

SPORT CONGRESS
5th June 2021



IWAS POWERCHAIR HOCKEY



WELCOME



OFFICIAL WELCOME

Fabio Rodo

IPCH Chairperson



MEETING TOOLS AND GUIDELINES



Keep your microphone MUTED during the meeting



The meeting is recorded (both video and chat)



Help us keeping the TIME

Max 3 min per intervention - max 2 min for voting



When this symbol is displayed it means **VOTING ROUND** will happen.

Only for IPCH National Delegates with VOTING RIGHTS

A poll will be displayed and you can vote directly on your screen.

A pool will be displayed on the screen
you will have few minutes (max 2) to vote
Remember to click "SEND"

1. Are you happy to be attending this Meeting?

Yes

No

Invia

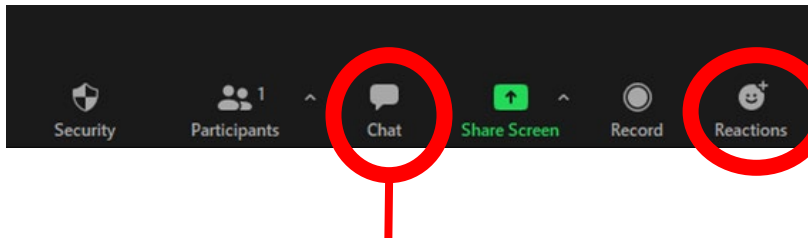
IPCH Staff will close the poll once all the **IPCH National Delegates with VOTING RIGHTS have voted**

Once checked the voting procedure went correctly
results will be shared
L'organizzatore sta condividendo i risultati del sond...

1. Are you happy to be attending this Meeting?

Yes	0%
No	0%

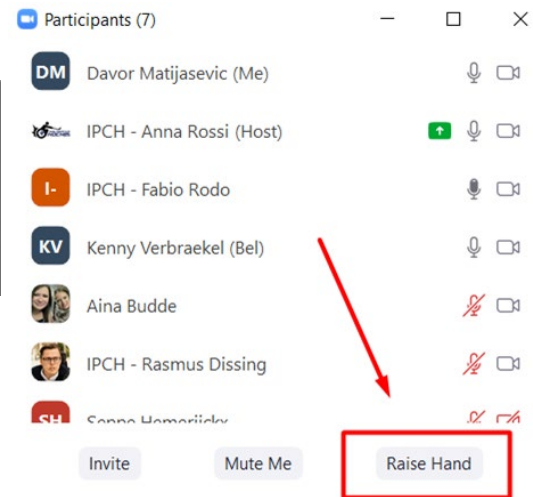
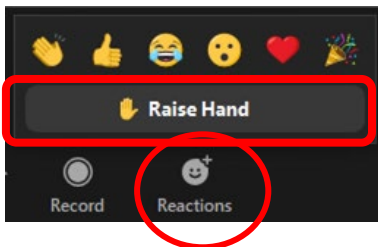
Chiudi



Use the **Chat** to ask **questions and comment** *please use the chat wisely for topics connected to the meeting.*

Observers can interact with the meeting by using the chat - relevant comments and inputs might be taken into discussion.

- You can **choose the video layout** you prefer in the upper right corner of your zoom window (example: gallery view/active speaker...)
- You can **move or hide the small window with videos** if they do obstruct the view of the presentations

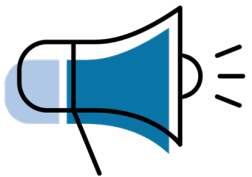


Only for IPCH National Delegates

Use **Raise Hand** to request to speak

- "Reactions" button
- Participant box





ROLE CALL IPCH STAFF & SPEAKERS



Fabio Rodo
IPCH Chairperson



Rasmus Dissing Nielsen
*IPCH Vice - Chairperson
IPCH Communication Officer*



Danni Hildbrandt Mogensen
IPCH Development Officer



Anna Rossi
*IPCH Technical and Classification Officer
IPCH Competition Officer - interim*

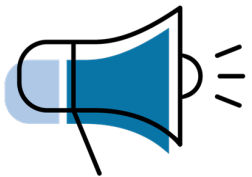


Seppe Hemerijckz
*IPCH Social Media
and website*



Aina Budde
*IPCH Assistant TD WC2022
Assistant to Anna Rossi*





ROLE CALL IPCH STAFF & SPEAKERS



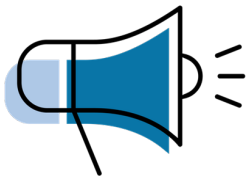
Dorte Berenth
*IPCH Jury Members
Committee*



Kees van Breukelen
*IPCH Classifier
Committee*



Davor Matijašević
*IPCH Referee
Committee*



ROLE CALL NATIONAL DELEGATES



Atso Ahonen - voting right
Anni Kyrolainen



Anders Berenth - voting right
Alexander Ibsen



John Blackburn - voting right
Alex Mc Lean



Dick Cochius - voting right
Ad Hagenaars



Stephen Webb - voting right



Martin Wenger - voting right
Frank Habersatter



Julian Delgado - voting right
Mateo Delgado Zalles



Lukas Kroupa - voting right
Radka Kucirckova



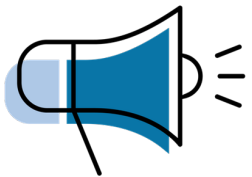
Andrea Piccillo - voting right
Benedetta De Cecco



Kenny Verbraekel - voting right
Maria Van de Velde



Julian Wendel - voting right
Gerd Autenrieth



ROLE CALL OBSERVERS

FROM NATIONS:

1. *Ashleigh White - AUS*
2. *Bas Van Dycke - BEL*
3. *Emmett Britton - CAN*
4. *Paul Desaulniers - CAN*
5. *Meghan Hines - CAN*
6. *Alejandro Diaz - ESP*
7. *Juri Lehtmets - EST*
8. *Petri Matikainen - FIN*
9. *Riina Kaisa Ojala - FIN*
10. *Mark Palmer - GB*
11. *Ellie Currant - GB*
12. *Gerry Kinsella - GB*
13. *Hetty Wieringa - NED*
14. *Katie Frayer - USA*
15. *Damon Leivestad -USA*

IPCH OFFICIALS

1. *Pieter Borgers - NED*
2. *Marjan de Ritter de Ruiter - NED*
3. *Gaetano Glorioso - ITA*
4. *Alvaro Daza Juana - SPA*
5. *Ricarda Hess - SWI*
6. *Zdenek Kaminek - CZE*
7. *Saila Luumi - FIN*
8. *Gerda Nelles - BEL*
9. *Ilkka Siiki - FIN*
10. *Luca Tomasi - ITA*
11. *Eugenio Trevisan - ITA*
12. *Matthias Vanhove - BEL*
13. *Marianka Wajer - NED*
14. *Alessio Zanoni - ITA*
15. *Inge de Zwart - NED*

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

[Session 1 \(10.15 – 11.30\)](#)

2. Minutes previous Sport Assembly

Adoption minutes 13th Sport Congress, Italy 2018

3. IPCH Sport Executive Committee Report

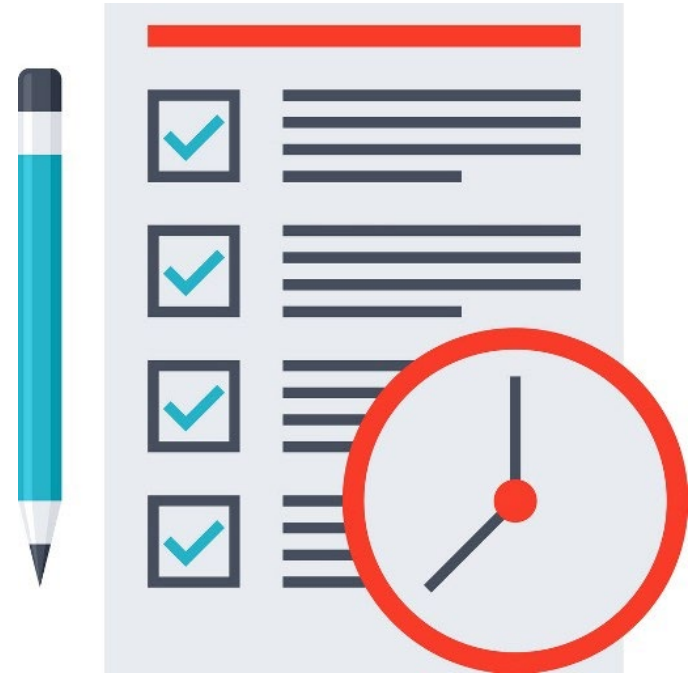
4. IPCH Subcommittee Reports

- a. Referee Committee
- b. Classification Committee
- c. Jury Committee
- d. Communication / Social Media
- e. Development committee

5. Presentation IPCH Game Rules Re - edition

[Session 2 \(11.30 - 13.30\)](#)

6. Motions



13.30 - 14.30 Lunch Break

14.30 Re connecting

Session 3 (15.00 – 15.30)

7. IPCH Statistics

Session 4 (15.30 – 16.30)

8. Presentation WC2022

- a. Presentation of venues
- b. Presentation LOC
- c. Presentation allocated nations
- d. Presentation Draft concept of the competition
 - a. Next steps and deadlines

9. Anti Doping procedures and guidelines

Session 5 (16.30 - 17.30)

10. Collaboration and future development

- a. Tournaments, friendly matches, training sessions
- b. Opportunities for Officials Education
- c. How can IPCH support Nations
- d. How can Nations support/help IPCH

11. Official closing





SESSION 1

IPCH REPORTS

IPCH SPORT CONGRESS - 5th JUNE 2021



2. Minutes previous Sport Assembly

Adoption minutes 13th Sport Congress, Italy 2018



3. IPCH Sport Executive Committee Report

Sport Executive Committee

- Regular periodical meetings every 3 weeks
- Networking meetings
 - IWAS Executive Board Meetings
 - VISTA Meeting
 - Meeting with FIPFA
 - Meeting with Strike Powerchairs
 - Meeting with IFF
- New Members on the Sport Executive Committee
 - Need to divide the workload
 - Need to recruit new people for both committees and SEC work



2018

- IWAS IPCH World Championship 2018
- Tournament in Tallin
- New World Ranking System
- Task separation among Jury Members and Referee Observers
- Work and contacts about speed controls (from PCF)
- Match table App test 1

2019

- IWAS IPCH Qualification Tournament for European Championship 2019
- Classification Research on Trunk Functionality
- Classification Session May 2019 Italy
- Work and contacts about speed controls (System from Germany)
- ParaGames Breda 2019 unofficial tournament
- Site Inspection in Finland for EC2020
- Appointing Finland as host for EC2020 + Drawings

2020

- Updated Classification criteria for Trunk evaluation
- Eurostars Tournament February 2020
- Officials' Courses at EuroStars Tournament February 2020
- Test on Speed control system from Germany
- IPCH System for Online eXams (SOX)
- Start of the "Rulebook Review Project"
- Coronavirus management - EC2020
- Site Inspection in Notwill - Switzerland
- Allocation World Championship 2022 to Switzerland
- new Development Officer - from Sept.
- #StayAtHomeChallenge PCH edition
- Start of the Social Media Team

2021

- New SEC collaborators
- Relaunch of IPCH Questionnaires
- Rulebook Review completed
- Referee Town Hall meetings
- Allocated Nations Invitation for World Championship 2022
- Call for Bids for QT2023 and EC2024



4. IPCH Sport Executive Committee Report

- a. Referee Committee
- b. Classification Committee
- c. Jury Committee
- d. Communication / Social Media
- e. Development committee





Referee Commission Report

2018-2021

Sport Congress, 5.6.2021

Da vor Matija šević
da.vor.matija.sevic@powerchairhockey.org



Referee Commission Activities

Rulebook rewrite

- New, structured format
- Goals
 - simplified and more accessible rulebook
 - rules easier to understand
 - no rule changes, just rephrasing of existing rules
- 8 months, 5 people involved

Integration of referees and observers into RC

Education

- Referee course (2 new international referees)
- Observer course (X new international observers)
- One new certified referee instructor



Referee Commission Activities

Continuous improvement of international referees - regular referee clinics/town halls

Development of an online testing platform for referee exams (currently IPCH internal, will be available to all nations by the end of 2021)

21 proposals for rule changes (15 as a result of rulebook rewrite)

- Focus on attractive and safe game
- Developing and maintaining the IPCH brand



Referee Commission Plans

Self-learning beginner referee course

- Moderated video materials, presentations
- Target audience: new referees, especially from new countries
- Available to everyone on IPCH web site (when finished)

Redesign of referee certification regulations

- Shorter license validity
- Easier to extend license for active referees
- National experience counts towards validity extension
- Tighter cooperation with national associations

Continuous coaching of existing IPCH referees

- 1-on-1 coaching using online means
- Video analysis
- Direct advice for further development



Referee Commission Plans

International cooperation

- Workgroup containing referee leaders from all national associations
- Work on development of referee material and courses
- Improvement of game and game rules
- Support with implementation of new and existing rules in national competitions





Research & Development PCH Classification

Kees van Breukelen - Classification Committee

14th Sport Congress - Saturday 5th June 2021



Research & Development Classification

Starting point 2015/2016: existing 4 class system

With thanks to Denis Jaeken, former HoC PCH



Research & Development Classification

2015: IPC classification code

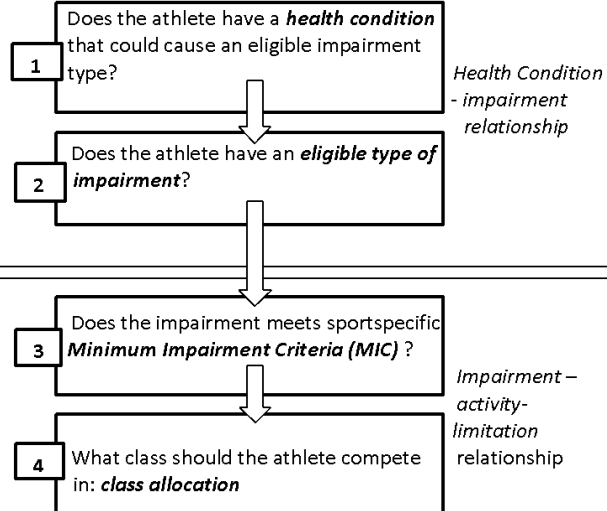
Regulations on Paraspport classification, obligated for all International Sports Federations, so also for IWAS/IPCH



Foundations



- Statement of purpose
- Specification eligible impairment types

Proces requirements



Key elements Para sport classification system

Tweedy Sean M, Applying Scientific Principles to Enhance Paralympic Classification Now and in the Future, 2018

Classification Process	Assessments*	Allocation Class
A. Interview	a. Explanation classification b. Personal data collection c. Sport-history	 Allocation Class Sport Entry class + indication OA 
B. Physical Assessment	Impairment testing: a. Determine Arm profile b. Determine Trunk profile	
C. Technical Assessment	a. Novel motor tasks b. Sport-specific activities c. Kinematic replication activities	
D. Observational Assessment	On court observation : - analysis impairment / in-competition performance: confirmation Sport Entry class - assessment 'Volume of Action' (VOA)	Final class + status R, FRD, C

IPCH Classification Form

kvb | september 2019



Name (last)	<input type="text"/>	Country	<input type="text"/>
Name (first)	<input type="text"/>	Team	<input type="text"/> Nr <input type="text"/>
Date of birth	<input type="text"/>	Experience since	<input type="text"/>
Diagnosis	<input type="text"/>	Onset disability	<input type="text"/>
Prior PCH class	<input type="text"/>	Playing (arm)	<input type="text"/> Left / Right <input type="text"/> T-stick

Playing Arm (Impact) Impairment Measure

A) Physical Assessment

Joint	Score	Score	
	MRC/degrees	sub Ap scores from movement couples	
Shoulder			4 Mov. couples
anteflexion/abd 180	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	MRC
retroflexion 60 / add	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	Examples:
serratus mrc	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	3/1=1*
exorotation 90	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	3/2=2
endorotation 70	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	4/2=3
Elbow			* 'unopposed' movement
flexion 150	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
extension 180	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
supination 86	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	5 Mov. couples
pronation 86	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	ROM
Wrist/Hand			Examples:
flexion 80	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	3/1=2
extension 70	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	3/2=2.5
radial dev. 20	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	4/2=3
ulnair dev. 30	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
finger flexion	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
thumb opp.	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	

Final Ap score Phys. Ass.=

Arm profile	Streight MRC	ROM Degrees	AMP. Length	COORD. Joint
Ap 4	4/5	75%-100%	& Impact	F,W + ASAS 1
Ap 3	3	50%-75%	on Hitting Handling Reaching	F,W,E,S + ASAS 2 b/tr
Ap 2	2	25%-50%		F,W,E,S + ASAS 3 b/tr
Ap 1	0/1	0%-25%		F,W,E,S + ASAS 4 b/tr

B) Technical Assessment

- Test 1: Hitting (pushing/passing)
- Test 2: Ball-handling Stick-control

Final Ap score TA

Trunk (Impact) Impairment Measure

A) Physical Assessment

- Athlete Trunk type A,B = 0
- Athlete Trunk type C = 0.5
- Athlete Trunk type D = 1.0

B) Technical Assessment

- Test 3: Reaching: Athlete Trunk type: A / B / C / D

Impairment joystick arm limits reaching?

Final Tp score (after PA + TA)

Additional Information

Examined in playing chair? Yes/No

Headstrap Hip/pelvic belt

Cheststrap Knee strap

Belly Binder Foot strap

Spinal deformity

Contractures

Surgery

Spasticity

Ability to stand

Ability to ambulate

Ap + Tp = Class Status

T-stick (0.5 or 1.0) Class Status

Classification Details

date class status

Entry sportclass +

Athlete notified of decision

Final sportclass determined

Tournament

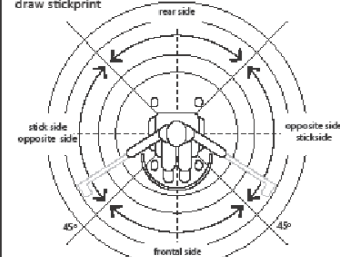
Location / date

Classifiers

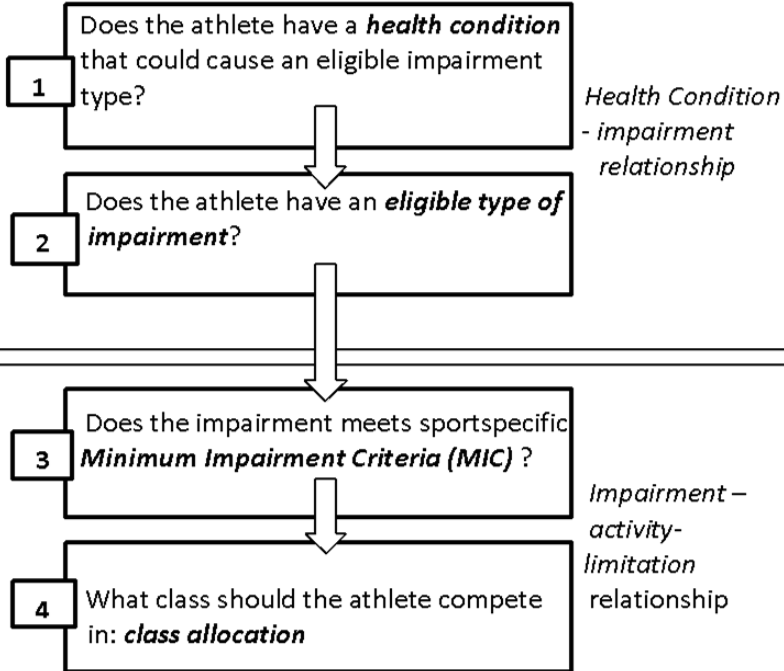
Volume Of Action

draw stick

draw stickprint



Proces requirements



Key elements Para sport classification system

Tweedy Sean M, Applying Scientific Principles to Enhance Paralympic Classification Now and in the Future, 2018



5 Eligible Impairments PCH

- Impaired muscle strength:
81%
- Short Stature:
8%
- Impaired passive range of movement: 5%
- CP: Hypertonia, Ataxia, Athetosis: 5%
- Limb Deficiency:
1%



Research & Development PCH Classification

5 STEPS:

- 2016: revision old system: Sportclass = Ap + Tp
- 2018: total point raised to 12
- 2019: refinement between Tp 0 and Tp 0.5
- 2019: refinement Ap in half point scores
- 2020: refinement between Tp 0.5 and Tp 1.0

- Future: team point total: keep 12 ?



Research & Development PCH Classification

2016

STEP 1: Sportclass = Arm profile A_p + Trunk profile T_p
for each eligible impairment type

To be more precise on the assessment of
the *impact* of the Arm impairment on the sport-specific activities and
the *impact* of the Trunk impairment on the sport-specific activities.



Research & Development PCH Classification

2016 - 2018

Ap: scores 1, 2, 3 or 4

Tp: *TIC (Trunk Impairment Classification)*: scores 0, 0.5 and 1.0

We classified athletes with these trunk scores but did not count them during the WC 2018.



Research & Development PCH Classification

2016 - 2018

Ap: scores 1, 2, 3 or 4

Tp: *TIC (Trunk Impairment Classification)*: scores 0, 0.5 and 1.0

We classified athletes with these trunk scores but did not count them during the WC 2018.



Research & Development PCH Classification

2019

STEP 2: Refinement between Tp 0 and Tp 0.5:

- accounting for the difference in 'whole body' muscle weakness (muscle diseases) versus 'locally' muscle weakness (SCI)
- PCH athletes who can sit straight but *cannot resist deceleration and rotational forces* of the powerchair do still get the Tp 0



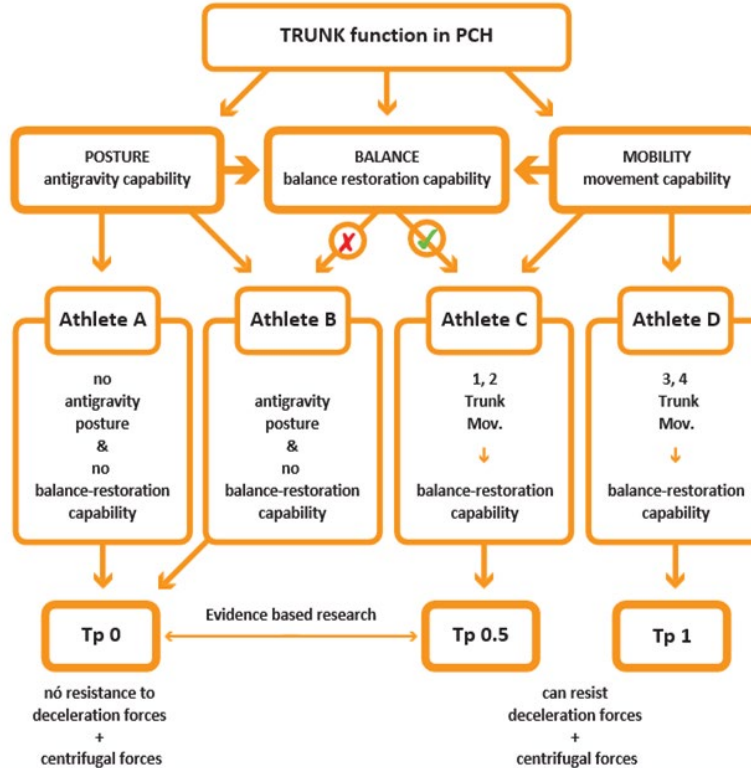


Trunk research nr 1

FIGUUR 2 – ALLE VARIABELEN DIE EEN ROL SPELEN BIJ HET MAKEN VAN EEN BOCHT ZIJN BIJ DE SPELER WEERGEGEVEN. DE GROENE LIJN LAAT HET MIDDELPUNT VAN DE BOCHT ZIEN. ALLES IN HET ROOD STAAT IN DE FORMULE $\omega = \sqrt{F_{mpz} / M * r}$. WAARIN ω = ROTATIESNELHEID, FMPZ = MIDDELPUNTZOEKENDE KRACHT (centripetaal kracht), M = MASSA EN R = DE STRAAL. DE CENTRIFUGAAL KRACHT WERKT TEGEN DE MIDDELPUNTZOEKENDE/CENTRIPETAAL KRACHT (REACTIEKRACHT) IN.



Trunk function in PCH
Relation between 4 Athlete-types and 3 Trunk profiles



Research & Development PCH Classification

2019

Step 3: refinement Ap in half point scores

Research analysis on classification data of 70 international players and 70 national players, leading to document: *'PCH Arm profiles, a systematic approach'*:

Arm profiles: 1.0, 1.5, 2.0, 2.5, 3.0, 3.5, 4.0. + refinement class 1.0 players: 0.5 or 1.0 class

Classes: 0.5, 1.0, 1.5, 2.0, 2.5, 3.0, 3.5, 4.0, 4.5



Playing Arm (Impact) Impairment Measure

A) Physical Assessment

Joint	Score MRC/degrees	Score sub Ap scores from movement couples	
Shoulder			
[anteflexion/abd 180	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	4 Mov. couples MRC Examples: 3/1=1* 3/2=2 4/2=3 * 'unopposed' movement
[retroflexion 60 / add	<input type="text"/>		
serratus mrc	<input type="text"/>		
[exorotation 90	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
[endorotation 70	<input type="text"/>		
Elbow			
[flexion 150	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
[extension 180	<input type="text"/>		
supination 86	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	5 Mov. couples ROM Examples: 3/1=2 3/2=2.5 4/2=3
pronation 86	<input type="text"/>		
Wrist/Hand			
[flexion 80	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
[extension 70	<input type="text"/>		
radial dev. 20	<input type="text"/>		
ulnair dev. 30	<input type="text"/>		
fingerflexion	<input type="text"/>		
thumb opp.	<input type="text"/>		

Final Ap score Phys. Ass.=

Movement Couples:

Shoulder: 2

Elbow: 1 or 2

Wrist/hand: 1

Example :

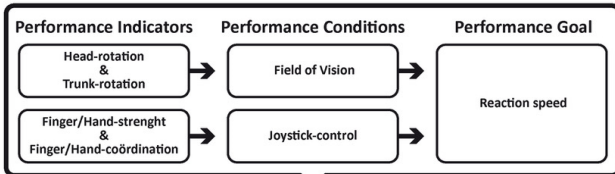
Strenght impairment

Arm- profile (Ap)	Impairment athlete: Strenght Instrument: MRC
<u>Ap 4.0</u>	MRC 4/5 4 movement couples indicate 4.0
Ap 3.5	Mov. couple ar/aa = 3.0 other couples indicate > 3.0
<u>Ap 3.0</u>	MRC 3 Mov. couple ar/aa = 3.0 All couples indicate 3.0 ór Serratus max. 2
Ap 2.5	Mov. couple ar/aa = 2.0 other couples indicate > 2.0, Serratus 2
<u>Ap 2.0</u>	MRC 2 Mov. couple ar/aa = 2.0 All couples indicate 2.0 ór Serratus 0/1
Ap 1.5	Mov. couple ar/aa = 1.0 other couples indicate 1.5
<u>Ap 1.0</u>	MRC 0/1 Mov. couple ar/aa = 1.0 Other couples indicate 1.0 (óne can be 2)

Performance 0.5 / 1.0 PCH athletes

Kees van Breukelen MSc
July 2018

Name (last)	<input type="text"/>	Country	<input type="text"/>
Name (first)	<input type="text"/>	Team	<input type="text"/> Nr <input type="text"/>
Date of birth	<input type="text"/>	Experience since	<input type="text"/>
Diagnosis	<input type="text"/>	Onset disability	<input type="text"/>
Prior PCH class	<input type="text"/>	Joystick arm/hand	<input type="text"/> Left / Right



- 0.5**
1. Severely restricted Head-rotation limiting FoV, no Trunk-rotation
 2. Adapted Joystick-control / Mini-Joystick, because of severely restricted finger/hand function
- 1.0**
1. Head- or Trunk-rotation present and/or
 2. No Joystick adaptation because some finger/hand function available

0.5 - 1.0 Differentiation		
	Physical Assessment	Equipment Assessment
Indicator 1 Head rotation	<input type="checkbox"/> (only) eyes rotate to side: 0.5 indicator (small head movement allowed for 0.5)	<input type="checkbox"/> head/neck support lateral: 0.5 indicator <input type="checkbox"/> head/neck support only at rear: 1.0 indicator
Indicator 2 Finger/Hand strength & Finger/Hand coordination	<input type="checkbox"/> one-handed control: 1.0 indicator <input type="checkbox"/> two-handed control: 0.5 indicator • Elbow flex/ext MRC 3: L <input type="checkbox"/> R <input type="checkbox"/> : 1.0 indicator MRC 2: L <input type="checkbox"/> R <input type="checkbox"/> MRC 1: L <input type="checkbox"/> R <input type="checkbox"/> : 0.5 indicator • Wrist flex/ext MRC 3: L <input type="checkbox"/> R <input type="checkbox"/> : 1.0 indicator MRC 2: L <input type="checkbox"/> R <input type="checkbox"/> MRC 1: L <input type="checkbox"/> R <input type="checkbox"/> : 0.5 indicator Test: <i>lifting hand from Joy-stick plateau:</i> <input type="checkbox"/> yes: 1.0 indicator <input type="checkbox"/> no: 0.5 indicator • Finger flex/ext MRC 3: L <input type="checkbox"/> R <input type="checkbox"/> : 1.0 indicator MRC 2: L <input type="checkbox"/> R <input type="checkbox"/> MRC 1: L <input type="checkbox"/> R <input type="checkbox"/> : 0.5 indicator • Pincet grip + strenght: Pincet gauge: gram Test: <i>holding + moving vertical pencil:</i> slow/quick/with resistance	<input type="checkbox"/> normal Joy-stick: 1.0 indicator <input type="checkbox"/> adapted Joy-stick: 0.5 indicator <input type="checkbox"/> mini Joy-stick: 0.5 indicator <input type="checkbox"/> wind-protector: 0.5 indicator <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; min-height: 100px;"> Remarks: </div>

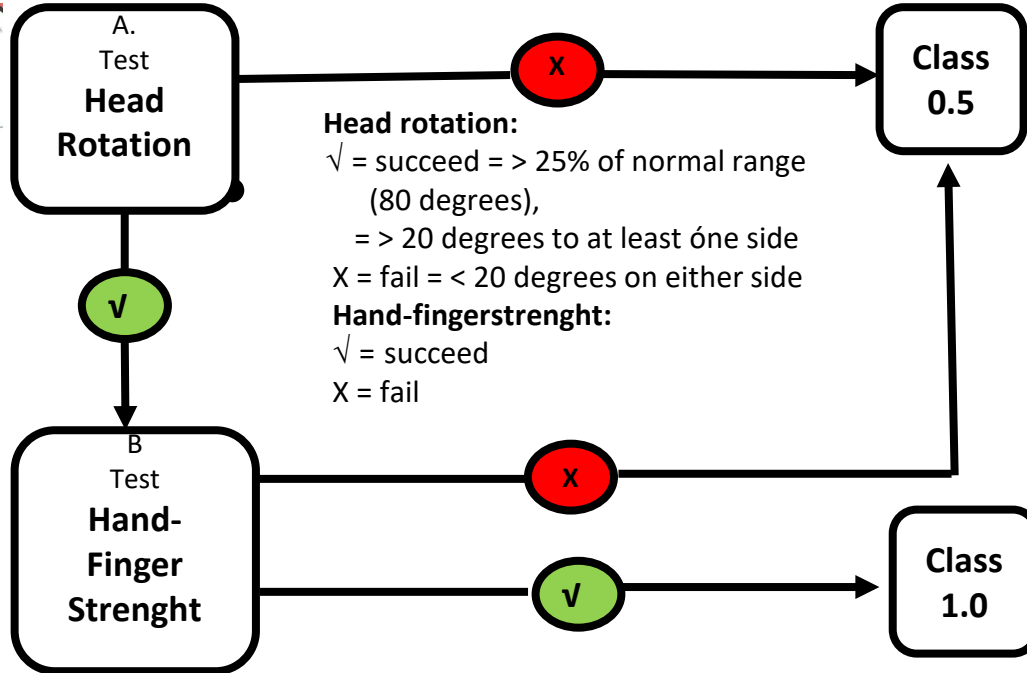
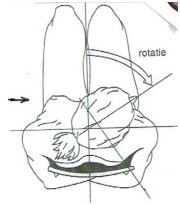
0.5 versus 1.0 players

Additional classification form

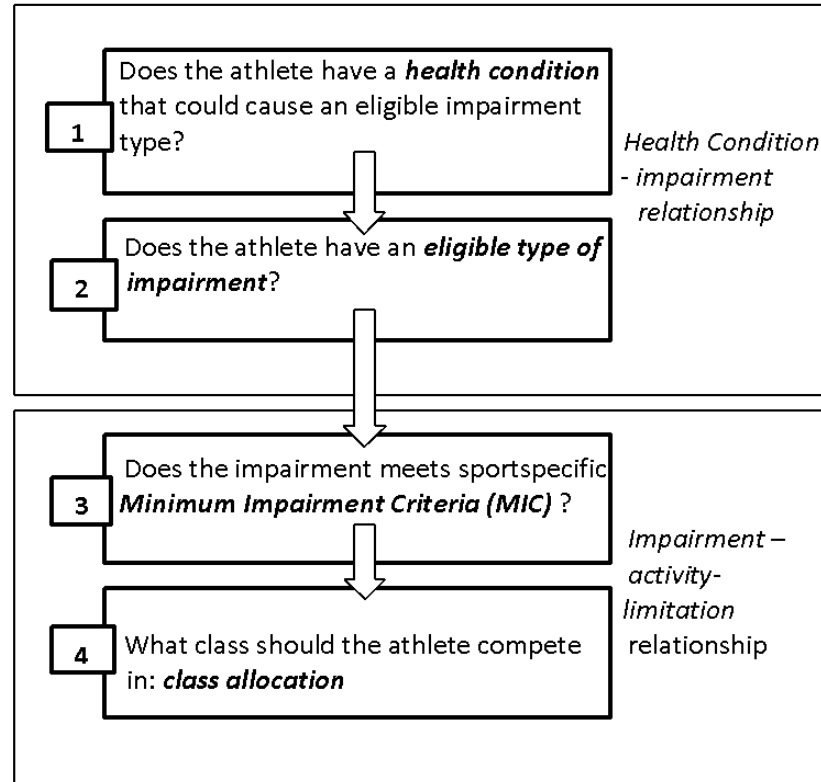


FLOWCHART 0.5 / 1.0 PCH

Kees van Breukelen,
HoC PCH,
November 2019



Proces requirements



Key elements Para sport classification system

Tweedy Sean M, Applying Scientific Principles to Enhance Paralympic Classification Now and in the Future, 2018



Research & Development PCH Classification

Sportclass = Arm profile Ap + Trunk profile Tp
= maximal 4.5

Ap 4.0 + Tp 0.5 ór

Ap 3.5 + Tp 1.0

Class 5.0 player = NE (not eligible)



Research & Development PCH Classification

2020

STEP 4: Refinement between Tp 0.5 and Tp 1.0:

- Research on the *Volume of Action* of the Trunk
- Reason: big group of players with Tp 0.5 (with quite big difference in Trunk activity limitation) and just small group of players with Tp 0 and Tp 1.0
- Research question: can we do better in our assessment?



IPCH Classification Form

kvb | januari 2016



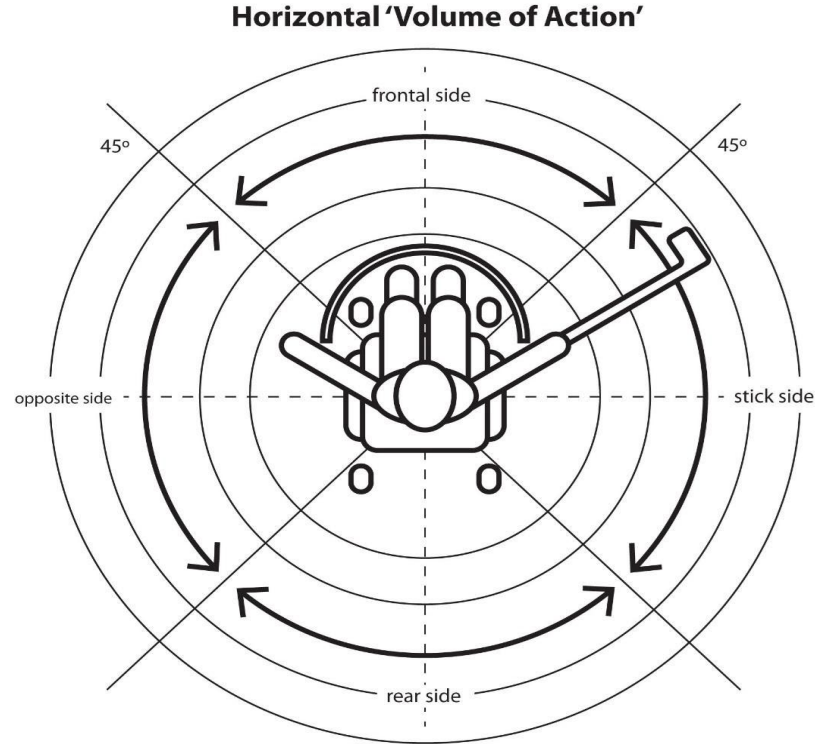
25 players with the Tp 0.5

were scored on the horizontal VoA in 8 parts

Results:

- VoA significant different with Tp 0
- VoA not significant different with Tp 1.0

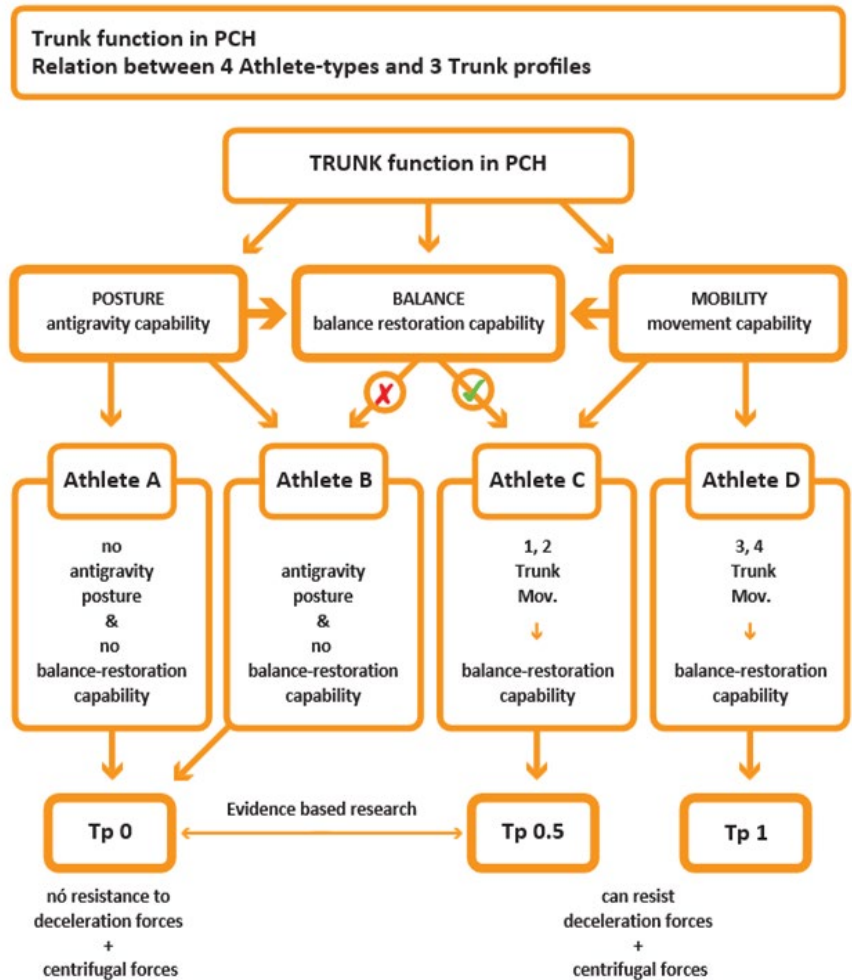
Results indicated the need for somewhat different 'boundaries' between Tp 0.5 and Tp 1.0



Recording & Analysing

Physical Assessment:

1. Forward flexion (criterium 30 degrees)
2. Rotation left side (criterium 30 degrees)
3. Rotation right side (criterium 30 degrees)
4. Lateral flexion stickside (criterium 10/15 degrees)





IPCH JURY MEMBERS

PCH NEED JURY MEMBERS

14th Sport Congress - Saturday 5th June 2021



IPCH JURY MEMBERS

MORE JURY MEMBERS

Powerchair Hockey
need more Jury
Members from
different Countries
and in different age





JURY MEMBERS

MORE JURY MEMBERS

Active Jury Members



Countries

- AUS, NED, DEN, ITA, BEL
(FIN, GER, SWI, SPA, SLO, CZE, CAN)

Age of the Jury Members

- Two around 30 years or younger
- Rest over 55 years



Differences is necessary

IPCH JURY MEMBERS

MORE JURY MEMBERS

Need Jury Members from

- BEL, DEN – age over 55 years
- FIN, GER, SPA – Observer but no Jury Members
- SWI, SLO, CZE, CAN – no Jury Members





IPCH JURY MEMBERS

MORE JURY MEMBERS

To become IPCH Jury Member

- Knowledge of the Powerchair Hockey Sport
- Reasonable knowledge of English
- IPCH Jury Members shall have achieved the age of 18 before the first day of the competition.
- IPCH Jury Members are not allowed to be any part of any participating Team Delegation.





IPCH JURY MEMBERS

MORE JURY MEMBERS

Tasks as Jury Member

- Checking the Final List of each Team Delegation and passports or received authorisation of each player on the Day(s) of Control
- Assist the Referees Team and the Classifiers Team on the Control Day(s).
- Supervising that the matches are played in accordance with the valid IPCH Competition Regulations and Game rules.
- Speed control.
- Noting accidents.
- Handling protests
- Taking decisions on all matters regarding other disciplinary matters.



IPCH JURY MEMBERS

MORE JURY MEMBERS



Come one
help our sport
Go home and find some Jury
Members



MARKETING AND COMMUNICATION COMMITTEE

14th Sport Congress - Saturday 5th June 2021





- The pandemic affecting the possibilities to create social media content
- The new Social Media Team - Please join the team - get in touch at rasmus.dissingnielsen@powerchairhockey.org
- New blood the committee - Seppe Hemerijckx in charge of the day-to-day Social Media and website.
- Introduction of Seppe Hemerijckx
- The SEC and LOC working together on the World Cup communication.



DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

14th Sport Congress - Saturday 5th June 2021

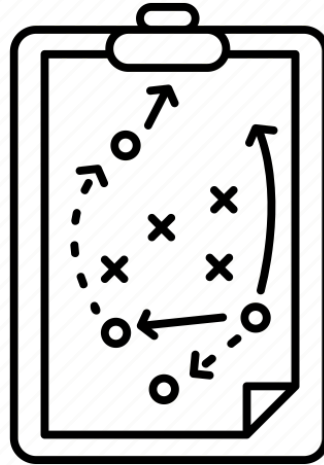


- Focusing on the North American continent
- Development Manual/hand book
- Global Development Network



5. Presentation

IPCH Game Rules Re - edition





SESSION 2

MOTIONS & PROPOSALS

IPCH SPORT CONGRESS 5th JUNE 2021



TYPES OF MOTIONS

Motions presented by National Organizations:

IPCH analysed all the proposals received from the Nations and added few comments and remarks to explain the IPCH SEC point of view on the different proposals.

ONLY the National Motions that will get at least 1 other Nations seconding it will be put up to vote in the Sport Congress.

By the 23rd May each National organization and/or the mandated Official Delegate will have to inform IPCH about which are the motions the nations seconds and if there are any questions or comments they wish to share during the meeting.

IPCH Motions

Those motions are proposals processed by the IPCH committees and do not need to be seconded to be put up for voting. In order to minimise discussion or explanation times also in this case comments and remarks from SEC and the proposing committees will be shared in advance.

We encourage National organization and/or the mandated Official Delegate to contact IPCH in advance if further explanations are needed, and to share latest by 23rd May comments or remarks they wish to share with other nations.



MOTIONS' CATEGORIES

SEC will divide motions into 3 categories:

- Motions for Discussion:

those motions have passed the review step and are clear, formally correct, and well explained. Therefore those will be put on the table for discussion and vote whenever at least 1 other Nation seconds it.

- Motion not open for discussion:

those motions have not passed the review step, and no additional explanation was sent within the given deadline by the presenting nation. The motions falling into this category can be: motions that do not provide a practical proposal, are not formally correctly formulated, what is suggested is not clear enough, etc. Some of those proposals can be taken up by the IPCH Committees or by other Nations for further investigations and formulation and might come up as proposals in a future Sport Congress.

- Adjustments:

those motions provide suggestions that are reflecting already in use practices, needed text adaptations, IWAS/IPC Rules & Regulations which need to be followed, or projects and proposals carried out by the committees on behalf of the SEC as requested by Sports Congress, etc, those will not be voted but just presented and then applied.



MOTIONS FOR DISCUSSION ON IPCH GAME RULES FROM NATIONS



Motion 1: IPCH Game Rules C.4.5



C.4.5. It is allowed to play with protections around the powerchair to protect the body of the player and/or the powerchair. Protections have to respect the following guidelines: a) Protection shall be rounded and free from sharp and/or protruding parts. b) Protection shall be fitted at a height that the ball can roll underneath freely. c) Protection shall not be wider than 5 cm. over the furthest ends of each side of the powerchair, including the thickness of the protection.

Motion to change into

C.4.5. It is **mandatory** to play with protections **all** around the powerchair (**also around the driving wheels**) to protect the body of the player and/or the powerchair. Protections have to respect the following guidelines: a) Protection shall be rounded and free from sharp and/or protruding parts. b) Protection shall be fitted at a height that the ball can roll underneath freely. c) Protection shall not be wider than 5 cm. over the furthest ends of each side of the powerchair, including the thickness of the protection.

Continues in next page



Explanation

In many powerchairs, especially those handmade or custom, there isn't a rounded and uniform profile and there are protuberances or sticking out elements that create discontinuity. Those elements are dangerous both for the mechanical parts (es: can break other parts in case of impact, can get a flat tire and so on) but also for the incolumity of the player (es: hooking are easier and by consequence overturnings of the powerchairs).

Creating a rounded and ongoing protection all around the powerchairs, without sticking out parts, creates a separation between powerchair (and athletes of course) and prevents risks for a more safety playing of the game (decreasing also the amount of interruption of the game).

We want to underlie in particular how dangerous could be the contact between the driving wheels: the friction between the tyres due also to the high speed causes liftings and high risk of overturning. With a protection around the wheels the risk is minimized because the contacts will be limited outside the powerchairs, only between protections.

Concerning the lateral protections between the wheels, fitted at a height of 8-9 cm in a way that the ball can roll underneath freely, we want to explain how they can prevent the risk of insert (also involuntarily and in case of impact) the stick under the powerchair reducing moreover the possibility of damages both to the powerchair and other equipments, and overturning.

Continues in next page



IPCH comment:

In general the SEC agrees on underlying the importance of safety during the matches.
Therefore we always take into consideration the suggestions that can make the game more safe for everyone.

It is clear that wheel on wheel contact can lead to dangerous situations.
Therefore SEC supports the idea of adjusting the powerchairs as much as possible to try to avoid dangerous situations from happening.

It is also important to remind that it is the responsibility of the players to decide on their style of play.
Situations as described on the photos are almost always caused by the player coming from behind and "climbing" on the opponent's wheel.
The player must be aware of the possibility and take measures to avoid potentially dangerous playing situations.

If we require/make compulsory to have "cages" around the wheels, the width of every single wheelchair will be effectively increased and this might cause even more congestion on the field.

SEC agrees to put this motion up for discussion and let the Nations decide if to make the suggested structural adjustment compulsory or leave it as a recommendation.

SECONDED BY:



GERMANY: We second the motion, although we would prefer a more concrete definition of the protection around the driving wheels. Details like measurements, material or shape of the protection are necessary to formulate in our opinion. Maybe it's possible to discuss or even define this important details during the congress.



Motion 2: IPCH Game Rules E.2.4



E.2.1. During each match half, each team may be awarded at most 1 allocated time-out.

Motion to change into :

E.1.1. During each match half, each team may be awarded at most 1 allocated time-out. **During the extra time, each team may be awarded at most 1 allocated time-out.**

Explanation:

It is believed that during overtime, which represent an extremely delicate phase of the game, with significant peaks of tiredness and tension, a timeout is needed to give crucial information to the team

Continues in next page



IPCH comment:

The motion is correctly formulated and therefore accepted for discussion.

A similar motion was presented and not seconded in 2018.

Extra time in PCH is played with golden goal principle, as done by other sports playing with the same principle no time out is allowed in extra time.

The risk in allowing even just 1 timeout per team is again related to affecting the game flow too much and in fragmentate the last minutes too much.

Once again this could affect, even as not as much as dividing the time in more periods, on the organization and logistical aspects in big competitions.

SECONDED BY:



Motion 3: IPCCH Game Rules J.4.7



J.4.7. The ball shall be put stationary. As soon as the referee gives the whistle signal, the player shall take the free ball and may not play the ball again until another player has touched the ball. Violation of this rule can be penalized according to articles H.2. and I.

Motion to change into

J.4.7. The ball shall be put stationary. As soon as the referee gives the whistle signal, the player shall take the free ball ~~and may not play the ball again until another player has touched the ball~~. Violation of this rule can be penalized according to articles H.2. and I.

Explanation

Introducing "Self Pass".

Due to the increasing media coverage and professionalism of the livestreaming it is of the utmost importance that the game goes on without many interruptions.

Therefore the Referee Committee decided to maximise the advantage rule.

Downsize of this is that the game became harder and rougher with more contacts with higher risk of damage and injuries! to go back like it used to be, Belgium wants to introduce the "Self Pass".

Meaning that the referees can whistle every contact, the player of the awarded team can put the ball stationery where is should and as soon as the referees whistles again, the ball can be played by the same player. In this case the game continue within a few seconds (see Field Hockey) without escalation.

Continues in next page



IPCH comment:

The motion is correctly formulated and therefore accepted for discussion.

The proposal will have a huge effect on the game as it would require a complete re thinking of the free ball concept and a consequent re-edition of a lot of game rules consequently.

IPCH would prefer to have this rule tested in a national league or in one or some tournaments to evaluate it at the best and therefore consider and foreseen in a proper way all the consequences on the current rules.

This would allow IPCH and the relevant committees to prepare a more comprehensive proposal outlining all the modifications needed in order to enforce the proposed rule.

SECONDED BY:



Motion 4: IPCH Game Rules J.609 + J.6.11



J.6.g. The ball shall be put on the centre spot of the centre line stationary. As soon as the referee gives the whistle signal the player taking the penalty shot may play the ball an unlimited number of times.

The ball shall be played in a continuous forward movement, away from the centre line in the direction of the defended goal, during the entire penalty shot.

J.6.11. As soon as the penalty shot taker has played the ball backwards, has shot on the goal or the goaltender has touched the ball, the penalty shot is over, taking article H. into account. (If the goaltender has touched the ball and after that a goal occurs, the goal shall be awarded)

Motion to change into - NEW RULE

J.6.g The ball shall be put on the centre spot of the centre line stationary. As soon as the referee gives the whistle signal the player taking the penalty shot may play the ball an unlimited number of times **and shall follow a continuous movement towards the goal cage. Continuous implies that the player and the ball are not allowed to come to a full stop or change direction away from the goal cage simultaneously**

J.6.11. As soon as the penalty shot taker has **shot on the goal or the goalkeeper has touched the ball or the ball has touched the front face of the goal cage, the player must not touch the ball again during the penalty shot and the penalty shot is over, taking article H. into account. (If the goaltender has touched the ball and after that a goal occurs, the goal shall be awarded)**

Explanation

This will take balls backward movement away and referees has easier job to overwatch penalty shot. This will also make more changes make spectacular goals and goal keepers make more game changing saves. Also about same rule is used on normal floorball.

Continues in next page



IPCH comment:

The motion is correctly formulated and therefore accepted for discussion.

This penalty rule is basically taken from the current floorball rule.

Basically, you can play (move) the ball backwards as long as you are driving forwards. Or you can drive backwards (or stop) if the ball keeps moving forwards.

Also in this case IPCH believes this is something that would have to be tested before it is made into a rule.

It would be beneficial to have a league or a tournament testing this proposal and collect data on it in order to evaluate the feasibility of it in out sport.

SECONDED BY:



MOTIONS FOR DISCUSSION ON IPCH GAME RULES FROM REFEREE COMMITTEE

Those proposals have been formulated during the review of the Rulebook, to make the updates easier the rules references follows the new numbering.

Those motions do not need to receive seconding by the nations and will be all discussed and voted.



Motion 1:

Events leading to a penalty shot

Currently, rules allow for penalty shots to be awarded only if an offence occurs in the penalty area.

However, many times a clear goal scoring situation is stopped by an intentional foul in the neutral or even the opponent's penalty area.

In order to reward attacking play and remove the incentive of fouls, we propose to allow referees to award a penalty shot in such situations.

This doesn't mean that every foul can and will be penalized with a penalty shot – this is reserved only for situations where a clear goal scoring opportunity is interrupted or prevented from occurring.

To implement this principle, we propose the following **change**:

In **711 Events leading to a penalty shot**, add the following:

- when a goal scoring opportunity is interrupted or prevented from occurring, because the defending team has committed an offence leading to a free-hit; referees decide what is considered a goal scoring opportunity



Motion 2.a:

Changes to termination of 2 - minutes penalties after scored goals

Rules state that time of a 2-minute penalty (Yellow card) is synchronized with the game time.

Rules also state that if a goal is scored during a 2-minute time penalty, the penalty terminates and player can enter the field. However, if that penalty is imposed along with a penalty shot, a contradiction happens.

Because time is not running during the execution of the penalty shot, the time penalty starts only after the penalty shot has been performed. This means that even if a penalty shot is scored, player still has to serve the time penalty.

This way the opposing team has double the advantage – first a penalty shot and then 2 minutes of power play (playing with one player more on the field).

In 804 Yellow card (Time penalty), add the following:

- If a Yellow card is awarded together with a penalty shot and from that penalty shot a goal is scored, no 2-minute time penalty shall be imposed. Yellow card is still entered in the match record for the offending player.



Motion 2.b: Changes to termination of 2 - minutes penalties after scored goals

Rules do not address the issue if "equally short-handed" play – the situation where both teams have a time penalty and are playing with one player less on the field. According to current rules, if both teams have a time penalty and one team scores, the player serving the time penalty of the opposing team can enter the field. Effectively, the scoring team has been punished for scoring.

In order to make the rules more fair and more in alignment with other, similar sports, we propose the following rule changes:

In **804 Yellow card (Time penalty)**, add the following:

- If both teams are serving a 2-minute penalty and one of the teams scores, no penalties shall terminate.



Motion 3:

Introduction of 5 - minute time penalty in conjunction with Red card

Powerchair hockey is played with a relatively small number of players on the field (5 including the goalkeeper).

At the same time, it has one of the harshest penalties in sport – disqualification of a player from the match and reduction of total number of players on the field. Combined with the fact that the disqualified player still counts towards the total class points of the team, the severity of disqualification is indeed extreme.

While nobody disputes the fact that players should be disqualified for severe offenses, reduction of the number of players in the team tends to significantly favour the opposing team and most of the time, changes the outcome of the match due to low number of players on the field.

In order to somehow balance the scales and increase attractiveness and competitiveness of the sport, the Referee Commission proposes that instead of permanent reduction in number of players, we introduce a temporary reduction in form of **5-minute time penalties**.

A 5-minute time penalty is always awarded together with a Red card.

The player who gets the red card is disqualified and has to leave both the field and the team area. At that point, another player from the team starts serving a 5-minute time penalty. Unlike the 2-minute penalty, a 5-minute time penalty is always served in its entirety, which means that it doesn't terminate if the opponent scores. After 5 minutes (effective, synchronized with the game time) have passed, the player in the penalty area can enter the field.

In regards to the class points, for the duration of the penalty, the class value of the disqualified player counts towards the team class total. After the 5-minute penalty expires, the class value of the player who served the penalty, and enters the field, counts towards the class total of the field players. From that point on, total class value is calculated normally.

Continues in next page



Rule changes required for introduction of 5-minute time penalty:

801 General regulations for penalties

Term:

Yellow Card (Time Penalty)

Is replaced with:

Yellow Card (2-minute Time Penalty)

804 Yellow card (Time penalty)

Rule is renamed to 804 Yellow card (2-minute time penalty).

Paragraph:

The duration of a time penalty is 2 minutes.

Is replaced with:

The duration of the time penalty awarded with the Yellow card is 2 minutes.

References to time penalty are replaced with 2-minute time penalty, where appropriate.

Continues in next page





806 Red card (Match Penalty)

Paragraph:

A field player who is disqualified may not be replaced by a substitute in the ongoing match.



Is replaced with:

A 5-minute time penalty is served by another player of the team, chosen by the Captain. Player that is serving the time penalty shall immediately move into penalty area and stay there for the duration of the penalty.

A field player serving the 5-minute penalty cannot be replaced by a substitute.

5-minute penalty is served in its entirety, i.e. if the opponent scores during the penalty, the penalty shall not terminate.

Paragraph:

A goaltender who is disqualified may be replaced by the other T-stick player who was active in the playing field when the disqualification was awarded. If the concerned team has no other T-stick player in the playing field, a hand stick player may be replaced by a T-stick player who will function as goaltender.

Is replaced with:

A goaltender who is disqualified may be replaced by the other T-stick player who was active in the playing field when the disqualification was awarded. If the concerned team has no other T-stick player in the playing field, a hand stick player may be replaced by a T-stick player who will function as goaltender. Once replacement and possible substitution is performed, Captain selects a player to serve the 5-minute time penalty.

The following paragraphs are added to this rule:

The timekeeper shall measure the time of the 5-minute time penalty. When the time penalty expires, the timekeeper shall notify the referees with a bell signal.

The player serving the time penalty re-enters the playing field directly from the penalty area immediately after the bell signal.

For the duration of the 5-minute time penalty, the class value of the disqualified player counts towards the class total. As soon as the time penalty expires and the player serving the penalty enters the field, class value is calculated as normal – sum of class values of all players currently in the field.

If a member of team staff receives a Red card, a player of the team currently on the field shall serve the 5-minute penalty. Their class value counts towards the class total.



Motion 4:

Offense committed during a penalty shot

Currently, rules do not address what happens if an offense is committed during an execution of the penalty shot (e.g a stick is thrown on the field, players encroach from the penalty area, ...). For that reason, we propose the following change:

The following paragraph is **added to the rule 710 Penalty shot:**

If an offense is committed by the offending team during a penalty shot and affects the execution, the penalty shot will be retaken and offenders penalized.

If an offense is committed by the player taking the penalty shot or the offense is committed by a player from their team and affects the penalty shot, penalty shot will be cancelled and offenders penalized. Match continues with the free hit for the opponents.

If the offense is made by the players of either team but the execution is not affected, offenders will be penalized before the match is resumed.



Motion 5: Termination of Time penalties

A time penalty is not a disqualification. Also, time penalty is synchronized with game time. For that reason, players with a time penalty at the end of the extra time shouldn't be disallowed from taking part in the penalty shoot-out.

Change to rule **803 Yellow card (time penalty):**

Paragraph:

A time penalty, which has not expired at the end of regular game time, shall continue during extra time.

Changes to:

A time penalty, which has not expired at the end of regular game time, shall continue during extra time.
After extra time all time penalties are considered to be terminated.

Continues in next page



Changes to rule **203 Penalty shots after extra time:**

In section **First penalty shot series**, first point:

Any player (including substitutes) can take part in the first penalty-shot-series, except players with time penalty remaining after extra-time.

Changes to:

Any player (including substitutes) can take part in the first penalty-shot-series, except players with match penalty

In section **Second penalty shot series**, first point:

Any player (including substitutes) can take part in the second penalty-shot-series, except players with time penalty remaining after extra-time.

Changes to:

Any player (including substitutes) can take part in the second penalty-shot-series, except players with match penalty.



Motion 6: Termination of Time penalties

The current rules do not define clearly that one goal should only terminate one penalty.

For that reason we propose to add to rule **804 Yellow card (Time penalty)** the following paragraph:

If more than one time penalty is being measured, only one (the shortest remaining) penalty shall terminate.

If two players of the same team are serving time penalties that terminate at the same time, active captain of the team shall choose which penalty shall terminate.



Motion 7: Intentionally playing the ball out of the goal area to prevent a goal

While preventing a clear goal by playing the ball in the area is a serious offense, Referee Commission believes that penalizing it with a Red Card is excessive. For that reason, we propose to downgrade the penalty down to a Yellow Card. In any case, the match continues with a penalty shot for the opposing team.

In **807 Offences leading to a Red Card**, remove:

- intentionally playing the ball out of the goal area (with the exception of the goaltender) at a goal attempt, with the clear intention to prevent a goal.

In **805 Offences leading to a Yellow Card**, add:

- intentionally playing the ball out of the goal area (with the exception of the goaltender) at a goal attempt, with the clear intention to prevent a goal.



Motion 8: Taking places on the field after the time out

Often after the timeout, we witness a race to take positions on the field, which sometimes even results in collisions.

In order to avoid that, we propose that the defending team has the right to take positions on the field before the attacking team.

That way there is no need for players to rush out of the time out.

The rule **603 Time out:**

The timekeeper shall time the allocated time out and signal to the referees when the time is over. The match will be resumed in the position at which it had been halted.

Is changed to:

The timekeeper shall time the allocated time out and signal to the referees when the time is over. The match will be resumed in the position at which it had been halted, **Players of the defending team have the right to take positions on the field first.**



Motion 9:

Free hit taken from penalty line spot

Currently, after a free hit is awarded for an offense in the penalty zone, the free hit is indirect. That means that players can't shoot directly at the goal but have to pass the ball first. In most cases, the ball is bounced off a teammate's wheelchair before being played.

In order to provide more chances for scoring goals and increase the attractiveness of our sport, we propose to make those free hits direct, allowing players to choose whether to pass the ball or shoot it directly at the goal. That will increase tactical options on the field in both attacking and defending spheres, making our sport even more attractive to the audience.

In order to implement this rule, the following change is needed:

In **708 Free hit**, remove the following paragraph:

A free hit taken from the penalty line spot of the opposing team is indirect, i.e. a goal cannot be scored from it unless another player has touched the ball with the stick or powerchair. A goal scored directly does not count and a free hit is awarded to the opposing team.

In **708 Free hit**, change the following paragraph:

A free hit taken from the neutral area is direct; a goal may be scored directly.

to:

A free hit is always direct; a goal can be scored directly.



Motion 10: Free Hit

When a free hit is taken from the penalty line spot, and if an attacking player positions himself between the ball and the goal, it is no longer possible for a defence player to stay in a proper distance without entering the goal area.

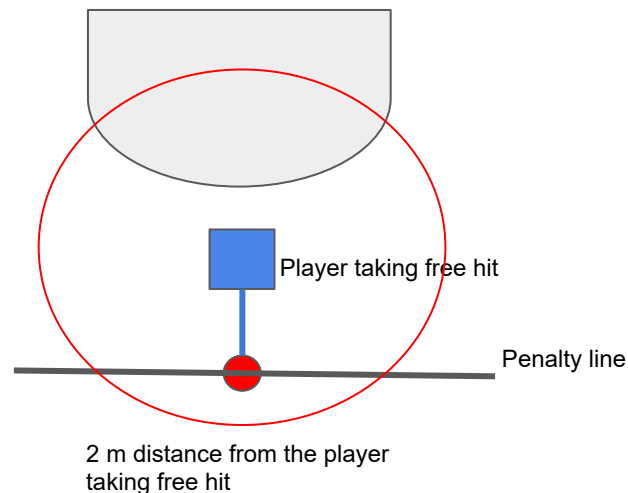
That is why we propose to **change rule 708 Free hit**

From:

All players of the opposing team line up, as quickly as possible, at a distance of at least 2 m. from the ball and from the player taking the free hit, until the ball is touched.

To:

All players of the opposing team line up, as quickly as possible, at a distance of at least 2 m. from the ball, until the ball is touched.



ADJUSTMENTS



Adjustment 1: IPCH Game Rules B.3.2



B.3.2. The referee area shall be marked and surrounded by poles connected with rope

Motion to change into

B.3.2. The referee area shall be marked **with tape on the ground** ~~and surrounded by poles connected with rope~~

Explanation

It is usually marked with tape, so in order to not having to make exceptions on the contracts we better change this

IPCH comment:

SEC moved this motion into adjustments, because this change do not affect the game directly and as the suggestion reflects a common practice already in place. The change of the way the referee area and the other spaces should be marked is not going to affect or be a specific point in the contract with the hosting organizing committee.

Adjustment proposed is the following:

B.3.2. The referee area shall be clearly marked and limited.

Rule B.3.3 also states "All markings shall be made with lines, 4-5 cm. in width, in a clearly visible colour"



Adjustment 2: IPCH Game Rules G.1.8



G.1.8. An own goal always counts.

Motion to change into

G.1.8. An own goal always counts **as one point**

Explanation

Also an own goal by a T-stick counts as one point and not as 2 points.

IPCH comment:

This specification is needed and as the question arose also during the QT in Prague 2019 this was already the indication given to Officials and Match Tables. This indication has also been used in Eurostar Tournament in 2020. For this reason the SEC decided to consider this an adjustment and not a motion.

In addition Referee committee also suggested to fix this rule as following:

In rule 301 Correctly scored goal, paragraph:
An own goal scored correctly always counts.

Changes to:

An own goal scored correctly always counts. One point is awarded to the opponent regardless of which player scored the own goal.



Adjustment 3: Sign for penalty shot

Current signal for penalty shot points to the center line spot.

That can be confusing for players as well as coaches and audiences, because it is often the referee behind the goal that uses it, so the signal points away from the goal, the same direction as when giving a free hit for the defending team.

For that reason, we propose to change the signal to one used in ice hockey and floorball.

The following description regard to the sign for penalty shot is changed:

PENALTY SHOT

Show one raised fist and point with one forefinger to the centre spot of the centre line.

Is changed to:

PENALTY SHOT

Show two arms crossed above the head and fists clenched.



Adjustment 4: Position of drop nets

The point of having a drop net is to allow the referees, as well as players and the audience, be more sure whether the ball has crossed the goal line in its entirety, i.e. whether a goal has been scored.

However, placing the drop net too far towards the back of the goal in many cases defeats that purpose, as the goalkeeper can stop the ball after it passes the goal line yet before touching the drop net. At the same time, if the drop net is placed too close to the goal line, it can slow the ball enough for the goalkeeper to reach it or, even worse, stop the ball entirely.

For those reasons, we propose to put the drop net between 8 and 10 centimeters behind the goal line.

Given that the ball is 7.2cm wide, that should give more than enough space for the drop net not to be in the way and yet ensure that all correctly scored goals are counted.

In the rule **103 Goal cages**, the following paragraph is added:

Drop net shall be hanging at minimum of 8 cm and maximum of 10 cm inside the goal cage, measured from the back edge of the goal line.



Adjustment 5: Inspection of the rink

Because the inspection of the rink is so far not mentioned we propose to add the following rule:

104 Inspection of the rink

Before starting the game, the rink should be inspected by the referees. The rink should be closed, the surface clean of objects and the goals and goal nets whole and undamaged.



Adjustment 6: Fastening of a hand - held stick to a part of the body

Players are allowed to play only in the class that they are classified in. However, it is possible that fastening a stick to one's hand would change the class value of a player. For that reason, players should be required to inform the classifiers whether they fasten the stick to a part of their body during the match, so that classifiers can verify the class value in that case.

The following rule regard to fasten a hand-held stick to a part of the body definition is changed:

508. A player is allowed to fasten a hand-held stick to a part of the body, if the player is unable to hold the stick. A player is not allowed to fix a hand-held stick to the powerchair.

Is changed to:

508. A player is allowed to fasten a hand-held stick to a part of the body, if the player is unable to hold the stick **and is classified that way**. A player is not allowed to fix a hand-held stick to the powerchair.



Adjustment 7: Hit - in

To handle the event when an unintentional high ball hits an object or the ceiling above the playing field, we propose for the match to continue as if the ball has been played out of the field, i.e. with a hit-in for the team that was not the last to touch the ball.

Add to 705, events leading to a hit-in:

- the ball hits an object or ceiling above the playing field.



Adjustment 8: Replacing the goalkeeper at standard situations

Current rules are very restrictive when it comes to goalkeepers at standard situations. They all state, in one form or another, that the goalkeeper that was on the field at the time a standard situation occurred shall be part of execution of the consequence.

For example, in 706 Goalkeeper ball, the rules state:

The player who was active as goalkeeper at the moment of awarding the goalkeeper ball, shall take the goalkeeper ball.

That means that even if a substitution for the goalkeeper was pending, it can not be executed because the current goalkeeper has to take the goalkeeper ball. In reality, referees allow such substitutions,

In order to align the rules with reality and to allow a bit more flexibility to the coaches in regards to substitutions of goalkeepers (e.g. at penalty shots), we propose that all relevant rules are changed so to state that currently active goalkeeper takes part in the standard situation. That means that, if a substitution is requested, it can be carried out and the goalkeeper that comes in, and effectively becomes the currently active goalkeeper, can continue with the game normally.

Continues in next page



In order to implement this change, following updates are needed:

In 706 *Goalkeeper ball*, replace:

The player who was active as goalkeeper at the moment of awarding the goalkeeper ball, shall take the goalkeeper ball.

with:

Currently active goalkeeper shall take the goalkeeper ball.

In 710 Penalty shot, replace:

The player who was active as goalkeeper at the moment of awarding the penalty shot, shall defend the penalty shot.

with:

Currently active goalkeeper shall defend the penalty shot.



Adjustment 9: New signal for passive play

According to the rules of the game (*611 Delaying the game*), teams should try to play an active game as much as possible. Referees have a duty to warn the team before awarding a free hit to the opposition.

Since the match can be played in a crowded hall, it might be hard for players to hear the referee's warning.

To avoid such situation, we propose to add a new referee hand signal to show the players that the game is played in a passive manner and that a free hit for the opposition will be awarded, unless that changes.

We propose to use the hand signal for passive play from handball, as seen on the photo:



Continues in next page



As soon as play is no longer passive, referees will lower their hands. That way players will know that free hit is no longer coming for reasons of delaying the game.

Should an offense occur during the passive play, the match will resume according to the reason for which the game was stopped.

Rule changes required to implement the new signal:

In **611 Delaying the game**, add the following line:

In addition to verbally informing the teams, referees use the hand signal for passive play to warn the teams. As soon as play is no longer passive, referees will stop using the signal.

In **803 Offences leading to Green card**, replace sentence:

referees must inform the team that they are wasting time before whistling

with;

referees must inform the team that they are wasting time before whistling verbally and by using the signal for passive play



Adjustment 10: Technical time out

In order to reduce time wasting and keep the game flowing, technical time outs should only be used to help injured players and assist with repairs of powerchairs.

For that reason, we propose the following rule change:

Add the following line to rule **603 Technical time out:**

Technical time out can only be used to assist players and fix or repair the equipment, and cannot be used for coaching the team.



SEE YOU AT

14.30



13.30 - 14.30 Lunch Break

14.30 Re connecting

Session 3 (15.00 – 15.30)

7. IPCH Statistics

Session 4 (15.30 – 16.30)

8. Presentation WC2022

- a. Presentation of venues
- b. Presentation LOC
- c. Presentation allocated nations
- d. Presentation Draft concept of the competition
 - a. Next steps and deadlines

9. Anti Doping procedures and guidelines

Session 5 (16.30 - 17.30)

10. Collaboration and future development

- a. Tournaments, friendly matches, training sessions
- b. Opportunities for Officials Education
- c. How can IPCH support Nations
- d. How can Nations support/help IPCH

11. Official closing





SESSION 3

IPCH STATISTICS

IPCH SPORT CONGRESS 5th JUNE 2021



Nations replying to the Questionnaire



Australia

Australian powerchair hockey association nsw inc



Belgium

Sport committee of the Flemish Sport Federation Parentee -Psylos



Canada

C.E.W.H.A.



Canada

PowerHockey Canada.



Czech Republic

Czech Powerchair Hockey federation



Finland

Finnish Paralympic Committee



Denmark

Powerchair Floorball Denmark



Germany

Deutscher Rollstuhl-Sportverband (DRS) e.V.- Fachbereich ERS



Italy

Federazione Italiana Paralimpica Powerchair Sport



The Netherlands

KNHB





All the replying Nations states
that NOPCH have knowledge of
the international development of
PCH

Collaborations & Partnerships with other sport federations / organizations

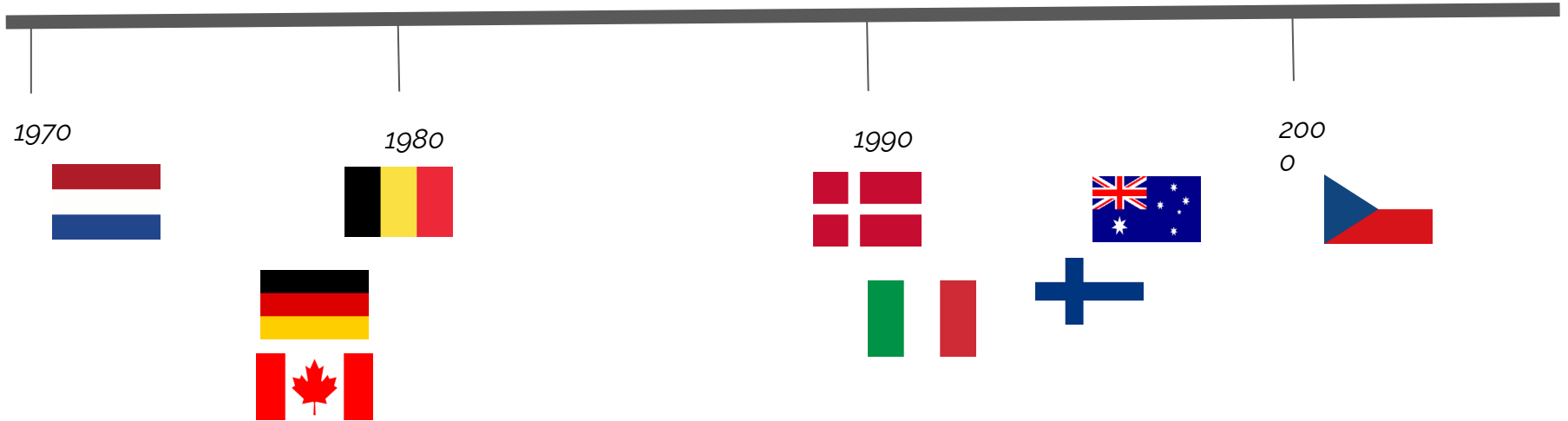


Wheelchairhockey,
Fieldhockey
Indoorhockey



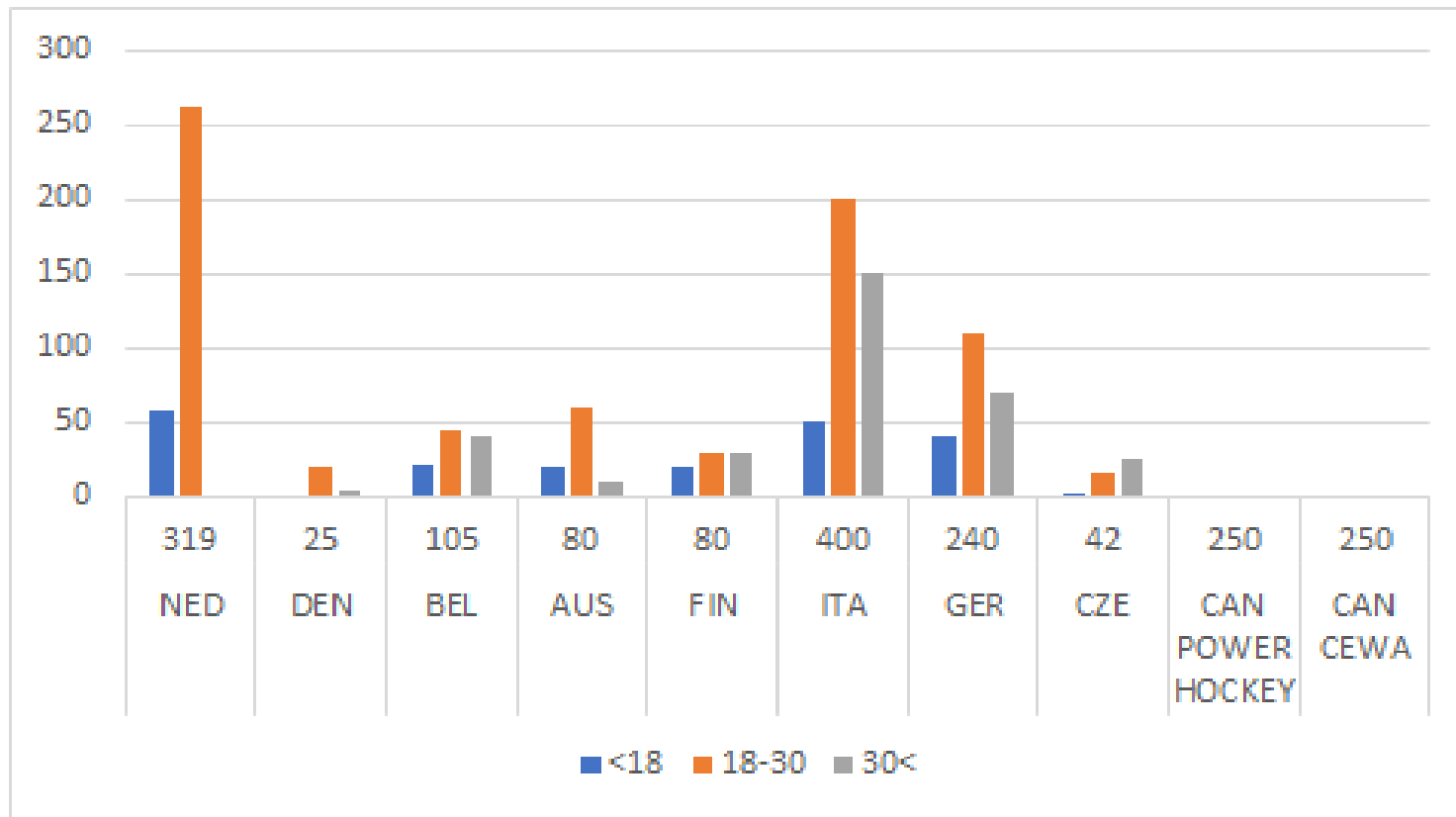
Floorball

Since when has PCH been played in your nation?



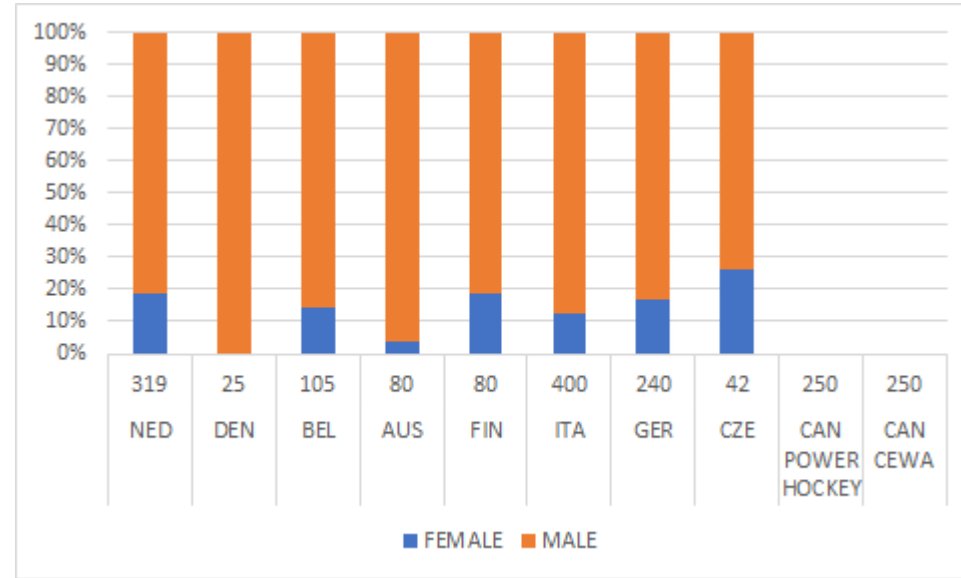
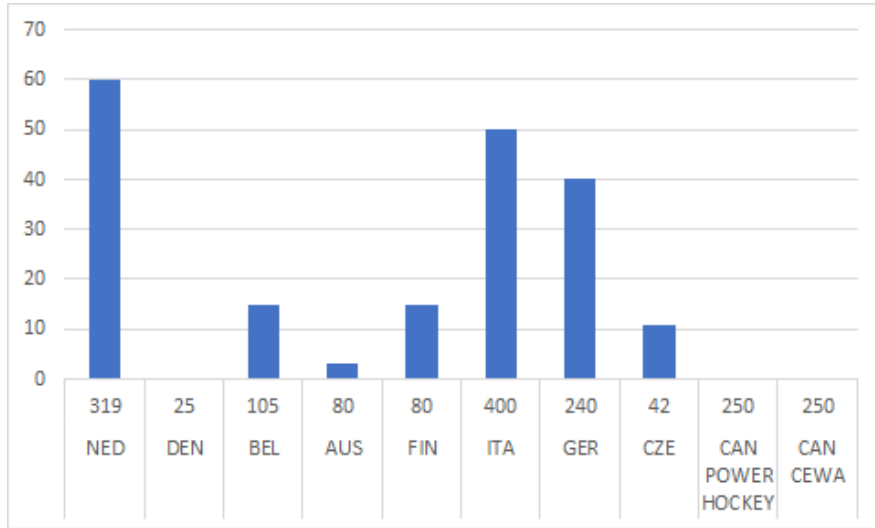
	How many clubs does your nation have?	In how many cities/towns is PCH been played in your nation?	How many teams are playing PCH in your nation?
Australia	8	4	8
Belgium	7	10	15
Canada - CEWA	6	5	26
Canada - Powerhockey Canada	7	6	25-30
Czech Republic	6 (incl 1 Slovakia)	5 (incl 1 Slovakia)	7 (incl 1 Slovakia)
Denmark	3	3	3
Finland	5	5	8 (incl. Estonia and Russia)
Germany	17	20	25
Italy	30	22	33
The Netherlands	24	24	49

Statistics on players - Ages



Statistics on players

- Female and male



Other Numbers

- 8 / 10 Nations organize at least 1 PCH league / year
- 8 / 10 Nations organize National Championships for PCH
- 4 / 10 Nations have more than 1 level for PCH leagues

- 8 / 10 Nations do use classification systems in their National Leagues





SESSION 4

WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP 2022

IPCH SPORT CONGRESS 5th JUNE 2021





SWITZERLAND HOSTING NATION OF
IPCH WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP 2022

Welcome to Switzerland

POWER CHAIR HOCKEY WC 2022

LOC SWITZERLAND IPCH WC
2022



LOGO IWAS WC 2022



IWAS POWERCHAIR HOCKEY
WORLD CUP
2022

Intensity

Dynamic

Movement

Speed

Simple

Joy



LOGO WC 2022



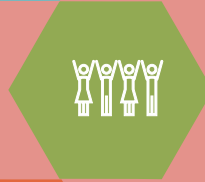
WC POWERCHAIR HOCKEY SWITZERLAND

FACTS ABOUT THE EVENT

Host-City: Swiss Paraplegic Center Nottwil – Hotel Sempachersee

10 Teams: AUS, BEL, CAN, SWI, GER, DEN, ESP, FIN, NED, ITA

Competition:
9 – 14 August 2022
Stadhalle Sursee



PURPOSE OF THE EVENT

We are looking forward to fair and exciting games with dynamic and a high quality!

Not only the players but equally the supporters from near and far are in the focus fan packages and support provided by the LOC

We celebrate a great event together - sport unites!

HOST NATION SWITZERLAND



World
Euro

Airport
Zurich



Distance

Sports
Hall



Airport - Sports Hall
80 km / 1 hour 40 minutes

Railway Station Lucerne -
Hotel - 25 minutes / 35
minutes

Hotel



Hotel -
5 km / 15
minutes
by car / by public
transport

Hotel



Railway
station



Accommodation and Catering



Hotel Sempachersee – Kantonsstrasse 46 - 6207 Nottwil

- The hotel is a part of the Swiss Paraplegic Center (SPC). A high degree of sensitivity with regard to wheelchair accessibility guaranteed.
- Catering is provided in the hotel and the SPC.

Competition Sports Hall



Stadthalle Sursee - St. Urban-Strasse 5 - 6210 Sursee

- Sufficient space for wheelchair users and pedestrians
- A wooden floor will be installed for the playing area.



Practice Sport Hall



Swiss Parapleic Center- Guido A. Zäch Strasse 1 - 6207 Nottwil

- The accommodation and the practice sports hall are at the same location
- The sports hall with (triple hall) can be divided into two halves. This provides two independent and parallel practice opportunities.



Communication



before January 2022

Current web site

Instagram Swiss Powerchair
Hockey

Facebook Swiss Powerchair
Hockey

after January 2022

official event web site

official social media channels
(Instagram, Facebook, etc.)



WELCOME TO SWITZERLAND IN AUGUST 2022



THANK YOU

AND

WELCOME TO SWITZERLAND

IN AUGUST 2022

LOC SWITZERLAND WC 2022



TECHNICAL DELEGATES

TECHNICAL DELEGATE



ANNA ROSSI
ITALY

ASSISTANT TECHNICAL DELEGATE



AINA BUDDE
DENMARK

SUMMARY:

- **Participation fee = 900€ per person in Team Delegation:**
 - includes: transfers, Official Hotel accommodation (8 night occupancy on a shared room basis) meals, accreditation to the competition. IWAS fees.
- NO SINGLE ROOMS
- ONLY team delegations & WC2022/IPCH Staff will be accommodated in Nottwill - LOC is working on packages for Supporters
- 10 teams = we need cooperation among all teams to make this competition possible and enjoyable for everyone.
 - Respect of deadlines
 - Communication between teams TD and LOC
 - Flexibility and collaboration



RECOMMENDATIONS:

- **Delegations can count on MAX 26 people**
 - 10 players
 - 13 team assistants
 - 1 coach
 - 1 assistant coach
 - 1 team manager

Members of the Team Delegations (except players) must be at least 15 years old (for further information check the Competition Regulations B.4).

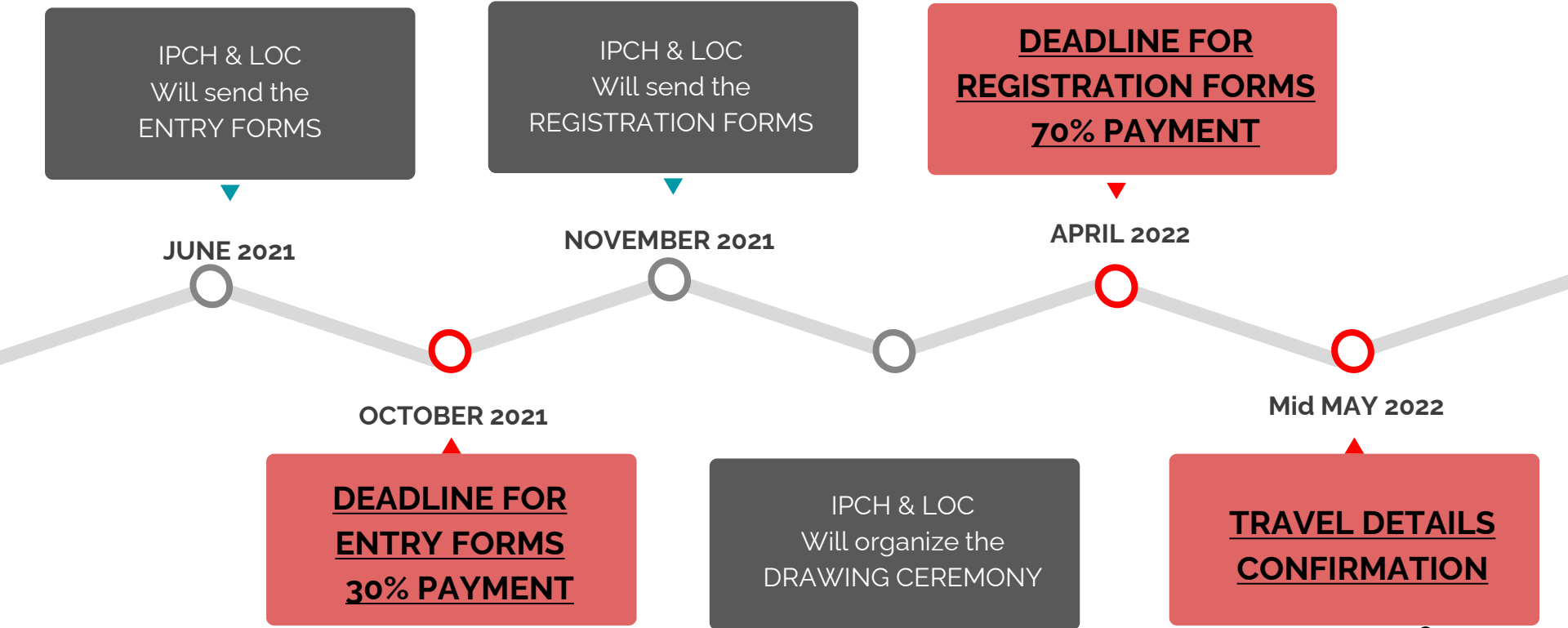
EXCEPTIONS WILL BE VERY VERY LIMITED

ONLY FOR LEGITIMATE and UNAVOIDABLE reasons

Requests for exceptions will have to be presented in advance to TDs and LOC.



NEXT STEPS - ROADMAP- TEAM DELEGATIONS:



IPCH & LOC
Will send the
ENTRY FORMS

JUNE 2021

OCTOBER 2021

**DEADLINE FOR
ENTRY FORMS
30% PAYMENT**

ENTRY FORMS

- Is the official application to participate to the competition
- 30% of payment is due to confirm the participation
- Name and contact details of:
 - NOSD / PCH organization
 - Head Coach
 - Ass. Coach
 - Team Manager

Those contacts will be used by IPCH and LOC for all organizational details and next steps.



IPCH & LOC
Will send the
REGISTRATION FORMS

NOVEMBER 2021

**DEADLINE FOR
REGISTRATION FORMS
70% PAYMENT**

APRIL 2022

**TRAVEL DETAILS
CONFIRMATION**

Mid MAY 2022

REGISTRATION FORMS:

- Final registration of the teams
 - Participants details
 - Room plan / preferences / special needs / diets
 - Accreditation information and photos
- 70% payment is due with the Registration
- Travel details confirmation - to allow LOC to plan the transportation plan
 - do you plan/are you available to move from accommodation to sport venue with your own vans? Let us know before!

NOTE: Registration and Final List are 2 different things!

Final list is due on the arrival day / controls day. If needed changes in the participation lists can be done BUT please do inform TD and LOC as soon as possible in case of changes!



Accreditation information and photos:

Every team delegation member will need to wear an accreditation badge with a personal photo.

- LOC needs “clear” and recent pics of each team delegation member (including assistants), in order to be as identifiable as possible.
- It is preferable that players, coaches and team managers are wearing the team uniform.
- Pictures must be minimum 800x600 px - good resolution!
- Together with the registration form, each team must provide a digital group/team photo with all players, coaches and team manager in uniform. (minimum 800x600 pixels)

In general in the months prior the competition both LOC and IPCH communication and social media staff might contact you and/or your players to create contents about the competition for promotion and media.



NEXT STEPS - ROADMAP- IPCH OFFICIALS:

- IPCH Technical and Classification Officer + Head of Committees have started discussions about the lists of Officials to appoint for WC 2022
- Officials will receive an informal request of availability and interest for participate in WC2022 latest in September
- **Official Invitation will be sent in September**
 - Officials will have to confirm their participation replying to the invitation by November 2021
- **Official Registration package will be sent in November**
 - Deadline for registration: end April 2022
 - Deadline for confirmation of travel details: mid may 2022

OFFICIALS will also be asked for photos for ACCREDITATION CARDS!



DATES AND PLAN OF THE COMPETITION:

Saturday 6th August	Arrival IPCH Officials
Sunday 7th August	Arrival Team Delegation <i>start of Classification session / Controls in the afternoon</i>
Monday 8th August	Trainings Controls and Classification
Tuesday 9th August	Trainings Controls and Classification Opening Ceremony Opening Matches (game 1 and 2)
Wednesday 10th August	Group Matches 3 - 8
Thursday 11th August	Group Matches 9-14
Friday 12th August	Group Matches 15-20



Saturday 13th August	Cross Over Games 1 -5 Match for 9th and 10th place
Sunday 14th August	Match for 8th and 7th place Match for 6th and 5th place Match for 4th and 3rd place (Bronze Medal Game) Match for 2nd and 1st place (Gold Medal Game)
Monday 15th August	Departures Sport Congress

FINAL SCHEDULE AND MATCH SCHEDULE ARE PLANNED FOR RELEASE BETWEEN MAY AND JULY 2022





Anti Doping Procedures Guidelines

Guzel Izidrova - IWAS AntiDoping

Sport Congress, 5.6.2021



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**The 14 th Sport Congress of IWAS
Powerchair Hockey (IPCH)
05 June 2021**



Anti-Doping for IPCH World Championship 2022

Presenter: Dr. Guzel Idrisova, MD, PhD, MSc (PhEd)
Head of IWAS Anti-Doping

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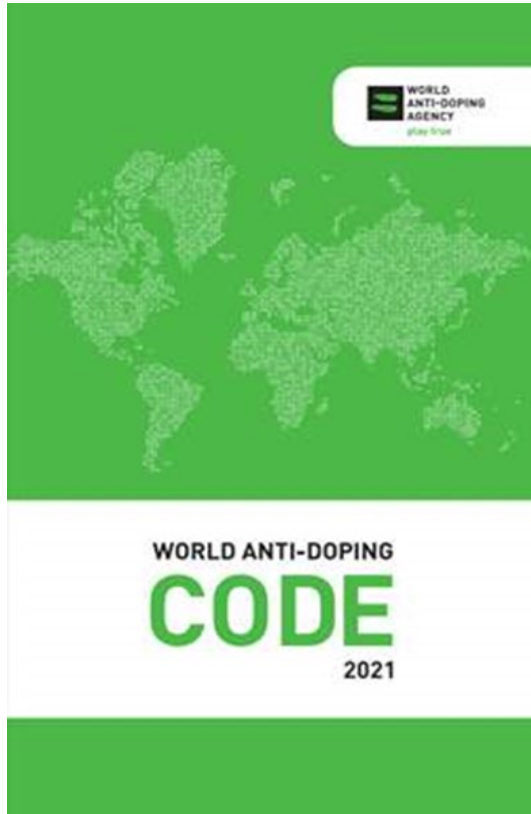
Presentation Structure

- 2021 World Anti-Doping Code and 2021 IWAS Anti-doping Code
- TUE application process
- Doping control at 2022 IPCH World Championship
- Anti-doping Educational tools
- Questions & Answers

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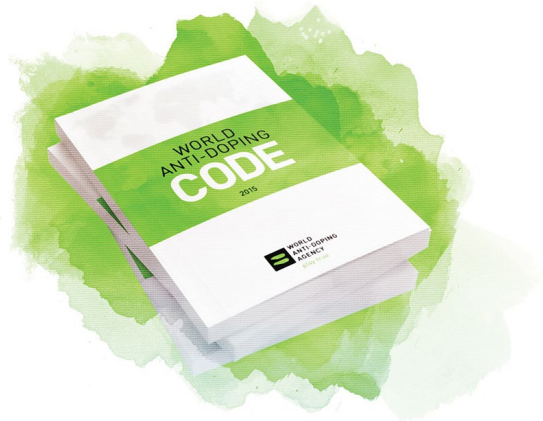
Doping is defined as the occurrence of one or more of the 11 Antidoping rule violations set forth in Article 2.1 through Article 2.11 of the World Anti-Doping Code

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World Anti-Doping Code



- Fundamental document upon which all anti-doping programs are based.
- First adopted in 2003 during the II World Conference on Doping in Sport in Copenhagen, entered into force on 1 January 2004
- The current version of the Code was approved at the World Conference on Doping in Sport in Katowice in November 2019 and is effective from 1 January 2021.

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The International Standards



- 8 International Standards currently in effect

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2021 IWAS Anti-doping Code came into force on January 1, 2021



Anti-doping activities under the Code



- Providing education
- Testing
- Administer a Registered Testing Pool (RTP)
- Gathering intelligence and conducting investigations
- Handling TUE applications
- Conducting results management
- Monitoring and enforcing compliance with the Code

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Athlete's rights and responsibilities under the Code



Responsibilities:

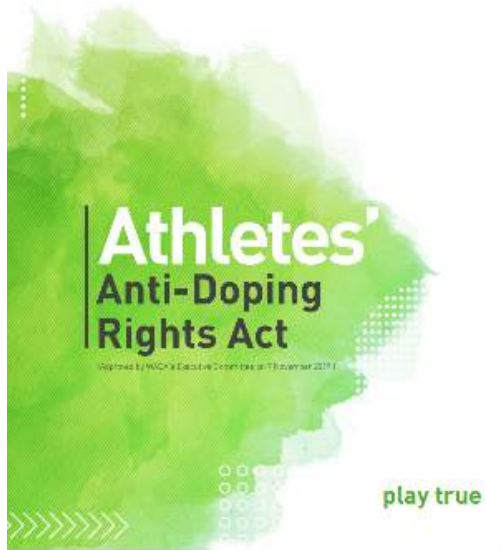
- Available for sample collection at all times, for legitimate anti-doping reasons and within your human rights and privacy.
- Take responsibility for what you ingest and use.
- Inform medical personnel of your obligation not to use Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods and taking responsibility to ensure that any medical treatment does not violate anti-doping policies and rules.
- Disclose to your National Anti-Doping Organization (NADO) and International Federation (IF) any decision relating to you committing an anti-doping rule violation (ADRV) within the previous ten years.
- Cooperate with Anti-Doping Organizations (ADOs) investigating ADRVs.
- Disclose the identity of your athlete support personnel to any ADO with authority over you that requests it.

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The Athletes' Anti-Doping Rights Act



The Athletes' Anti-Doping Rights Act (Act) was developed by WADA's Athlete Committee in consultation with thousands of athletes and stakeholders worldwide.

The Act aims to ensure that the rights of all athletes worldwide to participate in doping-free sport are clearly set out, accessible and universally applicable.

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Highlights of the 2021 Code:



General principles:

- Athletes' rights as established by the Code are included in the list of core values.
- Any athlete has the right to education.



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NEW IN THE 2021 CODE



- HIGHLIGHTING ATHLETES' RIGHTS - The new Athletes' Anti-Doping Rights Act
- NEW 11TH ANTI-DOPING RULE VIOLATION (ADRV): PROTECTING WHISTLEBLOWERS
- SUBSTANCES OF ABUSE
- NEW ATHLETE RESPONSIBILITY
- NEW INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS

International Standard for Education

International Standard for Results Management

- CHANGES TO EXISTING ADRVs:
- OTHER CHANGES TO SANCTIONS:
- NEW DEFINITIONS

Protected Person

Recreational Athlete

- REVISED DEFINITION OF IN-COMPETITION Period

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Clean Sport. Values. Spirit of Sport



- Health
- Ethics, fair play and honesty
- Athletes' rights as set forth in the Code
- Excellence in performance
- Character and Education
- Fun and joy
- Teamwork
- Dedication and commitment
- Respect for rules and laws
- Respect for self and other Participants
- Courage
- Community and solidarity

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1 Presence of a Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers in an Athlete's Sample

It is the Athletes' personal duty to ensure that no Prohibited Substance enters their bodies!

Athletes are responsible for any Prohibited Substance or its Metabolites or Markers found to be present in their Samples.

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PROHIBITED LIST



- Identifies the substances and methods prohibited in- and out-of-competition, and in particular sports.
- The substances and methods on the List are classified by different categories (e.g., steroids, stimulants, gene doping, specified, non-specified etc.).
- The Prohibited List is updated annually following an extensive consultation process facilitated by WADA.
- The current List of Prohibited Substances and Methods is available for download (on the WADA website)



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Risks Associated With The Use Of Medicine and Supplements (!)





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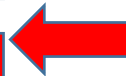
Therapeutic Use Exemption



TUE Approved



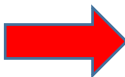
TUE not Approved



TUE Committee



Appeal



Therapeutic Use Exemptions
TUE
Please complete all sections in capital letters on English

1. Athlete Information

Surname: _____ Given Name: _____
Pernis ID: _____ Male ID: _____ Date of Birth (dd/m/y): _____
Address: _____
City: _____ Country: _____ Postcode: _____
Tel: _____ E-mail: _____
(with international code)
Sport: _____ Discipline/Position: _____
International or National Sport Organization: _____
If athlete with disability, indicate disability: _____

2. Medical Information

Diagnosis with sufficient medical information (see note 1): _____

If a permitted medication can be used to treat the medical condition, provide clinical justification for the requested use of the prohibited medication:

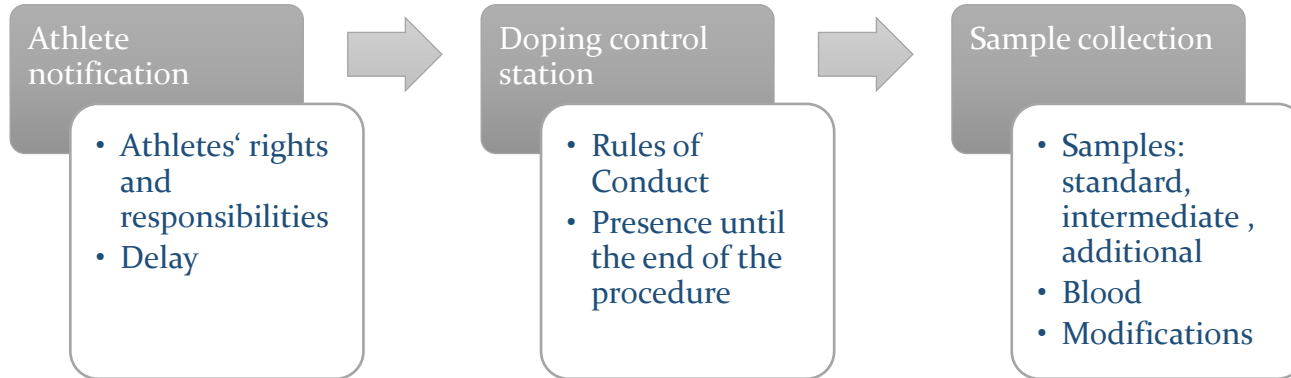
STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL



TUE Approved



Doping control procedure



Evading Sample collection; or refusing or failing to submit to Sample collection without compelling justification after notification by a duly authorized Person is ADRV!



Athletes' Rights and Responsibilities



The athlete must:

- follow the instructions of the DCO/chaperone
- stay under the constant supervision of the DCO/chaperone until the end of the procedure
- not to take actions that may cast doubt the integrity of the doping control
- present ID with photo

The athlete has the right to:

- ask the DCO/chaperone to provide identification proving their authority
- to request the presence of a representative (young athletes and athletes with disabilities)
- to request an interpreter (if possible)
- ask for further clarification on the procedure if something is unclear
- to request a delay in reporting to the doping control station (if sufficient number of personnel is available to monitor the athlete during delay)



Annex B (ISTI) - Modifications For Athletes With Impairments

All aspects of notification and sampling are consistent with standard testing procedure unless modifications are required due to athlete impairment, for example:

- athlete uses urine collector
- athlete using a drainage system
- ! The athlete is responsible for providing himself with a drainage system ("personal equipment" is not doping control equipment)
- athlete with bilateral arm amputation
- an athlete with intellectual disabilities needs a representative, etc.

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11. Acts by an Athlete or Other Person to Discourage or Retaliate Against Reporting to Authorities

NEW Article!

PROTECTING WHISTLEBLOWERS

Anti-Doping Organisations (ADOs) need people to come forward to report doping.

This new rule gives these people more protection, and applies if:

- someone is threatened or intimidated in order to discourage them from reporting doping activity to authorities; or
- they are retaliated against for doing so

This ADRV can carry a lifetime ban from sport.

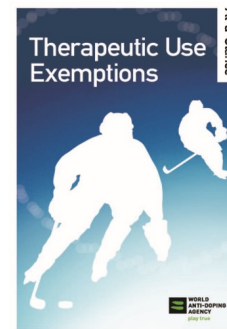
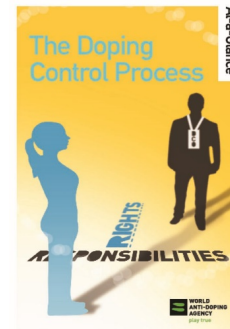
International Standard for Education (NEW)

An athlete's first anti-doping experience
should be related to education,
not doping control

WADA Education



ADeL FOR TOKYO 2020 OLYMPICS ATHLETES AND COACHES



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Thank you!



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Questions and Answers





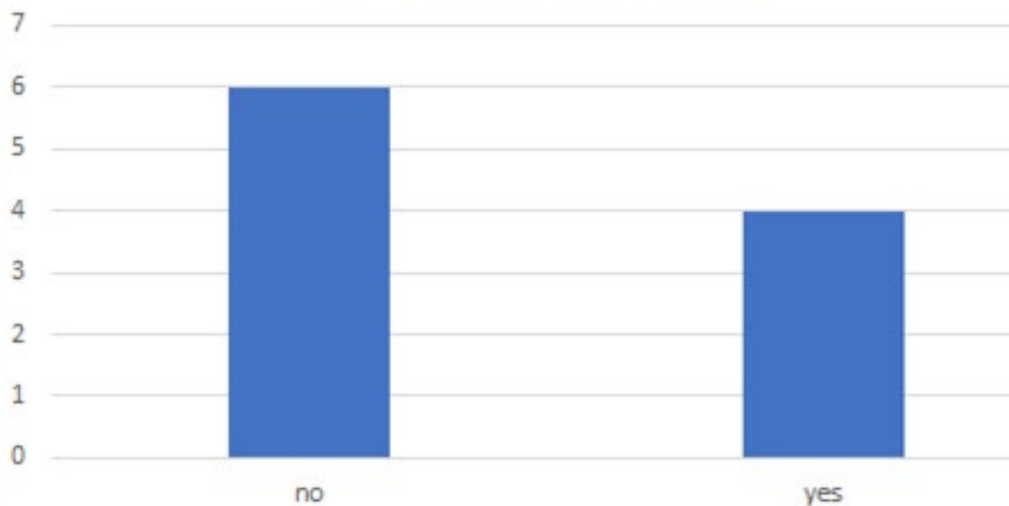
SESSION 5

Collaboration & Future Development

IPCH SPORT CONGRESS 5th JUNE 2021



Does your nation needs any help from IPCH in the development of PCH?



- cooperation in the education of coaches, referees and players who will be internationally competitive
- Assistance for networking and establishing relationships with the global community
- resources to help improve the strategic aspects of the sport
- Training for certification of referees and classifiers
- standardize International Rules to encompass North American & European Aspects of the game

- a. Tournaments, friendly matches, training sessions
- b. Opportunities for Officials Education
- c. How can IPCH support Nations
- d. How can Nations support/help IPCH



**CALLING FOR BIDS
QT2023 & EC24**

30 September 2021 for Qualification Tournament 2023

31 January 2022 for European Championship 2024



THANK YOU!



*HAVE A NICE
EVENING!*

