, traumatic brain injury and stroke.	Severe reduction in the ability to contract muscles in lower extremities
Ataxia	Athletes with ataxia have uncoordinated movements caused by damage to the central nervous system. Examples include: cerebral palsy, traumatic brain injury, stroke and multiple sclerosis.	Severe uncoordinated movements in the lower extremities
Athetosis	Athletes with athetosis have continual slow involuntary movements. Examples include cerebral palsy, traumatic brain injury and stroke.	Severe slow involunatary movements in the lower extremities

AS-4(Prone)

Eligible Impairment	IPC Definition	Minimum Criteria
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. Examples include: spinal cord injury (complete or incomplete, tetra-or paraplegia), muscular dystrophy, post-polio syndrome and spina bifida.	Severe muscle power impairment in lower extremeties
Impaired passive range of movement	Athletes with impaired range of movement have a restriction or a lack of passive movement in one or more joints. Examples include: arthrogryposis and contracture resulting from chronic joint immobilisation or trauma affecting a joint.	Severe passive range of movement impairment in lower extremeties
Limb deficiency	Athletes with limb deficiency have total or partial absence of bones or joints as a consequence of trauma (for example traumatic amputation), illness (for example amputation due to bone cancer) or congenital limb deficiency (for example dysmelia).	Three or more limbs must have moderate dificiencies
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. Examples include: cerebral palsy, traumatic brain injury and stroke.	Severe reduction in the ability to contract muscles in lower extremities
Ataxia	Athletes with ataxia have uncoordinated movements caused by damage to the central nervous system. Examples include: cerebral palsy, traumatic brain injury, stroke and multiple sclerosis.	Severe uncoordinated movements in the lower extremities
Athetosis	Athletes with athetosis have continual slow involuntary movements. Examples include cerebral palsy, traumatic brain injury and stroke.	Severe slow involunatary movements in the lower extremities

AS-5 (Assist)

Eligible Impairment	IPC Definition	Minimum Criteria
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. Examples include: spinal cord injury (complete or incomplete, tetra-or paraplegia), muscular dystrophy, post-polio syndrome and spina bifida.	Severe muscle power impairment in upper and lower extremeties
Impaired passive range of movement	Athletes with impaired range of movement have a restriction or a lack of passive movement in one or more joints. Examples include: arthrogryposis and contracture resulting from chronic joint immobilisation or trauma affecting a joint.	Severe passive range of movement impairment in upper and lower extremeties
Limb deficiency	Athletes with limb deficiency have total or partial absence of bones or joints as a consequence of trauma (for example traumatic amputation), illness (for example amputation due to bone cancer) or congenital limb deficiency (for example dysmelia).	Three or more limbs must have severe dificiencies
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. Examples include: cerebral palsy, traumatic brain injury and stroke.	Severe reduction in the ability to contract muscles in upper and lower extremities
Ataxia	Athletes with ataxia have uncoordinated movements caused by damage to the central nervous system. Examples include: cerebral palsy, traumatic brain injury, stroke and multiple sclerosis.	Severe uncoordinated movements in the upper and lower extremities
Athetosis	Athletes with athetosis have continual slow involuntary movements. Examples include cerebral palsy, traumatic brain injury and stroke.	Severe slow involunatary movements in the upper and lower extremities

AS-VI (Visually Impaired)

Eligible Impairment	IPC Definition	Minimum Criteria
Vision Impairment	Athletes with impaired vision have reduced or no vision caused by damage to the eye structure, optical nerves or optical pathways, or visual cortex of the brain. Examples include: retinitis pigmentosa and diabetic retinopathy.	The athlete's visual impairment must be severe, resulting in a visual acuity of less than or equal to LogMAR 1.0 or a visual field restricted to less than 20 degrees radius.