

Paralympics Australia Media Guide

Tokyo 2020 Paralympic Games

24 AUGUST – 5 SEPTEMBER 2021


Paralympics
Australia



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WEB RESOURCES

Paralympics Australia:

www.paralympic.org.au

International Paralympic Committee (IPC):

www.paralympic.org

Organising Committee (TOCOG):

www.tokyo2020.org

SOCIAL MEDIA

 [@ausparalympics](https://www.facebook.com/ausparalympics)

 [@ausparalympics](https://www.instagram.com/ausparalympics)

 [@ausparalympics](https://twitter.com/ausparalympics)

 [@ausparalympics](https://www.linkedin.com/company/ausparalympics)

 [@ausparateam](https://www.youtube.com/channel/UC...)



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Message from the President



The lead-up to these Games has been unlike any other. While the decision to postpone was not easy, it was one that our Team took in its stride. In the 12 months they would not otherwise have had, our athletes have stayed committed, focused and adaptable.

As always, Paralympics Australia values the incredible support of the Australian media; our Paralympians rely on you to tell their stories and our country's sports fans are better for it. We saw this in 2016 and again in 2018 when the Gold Coast hosted the most disability-inclusive Commonwealth Games ever.

With Seven West Media - now a world leader in Paralympic sport broadcasting - reprising its role as rightsholder and with what we hope to be the unprecedented support of reporters in Tokyo and at

With the Paralympic Games set to return to Tokyo, Japan, for the first time in nearly 60 years, I am confident we will all be sharing a very special moment in Paralympic history.

The Tokyo 2020 Paralympic Games are expected to be the largest and most competitive yet, contested against the iconic backdrop of one of the busiest cities in the world. After many years of training, the 179 athletes of the Australian Paralympic Team will be aiming to push their limits to reach the pinnacle of their sports, the Paralympic podium.

home, these Games present our best opportunity yet to introduce all of Australia to our athletes and welcome as many as possible to the official cheer squad of the Australian Paralympic Team, AUS Squad.

As those who have already covered a Paralympic Games can attest, there are few athletes more deserving of your coverage than ours. I challenge you to tell as many stories as possible, remembering that having a disability is only a part of who our athletes are, not all of who they are. I look forward to reading, watching and listening to what you come up with.

JOCK O'CALLAGHAN
President
Paralympics Australia

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Message from the Chef de Mission



of preparation into podium success. What this means for Australia's athletes - including those who arrive in Tokyo as defending Paralympic medallists, reigning world champions and world record holders - is that, while the competition has never been fiercer, they are in the shape of their lives.

Also primed to make their mark are our 84 Paralympic debutants, including in the new Paralympic sports of badminton (two athletes) and taekwondo (one athlete). Incredibly, some of these athletes only emerged as contenders in the past 12 months. Were it not for the postponement, it would have been Paris, not Tokyo, in their sights.

Helping you to tell their stories is a highly experienced media team led by Tim Mannion, Paralympics Australia's General Manager of Communications. Within this Media Guide, you will find comprehensive information about the services available to you during the Games, athlete and sport profiles, a brief history of Paralympic sport in Australia,

as well as the all-important competition schedule.

Further, I encourage you to regularly check the Games portal on the Paralympics Australia website (paralympic.org.au/tokyo2020) - your one-stop shop for all the latest news, results, images and vision.

Ultimately, we want all Australians to know the stories of our country's best athletes and we will be working around the clock to help you tell them. If you do not find what you need in this Media Guide or on the PA website, please contact Tim and his team.

It simply will not be possible for me to attend every session of every sport every day, so I will be relying on you to help keep me updated. I can't wait to watch, read and listen to your great work covering the Games.

KATE MCLOUGHLIN
Chef de Mission
2020 Australian Paralympic Team

The 2020 Paralympic Games, more than any other, has been a long time coming. Our athletes have dedicated the last five years of their lives to protecting their dreams of success in Tokyo and Paralympics Australia has spent thousands of hours adapting its plans for the delivery of the Australian Paralympic Team to the Games.

Paralympic athletes from all over the world have been counting down to these Games for what feels like a lifetime and most feel an incredible sense of responsibility - and opportunity - to convert those 12 additional months

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Member organisations

Archery Australia
Athletics Australia
Australian Para Ice Hockey Association
Australian Sailing
Australian Taekwondo
Badminton Australia
Basketball Australia
Blind Sport Australia
Boccia Australia
Cycling Australia
Disabled Wintersport Australia
Disability Sport Australia
Equestrian Australia
Football Federation Australia
Paddle Australia
Rowing Australia
Shooting Australia
Snow Australia
Sport Inclusion Australia
Swimming Australia
Table Tennis Australia
Tennis Australia
Triathlon Australia

About Paralympics Australia

Paralympics Australia is the nation's peak sporting organisation for athletes with physical, vision and intellectual impairments.

Our Purpose

To advance the Paralympic Movement and Para-sport in Australia and be a catalyst for a more inclusive society.

Our Values

Para-sports, Para-athletes and Paralympians are at the centre of everything we do. Together, we are TENACIOUS, PROUD, LIMITLESS.

Our Priorities

- To identify, deliver and manage Australian Teams for Paralympic Summer and Winter Games and other international sporting competitions;
- To initiate, implement and support programs to increase awareness of, access to and participation in Paralympic sports;
- To promote inclusion and equality for people with a disability within sport and more broadly.

We work with our national sporting organisation partners to help identify potential Paralympians and assist athletes to prepare for competition by providing funding for and access to coaching, equipment, medical support and travel in the lead up to the Summer and Winter Paralympic Games.

Our partnerships with governments, business, national sporting organisations and disability groups are critical to delivering successful Paralympic Teams to the Games.

We believe participation in sport provides positive social and physical benefits to people with disabilities and plays an important role in changing community perceptions of people with disabilities.

At the heart of what we do is our athletes, who strive to compete at an elite level and uphold the ideals of the Paralympic Movement: determination, equality, inspiration and courage.

Of the 159 nations represented at the Rio 2016 Paralympics, Australia placed fifth on the medal tally with 22 gold, 30 silver and 29 bronze medals. Australia placed fifth also at London 2012, Beijing 2008, Athens 2004, and first at Sydney 2000.

• Paralympic Innovation

A major driver of Australia's consistent Paralympic success in the 21st century has been cutting-edge innovation. Our team of sport scientists and applied researchers works across a range of key areas, including skill acquisition, coach and athlete development, performance analysis, biomechanics and sports engineering.

Our Paralympic Innovation team has specialist knowledge of Para-sport. The team works closely with athletes and their coaches to co-design world-leading learning environments that:

- Provide context-specific and bespoke solutions to coach and athlete challenges;
- Empower athletes to take ownership of their skill development;
- Simulate competition contexts and prepare athletes for the expected and unexpected;
- Support behaviour change;
- Allow for sharing and education for sustainable success.

Our Paralympic Innovation team has targeted and strong partnerships with the National Institute Network, key research institutes and world-leading specialists in skill acquisition, coaching pedagogy, athlete development, sports engineering and other targeted disciplines.

• Driving Social Change

We believe the Paralympic brand has the power to transform lives and societies. We seek to empower governments, businesses and



Paralympics Australia CEO Lynne Anderson, Australian Paralympic Team co-captain Ryley Batt, Australian Chef de Mission Kate McLoughlin and Australian Paralympic Team co-captain Danni Di Toro



Curtis McGrath

communities to commit to policy and strategies that drive change towards a genuinely inclusive society.

Central to this objective is changing the narrative around disability and highlighting the benefits and opportunities that come from diversity and inclusion.

To achieve this, we:

- Foster social change partnerships with organisations and entities that have similar values;

- Conduct programs that educate diverse audiences;
- Run programs that minimise obstacles to participation in sport;
- Create purpose-built content that is engaging, informative and accessible.

• Programs

- Our **Para-sport Equipment Fund** provides grants to successful individual or group applicants to address the costs associated with Para-sport equipment and access. It aims primarily at entry level participants and acts

as a pathway into Para-sport for people with a disability. To date, funding grants have been provided to more than 50 individuals and 180 Para-sport programs at all levels, totalling more than \$850,000.

- Our **Paralympic Speakers Program** involves Para-athletes visiting businesses, schools, hospitals and community groups to talk about diversity, inspiration, leadership, inclusion, workplace safety, motivation and success, as well as their personal stories. Para-athletes have delivered dozens of speaking engagements nationally since its inception in 2013.
- Our **Paralympic Education Program** provides free and flexible curriculum-linked resources that teach students about resilience and inclusion. The program involves Para-athletes visiting schools to give presentations, demonstrations and answer questions, as well as share their personal stories. In 2020, online resources reached 50,000 teachers and students, while Paralympians delivered virtual school events nationally to more than 700 children. An expert classroom series featuring Paralympians also reached the wider school network: www.education.paralympic.org.au
- Our **Indigenous People With Disabilities And Sport web section** provides information and resources to help chronic disease prevention and promote health and physical activity awareness and opportunities for First Nations people with a disability.
- Our **Communications** division is a vital driver of the growth in awareness of Paralympic sport in Australia. The 2016 Paralympic cycle was our most successful media operation, reaching a cumulative audience of 467.9 million through online, print, radio and television coverage in the three-month period surrounding the Games.

- Through the **Australian Paralympic History Project**, we oversee the capture, management and preservation of the remarkable history of the Paralympic movement in Australia in a way that is relevant, accessible and establishes the movement within its broader social context. In 2019, we launched the online history of the Paralympic movement in Australia, **Paralympic Stories**.

• Classification

Classification is at the centre of Para-sport, determining which athletes are eligible to compete and the structure for how athletes are grouped together for Para-sport competition. We are responsible for implementing the IPC Athlete Classification Code, which details the classification policies and procedures that are common across Paralympic sports. We work with our national federations to embed classification in sport by creating opportunities for athletes to access accurate and quality classification at the relevant point in their sporting pathway. We actively promote ethical classification practice, ensuring that our athletes and people are protected and Para-sports integrity is upheld.

Whether at the elite level or lower, we believe participation in sport provides positive physical and social outcomes for people with a disability. It also complements our broader advocacy for diversity and inclusion across society. Working alongside us in these pursuits are governments, sporting partners, disability groups, sponsors, supporters – and you, the media.

PA Media Services

Support for Australian media

Paralympics Australia (PA) is committed to helping you provide your best coverage of the Tokyo 2020 Paralympic Games. We aim to set a new benchmark for coverage of Paralympic sport in Australia.

During the Games, we will supplement the news services provided by the IPC and TOGOG with information that is comprehensive, relevant and timely. Stories, quotes, images and audio will be available within two hours of the conclusion of each session of the Games.

Note: Media Centres within PA's offices in Sydney and Melbourne should be the first point of contact for all Australian-based media. PA Staff in Australia will regularly liaise with the media team in Tokyo to coordinate all requests. The Tokyo-based media team may not be as responsive to Australian-based media due to the demand they face from accredited media at Games venues.

Results

Schedules and results for every Australian athlete will be published on the Tokyo 2020 website via the Olympic Data Feed immediately following each event. The final event schedule will be shared before the Opening Ceremony on August 24.

Stories

Media releases will be distributed regularly, covering the key events of each morning and evening session.

To subscribe to the releases, please email media@paralympic.org.au.

General interest stories will be filed. These will be sent to our mailing list and published on our website.

Interviews

Australian athletes and staff will be available for interviews throughout the Games. All requests should be directed to PA media teams in Sydney and Melbourne, who will coordinate interviews as quickly and efficiently as possible.

Note: Members of the media are not to approach athletes and Team staff directly. In Tokyo, all interviews must be coordinated through the PA Media Liaison Officer for each sport. Thank you for your understanding.

Audio interviews for radio

Where possible, we will provide broadcast quality audio interviews which comply with News Access Rules following the completion of an event.

Photos

Explorer Media is the official photographer of the Australian Paralympic Team. News organisations can access photographs for editorial use only. To apply for access, please email media@paralympic.org.au.

Low-resolution photographs will be posted daily to our digital platforms. These can be shared but can not be copied and posted without acknowledgement of Paralympics Australia.



Heath Davidson and Dylan Alcott

Video for TV coverage

The Seven Network, as the broadcast rights holder for the 2016, 2018 and 2020 Paralympics, will produce and deliver comprehensive multi-platform coverage of the Tokyo Games to Australian audiences. Seven's TV broadcast will include up to 14 hours a day of live coverage plus the Opening and Closing Ceremonies live. This will be complemented by coverage of 18 sports live via its digital app, 7plus.

To access video from the Seven Network for use in news reporting, non-rights holders must ensure they cover the Paralympic Games in accordance with the IPC's News Access Rules.

Social media

The Australian Paralympic Team will have a strong social media presence during the Games. You are invited to follow us on Facebook, Instagram, Twitter and YouTube at the handles below. Our campaign hashtag is #ReadySetTokyo.

 @ausparalympics

 @ausparalympics

 @ausparalympics

 @ausparalympics

 @ausparateam



Tokyo, Japan

PA Media Team Paralympic Village, Tokyo



Tim Mannion
Head of Media and Broadcast

Tim is the General Manager, Communications at Paralympics Australia and one of two Deputy Chefs de Mission for the Australian Paralympic Team. During the Games, he will oversee the Australian Team's media and broadcast operations, manage inquiries from Australian media, coordinate interviews and media conferences, and help to resolve any issues which may arise during the Games. Tim will also be the Media Liaison Officer for wheelchair rugby.

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Danielle Balales
Media Liaison Officer – Swimming

Danielle is the Media and Communications Advisor at Swimming Australia. Formerly an ABC radio producer in Adelaide and Melbourne before moving to 3AW, Danielle worked on a range of sports and was a producer on Neil Mitchell's Morning program. She then spent four seasons at Carlton Football Club driving PR strategy for its inaugural AFLW side. Now in her third year at Swimming Australia, Dan oversees communications strategy for the Paralympic program and works across junior pathways, participation and community initiatives.

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Jodie Hawkins
Media Liaison Officer – Rowing, Judo, Badminton, Taekwondo

Jodie is an experienced sports administrator who started her career as a communications professional with teams such as the NRL's Parramatta Eels and Sydney Roosters, and then Big Bash League cricket side Sydney Sixers. In 2018 she was appointed General Manager of the Sixers, leading them for three

years, during which they won two men's BBL titles, the second of which included spending 65 days in a biosecure bubble.

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Quentin Hull
Media Liaison Officer – Wheelchair Basketball (women), Wheelchair Tennis

Quentin is an award-winning ABC broadcaster with 20 years' experience covering domestic and international sport. His diverse resume includes track and field commentator for the Australian TV coverage of the Paralympic Games at Beijing 2008 and London 2012. Quentin is delighted to join PA's media team for his first Games 'on the other side' of the microphone.

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Margie McDonald
Media Liaison Officer – Athletics

Margie has been to every Summer Paralympic Games since 2000 and Winter Paralympic Games since 2002. She was MLO for the Australian track and field team for the 2102 London and 2016 Rio Games and 2019 World Championships. Margie's journalistic background includes sport reporting at The Townsville Daily Bulletin, AAP, The Australian, and NRL.com.

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Lauren Ryan
Media Liaison Officer – Canoe, Table Tennis, Boccia

Lauren works at consulting firm Beyond The Break and has extensive media, communications and marketing experience across charity, sport and government agencies. At BTB, she has worked on campaigns with Water Polo Australia, Ski and Snowboard Australia, NSW Waratahs, Rugby League World

Cup, NSW Origin Teams and the Gold Coast Commonwealth Games. Lauren's previous experience included working with Surf Lifesaving Australia and Equestrian Australia. While this will be Lauren's first Paralympic Games, she has worked as an MLO for the Australian Olympic Team at the past three Summer Games.

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Amanda Scott
Media Liaison Officer – Equestrian, Shooting, Archery

Amanda has more than 15 years' experience in communications, community engagement and public relations across the public and private sector. She was the Australian Defence Force's public affairs lead for the Invictus Games in Sydney in 2018 and, in 2019, managed public affairs for the ADF's involvement in the Royal Edinburgh Military Tattoo. Amanda works for Transport for NSW as a Communications and Engagement Manager overseeing major infrastructure projects.

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Gennie Sheer
Media Liaison Officer – Cycling

Gennie has been involved with national and international sporting events including as a commentator, reporter, producer and communications and marketing director. Her resume includes Invictus Games Sydney 2018, six Olympic Games, three Paralympic Games, three Commonwealth Games and more than 50 World Championships and world class events.

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David Sygall
Media Liaison Officer – Wheelchair Basketball (men), Triathlon, Goalball

David is a Communications Officer at Paralympics Australia. Previously he was a journalist at The Sydney Morning Herald for 20 years and won the Australian Sports Commission award for best coverage of sport in 2011. He has since worked for Australian Sailing, Cricket Australia, the AFL, PlayersVoice and at the Invictus Games. David was an MLO for Paralympics Australia at London 2012 and Rio 2016.

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Brett Frawley
Content Producer

Brett is a co-owner of Good Shout, a content production company established in 2017. Brett has worked at two Paralympic Games and two Olympic Games. Tokyo 2020 will be his third Paralympic campaign making engaging content for fans of the Australian Paralympic Team.

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Nicholas Arganese
Content Producer

Nicko is a co-owner of Good Shout, a content production company established in 2017. Nicko has worked at international events for the Australian Swim Team, Rowing Team and Australian Paralympic Team. During these Games, Nicko will be supporting PA's content production with a focus on servicing the Australian host-broadcaster.

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#READY
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Content Producer

Callum is a content producer for Good Shout, a Canberra-based production company. Callum has produced audio-visual content for a wide range of Paralympic sports during the Tokyo Games cycle. In Tokyo, Callum will be working within the media team and alongside Australia's host broadcaster to create engaging content.

P: +8170 1595 4128**E: Callum.Lawrence@paralympic.org.au****Jeff Crow**
Chief Photographer

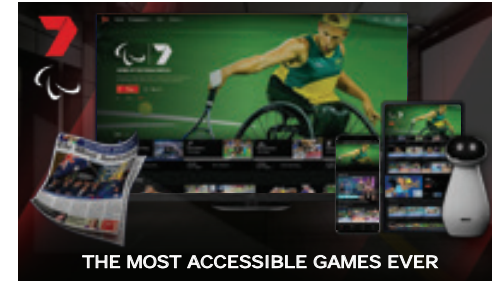
Jeff is the founder and chief photographer for Explorer Media, the official photographer for the 2020 Australian Paralympic Team. During the Games, Jeff will lead a photography team of three, who will make a selection of images available to the Australian media for editorial use on a daily basis throughout the Games.

M: +8170 1595 3965**E: jeff@sportlibrary.com.au****Drew Chislett**
Photographer

Drew loves adding unique and creative perspectives to his images and says that what he lacks in beauty he makes up for in hard work. At Rio 2016, Drew became known as 'the running photographer', stopping only to swing his camera or tell a story about how awesome our Parathletes are. Drew considers it a privilege to be in the photography team capturing the moments and people who make up the Australian Paralympic Team.

P: +8170 1595 3942**Greg Smith**
Photographer

Greg is a multi-media expert in digital photography, videography and graphic design. He is a leading dirtbike photographer and his iKapture® brand is recognised worldwide. Greg has also written articles for motorcycle industry publications in Australia and the US. He was a photographer for the Australian Paralympic Team in London and Rio.

P: +8170 1595 3945**Unprecedented Paralympic Games coverage on Seven and 7plus**

Paralympic legend Kurt Fearnley will join the Seven Network's unrivalled team for the Tokyo 2020 Paralympic Games.

Fearnley will join Johanna Griggs and fellow Paralympic gold medallist Annabelle Williams to anchor Seven's Games coverage, including the Opening and Closing Ceremonies.

Seven's coverage will be Australia's biggest-ever broadcast and digital event for Paralympic sport – all live, free and in HD on Seven and **7plus**.

From morning to midnight every day, viewers will be able to choose from an unprecedented offering of up to 16 live streams. Seven's coverage will take fans inside the Paralympic Games like never before across 13 action-packed days.

Eighteen of the 22 Paralympic disciplines will be covered live, including all the sports Australia traditionally excels in – swimming, athletics, cycling, wheelchair basketball and wheelchair rugby. For the first time, all these events will be live on 7plus.

Seven's team of reporters on the ground in Tokyo will include another Australian Paralympic great, Katrina Webb, who won three gold medals in athletics across three Paralympic Games. She will be joined by **7NEWS** sport reporters Matthew Carmichael and Chris Stubbs.

Fans will also enjoy unparalleled inner-sanctum access to the Australian competitors in Tokyo, with team co-captain Ryley Batt (men's wheelchair rugby) and Rio 2016 gold medallist Curtis McGrath (canoeing) both set to join Seven's commentary team once they have finished competing.

7NEWS, Australia's official Paralympic news service, is the only network with unrestricted access to the Games, and will take Australians into the inner sanctum in Tokyo, inside the venues and alongside the athletes.

7NEWS.com.au will be the #1 online destination for Paralympic news, updates and daily event schedules. The website will feature a dedicated hub for results and medal tallies, plus all the latest breaking news, exclusive content, in-depth features and the greatest stories from the Games.

Australians will be able to keep up to date with all the latest news, the biggest and best moments, and exclusive content, on the 7Sport social channels on **Twitter**, **Facebook**, **Instagram**, **TikTok** and **YouTube**.



Mount Fuji

Media etiquette

When speaking to or socialising with people with a disability, it is important:

- To use the same gestures to meet or greet them as you would an able-bodied person, even if they have limited use of their hands or wear a prosthetic. They will let you know what is appropriate or inappropriate.
- Not to underestimate their intelligence; speak to them directly and in your usual tone of voice.
- To feel comfortable asking specific questions about their disability; it is a part of who they are and one of the reasons why they are competing at the Paralympic Games.
- Use everyday words and phrases. For example, it is fine to tell a person with a vision impairment that you will see them later.
- Not to use negative language to describe their impairment, even if they use it themselves.
- Not to assume they require your help; ask if they need a hand or wait to be asked. When assisting, ask them how best to do this.

People who use wheelchairs

When speaking to or socialising with people who use wheelchairs:

- Position yourself at eye level by sitting next to them.
- Consider their chair to be a part of their personal space; keep an appropriate distance and never use it to lean on.
- Feel comfortable in offering to help them navigate obstacles such as doors, but do not push their chair unless they have asked you to.

People with a vision impairment

When speaking to or socialising with people with a vision impairment:

- Announce your entrance and exit from a room.
- Describe visual happenings.
- Do not acknowledge their guide dog while it is harnessed.

- Inform them of obstacles which may not be detected by their cane.
- Allow them to take your arm if you offer to guide them; if you guide them to a seat, place their hand on the back or arm of the chair.

People with an intellectual impairment

When speaking to or socialising with people with an intellectual impairment:

- Use simple language.
- Allow them more time to process; do not interrupt or speak for them.
- Consider using gestures or pictures if you are unable to effectively communicate verbally.

People with a communication impairment

When speaking to or socialising with people with a communication impairment:

- Be aware of and respect alternative forms of communication, such as electronic devices or Braille.
- Do not interrupt or speak for them.
- Always speak directly to them.

Paralympics, not Olympics or Para-Olympics

The Paralympic Games are distinct from the Olympic Games and the competitors at both events should be acknowledged in their own right. It is inappropriate to call a Paralympian an Olympian, as it is to call an Olympian a Paralympian.

There is also a tendency to refer to the Paralympic Games as the Para-Olympic Games. The Para-Olympic Games do not exist.

Remember

When compiling your stories, please remember:

- Athletes with a disability who compete at the Paralympic Games are the best at what they do and should be afforded the same recognition as any able-bodied athlete who competes at the highest level.

- Identify the athlete first, then their disability; however, you should not feel obligated to mention their disability at all.
- Avoid sensationalising the accomplishments of athletes with a disability as extraordinary or superhuman, or in another way which may imply that expectations were low.

- Avoid using negative words and phrases, such as 'wheelchair-bound' or 'suffers'. Instead, try 'uses a wheelchair' or 'acquired paraplegia'.
- Portray the athlete as they are in their everyday life; for example, as well as being an athlete, they may also be a civil engineer, parent or doctor.



Amber Merritt

About the Games

What is Paralympic sport?

Paralympic sports exist so people with a disability have equal opportunities to compete and be successful in sport. The Paralympic Games are the pinnacle of sporting achievement for athletes with a disability and are contested by athletes with a physical, vision and/or intellectual impairment.

Classification

The classification system for Paralympic sports groups into categories for competition athletes whose impairments cause similar limitations, comparable to other practices used in sport to create fairness, such as grouping athletes by gender or weight. As each sport requires athletes to use their bodies differently, classification systems are different for each sport. For example, in Wheelchair Rugby athletes are grouped in classes by how much their impairment affects

their ability to pass, receive and manoeuvre their chairs on the court; compared to swimming where athletes are grouped by how much their impairment affects their ability to dive, turn and perform each swimming stroke.

As no two impairments are the same, there is a range of athletes in each class. In individual sports, athletes generally compete only against others in the same class. In some sports, such as cycling and triathlon, multiple classes are grouped together and a factoring or points system is used to determine the results. This means that every athlete has the same chance of winning.

Team sports, such as Wheelchair Rugby and Wheelchair Basketball, often use a classification system where multiple combinations of classifications are permitted to make up one team.

Tiffany Thomas Kane



Eligible impairments for Summer Paralympic Games

Impairment	Description
Ataxia (tremor), athetosis (involuntary muscle movement) and hypertonia (increased muscle tension). *Collectively referred to as coordination impairments	Impairments from neurological conditions such as an acquired brain injury, cerebral palsy and multiple sclerosis that affect coordination and smoothness of movement and balance.
Impaired muscle power(Muscle weakness)	Muscle weakness or paralysis from conditions such as muscular dystrophy, multiple sclerosis, nerve damage, a spinal cord injury or other spinal condition.
Impaired passive range of movement(Restricted joints)	Restricted movement or tightness in a joint/s from conditions such as joint fusions and other conditions restricting movement.
Leg length difference	Significant difference in leg length due to a deficiency at birth or trauma.
Loss of limbs	Partial or complete absence of bones or joints due to deficiency at birth, or amputation resulting from illness or trauma.
Short stature	Reduced standing height and limb length from conditions such as achondroplasia or other conditions that affect growth.
Vision impairment	Impairment of the eye structure, optic nerves or pathways, or vision area of the brain, resulting in a loss of vision in both eyes. Caused by conditions such as albinism, macular degeneration, macular or cone rod dystrophy and retinitis pigmentosa.
Intellectual impairment	An IQ of less than 75 and impairments in adaptive behaviour (conceptual, social and practical skills) – that is observed before the athlete is aged 18.

Classification evaluation

Any potential athlete must first provide medical evidence to their sport's federation to confirm whether they have a permanent and eligible impairment for their chosen sport. This is called an Eligibility Assessment.

Once their eligibility assessment is complete, athletes are assessed by a classification panel. Classification panels assess athletes in three steps:

- Medical tests such as vision tests, psychological tests or measures of strength and coordination, depending on the athlete's medical condition.

- Athletes perform key sports tests, drills and skills related to their sport, for example dives, turns and stroke technique in swimming, passing and blocking in wheelchair rugby.
- Athletes are observed during competition to ensure consistency of their skills.

Once completed, athletes are allocated a sport class for competition (for example, S9 SB9 SM9 in swimming, C3 in cycling - see sport-specific profiles for details of each sport's classification system).

The athlete is also allocated a sport class status, which identifies if or when they are required

to attend a future classification. This usually depends on their age, medical condition, medical intervention, as well as any changes to classification rules.

Athletes are permitted to have a representative with them during classification, usually a coach or team staff member.

Like other sport officiating decisions, if an athlete disagrees with the classification they are allocated they may lodge a protest or appeal. Athletes are not permitted to protest the classification of other athletes.

Classifiers

Classifiers are sport officials trained, certified and appointed by their sport's federation as members of a classification panel.

In addition to a high degree of sport-specific expertise, classifiers are either:

- Medical classifiers who are medical professionals (doctor, physiotherapist, vision specialist or psychologist) with disability experience; or

- Technical classifiers with qualifications in sport science, human movement or sport-specific qualifications.
- Classifiers are remunerated in the same way as other sports federation officials.

Classification integrity

As in other areas of sport integrity, classification relies upon:

- Athletes participating in the true spirit of fair play by providing an honest and accurate reflection of their medical condition and best effort of their skills. Fair play and honesty must also be supported by the athlete's support personnel and influencers. Similarly to doping, there are serious consequences for athletes who intentionally misrepresent themselves.
- Objectivity and consistency in the decisions of classifiers.
- A collaborative relationship, mutual respect and trust between athletes, sport administrators and classifiers.
- Respect for the rules that govern the Para-sport.



Sam Von Einem

Paralympics Australia upholds sports integrity and ethical classification practice. All Tokyo team members have completed mandatory classification and integrity training in order to be eligible for selection.

Classification at the Tokyo Games

While all efforts have been made to have Australian Para-athletes classified prior to Tokyo, the Covid-19 pandemic has impacted athletes' access to classification opportunities. A small number of Australian athletes will be required to undergo classification in Tokyo.

History of the Paralympic Games

Before World War II, most people with a spinal cord injury died within months – a couple of years at best – due to infection and other complications. However, post-war developments in antibiotics, treatment and rehabilitation ensured spinal cord injuries were survivable. In 1944, German neurosurgeon Sir Ludwig Guttman established the National Spinal Injuries Unit at Stoke Mandeville Hospital in England, where he introduced sport as a method of rehabilitation.

On July 29, 1948, the same day as the Opening Ceremony of the Olympic Games in London, the first Stoke Mandeville Games were held. Two teams – one from Stoke Mandeville Hospital and the other from a neighbouring hospital for war veterans in Richmond – competed in Para-archery.

By 1952, the Games had become international, but Guttman had a vision of an international equivalent to the Olympic Games. In 1960, at what is now considered to be the first Paralympic Games, 400 athletes from 23 countries contested the eight sports of archery, athletics, darts, snooker, swimming, table tennis, wheelchair basketball and wheelchair fencing.

Participation at the Paralympic Summer Games

Year	Host city	Number of countries	Number of athletes
1960	Rome, Italy	23	400
1964	Tokyo, Japan	21	378
1968	Tel Aviv, Israel	29	750
1972	Heidelberg, Germany	43	984
1976	Toronto, Canada	40	1,657
1980	Arnhem, Netherlands	43	1,973
1984	Stoke Mandeville, England	41	1,100
	New York, USA	45	1,800
1988	Seoul, South Korea	60	3,041
1992	Barcelona, Spain	83	2,999
1996	Atlanta, USA	104	3,808
2000	Sydney, Australia	123	3,879
2004	Athens, Greece	135	3,808
2008	Beijing, China	146	3,951
2012	London, England	164	4,237
2016	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	159	4,328

Rome 1960

Number of competing athletes	400
Number of competing countries	23
Final Australian medal standings	7th (gold), 7th (overall)
Sports	8 – archery, athletics, darts, snooker, swimming, table tennis, wheelchair basketball, wheelchair fencing
Disabilities	Spinal cord injuries

The inaugural Paralympic Games in Rome, Italy, were staged over one week, with Australia one of 21 participating nations. Athletes with spinal cord injuries were eligible to compete. The eight sports contested were archery, athletics, darts, snooker, swimming, table tennis, wheelchair basketball and wheelchair fencing.

While the Games represented a significant step forward in the world of disability sport, teething troubles did not go unnoticed; for instance, athletes were housed in units built on stilts, which were only accessible via two sets of stairs.

Tokyo 1964

Number of competing athletes	375
Number of competing countries	21
Final Australian medal standings	4th (gold), 5th (overall)
Sports	9 – weightlifting added to the program; wheelchair racing added to athletics program
Disabilities	Spinal cord injuries

The most recent Paralympic Games to be staged in Japan were held immediately after the 1964



Shae Graham and Jayden Warn

Olympic Games. Again, athletes with spinal cord injuries were eligible to compete and, in addition to archery, athletics, darts, snooker, swimming, table tennis, wheelchair basketball and wheelchair fencing - weightlifting was contested.

While the Games were small and relatively unsophisticated by contemporary standards, athletes were assisted from their planes, received a formal welcome and transport and interpreters were available for the duration of the Games.

Tel Aviv 1968

Number of competing athletes	750
Number of competing countries	29
Final Australian medal standings	4th (gold), 5th (overall)
Sports	10 - lawn bowls added as a sport as well as women's wheelchair basketball and the men's 100m wheelchair race
Disabilities	Spinal cord injuries

The 1968 Paralympic Games, originally scheduled to be staged in Mexico, were held in Tel Aviv, Israel. Athletes with spinal cord injuries contested 10 sports - archery, athletics, darts, lawn bowls, snooker, swimming, table tennis, weightlifting, wheelchair basketball and wheelchair fencing - with a women's wheelchair basketball competition featuring for the first time.

In an attempt to depoliticise the Games - Israel's Six-Day War with Egypt, Jordan and Syria was just over a year old and hostilities between the countries persisted - national anthems and flags were abandoned during medal presentations and there was no official medal tally.

Heidelberg 1972

Number of competing athletes	984
Number of competing countries	43
Final Australian medal standings	11th (gold), 9th (overall)
Sports	10
Disabilities	Spinal cord injuries

Due to a plan to convert the Olympic Village in Munich into residential apartments immediately after the 1972 Olympic Games, the 1972 Paralympics were staged in Heidelberg, Germany. The same 10 sports that were contested in Tel Aviv were featured on the Paralympic program for Heidelberg, with the addition of demonstration events for athletes with a vision impairment.

Toronto 1976

Number of competing athletes	1,657
Number of competing countries	40
Final Australian medal standings	11th (gold), 12th (overall)
Sports	13 - goalball and shooting added as sports; sitting volleyball (demonstration sport)
Disabilities	Spinal cord injuries, amputees, visually impaired

Unlike the 1976 Olympic Games, which were held in Montréal, Canada, the 1976 Paralympics were staged in the Canadian city of Toronto. Athletes with spinal cord injuries, amputees and athletes with a vision impairment competed in 12 sports - archery, athletics, darts, goalball, lawn bowls, shooting, snooker, swimming, table tennis, weightlifting, wheelchair basketball and wheelchair fencing - plus sitting volleyball as a demonstration sport.

The inclusion of the South Africa Team (during apartheid) led to several nations boycotting the Games. However, in a first for the Paralympic Games, television coverage was broadcast daily to more than 600,000 viewers worldwide.

Arnhem 1980

Number of competing athletes	1,973
Number of competing countries	43
Final Australian medal standings	14th (gold), 9th (overall)
Sports	13 - sitting volleyball and wrestling added as sports, snooker removed from program
Disabilities	Spinal cord injuries, vision impaired, amputees, cerebral palsy

At the 1980 Paralympic Games in Arnhem, Netherlands, athletes with cerebral palsy were included for the first time, joining athletes with spinal cord injuries, amputees and athletes with a vision impairment. Together, they contested 13 sports; archery, athletics, darts, goalball, lawn bowls, shooting, swimming, table tennis, weightlifting, wheelchair basketball and wheelchair fencing, as at previous Games, as well as sitting volleyball and wrestling. Snooker was removed from the program.

Like the 1976 Games, South Africa's participation was controversial. While key international organisations supported the Team's inclusion - on the basis that sanctioning a mixed team would help to foster change in the country - the Dutch Parliament vetoed this decision and South Africa was banned from the Games.



Kathryn Ross and Simon Albury

New York and Stoke Mandeville 1984

Number of competing athletes	1,100 (UK), 1,800 (USA)
Number of competing countries	41 (UK), 45 (USA)
Final Australian medal standings	8th (gold), 7th (overall)
Sports	18 – boccia, road-cycling, powerlifting and football 7-a-side added as sports; equestrian (demonstration sport); snooker reincluded
Disabilities	Spinal cord injuries, vision impaired, amputees, les autres, cerebral palsy

The 1984 Paralympic Games were staged in New York, USA, and Stoke Mandeville, England, on June 17 to 30, and July 22 to August 1, respectively. All but one of the 13 sports contested in Arnhem were featured on the program (dartchery was not), as well as boccia, cycling, football seven-a-side and powerlifting (weightlifting and powerlifting were classified under the single sport of lifting). Snooker was also reincluded and equestrian appeared as a demonstration sport.

Originally, the Games were to be held in Illinois, USA, but issues with finances and other disputes saw the University of Illinois terminate its contract just four months before the Games. New York hosted events for amputees, athletes with cerebral palsy, athletes with a vision impairment and ‘les autres’ – athletes with other physical impairment types – and Stoke Mandeville hosted events for athletes with spinal cord injuries.

Seoul 1988

Number of competing athletes	3,057
Number of competing countries	61
Final Australian medal standings	10th (gold), 7th (overall)
Sports	18 – Judo added as sport; wheelchair tennis (demonstration sport); equestrian not yet on permanent program
Disabilities	Spinal cord injuries, vision impaired, amputees, les autres, cerebral palsy

The 1988 Games are widely considered to be the first Paralympics of the modern era. They were the first Games since 1964 to be held in the same city as the Olympics. As in 1984, athletes with spinal cord injuries, amputees, athletes with cerebral palsy, athletes with a vision impairment and les autres were eligible to compete. They contested archery, athletics, boccia, cycling, football seven-a-side, goalball, judo, lawn bowls, lifting, shooting, sitting volleyball, snooker, swimming, table tennis, wheelchair basketball and wheelchair fencing. Wheelchair tennis featured as a demonstration sport.

Australian participation in international competition was still in a state of transition and the country’s football seven-a-side team comprised track and field athletes – the team was regularly well-beaten, with one athlete, Christopher Scott, breaking his ankle and missing his premier event, the long jump.

Barcelona and Madrid 1992

Number of competing athletes	3,001
Number of competing countries	83
Final Australian medal standings	7th (gold), 6th (overall)
Sports	16 – Wheelchair tennis added as sport; snooker removed
Disabilities	Spinal cord injuries, vision impaired, amputees, les autres, cerebral palsy

The 1992 Paralympic Games were held in Barcelona, Spain, from September 3 to 14 and were followed by an event for athletes with an intellectual impairment in Madrid from September 14 to 22. The eligible impairment types for the Games in Barcelona were the same as in Seoul, as were the sports, except snooker and wheelchair tennis.

The Games were the first since the dissolution of the Soviet Union, increasing the number of participating countries from 60 to 83 (though the Soviet Union only competed at Seoul 1988, having previously denied it had any people with a disability).

In Madrid, Australia placed first on the medal tally with 13 gold medals, 10 silver and eight bronze.

Atlanta 1996

Number of competing athletes	3,195
Number of competing countries	103
Final Australian medal standings	2nd (gold), 4th (overall)
Sports	19 – equestrian added as a sport and track cycling added as a discipline; wheelchair rugby and sailing (demonstration sports); lawn bowls removed
Disabilities	Spinal cord injuries, vision impaired, amputees, les autres, cerebral palsy, intellectual disability

At the 1996 Paralympic Games, athletes with an intellectual impairment were eligible to compete for the first time. Alongside athletes with spinal cord injuries, amputees, athletes with cerebral palsy, les autres and athletes with a vision impairment, they contested archery, athletics, boccia, cycling – now on the track as well as road – equestrian, football seven-a-side, goalball, judo, lawn bowls, powerlifting, shooting, sitting volleyball, swimming, table tennis, wheelchair basketball and wheelchair fencing. Racquetball, sailing and wheelchair rugby appeared as demonstration sports.

Controversially, venues and other infrastructure from the Olympics were dismantled during the Games; the Paralympic Village was also inferior, in terms of accommodation and food supply.

Sydney 2000

Number of competing athletes	3,881
Number of competing countries	122
Final Australian medal standings	1st (gold), 1st (overall)
Sports	18 – sailing and wheelchair rugby added as sports; weightlifting removed
Disabilities	Spinal cord injuries, vision impaired, amputees, les autres, cerebral palsy, intellectual disability

The greatest legacy of the 2000 Paralympics was its recognition of Paralympians as elite sportspeople. 3,879 athletes from 123 countries

contested the sports of archery, athletics, basketball, boccia, cycling, equestrian, football seven-a-side, goalball, judo, powerlifting, sailing, shooting, sitting volleyball, swimming, table tennis, volleyball, wheelchair basketball, wheelchair fencing, wheelchair rugby and wheelchair tennis. Athletes with spinal cord injuries, amputees, athletes with cerebral palsy, les autres, athletes with a vision impairment and athletes with an intellectual impairment were all eligible to compete, with the program for athletes with an intellectual impairment considerably expanded and powerlifting opened to female competitors for the first time.

In another significant first, the core services for sport delivery were provided by the same individuals for both the Olympic and Paralympic Games. There was a record 1.1 million spectators over the 11 days of competition.

After the Games, it was revealed that 10 of the players on the gold medal-winning Spanish basketball team did not have an intellectual impairment, resulting in the suspension of all athletes with an intellectual impairment from future Paralympic Games. The suspension was lifted in 2012.

Athens 2004

Number of competing athletes	3,806
Number of competing countries	136
Final Australian medal standings	5th (gold), 2nd (overall)
Sports	19 – football 5-a-side added as a sport
Disabilities	Spinal cord injuries, vision impaired, amputees, les autres, cerebral palsy

At the 2004 Paralympic Games, 18 of the 20 sports featured in Sydney were contested, with the exclusion of basketball and volleyball for athletes with an intellectual impairment (all other disability groups were represented). Football five-a-side featured for the first time, as did women's competitions in judo and sitting volleyball.

Benefiting from an integrated organising committee, all sports were contested in the same venues as the Olympic Games and all teams were accommodated in the same Athlete Village.

Beijing 2008

Number of competing athletes	3,951
Number of competing countries	146
Final Australian medal standings	5th (gold), 2nd (overall)
Sports	20 – rowing added as a sport
Disabilities	Spinal cord or nerve damage, vision impairment, limb loss (amputees or limb deficiency, les autres, cerebral palsy, brain injury)

At the 2008 Paralympic Games in Beijing, China, the 19 sports from Athens – archery, athletics, boccia, cycling, equestrian, football five-a-side, football seven-a-side, goalball, judo, powerlifting, sailing, shooting, sitting volleyball, swimming, table tennis, wheelchair basketball, wheelchair fencing, wheelchair rugby and wheelchair tennis – were contested, with rowing making its debut. Athletes with spinal cord or nerve damage, cerebral palsy, a limb deficiency, brain injury, les autres or vision impairment were eligible to compete.

Athletes competed before the largest crowds to date. A record of 1.8 million tickets were sold and the Games attracted a cumulative audience of 3.8 billion, including a 200 percent increase in broadcasting time compared to Athens.



Tokyo Aquatic Centre

London 2012

Number of competing athletes	4,237
Number of competing countries	164
Final Australian medal standings	5th (gold), 5th (overall)
Sports	20
Disabilities	Spinal cord or nerve damage, vision impairment, limb loss (amputees or limb deficiency, les autres, cerebral palsy, brain injury), intellectual impairment

In his closing speech, then President of the IPC, Sir Phillip Craven, described the 2012 Paralympics as the greatest ever. The Games marked the return of athletes with an intellectual impairment, alongside those with spinal cord or nerve damage, cerebral palsy, a limb deficiency, brain injury or vision impairment, and les autres, all competing across the same 20 sports that were contested in Beijing.

The Games featured a record number of athletes from a record number of countries and sold an unprecedented number of tickets – 900,000 more than were sold in Beijing. They were also the first truly online Games; between August 29 and September 9, there were 1.3 million ‘Paralympic’ mentions on Twitter and 25 million visitors to the London 2012 website.

Rio 2016

Number of competing athletes	4,342
Number of competing countries	159
Final Australian medal standings	5th (gold), 5th (overall)
Sports	22
Disabilities	Spinal cord or nerve damage, vision impairment, limb loss (amputees or limb deficiency, les autres, cerebral palsy, brain injury), intellectual impairment.

The most recent Paralympic Summer Games saw canoe and triathlon make their Paralympic debut alongside the 20 sports featured on the 2012 Paralympic program – archery, athletics, boccia, cycling, equestrian, football five-a-side, football seven-a-side, goalball, judo, powerlifting, rowing, sailing, shooting, sitting volleyball, swimming, table tennis, wheelchair basketball, wheelchair fencing, wheelchair rugby and wheelchair tennis. As in London, all traditional disability groups were represented.

Notably absent from the 2016 Games was the Russian Paralympic Team, which was banned from competition by the IPC in August 2016 for state-sanctioned doping. In contrast, Russia had been permitted to compete at the 2016 Olympic Games.

Tokyo 2020

In March 2020, the International Paralympic Committee expressed its support for the decision to postpone the Tokyo Paralympics due to Covid-19. The Games were re-scheduled to start on August 24, 2021 and still be referred to as Tokyo 2020. Athletes worldwide, in large part, showed exceptional adaptability to maintain their focus and continue their training despite severely disrupted scheduling and qualification pathways.

There are 22 sports on the program for Tokyo, including badminton and taekwondo, which are to be contested for the first time. Sailing was removed from the program after Rio.

The Tokyo Games are the first Summer Games to be delivered under the new IPC Athlete Classification Code. Only athletes with one of the 10 eligible impairment types listed on page 20 are eligible to compete. There are eight physical impairment types, one intellectual impairment and one vision impairment.



Tokyo, Japan

Tokyo 2020 Paralympic Games

- The largest Paralympic Games ever.
- The second largest sport event in 2021 behind the Olympic Games.
- 4,400 athletes from 176 countries.
- 540 medal events in 223 sports.
- Two new sports – Badminton and Taekwondo.
- Second Paralympic Games in Tokyo after 1964.
- Record level of live broadcast coverage.
- An expected global audience of 4 billion people.
- The Tokyo 2020 Paralympic Games mascot is called Someity.
- Most events will take place within an 8km radius of the Paralympic Village.
- Paralympic medals will feature “Tokyo 2020” in Braille on the obverse side.

Shibuya Crossing, Tokyo



The Australian Paralympic Team

Fast facts

- Australia will be represented by 179 athletes, including two athletics guides, two triathlon guides and one rowing coxswain.
- They will be supported by 168 staff, including three ramp assistants for boccia and three handlers for triathlon.
- Australians will compete in 18 of the 22 sports contested in Tokyo. This equals the record for most sports Australia has competed in at a single Games, set during Sydney 2000. Australia competed in 16 sports at Rio 2016.
- This will be the largest Australian Team ever sent to a Paralympic Games overseas. The previous record was set during Rio 2016 (175 athletes).
- Of the 179 athletes competing in Tokyo, 101 (56.4%) are male and 78 (43.6%) are female.
- 84 athletes (46.9%) will make their Paralympic debut in Tokyo,
- Two athletes – Michael Auprince and Hannah Dodd – will compete in a new sport; Michael (wheelchair basketball) represented Australia in swimming at London 2012, while Hannah (wheelchair basketball) represented Australia in equestrian at London 2012.
- Two athletes – Amanda Reid (cycling) and Ruby Storm (swimming) – are Indigenous Australians. Two Indigenous Australians competed in 2016 and two in 2012.
- 24 (13.4%) of the 179 athletes were born overseas. Swimmer Ricky Betar was born in Japan.
- The average age of athletes on the Australian Team in Tokyo will be 30.1 years (29.2 years in Rio 2016).
- The average age of the male athletes is 30.4 years and the average age of the female athletes is 29.8 years.



Vanessa Low

- The youngest athlete on the Team is swimmer Isabella Vincent, who will be 15 years and 222 days when the Games open on August 24. The oldest athlete on the Team is archer Peter Marchant, who will be 60 years and 74 days.
- Jaydon Page (athletics) is the youngest male on the team (16 and 244 days). Carol Cooke (60 years and 18 days) is the oldest female.
- Tokyo 2020 will see the introduction of two new sports to the Paralympic Games – badminton and taekwondo. Janine Watson is Australia's sole representative in taekwondo. Caitlin Dransfield and Grant Manzoney will compete in badminton
- Wayne Phipps is the first Australian athlete to qualify in judo since Beijing 2008.

- The Australian Gliders return to the Paralympic Games after missing qualification for Rio 2016 for the first time in their history.
- Canoe will see the introduction in Tokyo of VL class boats for the first time.
- The sports of athletics and swimming will include mixed relay events for the first time.
- Shae Graham will be Australia's first ever female wheelchair rugby player at a Paralympic Games.
- The table tennis team will be represented by 11 athletes, the largest Australian Team since the Tel Aviv 1968 Games.
- Matt Levy (2004-2020) will be second ever Australian to compete in swimming at five Paralympic Games along with Kingsley Bugarin (1984-2000).
- Eliza Ault-Connell returns to the Paralympic Games for the first time since representing Australia at Athens 2004. Due to the postponement of Tokyo 2020, this is the longest stretch (17 years) between Paralympic Teams in Australia history. Three athletes - John Newton (1968/1984), Brett Holcombe (1984/2000) and Robert Jordan (1972/1988-1992) competed at a Paralympic Games 16 years after their previous appearance.

Most experienced athletes on the 2020 Australian Paralympic Team

- Christie Dawes (athletics) and Danni Di Toro (table tennis) will attend their **seventh** Paralympic Games in Tokyo.
 - Only Libby Kosmala (12), Russell Short (eight), Kieran Modra (eight) and Liesl Tesch (seven) have been to more.
- Angela Ballard (athletics) will attend her **sixth** Paralympic Games.
- Six athletes will compete at their **fifth** Paralympic Games – Ryley Batt (wheelchair rugby), Lina Lei (table tennis), Matt Levy (swimming), Tristan Knowles (wheelchair basketball), Shaun Norris (wheelchair basketball), Ben Weekes (wheelchair tennis).

- Four athletes will celebrate their birthdays during the Games.
 - August 27 – Rosemary Little (athletics) will turn 39.
 - August 31 – Ashley Van Rijswijk (swimming) will turn 21.
 - September 2 – Daniel Bounty (athletics) will turn 20.
 - September 4 – Ben Popham (swimming) will turn 21
- Seven Australian athletes will celebrate their birthday during hotel quarantine after the Closing Ceremony:
 - September 6 – Taymon Kenton-Smith (archery) will turn 27.
 - September 8 – Sarah Edmiston (athletics) will turn 46.
 - September 17 – Luke Bailey (athletics) will turn 24.
 - September 19 – Eliza Ault-Connell (athletics) will turn 40.
 - September 19 – Jake Michel (swimming) will turn 24.
 - September 20 – Ben Weekes (wheelchair tennis) will turn 37.
 - September 21 – Paige Leonhardt (swimming) will turn 21.

Australia Team members by State (current place of residence)

State	Number	% of the Team
ACT	21	11.7
NSW	48	26.81
NT	1	0.6
QLD	41	22.9
SA	8	4.4
VIC	39	21.8
WA	19	10.6
OVERSEAS	2	1.1

Australia at the Paralympic Games

Australia has participated at every Paralympic Games since the first in 1960 and achieved a top five result at every Summer Games since 1996.

To date, 1,043 athletes have represented Australia, winning 1,189 medals – 1,156 at the Summer Games and 34 at the Winter Games. Australia finished in the top seven nations on the gold medal tally at the first three Summer Games, however finished outside the top 10 in 1972, 1976 and 1980. Australia reclaimed a top 10 position in 1984, which it has maintained at each Games since.

The Australian Paralympic Team enjoyed its most successful campaign at Sydney 2000. With its greatest number of athletes to that date,

Australia on the medal tally

Year	Ranking	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
1960	7	3	6	1	10
1964	4	12	11	7	30
1968	4	15	16	7	38
1972	11	6	9	10	25
1976	11	16	18	8	42
1980	14	12	21	22	55
1984	8	49	54	50	153
1988	10	23	34	38	95
1992	7	24	27	25	76
1996	2	42	37	27	106
2000	1	63	39	47	149
2004	5	26	39	36	101
2008	5	23	29	27	79
2012	5	32	23	30	85
2016	5	22	30	29	81

the Team reached the pinnacle of Paralympic sport, placing first on the medal tally with 63 gold medals, 39 silver and 47 bronze.

In 2016, Australia sent its largest contingent of athletes (175) and officials (158) to an overseas Games since 1988. The Team competed in 16 sports, including the new Paralympic sports of canoe and triathlon, and placed fifth on the medal tally, matching its performance at the 2012 Paralympic Games.

Winning 22 gold medals, 30 silver and 29 bronze, 43 per cent of the Australian Team were medal recipients. Swimmer Maddison Elliott, with three gold and two silver medals, was the most successful individual Australian medallist of 2016.

Australia's leading Paralympic medallists

Name	Sport	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
Matt Cowdrey	Swimming	13	7	3	23
Tim Sullivan	Athletics	10	-	-	10
Louise Sauvage	Athletics	9	4	-	13
Priya Cooper	Swimming	9	3	4	16
Libby Kosmala	Shooting Swimming	9 -	3 -	- 1	12 1
Joseph Walker	Swimming	9	-	-	9
Jacqueline Freney	Swimming	8	-	3	11
Neil Fuller	Athletics	6	6	3	15
Heath Francis	Athletics	6	4	3	13
Gary Gudgeon	Swimming	6	4	1	11
Tracey Freeman	Athletics	6	4	-	10
Michael Milton	Alpine skiing	6	3	2	11
Roy Fowler	Archery Lawn bowls Swimming	- 3 3	3 - -	1 - -	4 3 3
Russell Short	Athletics	6	2	4	12
Christopher Scott	Cycling	6	2	2	10
Darren Thrupp	Athletics	6	-	3	9
Siobhan Paton	Swimming	6	-	-	6
Kingsley Bugarin	Swimming	5	8	6	19
Joshua Hofer	Swimming	5	4	2	11
Greg Hammond	Swimming	5	4	-	9
Vic Renalson	Athletics Weightlifting	2 3	2 1	2 -	6 4
Alan Dufty	Athletics	5	2	5	12
Rene Hardenbol	Swimming	5	2	-	7
Barbara Caspers	Shooting	5	1	1	7
Lisa McIntosh	Athletics	5	1	1	7
Elizabeth Edmondson	Swimming	5	1	-	6
Evan O'Hanlon	Athletics	5	1	-	6
Kieran Modra	Cycling Swimming	5 -	- -	3 2	8 2
Rodney Nugent	Athletics	5	-	3	8
Amy Winters	Athletics	5	-	2	7

Talent search

Talent search initiatives by Paralympics Australia aim to identify people with an eligible physical, vision or intellectual impairment who have the athletic potential to reach the Paralympic Games.

Headlined by the innovative and highly successful Paralympic Talent Search Program launched in 2005, Paralympics Australia's work in talent identification has since been replicated by rival nations around the world.

PA's activities predominantly target young people with a physical, vision or mild intellectual impairment, and links those identified with high performance potential to elite sporting programs.

Individuals identified with Paralympic potential are provided various types of support depending upon their potential for international success, including equipment, access to coaching, access to classification support, and grants to assist with travel and competition.

Para-sport Talent Searches are currently held in cities and regional centres across Australia.

Of the 179 athletes representing Australia at the Tokyo 2020 Paralympic Games, 63 (35.2%) were identified via Paralympics Australia's Talent Search Program.

Of the 176 athletes who represented Australia at the 2016 Paralympic Games, 54 were identified via talent search. They were responsible for nearly half of the Australian Team's 81-medal haul (46.9 percent).

43 athletes (26.7%) named on the London 2012 Team were identified in a Talent Search program and won 28 medals (32% of medals won).

27 APC Talent Search athletes represented Australia in Beijing 2008 (16% of athletes) and won a total of 14 medals (17% of medals won).

Archery (2)

Jono Milne, Imalia Oktrininda.

Athletics (16)

Daniel Bounty, Michal Burian, Rhiannon Clarke, Jaryd Clifford, Ari Gesini, Sam Harding, Rosemary Little, Rheed McCracken, Sam McIntosh, Ella Parry, Chad Perris, Scott Reardon, Michael Roeger, Maria Strong, James Turner, Sarah Walsh.

Canoe (2)

Dylan Littlehales, Susan Seipel.

Cycling (7)

Gordon Allan, Grant Allen, Carol Cooke, Paige Greco, Stuart Jones, Darren Hicks, David Nicholas.

Goalball (1)

Raissa Martin.

Judo (1)

Wayne Phipps.

Rowing (3)

Kathryn Ross, Alexandra Viney, Nikki Ayers.

Swimming (12)

Jesse Aungles, Ellie Cole, Tom Gallagher, Tim Hodge, Ahmed Kelly, Ashleigh McConnell, Maddie McTernan, Lakeisha Patterson, Liam Schulter, Ashley Van Rijswijk, Isabella Vincent, Rachel Watson.

Table Tennis (2)

Jake Ballestrino, Nathan Pellissier.

Taekwondo (1)

Janine Watson.

Triathlon (3)

David Bryant, Nic Beveridge, Jonathan Goerlach.

Wheelchair Basketball (9)

(Women) Taishar Ovens, Sarah Vinci, Shelley Cronau, Natalie Alexander, Jessie Cronje.
(Men) Michael AuPrince, Jannik Blair, Tom O'Neill-Thorne, Kim Robins.

Wheelchair Rugby (2)

Andrew Harrison, Shae Graham.

Wheelchair Tennis (2)

Dylan Alcott, Heath Davidson.

Athletes who have competed in more than one sport

Five members of the 2020 Australian Paralympic Team have previously competed at the Paralympic Games in another sport.



Dylan Alcott (wheelchair tennis)
Wheelchair Basketball – 2008
(1 gold), 2012 (1 silver). Wheelchair
Tennis – 2016 (2 gold)



Michael AuPrince (wheelchair
basketball)
Swimming – 2012 (1 gold, 1 silver)



Daniela Di Toro (table tennis)
Wheelchair Tennis – 1996, 2000
(1 silver), 2004 (1 bronze), 2008,
Table Tennis – 2016



Hannah Dodd (wheelchair
basketball)
Equestrian – London 2012



Amanda Reid (cycling).
Swimming – 2012. Cycling – 2016
(1 silver)



Darren Hicks

Team Executive

The Team Executive oversees the preparation and management of the Australian Paralympic Team on behalf of the Paralympics Australia Board.



Kate McLoughlin Chef de Mission

Kate McLoughlin has served as Paralympics Australia's General Manager, Games Delivery and Paralympic Performance since 2013. Kate was the Chef de Mission of the 2016 Australian Team, for which she was internationally recognised by the IPC, and Deputy Chef de Mission for the Australian Team's London 2012 campaign. Kate has also been named Chef de Mission for the Beijing 2022 Winter Paralympics.



Nat Browne Deputy Chef de Mission

Nat Browne is the Manager, Team Operations (Summer Games) at Paralympics Australia, a position she has held since 2016. Tokyo 2020 will be Nat's first Games as Head of Team Operations, having previously serviced the Australian Team as Manager, Out of Village in 2016 and Manager, Uniform Distribution in 2012.



Tim Mannion Deputy Chef de Mission

Tim Mannion has served as Paralympics Australia's General Manager, Communications for over 11 years. While Tokyo 2020 will be his first Paralympics as Deputy Chef de Mission, it will be Tim's sixth as Head of Media and Broadcast, having led that operation for every Australian Summer and Winter Paralympic Team since 2010.

Lauren Parker



Athletes and staff by sport



ICONS COLOUR KEY

- No impairment
- Mild impairment
- Moderate impairment
- Significant impairment

Ahmed Kelly



Archery



Archery has featured at every Paralympic Games since the first in Rome in 1960. The sport has three classifications and consists of individual and team events in standing and wheelchair competitions. Athletes shoot from 50 or 70 metres at a target marked with 10 scoring zones with the aim of having an arrow land as close to the centre as possible.

Athletes compete with recurve bows – distinctive as the limbs curve outwards at the top – and compound bows, which feature mechanical pulleys, telescopic sights and release aids to assist in accuracy. Men and women compete separately, as individuals and in teams of three,



Yumenoshima Park Archery Field

and all matches are conducted as straight knockouts.

Fast facts

- There have been 38 athletes (29 males and nine females) who have represented Australia in archery since the Rome Games in 1960.
- Daphne Hilton (née Ceeney) and Ross Sutton were Australia's first archers who competed at Rome. Sutton became Australia's first medallist by winning gold in the St. Nicholas event.
- Australia has won 16 medals so far in archery, three gold, nine silver and four bronze. There have been 14 medallists of which three are gold medallists.
- Australia's largest archery team was nine athletes at the Heidelberg 1972 Games.
- Australia's best performance was at the Tel Aviv 1968 Games with two gold and two silver medals. It was the most recent archery gold medal won by an Australian.
- Tony South is Australia's most awarded medallist at a single Games and overall. South won a gold medal and a silver at Tel Aviv in 1968 and added a bronze medal at Heidelberg in 1972.
- Roy Fowler and Eric Klein have competed at the greatest number of Games, with four each. Fowler competed between 1964 and 1976. Klein competed between 1980 and 1992.
- At Rio in 2016, Jonathon Milne won a bronze medal in the men's individual compound open.
- The most recent female archer to qualify for the Paralympics was Natalie Cordwiner for the Athens Games in 2004.

Australia's Paralympic Games medals in archery

Gold – 3

Silver – 9

Bronze – 4

Total – 16

Impairments eligible for Archery at the Paralympic Games

Impairment	Description
Ataxia (tremor) and hypertonia (increased muscle tension). *Collectively referred to as coordination impairments)	Impairments from neurological conditions such as an acquired brain injury, cerebral palsy and multiple sclerosis that affect coordination and smoothness of movement and balance.
Impaired muscle power (Muscle weakness)	Muscle weakness or paralysis from conditions such as muscular dystrophy, multiple sclerosis, nerve damage, a spinal cord injury or other spinal condition.
Impaired passive range of movement (Restricted joints)	Restricted movement or tightness in a joint/s from conditions such as joint fusions and other conditions restricting movement.
Loss of limbs	Partial or complete absence of bones or joints due to deficiency at birth, or amputation resulting from illness or trauma.

Impairments NOT eligible for Archery at the Paralympic Games

Impairment	Description
Athetosis (involuntary movements)	Impairments from neurological conditions such as an acquired brain injury or cerebral palsy that affect coordination and smoothness of movement and balance.
Leg length difference	Significant difference in leg length due to a deficiency at birth or trauma.
Short stature	Reduced standing height and limb length from conditions such as achondroplasia or other conditions that affect growth.
Vision impairment	Impairment of the eye structure, optic nerves or pathways, or vision area of the brain, resulting in a loss of vision in both eyes. Caused by conditions such as albinism, macular degeneration, macular or cone rod dystrophy and retinitis pigmentosa.
Intellectual impairment	An IQ of less than 75, and impairments in adaptive behaviour (conceptual, social and practical skills) – that is observed before the athlete is aged 18.

Tokyo venue

Yumenoshima Park Archery Field has been constructed in the park area of the Dream Island site. Following the 2020 Games, the facility will house archery competitions and be used for a wide range of other activities.

Athletes to watch

With his participation at the Rio 2016 Paralympics, **Jonathon Milne** became Australia's first competitor in Para-archery since the 2004 Athens Games. The ninth-seeded Para-archer then created history by defeating top-seed Bülent Korkmaz of Turkey in the quarter-final before shooting a 10 with his final arrow to win a bronze medal. It was Australia's first Para-archery medal since the New York 1984 Paralympics.

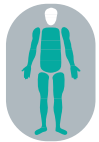
Archery classification

Eligibility

Archery is open to athletes with a selection of physical impairments such as coordination difficulties, muscle weakness, joint restrictions or loss of limbs (see table on previous page).

Archery sport classes

Athletes at Tokyo 2020 will compete in two events: **W1** and **Open**.



Wheelchair 1 (W1) - Athletes who have the most significant impairment who are usually affected in their arms, legs and torso. Athletes compete in a seated position and may shoot using their arms or legs.

In Tokyo, W1 athletes compete in the individual (Male and Female) and Mixed Teams event.

Open - Athletes from either Wheelchair 2 (W2) or Standing (ST) class. Open athletes can shoot from a sitting or standing position.



The **W2** class is for athletes with good arm control but whose impairments in their legs mean they need to compete in a seated position.



The **ST** class is for athletes with an impairment in at least one arm or one leg who are able to compete standing.

In Tokyo, Open athletes compete in the Individual Compound (Male and Female), Individual Recurve (Male and Female), Team Compound and Team Recurve.



Athletes



Taymon Kenton-Smith
Springfield Lakes, QLD

Born: 6 September 1994

Events: Recurve open, mixed teams

Classification: Standing

Disability: Physical impairment - Limb deficiency

How acquired: Congenital

Previous Games: Debut

Instagram: @TaymonKS

Facebook: @Taymon Kenton-Smith Archery



Peter Marchant
Wallerah, NSW

Born: 11 June 1961

Events: Compound

Classification: W2

Disability: Physical impairment - Spinal cord injury

How acquired: Motorcycle accident

Previous Games: Debut

World Championships results:

2019 - 33rd

2017 - 9th



Jonathon Milne
Blaxland, NSW

Born: 25 January 1986

Events: Compound

Classification: W2

Disability: Physical Impairment - Incomplete paraplegia

How acquired: Swimming accident

Previous Games: 2016

Paralympic Games results:

2016 - Bronze (compound)

World Championship results:

2019 - 17th

2017 - 17th

2015 - 4th



Imalia Oktrininda
Wentworth Point, NSW

Born: 27 October 1979

Events: Recurve open, mixed teams

Classification: W2

Disability: Physical impairment - Limb deficiency, spina bifida

How acquired: Congenital

Previous Games: Debut

Staff



Ricci Cheah
Strathfield, NSW

Position: Head Coach/
Team Leader



Graham Winston
Gilberton, SA

Position: Team Leader



Jonathon Milne

Athletics



Athletics has been part of the Paralympic Games since the first Games in 1960. It is open to all disability groups and offers more events and competitors than any other sport. At Rio in 2016, there were 177 medal events.

Events include 100m, 200m, 400m, 800m, 1500m, 5000m, 4x100m relay and 4x400m relay, marathon, long jump, high jump, shot put, discus, club throw and javelin. At Rio, Australia was represented by 44 athletes in athletics. For Tokyo, the number will be 36.

Fast facts

- There have been 328 athletes (100 females and 228 males) and 13 guide runners (one female and 12 males) who have represented Australia in athletics since the Rome 1960 Paralympics. Australia has won 154 gold, 160 silver and 162 bronze medals in Paralympic competition, a total of 476 medals.
- Australia's largest athletics team was 72 athletes at the Seoul 1988 Games.
- There have been 178 medallists of which 83 are gold medallists.
- Australia's first medallists in athletics were Daphne Hilton (née Ceeney), Gary Hooper and Frank Ponta at Rome in 1960. Australia's first gold medallist was Elaine Schreiber, at Tokyo in 1964.
- Russell Short competed at seven Paralympic Games between 1988 and 2012, the most by an Australian.
- Australia's best performance was at the Sydney 2000 Games with 35 gold, 15 silver and 16 bronze, for a total of 66 medals.

- The most awarded Australian gold medallist in athletics is Tim Sullivan, who won 10 between 2000 and 2008. Sullivan's five gold medals at Sydney 2000 is the most by an Australian athlete at a single Games.
- Neil Fuller, with six gold, six silver and three bronze medals, is Australia's most awarded medallist in athletics. Rodney Nugent, with four gold and three bronze medals, won the most athletics medals at a single Games by an Australian, at Seoul in 1988.
- Australians won 26 medals, including three gold, in athletics at the Rio 2016 Games.

Australia's Paralympic Games medals in athletics

Gold – 154

Silver – 160

Bronze – 162

Total – 476

Tokyo venue

The National Stadium was used as the main stadium for the Tokyo 1964 Olympic Games and has been rebuilt for the 2020 Games. Athletics events will be held here, as well as the Opening and Closing Ceremonies. After the 2020 Games are over, the stadium will be used for sporting and cultural events.

Athletes to watch

Since winning a bronze medal on his international debut at the 2013 IPC Athletics World Championships, Tasmania's **Deon Kenzie** has become a world force in the 1500 and 800 metres T38. Kenzie won a silver medal in the 1500 at the 2016 Rio Paralympics, became World Champion in the same event the following year and claimed silver in the 800 metres in Australian record time.

Two-time Paralympian **Vanessa Low** was one of Germany's top Para-athletes but now represents Australia. She is married to Australian Para-athlete **Scott Reardon**. At Rio in 2016, Low won

Impairments eligible for Athletics at Summer Paralympic Games

Impairment	Description
Ataxia (tremor), athetosis (involuntary muscle movement) and hypertonia (increased muscle tension). *Collectively referred to as coordination impairments)	Impairments from neurological conditions such as an acquired brain injury, cerebral palsy and multiple sclerosis that affect coordination and smoothness of movement and balance.
Impaired muscle power (Muscle weakness)	Muscle weakness or paralysis from conditions such as muscular dystrophy, multiple sclerosis, nerve damage, a spinal cord injury or other spinal condition.
Impaired passive range of movement (Restricted joints)	Restricted movement or tightness in a joint/s from conditions such as joint fusions and other conditions restricting movement.
Leg length difference	Significant difference in leg length due to a deficiency at birth or trauma.
Loss of limbs	Partial or complete absence of bones or joints due to deficiency at birth, or amputation resulting from illness or trauma.
Short stature	Reduced standing height and limb length from conditions such as achondroplasia or other conditions that affect growth.
Vision impairment	Impairment of the eye structure, optic nerves or pathways, or vision area of the brain, resulting in a loss of vision in both eyes. Caused by conditions such as albinism, macular degeneration, macular or cone rod dystrophy and retinitis pigmentosa.
Intellectual impairment	An IQ of less than 75, and impairments in adaptive behaviour (conceptual, social and practical skills) – that is observed before the athlete is aged 18.

the gold medal in the long jump T42 and silver in the 100 metres T43. In her first competition representing Australia, Low won gold in the long jump at the IPC Athletics World Championships in 2019 and was named Australia's female Para-athlete of the year.

Young distance runner **Jaryd Clifford** gained valuable experience at the Rio Paralympics, but his major breakthroughs came at the 2019 IPC Athletics World Championships, where he set a world-record gold medal-winning time in the 1500 metres T13 and won the 5000 metres. In

April 2021, Clifford broke the world record in the marathon, despite having entered the race as a pacer for teammate **Michael Roeger**, who went on to break his own T46 marathon world record.

Since being classified as an F38 Para-athlete after a diagnosis in 2017, **Corey Anderson** has announced himself as one of the world's best javelin exponents. At the 2019 Australian Athletics Championships, Anderson set a new world record and then bettered that mark to win a gold medal at the 2019 IPC Athletics World Championships, despite having an injured ankle.

Athletics classification

Eligibility

Athletics is open to all athletes with a physical, intellectual or vision impairment (see table on previous page).

Athletics sport classes

In Athletics, sport classes consist of a T or F followed by a number eg. T36, F41. T stands for Track, indicating all running, wheelchair track and jumping events; F stands for Field, indicating all throwing events in the field. The number indicates the type of impairment and how it affects the body.

Athletes with a vision impairment



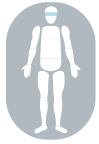
T/F 11 - Athletes who are blind. Athletes must compete with a guide and wear blacked out goggles or eyeshades during competition.

In Tokyo, T11 athletes compete in 100m (M & F), 200m (F), 400m (M & F), 1500m (M & F), 5000m (M), Marathon (M & F), Universal Relay and Long jump (M & F). F11 athletes compete in Discus (M & F), Shotput (M & F).



T/F 12 - Athletes who have very low vision in both eyes either in how far they can see (visual acuity) or how wide they can see (visual field). Athletes have the option to use a guide.

In Tokyo, T12 athletes compete in 100m (M & F), 200m (F), 400m (M & F), 1500m (M & F), 5000m (M), Marathon (M & F), Universal Relay and Long Jump (M & F). F12 athletes compete in Shotput (M & F) and Javelin (F).



T/F 13 - Athletes who have low vision in both eyes, but more vision than T/F12. Vision is affected either in how far they can see (visual acuity) or how wide they can see (visual field).

In Tokyo, T13 athletes compete in 100m (M & F), 400m (M&F), 1500m (M&F), 5000m (M), Universal Relay and Long Jump (M). F13 athletes compete in Javelin (M&F).

Athletes with an intellectual impairment



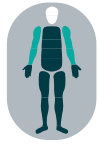
T/F 20 - Athletes with an intellectual impairment. Athletes may find it more difficult to plan event tactics. In Tokyo, T20 athletes compete in 400m (M&F), 1500m (M&F), Long Jump (M&F). F20 athletes compete in Shot Put (M&F).

Athletes with a Physical impairment

The 30s classes:

The 30s classes are for athletes with coordination impairments from conditions such as cerebral palsy or acquired brain injury.

Athletes in classes **T/F 32-34** compete in a wheelchair on the track or use a throwing frame in the field. **T/F 32-34** athletes do not compete in mps Athletes in classes T/F 35-38 run on the track, compete in jumps and compete standing in the field.



T/F 32 - Athletes with the most significant coordination impairments, whose whole body is affected. Athletes throw a club instead of a discus and hold a pole to assist their balance during throws

In Tokyo, F32 athletes compete in Club Throw (M&F) and Shotput (M&F).



T/F 33 - Athletes with coordination impairments whose whole body is affected, but have more control in one arm than the other. They may have an asymmetrical push during wheelchair track events and use their better arm

to throw.

In Tokyo, T33 athletes compete in 100m (M & F), 800m (M&F), Universal Relay. F33 athletes compete in Javelin (M&F), Shot Put (M&F).



T/F 34 - Athletes with coordination impairments who throw seated or use a wheelchair on the track whose disability is mostly in their legs. They have good strength in their torso and arms to propel their chair on the track or throw

the discus, shot put or javelin.

In Tokyo, T34 athletes compete in 100m (M & F), 800m (M&F), Universal Relay. F34 athletes compete in Discus, Javelin (M&F) and Shot Put (M&F).



T/F 35 - Athletes who compete standing, and have a moderate coordination impairment in both legs. These athletes usually have short running strides and decreased leg power in the throws.

In Tokyo, T35 athletes compete in 100m (M & F), 200m (M & F), Universal Relay. F35 athletes compete in Shot Put (M&F).



T/F 36 - Athletes who compete standing and have balance and coordination problems affecting their whole body. Athletes might find it difficult to balance at the start line in track or keep within the throws sector due to poor balance.

In Tokyo, T36 athletes compete in 100m (M & F), 200m (F), 400m (M), Universal Relay, Long Jump (M). F36 athletes compete in Shot Put (M&F).



T/F 37 - Athletes who compete standing who have a coordination impairment down one side of their body. They have an asymmetry of running stride and arm and leg power in the throws.

In Tokyo, T37 athletes compete in 100m (M & F), 200m (M & F), 400m (M&F), 1500m (M), Universal Relay, Long Jump (M&F). F37 athletes compete in Discus (M&F) and Shot Put (M&F).



T/F 38 - Athletes who have the mildest forms of impairment of those in class 35, 36 or 37 are grouped in class 38. They have mild asymmetries, with good power, speed and control.

In Tokyo, T38 athletes compete in 100m (M & F), 400m (M&F), 1500m (M), Universal Relay, Long Jump (M&F). F38 athletes compete in Discus (F) and Javelin (M).

The 40s classes

The 40s classes are for athletes with short stature, loss of limbs, muscle weakness or restricted joints in their arms or legs who compete standing. Athletes in the 40s classes do not use prosthetics.



F 40 - Athletes with short stature In Tokyo, F40 athletes compete in Discus (F), Javelin (M) and Shotput (M&F).



F 41 - Athletes with short stature, who are slightly taller and with longer limbs than F 40. In Tokyo, F40 athletes compete in Discus (F), Javelin (M) and Shotput (M&F).



T/F 42 - Athletes with significant limb loss, muscle weakness or restrictions in one leg who dont use any prosthetics. In Tokyo, T42 athletes compete in 100m (M&F), Universal Relay, Long Jump (M&F) and High Jump (M). F42 athletes compete in Javelin (M) and Shotput (M).



T/F 43 - Athletes with limb loss, muscle weakness or restrictions in both legs who dont use any prosthetics. In Tokyo, F43 athletes compete in Discus (M&F) and Javelin (M).



T/F 44 - Athletes with mild limb loss, muscle weakness or restrictions in the legs who dont use any prosthetics. In Tokyo, T44 athletes compete in 100m (M & F), 200m (M & F), Universal Relay, Long Jump (M&F) and High Jump (M).

F44 athletes compete in Discus (M&F) and Javelin (M).



T/F 45 - Athletes with significant limb loss, muscle weakness or restrictions that affect both arms - these athletes generate drive using their legs without use of their arms.

In Tokyo, T45 athletes compete in 100m (M & F), 200m (M & F), 400m (M&F), 1500m (M&F), Marathon (M), Universal Relay, Long Jump (M&F) and High Jump (M). F45 athletes compete in Javelin (M&F) and Shot Put (M).



T/F 46 - Athletes with moderate limb loss, muscle weakness or restrictions that affect one arm.

In Tokyo, T46 athletes compete in 100m (M & F), 200m (M & F), 400m (M&F), 1500m (M&F), Marathon (M), Universal Relay, Long Jump (M&F) and High Jump (M). F46 athletes compete in Javelin (M&F) and Shot Put (M).

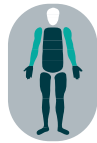


T47 - Athletes with mild impairment in one arm. T47 athletes combine with T46 athletes and are only eligible to compete in 100-400m events, and jumps.

In Tokyo, T47 athletes compete in 100m (M & F), 200m (M & F), 400m (M&F), Universal Relay, Long Jump (M&F) and High Jump (M).

The 50s classes

The 50s classes are for athletes with muscle weakness, limb loss or joint restrictions who race wheelchairs or use a throwing frame. **T51-54** are the track classes; **F51-57** are the field classes.



T 51 - Athletes who have little to no movement in the legs or torso, and have significant weakness in shoulders, wrists and hands. Due to the weakness in their shoulders and elbows, these athletes pull the wheelchair rims up rather than push them down.

In Tokyo, T51 athletes compete in 100m (M & F), 200m (M & F), 400m (M), 1500m (M), Universal Relay.



T 52 - Athletes who have little or no movement in legs or torso, who have good shoulder strength with some weakness in wrists and fingers. In Tokyo, T52 athletes compete in 100m (M), 400m (M), 1500m (M), Marathon (M&F), Universal Relay.



T 53 - Athletes with strong arm movement, who have weakness in their torso and legs. These athletes generate power solely from their arms. They will stop pushing to control the compensator, the device which controls the steering.

In Tokyo, T53 athletes compete in 100m (M & F), 400m (M&F), 800m (M&F), 1500m (M&F), 5000m (M&F). Marathon (M&F), Universal Relay.



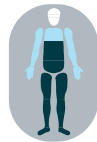
T 54 - Athletes with strong arm and torso movement, who have an impairment in their legs. Athletes have fast acceleration, can maintain top speeds and maintain their pushing speed while steering.

In Tokyo, T54 athletes compete in 100m (M & F), 400m (M&F), 800m (M&F), 1500m (M&F), 5000m (M&F). Marathon (M&F), Universal Relay.



F 51 - Throwers with little to no movement in the legs or torso, and have significant weakness in shoulders, wrists and hands. Throwers throw the club instead of shot put.

F51 athletes compete in Club Throw (M&F).



F 52 - Throwers with good shoulders and elbow strength, with some weakness in wrists and fingers, and little or no movement in legs or torso. Athletes use a pole to help them balance.

In Tokyo, F52 athletes compete in Discus Throw (M&F).



F 53 - Throwers with good shoulder, elbow and wrist strength, with weakness in fingers only, and little to no movement in the legs or torso. Athletes use a pole to help them balance.

In Tokyo, F53 athletes compete in Discus (F), Javelin (M&F) and Shot Put (M).



F 54 - Throwers with good arm strength, and little to no movement in their torso or legs. Athletes have no sitting balance and hold a pole on their frame while throwing. In Tokyo, F54 athletes compete in Discus (M&F), Javelin (M&F) and Shot Put (M&F).



F 55 - Throwers with good arm strength and some torso movement - athletes have no leg movement. Athletes are able to use their torso to generate throwing power.

In Tokyo, F55 athletes compete in Discus (M&F), Javelin (F) and Shot Put (M&F).



F 56 - Throwers with good torso and arm movement, who have some strength in their hips and knees.

In Tokyo, F56 athletes compete in Discus (M&F), Javelin (M&F) and Shot Put (M&F).



F 57 - Throwers with good arm and torso movement who have some weakness in the legs, or equivalent joint restrictions or limb deficiency in one or both legs.

In Tokyo, F57 athletes compete in Discus (F), Javelin (M) and Shotput (M&F).

The 60s classes

A new set of classes for Tokyo 2020, the 60s classes are for athletes who use prosthetics on either one or two legs to compete.



T/F 61 - Have an absence of both legs above the knees and use prosthetic running blades.

In Tokyo, T61 athletes compete in 200m (M), Universal Relay, Long Jump (M&F). F61 athletes compete in Javelin (M) and Shot Put (M).



T/F 62 - Have an absence of both legs below the knee and use prosthetic legs. In Tokyo, T62 athletes compete in 100m (M & F), 400m (M), Universal Relay, Long Jump (M&F). F62 athletes compete in Discus (M&F), Javelin (M).



T/F 63 - Have an absence of one leg above the knee and use a prosthetic leg for competition. The prosthetic has an inbuilt knee joint.

In Tokyo, T63 athletes compete in 100m (M&F), Universal Relay, Long Jump (M&F) and High Jump (M). F63 athletes compete in Javelin (M) and Shot Put (M).



T/F 64 - Have an absence of one leg below the knee and use a prosthetic running leg.

In Tokyo, T64 athletes compete in 100m (M & F), 200m (M&F), Universal Relay, Long Jump (M&F) and High Jump (M). F64 athletes compete in Discus (M&F), Javelin (M).

Athletes



Corey Anderson
Glenvale, QLD
Born: 25 May 2000
Events: Javelin
Classification: F38

Disability: Physical impairment - Cerebral palsy
How acquired: Congenital
Previous Games: Debut
Instagram: @corey1718ando
World Championships results: 2019 - gold (javelin)



Eliza Ault-Connell
Albury, NSW
Born: 19 September, 1981
Events: 100m, 400m, Marathon
Classification: T54

Disability: Physical impairment - Meningococcal disease
How acquired: Illness onset at 16 years
Previous Games: 2004
Instagram: @elizajane.ac
Paralympic Games results: 2004 - 7th (200m), 7th (400m), 7th (800m), 4th (1500m), 7th (5000m)
2004 Olympics - silver (800m - demonstration event)
World Championships results: 2019 - 5th (100m), bronze (400m), 4th (800m), 6th (1500m), 9th (5000m)
2006 - 4th (200m), 4th (400m), bronze (800m), 6th (1500m)
2002 - 4th (200m), silver (400m), 6th (800m)



Luke Bailey
Wickham, NSW
Born: 17 September 1997
Events: 100m
Classification: T54

Disability: Physical impairment - Spinabifida, sacral agenesis
How acquired: Congenital
Previous Games: Debut
World Championships results: 2019 - 7th (100m)

**Angie Ballard
Macquarie, ACT**

Born: 6 June 1982
Events: 100m, 400m, 800m
Classification: T53

Disability: Physical Impairment - Paraplegia
How acquired: Car accident
Previous Games: 2000, 2004, 2008, 2012, 2016
Twitter: @angie_ballard
Instagram: @angie_ballard

Paralympic Games results:

2016 - silver (4x400m relay), bronze (100m), bronze (400m), 4th (800m), 15th (1500m)
2012 - silver (200m), silver (400m), bronze (100m)
2008 - silver (4x100m relay), 5th (100m), 6th (800m), 7th (200m), 7th (400m)
2004 - bronze (100m), 5th (800m), 7th (400m), 12th (200m)
2000 - 4th (100m), 4th (800m), 5th (200m), 6th (400m)

World Championships results:

2019 - 6th (100m), 6th (400m), 8th (800m)
2017 - silver (100m), silver (200m), 4th (400m), 6th (800m)
2015 - gold (200m), gold (400m), bronze (800m), 10th (1500m)
2013 - silver (100m), silver (200m), silver (800m), bronze (400m)
2011 - 10th (100m), 8th (200m), 6th (400m)
2006 - 5th (400m), 5th (800m), 6th (100m), 6th (200m)
2002 - gold (100m), 5th (800m), 6th (400m), 10th (200m)
1998 - gold (4x100m relay), 1st (4x400m relay), 6th (100m), 8th (200m)

**Daniel Bounty
Shelly Beach, QLD**

Born: 2 September 2001
Events: 1500m
Classification: T38

Disability: Physical impairment - Cerebral palsy/hemiplegia
How acquired: Surfing accident
Previous Games: Debut

**Michal Burian
Highett, VIC**

Born: 27 June 1992
Events: Javelin
Classification: F44

Disability: Physical impairment - Limb deficiency
How acquired: Congenital
Previous Games: Debut
Instagram: @MichalBurianjav

**Samuel Carter
Belconnen, ACT**

Born: 6 August 1991
Events: 100m, 400m
Classification: T54

Disability: Physical Impairment - Spina bifida
How acquired: Birth
Previous Games: 2016
Instagram: @sam.harrison91

World Championships results:

2019 - 4th (100m), 4th (400m)
2015 - 5th (200m), 6th (100m), 16th (400m)
2013 - 20th (200m), 23rd (100m), 24th (400m)

**Rhiannon Clarke
Joondalup, WA**

Born: 23 July 2002
Events: 100m, 400m
Classification: T38

Disability: Physical impairment - Cerebral palsy
How acquired: Congenital
Previous Games: Debut
Instagram: @rhiannonclarke_

World Championship results:

2019 - bronze (100m), bronze (200m)

**Jaryd Clifford
Greensborough, VIC**

Born: 5 July 1999
Events: 1500, 5000m, Marathon
Classification: T12

Disability: Vision Impairment - Bests macular dystrophy
How acquired: Congenital with onset at 3 years
Previous Games: 2016
Instagram: @JarydClifford

Paralympic Games results:

2016 - 7th (1500m), 7th (5000m)

World Championships results:

2019 - gold (1500m), gold (5000m)

2017 - bronze (1500m)
2015 - 7th (5000m)

**Christie Dawes
Merewether, NSW**

Born: 3 May 1980
Events: Marathon
Classification: T54

Disability: Physical Impairment - Paraplegia
How acquired: Car accident
Previous Games: 1996, 2000, 2004, 2008, 2012, 2016
Paralympic Games results:

2016 - silver (4x400m relay), 9th (marathon), 8th (1500m), 11th (5000m)
2012 - bronze (5000m), 6th (marathon), 8th (800m), 11th (1500m)
2008 - silver (4x100m relay), 11th (800m), 10th (1500m), 6th (5000m)
2004 - 6th (800m), 6th (1500m), 10th (5000m), 9th (marathon)
2000 - 8th (100m), DQ (800m), 11th (1500m), 8th (5000m)
1996 - 10th (100m), 7th (200m)

World Championships results:

2016 - 6th (marathon)
1998 - gold (4x100m relay), gold (4x400m relay), 9th (100m), 10th (200m), 6th (400m)

**Madison de Rozario
Marrickville, NSW**

Born: 24 November 1993
Events: 800m, 1500m, 5000m, 4x400m relay

Classification: T53

Disability: Physical Impairment - Paraplegia
How acquired: Transverse myelitis - viral infection
Previous Games: 2008, 2012, 2016

Twitter: @madiderozario

Instagram: @Madison_

Paralympic Games results:

2016 - silver (800m), silver (4x400m)
2012 - 4th (800m), 5th (100m), 6th (200m), 6th (400m),
2008 - silver (4x100m relay), 8th (100m), 10th (400m)
World Championships results:
2019 - gold (800m), silver (1500m), silver (5000m)
2017 - gold (5000m), silver (800m), silver (5000m), bronze (marathon)
2015 - gold (800m), bronze (1500m), 4th (5000)

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2013 - bronze (800m), 5th (5000m), 7th (1500m)
2011 - 5th (100m), 5th (200m), 5th (400m)

**Vincent Donnadieu
Lawson, ACT**

Born: 24 March 1994
Events: Marathon
Classification: Guide for Jaryd Clifford

Previous Games: Debut
Instagram: @vincentdonnadieu

**Sarah Edmiston
Marangaroo, WA**

Born: 8 September 1975
Events: Discus
Classification: F44

Disability: Nerve damage
How acquired: Water skiing accident
Previous Games: Debut
Twitter: @sarahedmistonAU
Instagram: @sarahedmistonau

World Championship results:

2019 - silver (discus)
2017 - bronze (discus), 7th (shot put)

**Ari Gesini
Forrest, ACT**

Born: 23 December 2001
Events: 100m, Long Jump
Classification: T38

Disability: Physical impairment - Cerebral palsy
How acquired: Congenital
Previous Games: Debut
Instagram: @arigesini

World Championships results:

2019 - 4th (long jump), 12th (100m)

**Samuel Harding
Bruce, ACT**

Born: 11 May 1991
Events: 1500m
Classification: T12

Disability: Vision impairment - Cheroidermia
How acquired: Congenital
Previous Games: 2012

Paralympic Games results:

2012 - DNF (800m)

World Championships results:

2011 - 5th (800m)

**Guy Henly**
Calgary, Canada

Born: 14 May 1987
Events: Discus
Classification: F37

Disability: Physical Impairment – Right hemiplegia

How acquired: Brain tumor in childhood

Previous Games: 2016

Paralympic Games results:

2016 – 4th (discus)

World Championships results:

2019 – bronze (discus)

2017 – silver (discus)

2015 – silver (discus)

2013 – bronze (discus), 8th (shot put)

**Todd Hodgetts**
Glen Iris, VIC

Born: 23 March 1988
Events: Shot put
Classification: F20

Disability: Intellectual Impairment

How acquired: Birth

Previous Games: 2012, 2016

Paralympic Games results:

2016 – bronze (shot put)

2012 – gold (shot put)

World Championships results:

2019 – 9th (shot put)

2017 – bronze (shot put)

2015 – gold (shot put)

2013 – bronze (shot put)

**Isis Holt**
Hawthorne, QLD

Born: 3 July 2001
Events: 100m, 200m
Classification: T35

Disability: Physical impairment – Cerebral palsy

How acquired: Birth

Previous Games: 2016

Instagram: @Isis_Holt

Paralympic Games results:

2016 – silver (200m), silver (100m), bronze (4x100m relay)

World Championships results:

2017 – gold (100m), gold (200m)

2015 – gold (100m), gold (200m), 4th (4x100m relay)

**Nicholas Hum**
Lagwarrin, VIC

Born: 29 January 1991
Events: Long jump
Classification: F20

Disability: Intellectual impairment

How acquired: Birth

Previous Games: 2016

Paralympic Games results:

2016 – 5th (long jump)

World Championships results:

2017 – 5th (long jump)

2015 – 10th (long jump)

2013 – 8th (long jump)

2011 – 5th (long jump)

**Alissa Jordaan**
Flynn, ACT

Born: 30 June 2003
Events: 100m, 400m
Classification: T47

Disability: Physical impairment – Limb deficiency

How acquired: Congenital

Previous Games: Debut

Instagram: @Alissa.jordaan

**Deon Kenzie**
Launceston, TAS

Born: 11 March 1996
Events: 1500m
Classification: T38

Disability: Physical Impairment – Cerebral palsy

How acquired: Birth

Previous Games: 2016

Twitter: @DeonKenzie

Instagram: @Deon_Kenzie

Paralympic Games results:

2016 – silver (1500m)

World Championships results:

2019 – bronze (1500m)

2017 – gold (1500m), silver (800m)

2015 – bronze (1500m), 7th (800m)

2013 – bronze (1500m)

**Robyn Lambird**
Greenwood, WA

Born: 19 January 1997
Events: 100m
Classification: T34

Disability: Physical impairment – Cerebral palsy

How acquired: Congenital

Previous Games: Debut

Facebook: @robynlambird

Instagram: @Robynlambird

World Championships results:

2019 – 5th (100m)

**Rosemary Little**
West Pennant Hills, NSW

Born: 27 August 1982
Events: Shot Put
Classification: F32

Disability: Physical impairment – Spastic quadriplegia and dystonia

How acquired: Brain virus

Previous Games: 2012, 2016

Twitter: @rosielittle82

Instagram: @RosieLittle82

Paralympic Games Results:

2016 – 5th (100m), 4th (400m), 4th (800m)

2012 – bronze (100m), 4th (200m)

World Championship Results:

2015 – 7th (100m)

2013 – silver (200m), bronze (100m)

**Tim Logan**
Eltham, VIC

Born: 29 April 1996
Events: Marathon
Classification: Guide for Jaryd Clifford

Previous Games: Debut

Instagram: @timlogann

**Vanessa Low**
Bruce, ACT

Born: 17 July 1990
Event: Long Jump
Classification: T61

Disability: Physical impairment – limb loss/amputee

How acquired: Train accident

Previous Games: 2012, 2016

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Instagram: @vanessalow90

Website: www.vanessalow.com.au

Paralympic Games results (representing Germany):

2016 – gold (long jump), silver (100m)

2012 – 6th (long jump), 4th (100m)

World Championships results:

2019 – gold (long jump) – representing Australia

2015 – gold (long jump), silver (100m)

2013 – bronze (100m), bronze (long jump)

2011 – bronze (100m), 4th (long jump)

**Rheed McCracken**
Bundaberg, QLD

Born: 20 January 1997
Events: 100m, 800m
Classification: T34

Disability: Physical impairment – Cerebral palsy

How acquired: Birth

Previous Games: 2012, 2016

Twitter: @RheedMcCracken

Instagram: @RheedMcCracken

Paralympic Games results:

2016 – silver (100m), bronze (800m)

2012 – silver (100m), bronze (200m)

World Championships results:

2019 – silver (100m), 5th (800m)

2017 – silver (100m), bronze (200m), 4th (800m)

2015 – 4th (100m), 5th (400m), 5th (800m), 6th (200m)

2013 – silver (100m), silver (200m), silver (400m), bronze (800m)

2013 – silver (100m), silver (200m), silver (400m), bronze (800m)

**Sam McIntosh**
Ocean Grove, VIC

Born: 13 July 1990
Events: 100m, 400m, 800m
Classification: T52

Disability: Physical impairment – Quadriplegia

How acquired: BMX bike accident

Previous Games: 2012, 2016

Facebook: @sammcintoshracing

Instagram: @samsammysamson

Paralympic Games results:

2016 – 4th (100m)

2012 – 9th (100m), 12th (200m),

World Championships results:

2019 – 6th (100m), 14th (400m)

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2015 - 5th (100m), 11th (400m)
2011 - 5th (100m), 6th (200m), 8th (400m)



Evan O'Hanlon
Ryde, NSW

Born: 4 May 1988
Events: 100m
Classification: T38

Disability: Physical impairment - Cerebral palsy
How acquired: Stroke before birth
Previous Games: 2008, 2012, 2016

Twitter: @evanohanlon
Instagram: @evanohanlon
Paralympic Games results:

2016 - silver (100m),
2012 - gold (100m), gold (200m)
2008 - gold (100m), gold (200m), gold (4x100m relay)

World Championships results:

2019 - bronze (100m)
2017 - gold (100m)
2013 - gold (100m), gold (200m), gold (400m)
2011 - gold (100m), gold (200m), silver (400m), 4th (long jump), bronze (4x100m relay)
2006 - DQ (100m), bronze (200m), gold (4x100m relay), gold (4x400m relay)



Jaydon Page
Charnwood, ACT

Born: 23 December 2004
Events: 100m
Classification: T47

Disability: Physical impairment - limb deficiency
How acquired: Congenital
Previous Games: Debut
Instagram: @_Jayd0n.pa9e_



Ella Pardy
Duncraig, WA

Born: 22 December 1990
Events: 100m
Classification: T38

Disability: Physical Impairment - Cerebral palsy
How acquired: Birth
Previous Games: 2016
Instagram: @ella_pardy
Paralympic Games results:
2016 - bronze (4x100m relay), 6th (100m)

World Championships results:

2019 - 5th(100m), 5th (200m)
2017 - 6th (100m), 5th (200m)
2015 - 4th (4x100m relay), 5th (100m), 5th (200m)



Chad Perris
Bruce, ACT

Born: 15 June 1992
Events: 100m
Classification: T13

Disability: Vision Impairment - Albinism
How acquired: Congenital
Previous Games: 2016

Twitter: @chadperris
Instagram: @Chad

Paralympic Games results:

2016 - bronze (100m)

World Championships results:

2019 - silver (100m)
2017 - bronze (100m), 4th (200m)
2015 - silver (200m), bronze (100m)
2013 - 5th (100m), 10th (200m)



Scott Reardon
Bruce, ACT

Born: 5 May 1990
Events: 100m
Classification: T42

Disability: Physical Impairment - Right through knee limb loss
How acquired: Farming accident
Previous Games: 2012, 2016

Twitter: @ScottReardo
Instagram: @ScottReardo

Paralympic Games results:

2016 - gold (100m)
2012 - silver (100m), 4th (200m)

World Championships results:

2017 - gold (100m)
2015 - gold (100m), 4th (200m)
2013 - gold (100m), silver (200m)
2011 - 4th (100m), DQ (4x100m relay)



Michael Roeger
Watson, ACT

Born: 14 May 1988
Events: 1500m, Marathon
Classification: T46

Disability: Physical Impairment- Right arm limb deficiency

How acquired: Birth
Previous Games: 2008, 2012, 2016
Twitter: @michaelroeger

Paralympic Games results:

2016 - bronze (1500m)
2012 - DNF (800m)
2008 - 8th (800m), 8th (1500m), 11th (5000m)

World Championships results:

2019 - gold (marathon), silver (1500m)
2015 - bronze (1500m)
2013 - bronze (1500m), bronze (5000m)
2011 - 4th (800m), 7th (1500m), DQ (4x100m relay)



Jayden Sawyer
Latham, ACT

Born: 26 September 1993
Events: Javelin
Classification: F38

Disability: Physical Impairment - Cerebral palsy
How acquired: Birth
Previous Games: 2016

Twitter: @JaydoSawyer
Instagram: @JaydenSawyer

Paralympic Games results:

2016 - 5th (javelin)
World Championships results:
2019 - 5th (javelin)
2017 - gold (javelin)
2015 - 4th (javelin)
2013 - bronze (javelin), 6th (shot put)



Samantha Schmidt
Kinkuna, QLD

Born: 10 October 2001
Events: Discus
Classification: F38

Disability: Physical impairment - Cerebral palsy
How acquired: Congenital
Previous Games: Debut



Maria Strong
Brunswick West, VIC

Born: 11 March 1981
Events: Shot put
Classification: F33

Disability: Cerebral palsy
How acquired: Congenital
Previous Games: Debut

World Championships results:

2019 - 5th (shot put)



James Turner
Diamond Beach, NSW

Born: 25 May 1996
Events: 100m, 400m
Classification: T36

Disability: Physical Impairment - Cerebral palsy

How acquired: Birth
Previous Games: 2016
Instagram: @Jimmy_T36

Paralympic Games results:

2016 - gold (800m)
World Championships results:
2019 - gold (100m), gold (400m)
2017 - gold (200m), gold (400m), gold (800m)



Sarah Walsh
Engadine, NSW

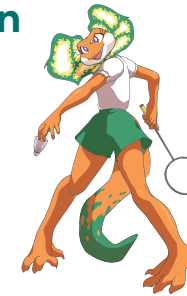
Born: 14 July 1998
Events: Long jump
Classification: F44

Disability: Physical Impairment - Right below knee limb loss
How acquired: Amputation as a result of fibula deficiency

Previous Games: 2016
Twitter: @sarah_walsh14
Instagram: @Sarah_Walsh14

Paralympic Games results:

2016 - 6th (long jump)
World Championships results:
2019 - bronze (long jump)
2017 - 4th (long jump)
2015 - 6th (long jump), 14th (100m)

Staff**Steve Caddy**
Brunswick West, VIC
Position: Assistant
Team Manager**Alison Campbell**
Pearcedale, VIC
Position: Team
Manager**Jess Clark**
Fraser, ACT
Position: Soft Tissue
Therapist**Desmond Davis**
Beaudesert, QLD
Position: Coach**Andrew Dawes**
Merewether, NSW
Position: Coach**Iryna Dvoskina**
Belconnen, ACT
Position: Coach**Lauren Findlay**
Jan Juc, VIC
Position: Carer**Lynda Gusbeth**
Torquay, VIC
Position: Assistant
Team Manager**David Haydon**
Ferryden Park, SA
Position: Mechanic**Danny Kevan**
Alexander Heights,
WA
Position: Coach**Sebastian
Kuzminski
Lawson, ACT**
Position: Coach**Regan Lamb**
Blackburn, VIC
Position: Carer**Hamish Macdonald**
Latham, ACT
Position: Coach**Victoria Moore**
Glen Iris, VIC
Position:
Physiotherapist**Fred Periac**
Lyneham, ACT
Position: Coach**Bernie Petzel**
St Peters, NSW
Position:
Physiotherapist**Philo Saunders**
Aranda, ACT
Position: Coach**Louise Sauvage**
Melrose Park, NSW
Position: Coach**Richard Saw**
Bruce, ACT
Position: Team
Doctor**Dane Verwey**
Frankston South,
VIC
Position:
Physiotherapist**Grant Ward**
Bull Creek, WA
Position: Coach
Throws**Badminton**

Badminton features for the first time at the Paralympics. It is open to male and female athletes with a physical impairment to compete in singles, doubles and mixed doubles events.

Athletes are divided into six classes – two wheelchair classes and four standing classes – with common rules followed, except for minor modifications. Each event follows a best-of-three-games format, each of 21 points.

Impairments eligible for Badminton at Summer Paralympic Games

Impairment	Description
Ataxia (tremor), athetosis (involuntary muscle movement) and hypertonia (increased muscle tension). *Collectively referred to as coordination impairments)	Impairments from neurological conditions such as an acquired brain injury, cerebral palsy and multiple sclerosis that affect coordination and smoothness of movement and balance.
Impaired muscle power (Muscle weakness)	Muscle weakness or paralysis from conditions such as muscular dystrophy, multiple sclerosis, nerve damage, a spinal cord injury or other spinal condition.
Impaired passive range of movement (Restricted joints)	Restricted movement or tightness in a joint/s from conditions such as joint fusions and other conditions restricting movement.
Leg length difference	Significant difference in leg length due to a deficiency at birth or trauma.
Loss of limbs	Partial or complete absence of bones or joints due to deficiency at birth, or amputation resulting from illness or trauma.
Short stature	Reduced standing height and limb length from conditions such as achondroplasia or other conditions that affect growth.

Impairments NOT eligible for Badminton at Summer Paralympic Games

Impairment	Description
Vision impairment	Impairment of the eye structure, optic nerves or pathways, or vision area of the brain, resulting in a loss of vision in both eyes. Caused by conditions such as albinism, macular degeneration, macular or cone rod dystrophy and retinitis pigmentosa.
Intellectual impairment	An IQ of less than 75, and impairments in adaptive behaviour (conceptual, social and practical skills) – that is observed before the athlete is aged 18.



Eliza Ault-Connell

Fast facts

- Badminton was introduced to the World Championships in 1998 and operated under the Para Badminton World Federation until June 2011 when it came under the Badminton World Federation (BWF).
- There have been 12 World Championships since 1998, including five under the BWF umbrella.
- The announcement that badminton would be added to the Tokyo 2020 medal program was made in January 2015.
- Australia has had 16 representatives since the 2011 World Championships. Of those, three were females and 13 were males.
- Australia has won one silver medal since the 2011 World Championships. It was won by Rod Rantall in the STL3a singles in 2011.
- Australia had five representatives at the 2019 World Championships.

Tokyo Venue

Yoyogi National Stadium was constructed to stage the aquatics and basketball competitions for the Tokyo 1964 Games. The arena is famous for its suspension roof design and has earned a glowing international reputation.

Australians to watch

Grant Manzoney was inspired to take badminton seriously after a chat in which his former coach, now National Para-badminton coach, Ian Bridge told him he could play at the Paralympics if he put his mind to it. Manzoney and **Caitlin Dransfield** started training together and charting a path to the Games. With their selection, they now share the honour of being the first Australians to compete in badminton at the Paralympics.

Badminton classification

Eligibility

Badminton is open exclusively to athletes with a physical impairment (see table previous page).

Badminton Sport Classes (WH=Wheelchair, SL=Standing- Leg, SU=Standing- Upper limb, SH=Short Stature)



WH1 - players who use a wheelchair to compete. WH1 players usually have impairment in their torso and both legs. They play on a half width court and will hold on to their playing chair with their non playing hand when playing a shot

for balance.

In Tokyo, WH1 players compete in Singles (M&F) and Doubles (M&F).



WH2 players who use a wheelchair to compete. WH2 players can lean out of their chair to play shots. They play on a half width court.

In Tokyo, WH2 players compete in Singles (M&F) and Doubles (M&F).



SL3 - standing players with an impairment in one or both legs whose balance and movement on the court is affected. Players play on a half width court and have reduced court movement.

In Tokyo, SL3 players compete in Singles (M), Doubles (F) and Mixed Doubles.



SL4 - standing players with an impairment in one or both legs who play on a full-width court. Players have good court movement and full range of shots. In Tokyo, SL4 players compete in Singles (M&F).



SU5 - players with an impairment in one or both arms. The impairment might be in the playing or non playing hand. Players play on a full width court and have good court movement. In Tokyo, SU5 players compete in Singles (M&F), Doubles (F) and Mixed Doubles.



SH6 - is for players with short stature. In Tokyo, SH6 players compete in Singles (M).

Athletes



Caitlin Dransfield
Dianella, WA

Born: 13 January 1991

Events: Women's singles

Classification: SL4

Disability: Physical impairment – Cerebral palsy

How acquired: Congenital

Previous Games: Debut

Facebook: @CaitlinDransfieldAustralianParaBadmintonAthlete

Instagram: @caitlindransfield



Grant Manzoney
Yanchep, WA

Born: 16 December 1969

Events: Men's singles

Classification: WH2

Disability: Physical impairment – Limb deficiency

How acquired: Congenital

Previous Games: Debut

Facebook: @GrantManzoneyParaBadminton

Instagram: @grantmanzoney_parabadminton

Staff



Ian Bridge
Footscray, VIC

Position: Team Manager



Grant Manzoney

Boccia



Boccia became a Paralympic sport in 1984. It tests each competitor's degree of muscle control and accuracy.

Competing in wheelchairs, athletes with more significant impairments throw, kick or use a ramp device to propel leather balls as close as possible to a white ball which serves as the jack (target). Men and women compete together in team and individual events on an equal level.

Fast facts

- There have been 15 athletes who have represented Australia in boccia since the Seoul 1988 Games, including four females and 11 males.
- Australia's largest teams were for the Atlanta 1996 and Sydney 2000 Games, each with six players.
- Australia has won one bronze medal, at Atlanta in 1996. Kris Bignall and Tu Huyhn won bronze in the mixed pairs C1 ward event.
- Lynette Coleman, Burke Gibbons, Murray Parker and Donald Turton were Australia's first Paralympic boccia players, at Seoul in 1988.
- Lynette Coleman competed at the greatest number of Games, four between 1988 and 2000.
- At Rio in 2016, Daniel Michel became the first Australian to qualify since the Sydney Games in 2000.

Australia's Paralympic Games medals in boccia

Gold – 0

Silver – 0

Bronze – 1

Total – 1

Tokyo venue

This temporary venue is located in the northern part of Tokyo's Ariake district. Following the Games, a sporting arena with a capacity of 12,000 is scheduled for construction on the site.

Australians to watch

At the Rio Games in 2016, **Daniel Michel** became the first athlete to represent Australia in boccia since the Sydney 2000 Games. He won his first pool match in the mixed individual BC3 but lost his second and did not advance. Steady improvement saw Michel claim medals at the 2018 World Championships and he is now ranked inside the world's top five in the individual BC3 category.

Boccia classification

Eligibility

Boccia is open to athletes with more significant physical impairments that impact their whole body (see table opposite).

Boccia Sport Classes (BC=Boccia)



BC 1 - Players with coordination impairments from conditions such as cerebral palsy or acquired brain injury. Players may use their hands or feet to propel the ball into the playing area. Players may compete with the help of a Sports Assistant.

In Tokyo, BC1 players compete in Individual (Mixed) and Team (Mixed) events.



BC 2 - Players with coordination impairments from conditions such as cerebral palsy or acquired brain injury. BC2 players are able to pick up, throw the ball and manoeuvre their chairs independently during play. They are not eligible for assistance.

Impairments eligible for Boccia at Summer Paralympic Games

Impairment	Description
Ataxia (tremor), athetosis (involuntary muscle movement) and hypertonia (increased muscle tension). *Collectively referred to as coordination impairments)	Impairments from neurological conditions such as an acquired brain injury, cerebral palsy and multiple sclerosis that affect coordination and smoothness of movement and balance.
Impaired muscle power (Muscle weakness)	Muscle weakness or paralysis from conditions such as muscular dystrophy, multiple sclerosis, nerve damage, a spinal cord injury or other spinal condition.
Impaired passive range of movement (Restricted joints)	Restricted movement or tightness in a joint/s from conditions such as joint fusions and other conditions restricting movement.
Loss of limbs	Partial or complete absence of bones or joints due to deficiency at birth, or amputation resulting from illness or trauma.

Impairments NOT eligible for Boccia at Summer Paralympic Games

Impairment	Description
Leg length difference	Significant difference in leg length due to a deficiency at birth or trauma.
Short stature	Reduced standing height and limb length from conditions such as achondroplasia or other conditions that affect growth.
Vision impairment	Impairment of the eye structure, optic nerves or pathways, or vision area of the brain, resulting in a loss of vision in both eyes. Caused by conditions such as albinism, macular degeneration, macular or cone rod dystrophy and retinitis pigmentosa.
Intellectual impairment	An IQ of less than 75, and impairments in adaptive behaviour (conceptual, social and practical skills) – that is observed before the athlete is aged 18.

In Tokyo, BC2 players compete in Individual (Mixed) and Team (Mixed) events.



BC 3 - Players who have the most significant limitations in their arms, torso and legs from conditions such as cerebral palsy, muscular dystrophy or spinal muscular atrophy. Players use a ramp and other assistive devices to play. Players use a sport assistant, who sits in front of the player with their back to the play and positions the ramp and balls according to the players' instructions.

In Tokyo, BC3 players compete in Individual (Mixed) and Pairs (Mixed) events.



BC 4 - Players with restricted movement or weakness in their arms and legs, for example from spinal cord injury, muscular dystrophy or limb deficiency in all four limbs. Players are able to pick up, throw the ball and manoeuvre their chairs independently during play. In Tokyo, BC4 players compete in Individual (Mixed) and Pairs (Mixed) events.

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TOKYO

Athletes



Daniel Michel
Heathcote, NSW

Born: 18 August 1995
Events: Individual/Pairs
Classification: BC3

Disability: Physical impairment - Spinal muscular atrophy type 2

How acquired: Congenital

Previous Games: 2016

Twitter: @dan_michel95

Instagram: @Dan_Michel

Paralympic Games results:

2016 - Pool (mixed individual)

World Championships results:

2018 - silver (mixed pairs), bronze (individual)

2016 - 6th (mixed individual)

2014 - 36th (mixed individual)



Jamieson Leeson
Dunedoo, NSW

Born: 18 March 2003
Events: Individual/Pairs
Classification: BC3

Disability: Physical impairment - Spinal muscular atrophy

How acquired: Congenital

Previous Games: Debut

Instagram: @jamleeson



Spencer Cotie
Forestville, NSW

Born: April 18, 1999
Events: Individual/Pairs
Classification: BC3

Disability: Cerebral palsy

How acquired: Congenital

Previous Games: Debut

Instagram: @spencercotie

World Championships:

2018 - 11th (individual), silver (mixed pairs)

Staff



Ashlee McClure
Cronulla, NSW
Position: Michel's ramp assistant



Zoe Dix
Tuart Hill, WA
Position: Cotie's ramp assistant



Amanda Leeson
Dunedoo, NSW
Position: Leeson's ramp assistant



Ken Halliday
Newport, NSW
Position: Head Coach



Caroline Walker
Pottsville, NSW
Position: Team Manager



Sarah Skidmore
Erskineville, NSW
Position: Carer

Canoe



Canoe made its Paralympic debut in Rio with Australian athletes competing for a podium position in each of the six medal events. All events are across a straight course of 200 metres and are raced in calm waters. Two types of boats are used, the kayak and the va'a (which means 'small boat' in the Polynesian language). The va'a has been added to the Tokyo program.

Australia is ranked as one of the world's top nations, with 16 world championship medals – including seven gold, four silver and five bronze – since the discipline was introduced to the World Championships in 2010.

Fast facts

- Six athletes have represented Australia in canoe since the Rio 2016 Games, three males and three females. The six athletes are Dylan Littlehales, Curtis McGrath, Jocelyn Neumuller, Amanda Reynolds, Susan Seipel and Colin Sieders.
- Australia has won one gold, one silver and one bronze medal in Para-canoe.
- Australia has three medallists. Australia's first medallist was Susan Seipel, who won a bronze medal in the Women's KL2 200m Sprint at the Rio 2016 Games.
- Australia's first gold medalist was Curtis McGrath in the Men's KL2 200m Sprint event at the Rio 2016 Games.

Australia's Paralympic Games medals in canoe

Gold - 1

Silver - 1

Bronze - 1

Total - 3

Tokyo venue

The canoe events will take place at Sea Forest Waterway, located near central Tokyo. Following the Games, the course will be used for international rowing and canoe competitions, with the goal of becoming a premier location in Asia for water sports.

Australians to watch

Curtis McGrath is Australia's most awarded medallist at World Championship level, with 10 gold medals and one silver and is the reigning Paralympic gold medallist in the KL2. McGrath is a double-leg amputee, who acquired his disability while serving as an Australian Army combat engineer in Afghanistan.

At the Rio Paralympics in 2016 **AJ Jennings** pushed two-time world champion Anne Dickins of Great Britain all the way to a photo finish before coming away with a silver medal. Jennings, formerly AJ Reynolds, has been a tough and largely consistent competitor for Australia for nearly a decade, winning five World Championship medals since 2014, including two gold medals

Canoe classification

Eligibility

Canoe is open to athletes with a physical impairment.

Impairments eligible for Canoe at Summer Paralympic Games

Impairment	Description
Impaired muscle power (Muscle weakness)	Muscle weakness or paralysis from conditions such as muscular dystrophy, multiple sclerosis, nerve damage, a spinal cord injury or other spinal condition.
Impaired passive range of movement (Restricted joints)	Restricted movement or tightness in a joint/s from conditions such as joint fusions and other conditions restricting movement.
Loss of limbs	Partial or complete absence of bones or joints due to deficiency at birth, or amputation resulting from illness or trauma.

Impairments NOT eligible for Canoe at Summer Paralympic Games

Impairment	Description
Ataxia (tremor), athetosis (involuntary muscle movement) and hypertonia (increased muscle tension). *Collectively referred to as coordination impairments)	Impairments from neurological conditions such as an acquired brain injury, cerebral palsy and multiple sclerosis that affect coordination and smoothness of movement and balance.
Leg length difference	Significant difference in leg length due to a deficiency at birth or trauma.
Short stature	Reduced standing height and limb length from conditions such as achondroplasia or other conditions that affect growth.
Vision impairment	Impairment of the eye structure, optic nerves or pathways, or vision area of the brain, resulting in a loss of vision in both eyes. Caused by conditions such as albinism, macular degeneration, macular or cone rod dystrophy and retinitis pigmentosa.
Intellectual impairment	An IQ of less than 75, and impairments in adaptive behaviour (conceptual, social and practical skills) – that is observed before the athlete is aged 18.

Canoe Sport classes (KL = Kayak, VL = Va'a)



KL1 - Athletes paddle and balance the boat with their arms and shoulders only. They have minimal control of their torso and legs. Athletes use strapping or other modifications to provide support and stability in the boat.
In Tokyo, KL1 compete in Single (M&F) events.



KL2 - Athletes paddle and balance with their arms and torso. They have limited use of their legs.
In Tokyo, KL2 compete in Single (M&F) events.



KL3 - Athletes have an impairment in one leg. Athletes are able to sit forward in the Kayak and are able to paddle by driving with their legs and hips.
In Tokyo, KL3 compete in Single (M&F) events.



VL2 - Athletes have an impairment that affects their torso and legs. Paddlers have decreased balance in the boat and paddle exclusively with their arms and torso.
In Tokyo, VL2 compete in Single (M&F) events.



VL3 - Athletes have an impairment in their legs only, and use their torso and arms to drive the paddle.
In Tokyo, VL3 compete in Single (M) events.

Athletes



Dylan Littlehales Wamberal, NSW

Born: 2 November 1999

Events: KL3

Classification: KL3

Disability: Physical Impairment – Lower limb dysmelia

How acquired: Birth and multiple operations

Previous Games: 2016

Instagram: @allhales_dyl

Paralympic Games results:

2016 - Semi final (KL3)

World Championships results:

2019 - 4th (KL3)

2018 - 5th (KL3)

2017 - 5th (KL3)

2016 - 8th (KL3)

2015 - 17th (KL3)



Curtis McGrath Burleigh Waters, QLD

Born: 31 March 1988

Events: KL2, VL2

Classification: KL2, VL2

Disability: Physical Impairment – Right above knee and left below knee limb loss

How acquired: IED explosion while serving in Afghanistan

Previous Games: 2016

Twitter: @CurtMcGrath

Instagram: @CurtMcGrath

Paralympic Games results:

2016 - gold (KL2)

World Championships results:

2019 - gold (KL2), gold (VL3)

2018 - gold (VL2), gold (KL2)

2017 - gold (VL2), gold (KL2)

2016 - gold (VL2), gold (KL2)

2015 - gold (VL2), silver (KL2)

2014 - gold (V-1 TA)



AJ Jennings Reedy Creek, QLD

Born: 7 October 1971

Events: KL3

Classification: KL3

Disability: Physical Impairment – Left through knee limb loss

How acquired: Result of complex regional pain syndrome

Previous Games: 2016

Instagram: @AJ_RatbagRacing

Paralympic Games results:

2016 - silver (KL3)

World Championships results:

2019 - 7th (KL3)

2018 - silver (KL3)

2017 - gold (KL3)

2016 - silver (KL3)

2015 - gold (KL3)

2014 - bronze (K-1 LTA)



Susan Seipel Talai, QLD

Born: 4 April 1986

Events: KL2, VL2

Classification: KL2, VL2

Disability: Physical Impairment – Arthrogryposis multiplex

How acquired: Birth

Previous Games: 2016

Twitter: @susanseipel

Instagram: @SusanSeipel_ParaCanoe

Paralympic Games results:

2016 - bronze

World Championships results:

2019 - silver (VL2), bronze (KL2)

2018 - 6th (KL2), 4th (VL2)

2017 - 4th (KL2), gold (VL2)

2016 - bronze (KL2), gold (VL2)

2015 - bronze (KL2), gold (VL2)

2014 - 6th (KL2)

Staff

Shaun Caven
Mermaid Waters, QLD
Position: Coach



Kate O'Connell
Mudgeeraba, QLD
Position: Physiotherapist



Jake Michael
Waverley, NSW
Position: Coach



AJ Jennings, Dylan Littlehales, Susan Seipel and Curtis McGrath

Cycling

Cycling was introduced to the Paralympic Games program in 1984 with athletes with cerebral palsy the first to take part. Track cycling was introduced in 1996 and hand-cycling in 2004.

Cycling is divided into track and road events. Athletes with cerebral palsy ride standard racing bikes and compete in track and road. However, in some classes, athletes use tricycles and compete only in road events. Visually impaired athletes compete on tandem bicycles with a sighted pilot in track and road events. Athletes with limb loss or limb deficiency and cyclists with permanent locomotor deficiencies compete in track and road events using bicycles specially modified for their needs. Athletes with a lower limb impairment compete in hand cycling on the road only.

Track events include the 1000m time trial, individual pursuit and team sprint, as well as individual sprint events for tandems.

In Tokyo, 12 athletes will represent Australia.

Fast facts

- There have been 46 athletes, including 17 females and 29 males, and 28 pilots (11 females and 17 males) who have represented Australia in cycling since the Seoul 1988 Games.
- Gregory Caines was Australia's first cyclist to compete at the Paralympics. Caines contested the Men's 60km Road Race C3 at the Seoul 1988 Games.
- Australia's first medallist and gold medallist was Teresa Poole with pilot Sandra Smith, who won the Women's 1km Time Trial Tandem at the Atlanta 1996 Games.
- Kieran Modra competed in cycling at six Games between 1996 and 2012, the most by any cyclist. Modra competed at eight Games in total.

- Australia's most awarded medallist is Christopher Scott, who won six gold, two silver and two bronze medals at six Games between 1988 and 2008. Scott's three gold medals at the Athens 2004 Games is the most by an Australian cyclist at a single Paralympics.
- Australia's largest cycling team was 15 athletes and seven pilots at the Sydney 2000 Games.
- Australia has had 56 medallists of which 32 are gold medallists.
- Australia's best Games was Athens 2004, winning 10 gold, seven silver and seven bronze medals.
- At the Rio 2016 Games, Australians won 13 medals, including three gold medals.

Australia's Paralympic Games medals in cycling

Gold – 37

Silver – 31

Bronze – 29

Total – 97

Tokyo venue

Track racing will be staged at Izu Velodrome in Izu City, Shizuoka Prefecture. The velodrome houses a 250m wooden cycling track that complies with the technical standards required by the Union Cycliste Internationale, the world governing body for cycling.

The road cycling will be held at Fuji International Speedway, which is the closest circuit to the Greater Tokyo Area.

Australians to watch

You would be hard-pressed to find a more fierce and determined competitor than **Darren Hicks**. The 2019 Cycling Australia male road cyclist of the year has made steady improvements each year since first representing Australia in 2017, culminating in two world championship gold medals in 2019.

Carol Cooke is an Australian Paralympic Team treasure who just keeps on keeping on. Her

Impairments eligible for Cycling at Summer Paralympic Games

Impairment	Description
Ataxia (tremor), athetosis (involuntary muscle movement) and hypertonia (increased muscle tension). *Collectively referred to as coordination impairments)	Impairments from neurological conditions such as an acquired brain injury, cerebral palsy and multiple sclerosis that affect coordination and smoothness of movement and balance.
Impaired muscle power (Muscle weakness)	Muscle weakness or paralysis from conditions such as muscular dystrophy, multiple sclerosis, nerve damage, a spinal cord injury or other spinal condition.
Impaired passive range of movement (Restricted joints)	Restricted movement or tightness in a joint/s from conditions such as joint fusions and other conditions restricting movement.
Leg length difference	Significant difference in leg length due to a deficiency at birth or trauma.
Loss of limbs	Partial or complete absence of bones or joints due to deficiency at birth, or amputation resulting from illness or trauma.
Vision impairment	Impairment of the eye structure, optic nerves or pathways, or vision area of the brain, resulting in a loss of vision in both eyes. Caused by conditions such as albinism, macular degeneration, macular or cone rod dystrophy and retinitis pigmentosa.

Impairments NOT eligible for Cycling at Summer Paralympic Games

Impairment	Description
Short stature	Reduced standing height and limb length from conditions such as achondroplasia or other conditions that affect growth.
Intellectual impairment	An IQ of less than 75, and impairments in adaptive behaviour (conceptual, social and practical skills) – that is observed before the athlete is aged 18.

long list of accolades reflects her extraordinary success, which includes three Paralympic gold medals and nine World Championships.

Cycling Classification

Eligibility

Cycling is open to athletes with a physical or vision impairment (see table above).

Cycling Sport Classes

Riders receive a class depending on the type of bike they are able to ride (C=Cycle, H=Handcycle, T= Tricycle B=Tandem Bike).

Riders who use hand cycles (Physical impairment)
Hand cyclists compete in road events only.



H1 - Riders with the most significant impairments in their torso, arms and legs who are unable to use a conventional bike or tricycle. H1 riders use a recumbent (lying down) position on their handcycle, and generate power using the upper arms and shoulders only. Some riders might use devices to assist them to grip the handlebars.

In Tokyo, H1 riders compete in the Road Race (M, F and Mixed Relay) and Time Trial (M&F)



H2 - Riders are able to generate force with one or both their arms to propel the handcycle. Riders are unable to use their legs or torso and use their arms and shoulders to power their handbike.

In Tokyo, H2 riders compete in the Road Race (M, F and Mixed Relay) and Time Trial (M&F)



H3 - Riders are able to use their arms, with some torso movement, but are not able to use a conventional bicycle, tricycle or the kneeling position on a handcycle safely. All riders use a recumbent (lying down) position on their handcycle, and are able to grip the handles well to power the hand crank.

In Tokyo, H3 riders compete in the Road Race (M, F and Mixed Relay) and Time Trial (M&F)



H4 - Athletes who have good torso and arm coordination but who are unable to safely kneel on a handbike, or use a conventional bicycle or trike due to the level of impairments in their legs.

In Tokyo, H4 riders compete in the Road Race (M, F and Mixed Relay) and Time Trial (M&F)



H5 - Riders are able to use their arms and torso. They have good coordination and balance sufficient to use a handcycle in the kneeling position (legs tucked under). H5 riders can use their torso and arms to generate powerful cycles with their arms.

In Tokyo, H5 riders compete in the Road Race (M, F and Mixed Relay) and Time Trial (M&F)

Riders who use a trike (Physical impairment)

Trike riders compete in road events only.



T1 - Riders who are not able to ride a conventional bike safely but have sufficient leg movement and balance to ride a trike.

In Tokyo, T1 riders compete in the Road Race (M&F) and Time Trial (M&F)



T2 - Riders with better balance and arm control than T1 riders who are not able to ride a conventional bike safely. Take wide turns.

In Tokyo, T2 riders compete in the Road Race (M&F) and Time Trial (M&F)

Riders who use standard track or road bikes (physical impairment)



C1 - Riders with impairments who require assistance to mount and dismount the bike, start and stop such as absence of one leg or co-ordination difficulties affecting their whole body. Riders have sufficient control to ride a two-wheeled bike but are unable to ride out of the saddle.

In Tokyo, C1 riders compete in the Kilo (M), 500m (F), Pursuit (M&F) and Team Sprint (Mixed) on the Track; and the Road Race (M&F) and Time Trial (M&F) on the Road.



C2 - Riders with better balance and control than C1 riders such as absence of one leg or moderate coordination impairment in two to three limbs. Riders may have brakes mounted on one side to prefer their stronger side.

Riders may require assistance to mount, dismount and start and stop the bike. Riders may be able to ride out of the saddle during sprints and starts but may choose not for control.

In Tokyo, C2 riders compete in the Kilo (M), 500m (F), Pursuit (M&F) and Team Sprint (Mixed) on the Track; and the Road Race (M&F) and Time Trial (M&F) on the Road.



C3 - Riders with impairments in one to two limbs. If riders have limb loss they do not use any prosthesis. Riders may have brakes mounted on one side to prefer their stronger side. Riders are able to mount, dismount, start and stop the bike by themselves. Riders are generally able to ride out of the saddle during sprints and starts.

In Tokyo, C3 riders compete in the Kilo (M), 500m (F), Pursuit (M&F) and Team Sprint (Mixed) on the Track; and the Road Race (M&F) and Time Trial (M&F) on the Road.



C4 - Riders with impairments in one to two limbs. Riders with limb loss who use a prosthesis with no brake and handlebar modifications. Riders are able to mount, dismount, start and stop the bike by themselves. Riders are able to ride out of the saddle as needed.

In Tokyo, C4 riders compete in the Kilo (M), 500m (F), Pursuit (M&F) and Team Sprint (Mixed) on the Track; and the Road Race (M&F) and Time Trial (M&F) on the Road.



C5 - Riders who have minimal impairment in one limb that affects their grip, gear operation and brake use. Handlebars and brakes are often modified.

In Tokyo, C5 riders compete in the Kilo (M), 500m (F), Pursuit (M&F) and Team Sprint (Mixed) on the Track; and the Road Race (M&F) and Time Trial (M&F) on the Road.

Riders who uses tandem bike (vision impairment)



B class - Riders who are blind or have low vision in both eyes. All athletes ride on a tandem bike with a fully sighted pilot at the front.

In Tokyo, B class riders compete in the Kilo (M&F) and Pursuit (M&F) on the Track; and the Road Race (M&F) and Time Trial (M&F) on the Road.

Athletes



Gordon Allan
Lalor Park, NSW

Born: 3 April 1998
Events: 1km Time Trial, Team Sprint

Classification: C2

Disability: Physical impairment - Cerebral palsy and dystonia

How acquired: Congenital

Previous Games: Debut

Twitter: @Gordon_98

Instagram: @gordonallan3

World Championships results:

2020: bronze (MC2 time trial)

2019: silver (MC2 time trial)

2018: 5th (MC2 time trial)



Grant Allen
Golden Grove, SA

Born: 24 July 1980
Events: Road Time Trial, Road Race

Classification: H4

Disability: Physical impairment - Paraplegia

How acquired: Cycling accident

Previous Games: Debut

World Championships results:

2018 - 8th (road race), 18th (time trial)



Carol Cooke
Northcote, VIC

Born: 6 August 1961
Events: Road Time Trial, Road Race

Classification: T2

Disability: Physical Impairment - Multiple sclerosis

How acquired: Autoimmune disorder

Previous Games: 2012, 2016

Twitter: @CazCooke

Instagram: @CazCooke

Paralympic Games Results:

2016 - gold (road time trial), gold (road race)

2012 - gold (time trial), 7th (mixed road race)

World Championships results:

2017 - gold (road time trial), gold (road race)

2015 - gold (road time trial), silver (road race)

2014 - gold (road time trial), gold (road race)
2013 - gold (road time trial), gold (road race)
2011 - silver (road time trial), silver (road race)
2009 (Rowing) - 6th (LTA Coxed Four)



Alistair Donohoe
Clifton Hill, VIC

Born: 3 March 1995
Events: 4km Individual Pursuit, Team Sprint, Road Time Trial,

Road Race

Classification: C5

Disability: Physical Impairment - Damaged bicep and tricep on right side.

How acquired: Accident

Previous Games: 2016

Twitter: @AlistairDonohoe

Instagram: @AlistairDonohoe

Paralympic Games results:

2016 - silver (individual pursuit), silver (road time trial), 5th (road race)

World Championships results:

2019 - gold (individual pursuit), gold (scratch race)

2018 - gold (road race)

2017 - 7th (road race), 8th (time trial)

2016 - silver (individual pursuit), bronze (time trial), bronze (scratch race)

2015 - gold (road race), silver (time trial), silver (time trial), silver (pursuit)

2014 - gold (road race), bronze (time trial), bronze (scratch race)

2013 - bronze (road time trial), bronze (road race)



Paige Greco
Warradale, SA

Born: 19 February 1997
Events: 3km Individual Pursuit, Road Time Trial, Road Race

Classification: C3

Disability: Physical impairment - Cerebral palsy

How acquired: Congenital

Previous Games: Debut

Instagram: @paigevgreco

World Championships results:

2020 - gold (pursuit)

2019 - gold (individual pursuit), gold (time trial)



Darren Hicks
Happy Valley, SA

Born: 23 December 1984
Events: 3km Individual Pursuit, Road Time Trial, Road Race

Classification: C2

Disability: Physical impairment - limb loss/amputee

How acquired: Motor vehicle accident

Previous Games: Debut

Facebook: @Darren Hicks

Instagram: @hicksy37

World Championships results:

2019 - gold (individual pursuit), gold (road race)

2018 - silver (scratch race), bronze (road race)

2017 - silver (time trial), silver (road race)



Stuart Jones
Harris Park, NSW

Born: 2 July 1969
Events: Road Time Trial, Road Race
Classification: T2

Disability: Physical impairment - spinal cord injury

How acquired: Cycling accident

Previous Games: Debut

Instagram: @Stu_Jones69

World Championships results:

2019 - silver (time trial)

2018 - 5th (time trial)



Meg Lemon
Seacliff, SA

Born: 5 October 1989
Events: 3km Individual Pursuit, Team Sprint, Road Time Trial, Road Race

Classification: C4

Disability: Physical impairment - Cerebral palsy/brain injury

How acquired: Cycling accident

Previous Games: Debut

Instagram: @pip_lemon

World Championships results:

2020 - silver (individual pursuit)

2019 - silver (scratch race), bronze (individual pursuit), bronze (road race), bronze (time trial)

2018 - bronze (time trial)
2017 - bronze (time trial), bronze (road race), bronze (time trial 500m), bronze (individual pursuit), 4th (scratch race)



David Nicholas
Bathurst, NSW

Born: 1 December 1991
Events: 3km Individual Pursuit, Road Time Trial, Road Race

Classification: C3
Disability: Physical impairment - Cerebral palsy
How acquired: Congenital
Previous Games: 2012, 2016
Twitter: @davidnicholas91
Facebook: @David Nicholas OAM
Instagram: @davidnicholas91

Paralympic Games results:
2016 - gold (individual pursuit), 4th (time trial), 6th (road race)
2012 - gold (time trial), bronze (road race), 4th (individual pursuit), 15th (time trial 1km)
World Championships results:
2020 - gold (individual pursuit)
2019 - gold (scratch race), gold (individual pursuit), gold (time trial)
2018 - gold (individual pursuit)
2017 - gold (individual pursuit), silver (time trial), bronze (scratch race)
2016 - silver (individual pursuit)
2014 - bronze (individual pursuit)
2013 - gold (time trial)
2012 - gold (individual pursuit), silver (time trial)
2011 - gold (time trial), silver (road race)



Emily Petricola
West End, QLD

Born: 24 April 1980
Events: 3km Individual Pursuit, Road Time Trial, Road Race

Classification: C4
Disability: Physical impairment - Multiple sclerosis
How acquired: Diagnosed at age 27
Previous Games: Debut
Twitter: @emily_petricola
Facebook: @Em Petricola - Paracyclist
Instagram: @em_petricola_cycling

World Championships results:

2020 - gold (pursuit), gold (omnium), gold (scratch race)
2019 - gold (time trial), gold (pursuit), silver (scratch race)
2018 - silver (pursuit), bronze (time trial)



Amanda Reid

Born: 12 November 1996
Events: 500m Time Trial, Team Sprint
Classification: C2
Disability: Physical Impairment -

Cerebral palsy
How acquired: Congenital
Previous Games: 2012 (swimming), 2016 (cycling)
Paralympic Games results:
2016 - silver (time trial)
2012 (swimming) - 5th (100m breaststroke)

World Championships Results:
2020 - gold (time trial), gold (omnium)
2019 - gold (time trial), silver (scratch race)
2018 - silver (time trial)
2017 - gold (time trial), gold (individual pursuit)
2016 - silver (time trial), 6th (pursuit)
2013 - (swimming) - 10th (200m freestyle), 7th (100m backstroke), 9th (100m breaststroke), 7th (200m individual medley)



Stuart Tripp
Bright, VIC

Born: 13 June 1970
Events: Road Time Trial, Road Race
Classification: H5

Disability: Physical Impairment - Right leg limb loss
How acquired: Car accident
Previous Games: 2012, 2016
Twitter: @stuarttripp
Instagram: @StuartTripp
Paralympic Games Results:
2016 - silver (time trial), 7th (road race)
2012 - 8th (road race), 9th (time trial)
World Championships results:
2017 - 4th (time trial)
2014 - 5th (time trial), 6th (road race)
2013 - 4th (road race), 6th (time trial)
2011 - 6th (time trial), 8th (road race)

Staff



Warren McDonald
Maroochydore, Qld
Position: Team Leader



Berthy May
Brooklyn Park, SA
Position: Athlete Carer



Cameron Jennings
Woodville South, SA
Position: Coach



David Betts
Macedon, Qld
Position: Coach



Nick Formosa
West End, QLD
Position: Coach



Jamie Stanley
Glenelg South, SA
Position: Performance Support



Keren Faulkner
Burnside, SA
Position: Physiotherapist



Michael Winter
Brooklyn Park, SA
Position: Mechanic (Track)



Martin Millwood
Kirrawee, NSW
Position: Mechanic (Road)



Emily Petricola (left) and Meg Lemon

Equestrian



Equestrian is a multi-disability sport, open to athletes with a physical disability or vision impairment. Riders are grouped across four grades according to their functional ability and compete individually and in a team event in dressage - which is riding a set pattern involving various changes in pace and direction. Dressage is the only equestrian discipline contested at the Paralympics.

There are two individual events - a prescribed pattern and a freestyle event. Competitors are judged on their horsemanship skills as they ride using a series of commands for walk, trot and canter. Four athletes will represent Australia at the Tokyo 2020 Paralympics.

Fast facts

- There have been 21 athletes to represent Australia in equestrian since it was introduced for the Atlanta 1996 Games. Of those, there have been 20 females and one male.
- Athletes Susan Haydon, Sharon Konemann, Sue Lee, Margaret Reynolds and Mandy Waalwyk became Australia's first equestrian Paralympians at the Atlanta 1996 Games.
- Australia's first medallist was Rosalie Fahey, who won the bronze medal at the Sydney 2000 Games in the Mixed Individual Championship Grade I event.
- Australia's first gold medallist was Julie Higgins, who won the gold medal at the Sydney 2000 Games in the Mixed Individual Championship

Grade III event. Higgins is also Australia's most awarded medallist with two gold medals at Sydney.

- Australia's largest equestrian team was seven riders at the Sydney 2000 Games. The team won two gold and two bronze medals.
- Six Australians have won equestrian medals, of which two are gold medallists.
- Rob Oakley is the sole male equestrian to compete at the Paralympics, at London 2012.
- Australia's most recent medal came at the London 2012 Games, where Joann Formosa won the gold medal in the Mixed Individual Championships Test Grade Ib event.
- At the Rio 2016 Games, Australia was represented by four riders.

Australia's Paralympic Games medals in equestrian

Gold - 3

Silver - 1

Bronze - 5

Total - 9

Tokyo Venue

The equestrian competition will take place at Equestrian Park, at Setagaya City. The venue hosted equestrian competitions during the Tokyo 1964 Olympics and continues to be used for horse riding and equestrian competitions.

Australians to watch

With her selection for Tokyo 2020, **Sharon Jarvis** becomes the first Australian equestrian rider to compete at three Games. Jarvis finished fourth in the mixed dressage at the Beijing Paralympics, she missed London 2012 due to transportation and horse injury problems, before returning to represent Australia in Rio.

Equestrian classification

Eligibility

Equestrian is open to athletes with a physical or vision impairment (see table opposite).

Impairments eligible for Equestrian at Summer Paralympic Games

Impairment	Description
Ataxia (tremor), athetosis (involuntary muscle movement) and hypertonia (increased muscle tension). *Collectively referred to as coordination impairments)	Impairments from neurological conditions such as an acquired brain injury, cerebral palsy and multiple sclerosis that affect coordination and smoothness of movement and balance.
Impaired muscle power (Muscle weakness)	Muscle weakness or paralysis from conditions such as muscular dystrophy, multiple sclerosis, nerve damage, a spinal cord injury or other spinal condition.
Impaired passive range of movement (Restricted joints)	Restricted movement or tightness in a joint/s from conditions such as joint fusions and other conditions restricting movement.
Leg length difference	Significant difference in leg length due to a deficiency at birth or trauma.
Loss of limbs	Partial or complete absence of bones or joints due to deficiency at birth, or amputation resulting from illness or trauma.
Short stature	Reduced standing height and limb length from conditions such as achondroplasia or other conditions that affect growth.
Vision impairment	Impairment of the eye structure, optic nerves or pathways, or vision area of the brain, resulting in a loss of vision in both eyes. Caused by conditions such as albinism, macular degeneration, macular or cone rod dystrophy and retinitis pigmentosa.

Impairments NOT eligible for Equestrian at Summer Paralympic Games

Impairment	Description
Intellectual impairment	An IQ of less than 75, and impairments in adaptive behaviour (conceptual, social and practical skills) - that is observed before the athlete is aged 18.

Equestrian Sport Classes

In Tokyo, all classes compete in Individual Championship, Team Championship and Individual Freestyle Championship.

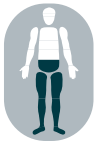


Grade I - Riders with the most significant impairments that affect their whole body. Grade 1 riders perform a walk only test, and will limit the sharpness of their turns due to their balance on the horse.



Grade II - Riders with impairments in their arms, legs and torso who have more balance than Grade 1 riders. Riders use a walk for more technical moves and a trot in straight lines.

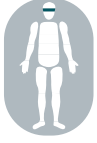
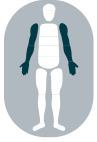
Riders may use a number of approved aids to assist them to stay on and handle their horse.



Grade III - Riders with impairments in their torso and legs; or down one side of their body. Grade III riders can walk, trot and perform a short canter.



Grade IV - Riders with a physical impairment down one side of their body, or significant impairment in one or both arms. Grade IV riders can circle, change pace and walk, trot and canter. Riders who are blind also compete in this class.



Grade V - Riders have a physical impairment in only one or two limbs, or have low vision. Riders are able to perform complex movements and routines at all paces.



Athletes



Emma Booth
Langwarrin South, VIC

Born: 8 June 1991

Horse: Zidane

Events: Individual championship, team

championship

Classification: Grade III

Disability: Physical Impairment - Paraplegia

How acquired: Car accident

Previous Games: 2016

Twitter: @ridewithnolimit

Instagram: @EmmaLBooth_

Paralympic Games results:

2016 - 5th Individual, 13th Dressage, 9th Team open



Victoria Davies
Bolong, NSW

Born: 21 August 1984

Horse: Celere

Events: Individual championship, Team

championship, Individual freestyle

Classification: Grade II

Disability: Physical impairment - Rheumatoid arthritis/Basilar invagination

How acquired: Diagnosed age 9

Previous Games: Debut

Facebook: @victoriadaviesparaequestrian

Instagram: @vicdavies_para_equestrian



Sharon Jarvis
Donnybrook, WA

Born: 31 October 1978

Horse: Romanos

Events: Individual championship, team

championship

Classification: Grade III

Disability: Physical Impairment - Loss of movement and strength (left side of her body)

How acquired: Bone cancer

Previous Games: 2008, 2016

Twitter: @sharonjarvis32

Instagram: @SharonJarvis32

Paralympic Games Results:

Rio 2016 - 9th Championship, 15th - Dressage, 9th Team open

Beijing 2008 - 4th Championship, 7th - Freestyle, 6th - Team open



Amelia White
Munster, Germany

Born: 16 February 1992

Horse: Genius

Events: Individual championship,

Team championships, Individual freestyle

Classification: Grade V

Disability: Physical impairment - Weakness in legs and arm

How acquired: Multiple surgeries/fractured spine

Previous Games: Debut

Facebook: @Amelia White Para Equestrian

Staff



Stefanie Maraun
King Creek, NSW

Position: Team Leader



Lone Joergensen
Somers, VIC

Position: Head Coach



Alison Alcock
Latham, ACT

Position: Sports Science Sports Medicine Manager



Janine Dwyer
Carbrook, QLD

Position: Veterinarian



Shahira Ameen
Mount Waverley, VIC

Position: Groom (Emma Booth)



Ashleigh Campton
Kiama Downs, NSW

Position: Groom (Sharon Jarvis)



Shae Herwig
Brooklet, NSW

Position: Groom (Victoria Davies)



Anke Wilming
Havixbeck, GER

Position: Groom (Amelia White)



Raelene Booth
Langwarrin South, VIC

Position: Carer (Emma Booth)



Emma Booth

Goalball



Goalball is a sport exclusively for people with a vision impairment. It was first contested at Paralympic level in 1976 in Toronto and women's goalball was introduced in 1988 in Seoul.

The object is to roll the ball into the opponent's goal while the opposing players try to block the ball with their bodies. Bells inside the ball help to orientate the players by indicating the direction of the oncoming ball. Therefore while play is in progress, complete silence is required in the venue.

Fast facts

- Australia qualified for the Paralympic women's goalball competition in 1988, 1992, 1996, 2000, 2012 and 2016, with a best placing of seventh in 1988 and 1992.
- Australia qualified for the Paralympic men's goalball competition five times with a best placing of fourth in 1996. The most recent time the men's team qualified was at Sydney in 2000.
- There have been 23 male athletes and 20 female athletes who have represented Australia at the Paralympics.
- Male players Robert Crestani and Kevin Frew and women's player Robyn Stephens have each competed the greatest number of times, with four Games each, between 1988 and 2000.
- Australia's women's team, The Belles, came ninth at the Rio 2016 Paralympics.

Goalball venue

The Makuhari Messe Hall in Chiba City is a huge 210,000 square metre convention centre split into three zones. It will also stage wheelchair fencing, taekwondo and sitting volleyball.

Players to watch on the court

Meica Horsburgh has been the backbone of Australian women's goalball for a decade and a half. She was captain of the side at the London and Rio Paralympics and will be the team's leader again in Tokyo. Meica, formerly with the surname Christensen, is one of the three players in the team competing at her third Games, alongside **Tyan Taylor** and **Jenny Blow**.

Goalball classification

Eligibility

Goalball is open exclusively to athletes with a vision impairment (see table opposite).

Goalball sport classes



All Goalball players are blind or have low vision in both eyes and compete in one class together. Players wear blacked out goggles to even out the players' different levels of vision.

Athletes



Meica Horsburgh Annerley, QLD

Born: 24 February, 1989

Classification: B3

Disability: Vision impairment -

Oculocutaneous albinism
How acquired: Congenital
Previous Games: 2012, 2016
Instagram: @meicajane
Paralympic Games results:
 2012 - 9th, 2016 - 9th
World Championships results:
 2010 - 8th
 2014 - 9th
 2018 - 8th

Impairments eligible for Goalball at Summer Paralympic Games

Impairment	Description
Vision impairment	Impairment of the eye structure, optic nerves or pathways, or vision area of the brain, resulting in a loss of vision in both eyes. Caused by conditions such as albinism, macular degeneration, macular or cone rod dystrophy and retinitis pigmentosa.

Impairments NOT eligible for Goalball at Summer Paralympic Games

Impairment	Description
Ataxia (tremor), athetosis (involuntary muscle movement) and hypertonia (increased muscle tension). *Collectively referred to as coordination impairments)	Impairments from neurological conditions such as an acquired brain injury, cerebral palsy and multiple sclerosis that affect coordination and smoothness of movement and balance.
Impaired muscle power (Muscle weakness)	Muscle weakness or paralysis from conditions such as muscular dystrophy, multiple sclerosis, nerve damage, a spinal cord injury or other spinal condition.
Impaired passive range of movement (Restricted joints)	Restricted movement or tightness in a joint/s from conditions such as joint fusions and other conditions restricting movement.
Leg length difference	Significant difference in leg length due to a deficiency at birth or trauma.
Loss of limbs	Partial or complete absence of bones or joints due to deficiency at birth, or amputation resulting from illness or trauma.
Short stature	Reduced standing height and limb length from conditions such as achondroplasia or other conditions that affect growth.
Intellectual impairment	An IQ of less than 75, and impairments in adaptive behaviour (conceptual, social and practical skills) – that is observed before the athlete is aged 18.



Jennifer Blow Newtown, NSW

Born: 10 January, 1991

Classification: B3

Disability: Vision impairment -

Oculocutaneous albinism
How acquired: Congenital
Previous Games: 2012, 2016
Paralympic Games results:
 2012 - 9th, 2016 - 9th
World Championships results:
 2010 - 8th
 2014 - 9th
 2018 - 8th



Tyan Taylor Berowra, NSW

Born: 23 March, 1990

Classification: B3

Disability: Vision impairment -

Ocular albinism
How acquired: Congenital
Previous Games: 2012, 2016
Paralympic Games results:
 2012 - 9th, 2016 - 9th
World Championships results:
 2010 - 8th
 2014 - 9th

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Raissa Martin
Fairfield, QLD

Born: 3 March, 1991

Classification: B3

Disability: Vision impairment -

Rod monochromatism

How acquired: Congenital

Previous Games: 2016

Instagram: @raissa.martin

Paralympic Games results:

2016 - 9th



Brodie Smith
Maitland, NSW

Born: 8 August, 1998

Classification: B3

Disability: Vision impairment

How acquired: Congenital

Previous Games: Debut

World Championships results:

2018 - 8th



Jenny Blow



Amy Ridley
West Pymble, NSW

Born: 10 July, 2002

Classification: B3

Disability: Vision impairment

How acquired: Auto-immune disease, Panuveitis with subsequent secondary conditions

Previous Games: Debut

Staff



Peter Corr
Mitcham, VIC

Position: Head Coach



Simon Smith
Maitland, NSW

Position: Assistant Coach

Judo



The men's judo competition was introduced at the Seoul 1988 Paralympic Games and the women's competition was introduced in Athens in 2004. It is one of two martial arts on the Tokyo 2020 program, along with taekwondo.

Judo requires athletes to employ a mix of attack and defence and is open to athletes with a vision impairment across several weight divisions. Contests last five minutes and the athlete who scores the higher amount of points wins.

Impairments eligible for Judo at Summer Paralympic Games

Impairment	Description
Vision impairment	Impairment of the eye structure, optic nerves or pathways, or vision area of the brain, resulting in a loss of vision in both eyes. Caused by conditions such as albinism, macular degeneration, macular or cone rod dystrophy and retinitis pigmentosa.

Impairments NOT eligible for Judo at Summer Paralympic Games

Impairment	Description
Ataxia (tremor), athetosis (involuntary muscle movement) and hypertonia (increased muscle tension). *Collectively referred to as coordination impairments)	Impairments from neurological conditions such as an acquired brain injury, cerebral palsy and multiple sclerosis that affect coordination and smoothness of movement and balance.
Impaired muscle power (Muscle weakness)	Muscle weakness or paralysis from conditions such as muscular dystrophy, multiple sclerosis, nerve damage, a spinal cord injury or other spinal condition.
Impaired passive range of movement (Restricted joints)	Restricted movement or tightness in a joint/s from conditions such as joint fusions and other conditions restricting movement.
Leg length difference	Significant difference in leg length due to a deficiency at birth or trauma.
Loss of limbs	Partial or complete absence of bones or joints due to deficiency at birth, or amputation resulting from illness or trauma.
Short stature	Reduced standing height and limb length from conditions such as achondroplasia or other conditions that affect growth.
Intellectual impairment	An IQ of less than 75, and impairments in adaptive behaviour (conceptual, social and practical skills) – that is observed before the athlete is aged 18.

Fast facts

- Australia has had two athletes compete in judo, one male, Anthony Clarke, and one female, Desiree Allan.
- Australia's biggest representation was two at the Athen 2004 Paralympics.
- Anthony Clarke was Australia's first judo competitor, at the Barcelona 1992 Games.
- Clarke won Australia's only medal in judo, gold at the Atlanta 1996 Games.
- Clarke competed at five Paralympics between 1992 and 2008.
- The last time Australia was represented in Paralympic judo was at the Beijing 2008 Games.

Australia's Paralympic Games medals in judo

Gold – 1
Silver – 0
Bronze – 0
Total – 1

Judo venue

The Nippon Budokan is known as the spiritual home of Japanese martial arts, especially judo. At the 1964 Games, when judo made its debut as an Olympic sport, competitions were held here.

Players to watch on the mat

Wayne Phipps was a junior national judo champion in his early years back in his native South Africa. He moved to Australia in 2010 and, after being diagnosed with an eye condition in 2015, his coach in Perth told him there was a possibility he could compete in the Paralympic Games. Phipps got information from Paralympics Australia, got classified and is now set to be our first Paralympic judoka since 2008.

Judo classification

Eligibility

Judo is open exclusively to athletes with a vision impairment (see table on previous page).

Judo sport classes



All athletes are blind or have low vision in both eyes and compete in categories by weight.

Athletes



Wayne Phipps
Connolly, WA

Born: 25 June 1973

Classification: B3

Disability: Vision impairment -

Retinitis pigmentosa

How acquired: Congenital

Previous Games: Debut

World Championships results:

2018 – Rd 2 repechage

Staff



Calvin Knoester
Woodvale, WA

Position: Team Manager



Wayne Phipps

Rowing



Rowing is a reasonably new sport to the Paralympic Games, having made its debut at Beijing in 2008. Para-rowing is open to people with a physical disability or vision impairment in sweep rowing or sculling disciplines.

Competition is divided into four boat classes - LTA4+ (four crew sweep oars), TA2x (two crew sculls), Aw1x (single scull for women) and AM1x (single scull for men) with LTA+ and TA2x being mixed gender boats. All events are across a straight course of 1000 metres and are raced in calm waters. In Tokyo, eight athletes will represent Australia in rowing.

Fast facts

- There have been nine athletes and one coxswain who have represented Australia since rowing's introduction to the Games in 2008. Of those, there have been four females and six males.
- Australia's largest team was seven rowers and one coxswain at Rio in 2016. The team won one silver medal.
- Australia has won three silver medals, one each at Beijing 2008, London 2012 and Rio 2016.
- Kathryn Ross is the only Australian to compete at three Paralympic Games in rowing.
- Kathryn Ross and John MacLean won the silver medal in the mixed double scull TA2x event at Beijing to become Australia's first rowing medallists.
- Australia's most awarded medallist is Erik Horrie, who won the silver medal in the men's single scull at the London 2012 and Rio 2016 Games.

Australia's Paralympic Games medals in rowing

Gold – 0
Silver – 3
Bronze – 0
Total – 3

Rowing venue

Rowing will take place at Sea Forest Waterway, located near central Tokyo. The course will be protected from waves, currents and tides through the use of wave absorbers, two dams and water gates.

After the Games, the course will be used for international rowing and canoe competitions, with the goal of becoming a premier location in Asia for water sports.

Australians to watch on the water

Kathryn Ross and **Simon Albury** showed incredible determination to reach Tokyo 2020, travelling to Italy amid the pandemic to race and qualify a third berth for the Team. Ross, who won a silver medal at Beijing 2008 in the Mixed Double Sculls, is one of only a handful of athletes worldwide who has raced at every Paralympic rowing regatta since the sport was included in the program.

At London 2012, **Erik Horrie** suffered a seizure the day after his first heat which saw him admitted to hospital. Yet, he remarkably went on to win the silver medal. Erik won silver again in Rio but, with five world championships to his name, is set on getting to the top of the podium in Tokyo.

Rowing classification

Eligibility

Rowing is open to athletes with a physical or vision impairment (see table next page).

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Impairments eligible for Rowing at Summer Paralympic Games

Impairment	Description
Ataxia (tremor), athetosis (involuntary muscle movement) and hypertonia (increased muscle tension). *Collectively referred to as coordination impairments)	Impairments from neurological conditions such as an acquired brain injury, cerebral palsy and multiple sclerosis that affect coordination and smoothness of movement and balance.
Impaired muscle power (Muscle weakness)	Muscle weakness or paralysis from conditions such as muscular dystrophy, multiple sclerosis, nerve damage, a spinal cord injury or other spinal condition.
Impaired passive range of movement (Restricted joints)	Restricted movement or tightness in a joint/s from conditions such as joint fusions and other conditions restricting movement.
Leg length difference	Significant difference in leg length due to a deficiency at birth or trauma.
Loss of limbs	Partial or complete absence of bones or joints due to deficiency at birth, or amputation resulting from illness or trauma.
Vision impairment	Impairment of the eye structure, optic nerves or pathways, or vision area of the brain, resulting in a loss of vision in both eyes. Caused by conditions such as albinism, macular degeneration, macular or cone rod dystrophy and retinitis pigmentosa.

Impairments NOT eligible for Rowing at Summer Paralympic Games

Impairment	Description
Short stature	Reduced standing height and limb length from conditions such as achondroplasia or other conditions that affect growth.
Intellectual impairment	An IQ of less than 75, and impairments in adaptive behaviour (conceptual, social and practical skills) – that is observed before the athlete is aged 18.

Rowing Sport Classes (PR=Para-Rowing)



PR1 - athletes with the most significant physical impairments. Rowers use their arms and shoulders to accelerate the boat, as they have minimal use of their torso and legs. Athletes use strapping around their torso to provide support and stability in the boat.



PR2 - Rower use their torso and arms to accelerate the boat. Rowers are unable to use their legs or a sliding seat during stroke.

In Tokyo, PR2 rowers compete in Double Sculls (Mixed).

In Tokyo, PR1 rowers compete in Single Sculls (M&F)



PR3 - Rowers may have a physical (PR3 - PD) or vision impairment (PR3-VI). Rowers are able to use their arms, torso and legs and can use a sliding seat during stroke. Rowers with a vision impairment wear a blindfold when competing.



In Tokyo, PR3 rowers compete in Coxed Four (Mixed).

Athletes



Simon Albury
Fulham Gardens, SA

Born: 9 May 1982

Events: Mixed double sculls

Classification: PR2

Disability: Physical impairment - Double leg amputee

How acquired: Workplace accident

Previous Games: Debut



Nikki Ayers
Melba, ACT

Born: 3 March 1991

Events: Mixed coxed four

Classification: PR3

Disability: Physical impairment - Foot drop, muscle loss

How acquired: Injured while playing rugby union

Previous Games: Debut

Instagram: @nearlyleglessnikki



Tom Birtwhistle
Warrabee, NSW

Born: 30 October 1992

Events: Mixed coxed four

Classification: PR3

Disability: Physical impairment - Nerve damage to left leg, hip, sacral pelvis

How acquired: Car accident

Previous Games: Debut

Instagram: @tombirty



Renae Domaszczuk
O'Connor, ACT

Born: 7 February 1979

Events: Mixed coxed four

Disability: Able-bodied coxswain

Previous Games: Debut

Instagram: @rendomas



Erik Horrie
Erskine Park, NSW

Born: 17 October 1979

Events: Single sculls

Classification: PR1

Disability: Physical Impairment - Paraplegia

How acquired: Motor vehicle accident

Previous Games: 2012, 2016

Twitter: @erikhhorrie

Instagram: @ErikHorrie

Previous Games results:

2016 - silver (single scull)

2012 - silver (single scull)

World Championships results:

2019 - bronze (single scull)

2018 - gold (single scull)

2017 - gold (single scull)

2015 - gold (single scull)

2014 - gold (single scull)

2013 - gold (single scull)

2011 - bronze (single scull)



Kathryn Ross
Casey, ACT

Born: 25 June 1981

Events: Mixed double sculls

Classification: PR2

Disability: Physical Impairment - Joint fusion, right knee and ankle

How acquired: Ride-on lawnmower accident

Previous Games: 2008, 2012, 2016

Facebook: @Kathryn Ross

Twitter: @kat.ross1

Instagram: @KatRoss_Rowing

Paralympic Games results:

2016 - 2nd B final (mixed double scull)

2012 - 5th (mixed double scull)

2008 - silver (mixed double scull)

World Championships results:

2019 - gold (single scull)

2015 – gold (mixed double scull)
 2014 – gold (mixed double scull)
 2013 – gold (mixed double scull)
 2011 – bronze (mixed double scull)
 2010 – bronze (mixed double scull)
 2007 – silver (mixed double scull)



James Talbot
Elizabeth Bay, NSW

Born: 30 October 1992
Events: Mixed coxed four
Classification: PR3

Disability: Physical impairment - Fused wrist
How acquired: Motorbike accident
Previous Games: Debut
Instagram: @jimmyt.21



Alexandra Viney
Hawthorn, VIC

Born: 10 June 1992
Events: Mixed coxed four
Classification: PR3

Disability: Physical impairment - Nerve damage, dystonia
How acquired: Motor vehicle accident
Previous Games: Debut
Instagram: @al.viney



Erik Horrie

Staff



Gordon Marcks
Queanbeyan, NSW
Position: Section Manager,
 Head Coach



Elizabeth Chapman
Drummoyne, NSW
Position: Coach



Lincoln Handley
Pottsville Beach, NSW
Position: Coach



Jason Baker
Queenscliff, NSW
Position: Coach



Sarah Hammond
West Leederville, WA
Position: Physiotherapist

Shooting



Shooting has been part of the Paralympic Games since Toronto 1976 when three events were held. Athletes use pistols or rifles to fire a series of shots at a stationary target in a standing, kneeling or prone position. Competition is divided into pistol and rifle events and is open to all athletes with a physical disability.

There are two classes – wheelchair and standing. Athletes compete in rifle and pistol events from distances of 10 metres, 25 metres and 50 metres, in men's, women's and mixed competitions.

Fast facts

- Libby Kosmala was Australia's first Paralympic shooter and shooting gold medallist, winning the 2-5 rifle class in Toronto 1976. Kosmala competed the greatest number of times, representing Australia at 12 Paralympic Games from 1972 to 2016.
- A total of 33 athletes (four females and 29 males) have competed for Australia in Paralympic shooting. There have been six medallists, of which three are gold medallists.
- Australia's best Games was at Stoke Mandeville in 1984, winning nine gold medals.
- Libby Kosmala and Barbara Caspers are Australia's most successful shooters at a single Games, bringing home four gold medals each at the 1984 Stoke Mandeville Games.

- Libby Kosmala is Australia's most successful Paralympic shooter, winning nine gold medals and three silver medals over the course of her long career.
- The most recent gold medal won by an Australian was at Seoul in 1988.
- Australia had six athletes compete at the 2016 Rio Games.

Australia's Paralympic Games medals in shooting

Gold – 15
 Silver – 7
 Bronze – 3
Total – 25

Shooting venue

Shooting will be staged at the Asaka Shooting Range which hosted the shooting competitions at the 1964 Tokyo Games. During the 2021 Games, an Olympic-standard facility will be constructed at this site.

Australians to watch on the range

Amid an interrupted lead-up to Tokyo, **Anton Zappelli** need only look back to his most recent big international competition, the 2019 World Championships in Sydney, for inspiration. Zappelli won the silver medal in the Mixed 10m Air Rifle Prone SH1, adding to his invaluable experience as part of the 2016 Paralympic Team.

Shooting Classification

Eligibility

Shooting is open exclusively to athletes with a physical impairment during the Games (see table on next page).

Shooting Sport Classes (SH=Shooting)

There are two Rifle classes and one Pistol class.

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Impairments eligible for Shooting at Summer Paralympic Games

Impairment	Description
Ataxia (tremor), athetosis (involuntary muscle movement) and hypertonia (increased muscle tension). *Collectively referred to as coordination impairments)	Impairments from neurological conditions such as an acquired brain injury, cerebral palsy and multiple sclerosis that affect coordination and smoothness of movement and balance.
Impaired muscle power (Muscle weakness)	Muscle weakness or paralysis from conditions such as muscular dystrophy, multiple sclerosis, nerve damage, a spinal cord injury or other spinal condition.
Impaired passive range of movement (Restricted joints)	Restricted movement or tightness in a joint/s from conditions such as joint fusions and other conditions restricting movement.
Leg length difference	Significant difference in leg length due to a deficiency at birth or trauma.
Loss of limbs	Partial or complete absence of bones or joints due to deficiency at birth, or amputation resulting from illness or trauma.

Impairments NOT eligible for Shooting at Summer Paralympic Games

Impairment	Description
Short stature	Reduced standing height and limb length from conditions such as achondroplasia or other conditions that affect growth.
Vision impairment	Impairment of the eye structure, optic nerves or pathways, or vision area of the brain, resulting in a loss of vision in both eyes. Caused by conditions such as albinism, macular degeneration, macular or cone rod dystrophy and retinitis pigmentosa.
Intellectual impairment	An IQ of less than 75, and impairments in adaptive behaviour (conceptual, social and practical skills) – that is observed before the athlete is aged 18.



SH1- Rifle - Competitors who have a leg impairment, who have the torso and arm control to hold, aim and shoot the rifle.

In Tokyo, SH1 Rifle athletes compete in 10m Air Rifle Standing (M&F), 10m Air Rifle Prone (Mixed), 50m Rifle 3 positions (M&F) and 50m Rifle Prone (Mixed).



SH2 - Rifle - Competitors who have arm impairments of such a level that they require a shooting stand to support the weight of the rifle. Some athletes may have an impairment in their legs, in addition to their arms.

In Tokyo, SH2 Rifle athletes compete in 10m Air Rifle Standing (Mixed), 10m Air Rifle Prone (Mixed) and 50m Rifle Prone (Mixed).



SH1-Pistol - Shooters are affected in their lower torso and legs; or in one arm. All SH1 Pistol shooters have one good shooting hand and can choose to shoot sitting or standing.

In Tokyo, SH1 Pistol athletes compete in 10m Air Pistol(M&F), 25m Pistol (Mixed) and 50m Pistol (Mixed).



Athletes



**Christopher Pitt
Bundaberg, QLD**

Born: 12 May 1965

Events: 10m air pistol, mixed 25m pistol

Classification: SH1

Disability: Physical Impairment - Muscular dystrophy

How acquired: Virus at age 10

Previous Games: 2016

Paralympic Games results:

2016 - 14th (men's 10m air pistol), 7th (mixed 25m pistol)

World Championships results:

2018 - 42nd (men's 10m air pistol), 17th (mixed 25m pistol)

2014 - 11th (P3 25m mixed pistol), KO Rd 1A (FTR falling target rifle)

2010 - 9th (R5 10m air rifle prone), 13th (R4 10m air rifle standing)



**Natalie Smith
Meadowbrook, QLD**

Born: 23 April 1975

Events: 10m air rifle standing, mixed 10m air rifle prone

Classification: SH1

Disability: Physical Impairment - Paraplegia

How acquired: Hiking accident

Previous Games: 2012, 2016

Paralympic Games results:

2016 - 5th (10m air rifle standing), 31st (10m air rifle prone), 8th (50m air rifle 3 positions)

2012 - bronze (10m air rifle), 22nd (10m air rifle prone)

World Championships results:

2018 - silver (mixed 10m air rifle prone)



**Anton Zappelli
Willagee, WA**

Born: 28 September 1971

Events: mixed 10m air rifle prone, mixed 50m rifle prone

Classification: SH1

Disability: Physical Impairment - Paraplegia

How acquired: Car accident

Previous Games: 2016

Paralympic Games results:

2016 - 18th (mixed 10m metre air rifle prone), 36th (mixed 50m rifle prone)

World Championship results:

2019 - silver (mixed 10m air rifle prone)

2018 - silver (mixed 10m air rifle prone)

2014 - 5th (R3 mixed air rifle prone team), 13th (R3 mixed air rifle prone)

Staff



**Kurt Olsen
Payneham, SA**

Position: Team Leader



**Catherine Berry
New Beith, QLD**

Position: Technical Support

Swimming



Swimming for athletes with a disability has its origins in physiotherapy and rehabilitation and has been a Paralympic sport since the first Paralympic Games, in Rome in 1960. Swimming is open to female and male athletes with a

physical, vision or intellectual impairment. Swimmers compete in one of the 14 classifications depending on their disability type and functional ability. No prostheses are allowed to be worn during competition.

Events include freestyle, backstroke, butterfly, breaststroke, medley and relay at varying distances. Para-swimming uses modified rules to mainstream swimming, including optional platform or in-water starts and giving special considerations to the performance of swimming strokes.

Impairments eligible for Swimming at Summer Paralympic Games

Impairment	Description
Ataxia (tremor), athetosis (involuntary muscle movement) and hypertonia (increased muscle tension). *Collectively referred to as coordination impairments)	Impairments from neurological conditions such as an acquired brain injury, cerebral palsy and multiple sclerosis that affect coordination and smoothness of movement and balance.
Impaired muscle power (Muscle weakness)	Muscle weakness or paralysis from conditions such as muscular dystrophy, multiple sclerosis, nerve damage, a spinal cord injury or other spinal condition.
Impaired passive range of movement (Restricted joints)	Restricted movement or tightness in a joint/s from conditions such as joint fusions and other conditions restricting movement.
Leg length difference	Significant difference in leg length due to a deficiency at birth or trauma.
Loss of limbs	Partial or complete absence of bones or joints due to deficiency at birth, or amputation resulting from illness or trauma.
Short stature	Reduced standing height and limb length from conditions such as achondroplasia or other conditions that affect growth.
Vision impairment	Impairment of the eye structure, optic nerves or pathways, or vision area of the brain, resulting in a loss of vision in both eyes. Caused by conditions such as albinism, macular degeneration, macular or cone rod dystrophy and retinitis pigmentosa.
Intellectual impairment	An IQ of less than 75, and impairments in adaptive behaviour (conceptual, social and practical skills) – that is observed before the athlete is aged 18.

Fast facts

- There have been 240 athletes, 114 females and 126 males, who have represented Australia in swimming since the Rome 1960 Paralympics.
- Australia's first swimming medallist was Daphne Hilton, who won two gold medals at the Rome Games.
- There have been 149 Australian medallists in swimming, including 75 gold medalists.
- Australia's largest swimming team was 51 athletes at the Sydney 2000 Games.
- Australia's best Games was London in 2012, with 37 medals, including 18 gold.
- Australia's most awarded swimming medallist is Matthew Cowdrey, who won six gold, seven silver and three bronze medals between 2008 and 2012.
- Australia's most awarded swimming medallist at a single Games is swimmer Joseph Walker, who won nine gold medals at the Madrid 1992 Games.
- During London 2012, Australian swimmer Jacqueline Freney became the most successful athlete from any nation at the Games when she won eight gold medals from eight events.

Australia's Paralympic Games medals in swimming

Gold – 139

Silver – 157

Bronze – 146

Total – 442

Swimming venue

Para-swimming will be staged at the Tokyo Aquatics Centre, within the Tatsumi-no-Mori Seaside Park. The aquatic centre includes a 10-lane main pool, a training pool and diving pool with a venue capacity of 15,000 spectators. Following the Games, the venue will host domestic and international swimming and diving competitions.

Australians to watch in the water

Ellie Cole's legend continues to grow. The 29-year-old has now amassed 15 Paralympic medals, including six gold, and 10 World Championship medals, including three gold. At the Rio Games, she claimed a medal in each of her six events, sharing the title of Australia's top medallist from the Games alongside Dolphins teammate **Lakeisha Patterson**.

Former West Australian-turned Queenslander, **Tom Gallagher**, was on course to become a star of surf lifesaving, winning events in Perth and claiming the famous Coolangatta Gold, before turning his attention to Para-swimming. Transferring from the beach to the pool has been seamless. At the 2021 Australian Trials, he broke the 400m freestyle record and was selected for his first Paralympic team.

In April 2021, **Ben Hance** became the fastest S14 Australian 100metres backstroke swimmer at the national multi-class championships. Two months later, he became the world's fastest, setting a new mark at the Australian Swimming Trials in Adelaide.

She won a bronze medal at Rio in 2016, despite being one of the youngest members of the Australian Paralympic Team. But you sense bigger things lie ahead for **Katja Dedekind**. At the short-course nationals, she broke four world records and then made a big statement at the Australian Swimming Trials, including setting an Australian record in the 100metres backstroke.

Swimming Classification

Eligibility

Swimming is open to athletes with all impairments: physical, intellectual and vision (see table opposite).

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Swimming Sport Classes

Swimmers are given a classification for freestyle, backstroke and butterfly events (indicated by S); breaststroke events (indicated by SB); and medley events (indicated by SM).

Swimmers with a physical impairment



S1 - Swimmers who have significant movement difficulties in arms, legs and torso. Swimmers use a wheelchair for everyday mobility. Swimmers start in the water for all strokes, use assistance for water exit and entry and complete

all strokes on their back.

In Tokyo, S1 swimmers compete in 50m (M) and 100m (M) backstroke.



S2 - Swimmers have significant movement difficulties in arms, legs and torso, but with more propulsive ability through the arms and shoulders. Swimmers use water starts and assistance with water entry.

In Tokyo, S2 swimmers compete in 200m freestyle (M); 50m (M&F), 100m (M&F) 50m breaststroke (M) and relays.



S3 - Swimmers with some arm movement but with no use of their legs or torso; or swimmers with significant restrictions in all four limbs. Swimmers use water starts and assistance in the water.

In Tokyo, S3 swimmers compete in 50m (M), 100m (F), 200m (M), freestyle; 50m (M&F), 150m IM (M)) and relays.



S4 - Swimmers with good use of arms and some hand weakness with no use of their torso or legs; swimmers with significant limb loss to three or four limbs. Swimmers usually start in the water.

In Tokyo, S4 swimmers compete in 50m (M&F), 100m (M), 200m (M) freestyle; 50m (M&F) backstroke. SB3 swimmers compete in 50m breaststroke (M&F) and SM4 swimmers in 150m IM (M&F) and relays.



S5 - Swimmers with good use of arms, but no torso and leg movement; moderate co-ordination difficulties in the whole body; swimmers with some limb loss in three or four limbs. Some swimmers may start in the water and may have difficulty holding good body position in the water.

In Tokyo, S5 swimmers compete in 50m (M), 100m (M&F), 200m (M&F) freestyle; 50m (M&F) backstroke; 50m (M&F) butterfly, 100m breaststroke (M&F), 200m IM (F) and relays.



S6 - Swimmers with short stature; swimmers with good arms, some torso and no leg movement; swimmers with significant impairment down one side of their body (limb loss or movement difficulties).

In Tokyo, S6 swimmers compete in 50m (F), 100m (M), 400m (M&F) freestyle; 100m (M&F) backstroke; 50m (M&F) butterfly, 100m breaststroke (M&F), 200m IM (M&F) and relays.



S7 - Swimmers with short stature, swimmers with good arms, torso and some leg movement; swimmers with coordination difficulties, weakness or limb loss down one side of the body. Swimmers stroke timing and catch of the hands in the water is affected.

In Tokyo, S7 swimmers compete in 50m (M), 100m (F), 400m (M&F) freestyle; 100m (M&F) backstroke; 50m (M&F) butterfly, 100m breaststroke (M&F), 200m IM (M&F) and relays. In 100m breaststroke (M&F) and SM7 swimmers in 200m IM (F) and relays.



S8 - Swimmers with co-ordination impairments in their whole body; moderate impairments in both legs; or swimmers without the use of one arm. Swimmers use regular starts, strokes and turns, with some difficulties in timing of stroke.

In Tokyo, S8 swimmers compete in 50m (F), 100m (M), 400m (M&F) freestyle; 100m (M&F) backstroke; 100m (M&F) butterfly, 100m breaststroke (M&F), 200m IM (M&F) and relays.



S9 - Swimmers with limb loss or movement difficulties in one arm or leg only; or swimmers with slight coordination difficulties. Swimmers use regular starts, strokes and turns but have difficulty applying power to the water evenly.

In Tokyo, S9 swimmers compete in 50m (M), 100m (F), 400m (M&F) freestyle; 100m (M&F) backstroke; 100m (M&F) butterfly, 100m breaststroke (M&F) 200m IM (M&F) and relays.



S10 - Swimmers with very minimal impairment that affects one joint, usually their ankle or hand, or swimmers with minimal coordination difficulties. Starts, turns and strokes are smooth and fluid.

In Tokyo, S10 swimmers compete in 50m (M&F), 100m (M&F), 400m (M&F) freestyle; 100m (M&F) backstroke; 100m (M&F) butterfly, 200m IM (M&F) and relays.



Swimmers with a vision impairment



S11 - Swimmers who are blind. Athletes must use a tapper and wear blacked out goggles during competition. Swimmers often count strokes to know the length of the lane and execute their turns.

In Tokyo, S11 swimmers compete in 50m (M&F), 100m (F), 400m (M&F) freestyle; 100m (M&F) backstroke; 100m (M) butterfly. SB11 swimmers compete in 100m breaststroke (M&F) and SM11 swimmers in 200m IM (F) and relays.



S12 - Swimmers who have very low vision in both eyes either in how far they can see (visual acuity) or how wide they can see (visual field). Swimmers have the option to use a tapper.

In Tokyo, S12 swimmers compete in 100m (M&F) freestyle; 100m (M&F) backstroke; 100m (M) butterfly, 100m breaststroke (M&F), 200m IM (M&F) and relays.



S13 - Swimmer who have low vision in both eyes, but more vision than S12 swimmers. Vision is affected either in how far they can see (visual acuity) or how wide they can see (visual field). Swimmers may elect to use a tapper.

In Tokyo, S13 swimmers compete in 50m (M&F), 400m (M&F) freestyle; 100m (M&F) backstroke; 100m (M) butterfly, 100m breaststroke (M&F), 200m IM (M&F) and relays.

Swimmers with an intellectual impairment



S14 - Swimmers who have an intellectual impairment. Swimmers may find it more difficult to pace consistently and plan event tactics.

In Tokyo, S14 swimmers compete in 200m (M&F) freestyle; 100m (M&F) backstroke; 100m (M&F) butterfly, 100m breaststroke (M&F), 200m IM (M&F) and relays.

Athletes

**Jesse Aungles**
Canberra, ACT**Born:** 8 June 1995**Events:** 100m backstroke, 200m individual medley, 100m butterfly**Classification:** S8, SB7, SM7**Disability:** Physical Impairment – Bilateral below knee limb loss**How acquired:** Surgery after birth**Previous Games:** 2016**Instagram:** @Jesse.Aungles**Paralympic Games results:**

2016 - 8th (400m freestyle), 7th (100m butterfly), 7th (100m backstroke), 6th (200m individual medley)

World Championships results:

2019 - silver (100m backstroke), bronze (200m individual medley), 5th (100m butterfly), 6th (100m breaststroke)

2015 - 4th (4x100m medley relay), 5th (200m individual medley), 6th (400m freestyle), 6th (100m backstroke), 8th (100m butterfly)

**Emily Beecroft**
Traralgon, VIC**Born:** 19 November 1999**Events:** 100m freestyle, 4x100m medley 34 points, 4x100m freestyle 34 points**Classification:** S9, SB9, SM9**Disability:** Physical Impairment – Right arm limb deficiency**How acquired:** Congenital**Previous Games:** 2016**Twitter:** @em_beecroft**Instagram:** @Em_Beecroft**Paralympic Games results:**

4th (50m freestyle), 6th (100m freestyle), 6th (100m butterfly), 15th (200m individual medley)

**Ricky Betar Ashcroft**
NSW**Born:** 25 September 2003**Events:** 200m freestyle, mixed 4x100m freestyle, 100m backstroke, 100m

butterfly

Classification: S14**Disability:** Intellectual impairment**How acquired:** Congenital (diagnosed at age 14)**Previous Games:** Debut**Instagram:** @riccardo.betar**World Championships results:**

2019 - bronze (mixed 4x100m freestyle relay), 7th (200m freestyle), 6th (100m backstroke)

**Blake Cochrane**
Bli Bli, QLD**Born:** 25 January 1991**Events:** 100m breaststroke, 100m freestyle**Classification:** S8, SB7, SM8**Disability:** Limb deficiency**How acquired:** Congenital**Previous Games:** 2008, 2012, 2016**Instagram:** @blakecochrane**Twitter:** @blake_cochrane**Paralympic Games results:**

2016 - silver (100m breaststroke)

2012 - gold (100m breaststroke), gold (4x100m freestyle)

2008 - silver (100m breaststroke)

World Championships results:

2019 - bronze (100m breaststroke)

2015 - silver (100m breaststroke), bronze (4x100m freestyle)

2013 - gold (100m breaststroke)

2010 - gold (100m breaststroke)

**Ellie Cole**
Granville, NSW**Born:** 12 December 1991**Events:** 400m freestyle, 100m freestyle, 100m backstroke, 4x100m medley 34

points, 4x100m freestyle 34 points

Classification: S9, SB8, SM9**Disability:** Physical Impairment - Right leg limb loss**How acquired:** Cancer - sarcoma**Previous Games:** 2008, 2012, 2016**Twitter:** @EllieVCole**Instagram:** @EllieColeSwim**Paralympic Games results:**

2016 - gold (100m backstroke), gold (4x100m freestyle), silver (4x100m medley), silver (50m freestyle), bronze (100m freestyle), silver (400m freestyle),

2012 - gold (100m backstroke), gold (100m freestyle), gold (4x100m freestyle), gold (4x100m medley), bronze (400m freestyle), bronze (50m freestyle), 4th (100m butterfly)

2008 - silver (100m butterfly), bronze (400m freestyle), bronze (100m backstroke), 4th (100m freestyle), DNS final (200m IM)

World Championships results:

2019 - silver (100m backstroke), bronze (400m freestyle), 4th (100m freestyle)

2015 - gold (100m backstroke), gold (100m freestyle), gold (4x100m freestyle relay), silver (4x100m medley relay), bronze (50m freestyle)

2010 - bronze (400m freestyle), bronze (200m IM), 4th (4x100m freestyle relay), 5th (100m freestyle), 5th (100m backstroke), 8th (50m freestyle), 14th (100m butterfly), 7th (4x100m medley relay)

**Rowan Crothers**
Moorooka, QLD**Born:** 24 October 1997**Events:** 50m freestyle, 100m freestyle, 4x100m freestyle 34 points**Classification:** S10, SB9, SM10**Disability:** Physical Impairment – Cerebral palsy**How acquired:** Birth**Previous Games:** 2016**Twitter:** @rowancrothers**Instagram:** @Rowan.Crothers**Paralympic Games results:**

2016 - 5th (100m freestyle), 6th (400m freestyle), 6th (50m freestyle), 5th (4x100m freestyle relay)

World Championships results:

2019 - bronze (50m freestyle), bronze (100m freestyle), bronze (4x100m freestyle relay), 4th (400m freestyle),

2013 - gold (4x100m freestyle relay), bronze (100m freestyle), 5th (400m freestyle), 9th (50m freestyle), 12th (100m backstroke)

**Katja Dedekind Kenmore**
QLD**Born:** 17 August 2001**Events:** 50m freestyle, 100m backstroke, 400m freestyle**Classification:** S13, SB13, SM13**Disability:** Vision Impairment – congenital cataracts and amblyopia**How acquired:** Congenital**Previous Games:** 2016**Twitter:** @DedekindKatja**Instagram:** @dedekind_katja_**Paralympic Games results:**

2016 - bronze (100m backstroke), 7th (400m freestyle), 14th (100m freestyle)

World Championship results:

2019 - 6th (100m freestyle), 6th (100m backstroke)

**Timothy Disken**
Glen Waverley, VIC**Born:** 3 November, 1996**Events:** 50m freestyle, 100m

breaststroke, 4x100m medley 34 points

Classification: S9, SB8, SM9**Disability:** Physical Impairment – Cerebral palsy**How acquired:** Birth**Previous Games:** 2016**Instagram:** @TDiddy280**Paralympic Games results:**

2016 - gold (100m freestyle), silver (50m freestyle), bronze (200m individual medley), 5th (4x100m freestyle relay)

World Championships results:

2019 - bronze (4x100m freestyle relay), 4th (4x100m medley), 5th (100m freestyle)

2015 - bronze (4x100m freestyle relay), 4th (50m freestyle), 4th (4x100m medley relay), 5th (100m breaststroke), 6th (400m freestyle), 7th (200m individual medley), 9th (100m backstroke)

**Thomas Gallagher**
Currumbin, QLD**Born:** 20 May 1999**Events:** 400m freestyle, 50m freestyle, 100m freestyle**Classification:** SS10, SB9, SM10**Disability:** Physical Impairment - Cerebral palsy**How acquired:** Congenital**Previous Games:** Debut**Instagram:** @tommy.termite

**Jasmine Greenwood**
Sussex Inlet, NSW**Born:** 13 October 2004**Events:** 100m butterfly, 100m backstroke, 200m individual medley,

100m freestyle

Classification: S10**Disability:** Physical Impairment - Cerebral Palsy**How acquired:** Complications from appendicitis**Previous Games:** Debut**World Championships results:**

2019 - bronze (100m butterfly), 6th (50m freestyle), 4th (200m individual medley), 8th (mixed 4x50m medley relay)

**Brenden Hall**
Mango Hill, QLD**Born:** 27 May 1993**Events:** 400m freestyle, 100m backstroke, 100m butterfly**Classification:** S9, SB8, SM9**Disability:** Physical Impairment - Right leg limb loss**How acquired:** Chicken pox**Previous Games:** 2008, 2012, 2016**Instagram:** @BrendenHall93**Paralympic Games results:**

2016 - gold (400m freestyle), silver (100m freestyle), bronze (100m backstroke), 4th (100m butterfly), 4th (4x100m medley relay), 12th (50m freestyle), DSQ (200m individual medley)

2012 - gold (400m freestyle), gold (4x100m freestyle relay), bronze (4x100m medley relay), 5th (100m freestyle), 6th (100m butterfly), 6th (200m individual medley)

2008 - 5th (400m freestyle)

World Championships results:

2019 - silver (400m freestyle), 7th (100m backstroke), 16th (100m freestyle), 17th (100m butterfly)

2015 - gold (400m freestyle), gold (100m backstroke), 4th (100m freestyle), 5th (50m freestyle), 5th (100m butterfly), 6th (200m individual medley)

2013 - gold (400m freestyle), gold (4x100 freestyle relay), 4th (100m freestyle), 4th (4x100m medley relay), 4th (100m butterfly), 4th (100m backstroke), 6th (200m individual medley)

2010 - gold (400m freestyle), gold (5km open swim), gold (4x100m freestyle relay heat swimmer),

gold (4x100m medley relay heat swimmer), 7th (100m freestyle), 9th (100m backstroke), 8th (100m butterfly), 10th (200m individual medley), 17th (50m freestyle)

**Benjamin Hance**
Mountain Creek, QLD**Born:** 25 July 2000**Events:** 100m butterfly, 4x100m freestyle, 100m backstroke**Classification:** S14, SB14, SM14**Disability:** Intellectual impairment**How acquired:** Congenital**Previous Games:** Debut**Instagram:** @Ben_Hance**Kirralee Hayes**
Deception Bay, QLD**Born:** 26 May 2004**Events:** 50m freestyle, 100m butterfly
Classification: S13, SB13, SM13**Disability:** Vision impairment**How acquired:** Congenital**Previous Games:** Debut**Timothy Hodge**
Kings Langley, NSW**Born:** 31 January 2001**Events:** 100m backstroke, 200m individual medley, 100m butterfly,

4x100m medley 34 points

Classification: S9, SB8, SM9**Disability:** Physical Impairment - Right below knee limb loss, dysmelia right hand and foot**How acquired:** Congenital**Previous Games:** 2016**Instagram:** @timhodge284**Paralympic Games results:**

2016 - 4th (4x100m medley relay), 5th (200m individual medley), 6th (100m backstroke), 9th (400m freestyle), 10th (100m butterfly), 14th (50m freestyle), 14th (100m freestyle)

World Championships results:

2019 - bronze (100m backstroke), bronze (200m individual medley), 7th (100m butterfly)

2015 - bronze (4x100m medley relay), 6th (100m backstroke), 12th (400m freestyle), 12th (200m individual medley), 14th (100m freestyle), 15th (100m butterfly), 16th (50m freestyle)

**Braedan Jason**
Buderim, QLD**Born:** 15 May 1998**Events:** 100m freestyle, 400m freestyle, 50m freestyle, 100m butterfly**Classification:** S12, SB12, SM12**Disability:** Vision impairment - Cone-rod dystrophy**How acquired:** Congenital**Previous Games:** 2016**Instagram:** @Braedan_bat**Paralympic Games results:**

2016 - 6th (50m freestyle), 7th (100m freestyle), 5th (400m freestyle), 7th (100m butterfly)

World Championships results:

2019 - 4th (400m freestyle), 6th (100m butterfly), 6th (50m freestyle), 6th (100m freestyle), 6th (4x100 freestyle 49 points)

2015 - 5th (50m freestyle), 5th (400m freestyle), 6th (100m freestyle), 7th (100m butterfly)

**Ahmed Kelly**
Brunswick East, VIC**Born:** 18 November 1991**Events:** 150m individual medley, 50m breaststroke**Classification:** S4, SB3, SM4**Disability:** Physical Impairment - Double arm and leg deficiency**How acquired:** Birth**Previous Games:** 2012, 2016**Instagram:** @ahmedmkelly**Twitter:** @ahmedkelly4**Paralympic Games results:**

2016 - 4th (50m breaststroke), 6th (4x50m freestyle relay), 10th (150m individual medley), 16th (100m freestyle), 10th (50m backstroke)

2012 - 4th (50m breaststroke)

World Championships results:

2019 - silver (150m individual medley), 8th (mixed 4x50m freestyle relay)

2015 - 6th (50m breaststroke), 8th (4x50m freestyle relay)

**Paige Leonhardt**
Port Macquarie, NSW**Born:** 21 September 2000**Events:** 100m butterfly, 100m breaststroke, 200m individual medley**Classification:** S10, SB9, SM10**Disability:** Physical Impairment - Cerebral palsy**How acquired:** Accident**Previous Games:** 2016**Instagram:** @paige_leonhardt**Facebook:** Paige Leonhardt**Paralympic Games results:**

2016 - 6th (100m breaststroke), 6th (100m butterfly), 9th (200m individual medley), 13th (50m freestyle), 14th (100m backstroke), 16th (100m freestyle)

**Matthew Levy**
Northbridge, NSW**Born:** 11 January 1987**Events:** 100m breaststroke, 50m freestyle, 4x100m freestyle 34 points**Classification:** S7, SB7, SM7**Disability:** Physical Impairment - Cerebral palsy**How acquired:** Premature birth at 25 weeks**Previous Games:** 2004, 2008, 2012, 2016**Twitter:** @matt_levy87**Instagram:** @MattLevy87**Paralympic Games results:**

2016 - bronze (200m individual medley), 4th (50m freestyle), 4th (100m freestyle), 5th (50m butterfly), 5th (4x100m freestyle relay), 4th (4x100m medley relay)

2012 - gold (4x100m freestyle relay), silver (100m freestyle), bronze (100m breaststroke), bronze (200m IM), bronze (4x100m medley relay), 4th (50m freestyle), 4th (50m butterfly), 7th (400m freestyle)

2008 - gold (4x100m medley relay heat swimmer), 7th (400m freestyle), 7th (200m IM), 8th (50m freestyle)

2004 - 5th (50m freestyle), 5th (100m freestyle), 8th (400m freestyle), 10th (100m butterfly), 12th (100m backstroke)

World Championships results:

2019 - bronze (4x100m freestyle relay), 4th (4x100m medley relay) 6th (400m freestyle), 5th (200m individual medley), 5th (100m freestyle), 7th (100m breaststroke)

2015 – silver (100m freestyle), silver (200m individual medley), bronze (50m freestyle), bronze (4x100m freestyle relay), 4th (50m butterfly), 4th (100m breaststroke), 4th (4x100m medley relay)

2013 – gold (200m individual medley), gold (4x100m freestyle relay), silver (100m freestyle), 4th (50m freestyle), 4th (50m butterfly), 4th (100m breaststroke), 4th (4x100m medley relay)

2010 – gold (4x100m freestyle relay), gold (4x100m medley relay), silver (100m freestyle), silver (100m breaststroke), bronze (50m butterfly), bronze (200m individual medley), 4th (50m freestyle), 4th (400m freestyle)

2006 – 5th (400m freestyle), 6th (50m freestyle), 7th (100m freestyle)



William Martin Virginia, QLD

Born: 22 November 2000

Events: 100m butterfly, 50m butterfly, 400m freestyle, 4x100m freestyle 34

points, 4x100m medley 34 points

Classification: S10, SB9, SM10

Disability: Cognitive impairment

How acquired: Stroke

Previous Games: Debut

Instagram: @williammartin4980

World Championships results:

2019 – 5th (100m butterfly), 9th (100m freestyle), 9th (50m freestyle)



Ashleigh McConnell Sunbury, VIC

Born: 26 March 1996

Events: 100m freestyle, 4x100m freestyle 34 points

Classification: S9, SB9, SM9

Disability: Physical Impairment – Below elbow limb deficiency

How acquired: Congenital

Previous Games: 2016

Instagram: @AshleighMcConnell

Paralympic Games results:

2016 – gold (4x100m freestyle relay), 7th (50m freestyle), 6th (100m freestyle), 15th (400m freestyle)

World Championships results:

2015 – gold (4x100m freestyle relay), 4th (50m freestyle), 9th (100m freestyle), 12th (100m backstroke), 12th (200m individual medley)



Madeleine McTernan Arundel, QLD

Born: 29 December 2000

Events: 100m backstroke, mixed 4x100m freestyle relay

Classification: S14, SB14, SM14

Disability: Intellectual impairment

How acquired: Congenital

Previous Games: Debut

Instagram: @_maddie_mcternan_

World Championships results:

2019 – 5th (100m backstroke), 10th (200m freestyle)



Jake Michel Birkdale, QLD

Born: 19 September 1997

Events: 100m breaststroke

Classification: S14, SB14, SM14

Disability: Intellectual impairment

How acquired: Congenital

Previous Games: Debut

Instagram: @jakewill97

World Championships results:

2019 – 4th (100m breaststroke)



Grant Patterson Cairns, QLD

Born: 19 May 1989

Events: 50m breaststroke, 150m individual medley, 200m freestyle, 50m backstroke, 50m freestyle, 50m breaststroke

Classification: S3, SB2, SM3

Disability: Short stature – diastrophic dysplasia

How acquired: Congenital

Previous Games: 2012

Instagram: @GrantScooterPatterson

Facebook: @TeamScooter

Paralympic Games results:

2012 – 14th (50m freestyle), 14th (100m freestyle), 9th (50m backstroke), 8th (50m breaststroke), 6th (150m individual medley)

World Championships results:

2013 – silver (150m individual medley), bronze (50m freestyle), bronze (100m freestyle)

2015 – silver (150m individual medley)

2019 – silver (50m breaststroke), bronze (150m individual medley), 10th (mixed 4x50m freestyle relay), 8th (mixed 4x50m medley relay)



Lakeisha Patterson Caboolture, QLD

Born: 5 January 1999

Events: 400m freestyle, 100m freestyle, 4x100m freestyle 34 points

Classification: S8, SB8, SM8

Disability: Physical Impairment – Cerebral palsy

How acquired: Birth

Previous Games: 2016

Instagram: @LuckyPatterson99

Paralympic Games results:

2016 – gold (400m freestyle), gold (4x100m freestyle relay), silver (50m freestyle), silver (100m freestyle), silver (4x100m medley relay), bronze (200m individual medley), 4th (100m backstroke), 8th (100m butterfly)

World Championships results:

2019 – gold (400m freestyle), 5th (100m freestyle)

2015 – gold (4x100m relay), silver (50m freestyle), silver (4x100m medley), bronze (100m freestyle), bronze (400m freestyle), 5th (100m backstroke)



Col Pearse Echuca, VIC

Born: 10 July 2003

Events: 100m butterfly, 100m backstroke, 200m individual medley

Classification: S10, SB9, SM10

Disability: Physical impairment – Limb loss/amputee

How acquired: Accident

Previous Games: Debut

Twitter: @PearseCol

Instagram: @col_pearse

World Championships results:

2019 – bronze (100m butterfly), 6th (200m individual medley), 4th (4x100m medley), 6th (100m backstroke)



Ben Popham Marmion, WA

Born: 4 September 2000

Events: 100m freestyle, 400m freestyle, 4x100m freestyle 34 points, 4x100m

medley 34 points

Classification: S8

Disability: Physical impairment – Cerebral palsy

How acquired: Congenital

Previous Games: Debut

World Championship results:

2019 – silver (100m freestyle), bronze (50m freestyle), bronze (4x100m freestyle relay), 5th (400m freestyle)



Liam Schluter Minyama, QLD

Born: 11 January 1999

Events: 200m freestyle, mixed 4x100m freestyle, 100m butterfly, 200m

individual medley

Classification: S14, SB14, SM14

Disability: Intellectual Impairment

How acquired: Birth

Previous Games: 2016

Instagram: @Liamschluter1999

Paralympic Games results:

2016 – 5th (200m freestyle), 7th (200m individual medley)

World Championships results:

2019 – bronze (mixed 4x100m freestyle relay), 4th (200m freestyle), 5th (200m individual medley), 7th (100m butterfly)



Keira Stephens Hervey Bay, QLD

Born: 17 March 2003

Events: 100m breaststroke, 50m freestyle, 100m freestyle, 200m

individual medley, 4x100m medley 34 points

Classification: S10 SB9, SM10

Disability: Physical impairment – Limb deficiency

How acquired: Congenital

Previous Games: Debut

Instagram: @keirastephens

World Championships results:

2019 – 4th (100m breaststroke), 5th (4x100m medley), 6th (200m individual medley), 8th (50m freestyle)



Ruby Storm Buderim, QLD

Born: 18 November 2003

Events: mixed 4x100m freestyle, 100m butterfly, 200m freestyle, 200m individual medley, 100m backstroke

Classification: S14, SB14, SM14

Disability: Intellectual impairment

How acquired: Congenital

Previous Games: Debut

Instagram: @Ruby.storm

World Championships results:

2019 - bronze (4x100m freestyle relay), 5th (100m butterfly)



Tiffany Thomas Kane
Ravenswood, NSW

Born: 9 August 2001

Events: 100m breaststroke, 200m individual medley, 50m butterfly

Classification: S6, SB6, SM6

Disability: Physical Impairment - Short stature (Hypochondroplasia)

How acquired: Birth

Previous Games: 2016

Instagram: @TThomasKane

Paralympic Games results:

2016 - gold (100m breaststroke), bronze (50m freestyle), bronze (50m butterfly), bronze (200m individual medley), 6th (4x50m freestyle), 6th (100m freestyle)

World Championships results:

2019 - gold (100m breaststroke), 5th (50m butterfly), 5th (200m individual medley), 5th (4x100 medley relay), 5th (4x100m freestyle relay)

2015 - gold (100m breaststroke), silver (50m butterfly), bronze (50m freestyle), bronze (100m freestyle), 5th (100m backstroke), 8th (4x50m freestyle relay)



Alexander Tuckfield
Bonnet Bay, NSW

Born: 5 November 2004

Events: 400m freestyle, 50m freestyle, 100m backstroke, 200m individual

medley

Classification: S9, SB9, SM9

Disability: Physical impairment - Cerebral palsy

How acquired: Congenital

Previous Games: Debut

Instagram: @alexstuckswim



Ashley Van Rijswijk
Tumut, NSW

Born: 13 August 2000

Events: 100m breaststroke, 200m individual medley

Classification: SM14, SB14

Disability: Intellectual impairment

How acquired: Congenital

Previous Games: Debut

Instagram: @ashleyswim5



Isabella Vincent
Magill, SA

Born: 14 January 2006

Events: 200m individual medley, 100m freestyle, 4x100m medley 34 points,

4x100m freestyle 34 points

Classification: S7, SM7, SB6

Disability: Physical impairment - Sacral agenesis

How acquired: Congenital

Previous Games: Debut

Instagram: @izzysuperfish



Rachael Watson
Manly, QLD

Born: 30 January 1992

Events: 50m freestyle, 100m freestyle

Classification: S4, SB3, SM4

Disability: Physical Impairment - Cerebral palsy and motor neuropathy following Guillain-Barre Syndrome

How acquired: Birth and acquired

Previous Games: 2016

Paralympic Games results:

2016 - gold (50m freestyle), 9th (50m breaststroke), 9th (150m individual medley), 7th (4x50m mixed freestyle relay)

World Championships results:

2019 - silver (50m freestyle), bronze (100m freestyle), 8th (4x50m mixed medley relay)

Staff



Adam Pine
Emerald Lakes, QLD
Position: Team Leader



Michelle Doyle
Seaford Heights, SA
Position: Manager



Andrew MacGregor
Wynnum, QLD
Position: Assistant Manager



Brett Doring
Gwandalan, NSW
Position: Physiotherapist



Dean Sullivan
Warana, QLD
Position: Physiotherapist



Simon Pearson
Robina, QLD
Position: Biomechanics



Viran De Silva
Zuccoli, NT
Position: Team Doctor



Jennie Phillips-Hughes
Highbury, SA
Position: Assistant



Geoff Lovell
Buderim, QLD
Position: Psychologist



Jodi Cossor
South Brisbane, QLD
Position: Performance Services Manager



Katie McGibbon
Annerley, QLD
Position: Physiologist



Thea Dillon
Robina, QLD
Position: Massage Therapist



Brendan Burkett
Buddina, QLD
Position: Head Coach



Jon Bell
Freshwater, NSW
Position: Coach



Clinton Camilleri
Belimbla Park, NSW
Position: Coach



Harley Connolly
Banksia Beach, QLD
Position: Coach



Nathan Doyle
Mountain Creek, QLD
Position: Coach



Kate Sparkes
Sinnamon Park, QLD
Position: Coach



Greg Towle
North Rocks, NSW
Position: Coach



Yuri Vdovychenko
Belconnen, ACT
Position: Coach

Table Tennis



Table tennis was included in the first Paralympic Games in 1960. Athletes compete in standing and sitting (wheelchair) classes.

Men and women compete individually and in doubles, as well as in team events. A match comprises five sets of 11 points each. The winner is the player or pair that wins three of the five sets.

Fast Facts

- There have been 46 athletes to represent Australia in table tennis since the Rome 1960 Paralympics. Of those, there have been 34 males and 12 females.
- Australia's largest team was 16 players at the Tel Aviv 1968 Games.
- There have been eight medallists, of which three are gold medallists.
- Australia's best Games was Tokyo 1964, with one gold and three silver medals.
- William (Bill) Mather-Brown and Bruno Moretti were Australia's first table tennis players to compete at the Paralympics, in Rome in 1960. Mather-Brown and Moretti won Australia's first medal, in the Men's Doubles B Class at Rome in 1960.
- The first gold medallists for Australia were Daphne Hilton and Marion O'Brien, in the Women's Doubles C class at the Tokyo 1964 Paralympics.
- Elaine Schreiber competed at the most Games, with four between 1964 and 1976.

- The most recent gold medal won by an Australian was by Terry Biggs in 1984.
- At Rio in 2016, Sam Von Einem won a silver medal in the Men's Singles Class 11 event.

Australia's Paralympic Games medals in table tennis

Gold – 2

Silver – 3

Bronze – 3

Total – 8

Tokyo venue

Table tennis will take place at the Tokyo Metropolitan Gymnasium, one of the legacy venues of the 1964 Olympic Games, during which it served as the main arena and hosted gymnastics events and water polo.

Australians to watch at the table

Melissa Tapper created history in 2016 when she became the first Australian to compete at the Paralympic and Olympic Games in the same year. Tapper made her Paralympic Games debut in London, before qualifying for both the Olympic and Paralympic Games in Rio. She has achieved the same feat for Tokyo 2020.

By winning a silver medal in the Men's Class 11 at Rio 2016, **Sam Von Einem** became Australia's first male table tennis medallist since Terry Biggs won gold in 1984. He also won a bronze medal at the 2018 World Championships.

Ma Lin is one of the greats of the sport, having won four gold medals and a silver at three Paralympic Games for China, as well as winning five World Championships. Ma moved to Melbourne after the Rio Games and will represent Australia at Tokyo 2020.

Table tennis Classification

Eligibility

Table tennis is open to athletes with a physical or intellectual impairment (see table opposite).

Impairments eligible for Table Tennis at Summer Paralympic Games

Impairment	Description
Ataxia (tremor), athetosis (involuntary muscle movement) and hypertonia (increased muscle tension). *Collectively referred to as coordination impairments	Impairments from neurological conditions such as an acquired brain injury, cerebral palsy and multiple sclerosis that affect coordination and smoothness of movement and balance.
Impaired muscle power (Muscle weakness)	Muscle weakness or paralysis from conditions such as muscular dystrophy, multiple sclerosis, nerve damage, a spinal cord injury or other spinal condition.
Impaired passive range of movement (Restricted joints)	Restricted movement or tightness in a joint/s from conditions such as joint fusions and other conditions restricting movement.
Leg length difference	Significant difference in leg length due to a deficiency at birth or trauma.
Loss of limbs	Partial or complete absence of bones or joints due to deficiency at birth, or amputation resulting from illness or trauma.
Short stature	Reduced standing height and limb length from conditions such as achondroplasia or other conditions that affect growth.
Intellectual impairment	An IQ of less than 75, and impairments in adaptive behaviour (conceptual, social and practical skills) – that is observed before the athlete is aged 18.

Impairments NOT eligible for Table Tennis at Summer Paralympic Games

Impairment	Description
Vision impairment	Impairment of the eye structure, optic nerves or pathways, or vision area of the brain, resulting in a loss of vision in both eyes. Caused by conditions such as albinism, macular degeneration, macular or cone rod dystrophy and retinitis pigmentosa.

Players play either sitting in a wheelchair or standing.

Table Tennis Sport Classes

(TT= Table Tennis)

Sitting classes (physical impairment)



TT1 - Players with an impairment that affects their arms, torso and legs. Players lock their wheelchair brakes during play and hold their wheelchair with their non-playing arm to assist with balance and movement.

In Tokyo, TT1 players compete in Singles (M&F) and Team (M&F) events.



TT2 - Players with impairments in their torso and legs, with more arm movement than TT1 players. Players lock their wheelchair brakes during play and hold on to their wheelchair for balance.

In Tokyo, TT2 players compete in Singles (M&F) and Team (M&F) events.



TT3 - Players with good arm movement, and some movement in the torso. Players lock their wheelchair brakes during play. Players are able to reach some way out of their chair for extra reach on a shot.

In Tokyo, TT3 players compete in Singles (M&F) and Team (M&F) events.



TT4 - Players have good use of their arms, and good torso balance when sitting upright to serve. Players are able to stretch their body to reach for shots but need to hold on for far reach shots. Players can move their wheelchair during play.

In Tokyo, TT4 players compete in Singles (M&F) and Team (M&F) events.



TT5 - Players with full torso and arm movement, but with insufficient leg movement to play standing. Players can move their chair and body without difficult to play a wide range of shots. In Tokyo, TT5 players compete in Singles (M&F) and Team (M&F) events.

Standing classes (physical impairment)



TT6 - Players who have impairments in their arms, torso and legs who are able to play standing. Players are not able to move quickly around the table, and so use a highly tactical game.

In Tokyo, TT6 players compete in Singles (M&F) and Team (M&F) events.



TT7 - Players who have more ability to move side to side during play than TT6, but are unable to move with power and speed.

In Tokyo, TT7 players compete in Singles (M&F) and Team (M&F) events.



TT8 - Players who can move side to side smoothly during play, and play a wide range of shots. Players are challenged at high intensity due to difficulty with leg movement.

In Tokyo, TT8 players compete in Singles (M&F) and Team (M&F) events.



TT9 - Players have a moderate impairment in one arm or leg. They are able to play a complete range of shots and move swiftly around the table, though balance and agility is affected when reaching for wide shots.



In Tokyo, TT9 players compete in Singles (M&F) and Team (M&F) events.



TT10 - Players who have the most agility and speed during play. Players usually have mild movement difficulties with their non-playing arm or one ankle. In Tokyo, TT10 players compete in Singles (M&F) and Team (M&F) events.



Standing classes (intellectual impairment)



TT11 - Players with an intellectual impairment. Players may find it hard to apply competition strategy and plan shots. In Tokyo, TT11 players compete in Singles (M&F) events.

Athletes



Jake Ballestrino Seabrook, VIC

Born: 27 July 1991

Events: Men's singles, men's teams
Classification: Class 7, Class 6-7

Disability: Physical Impairment - limb deficiency
How acquired: Congenital
Previous Games: Debut
Facebook: @JakeBallestrino - Athlete



Joel Coughlan Norman Gardens, QLD

Born: 13 July 1988

Events: Men's singles, men's teams
Classification: Class 9, Class 9-10

Disability: Physical Impairment - Limb loss
How acquired: Workplace accident
Previous Games: Debut
Instagram: @coughlanj88



Daniela Di Toro Thornbury, VIC

Born: 16 October 1974

Events: Women's singles
Classification: Class 4

Disability: Physical Impairment - Paraplegia
How acquired: Accident
Previous Games: (Wheelchair tennis) 1996, 2000, 2004, 2008, 2012
(Table tennis) 2016

Paralympic Games results:

2016 (Table tennis) - Third pool
2012 (Wheelchair Tennis) - KO round of 16 (singles), KO round of 16 (doubles)
2008 (Wheelchair Tennis) - KO round of 32 (singles)
2004 (Wheelchair Tennis) - bronze (singles)
2000 (Wheelchair Tennis) - silver (doubles), KO quarter final (singles)
1996 (Wheelchair Tennis) - 4th (singles), 4th (doubles)

World Championships results:

2004 (Wheelchair Tennis) - bronze
2002 (Wheelchair Tennis) - 4th
2001 (Wheelchair Tennis) - 8th
2000 (Wheelchair Tennis) - silver
1999 (Wheelchair Tennis) - gold
1996 (Wheelchair Tennis) - 7th
1995 (Wheelchair Tennis) - bronze



Trevor Hirth Avondale Heights, VIC

Born: 29 February 1984

Events: Men's singles, men's teams
Classification: Class 6, Class 6-7

Disability: Neuromuscular - Congenital Myopathy
How acquired: Congenital
Previous Games: Debut

Twitter: @TrevToTokyo

Facebook: @Trevor Hirth - Athlete

Instagram: @TrevToTokyo



Rebecca Julian Mooroolbark, VIC

Born: 2 December 1986

Events: Women's singles
Classification: Class 6

Disability: Physical Impairment - Cerebral palsy
How acquired: Congenital
Previous Games: 2008, 2012
Instagram: @rebecca_a_julian
Paralympic Games results:
2012 - 4th Pool (Singles), QF (Teams)
2008 - Pool



Lina Lei Templestowe, VIC

Born: 19 February 1988

Events: Women's singles, women's teams

Classification: Class 9, Class 9-10
Disability: Physical Impairment - Lower leg deficiency
How acquired: Congenital
Previous Games: 2004, 2008, 2012, 2016
Paralympic Games results:
2016 - silver (Singles), silver (Teams)
2012 - gold (Singles), gold (Teams)
2008 - gold (Singles), gold (Teams)
2004 - gold (Teams)
World Championships results:
2014 - gold (Singles), gold (Teams)
2006 - gold (Singles), gold (Teams)
2002 - gold (Open Singles Standing), gold (Teams)



Ma Lin Ringwood, VIC

Born: 25 December 1989

Events: Men's singles, men's teams
Classification: Class 9, Class 9-10

Disability: Physical Impairment - Limb loss
How acquired: Bitten by a bear at a zoo
Previous Games: 2008, 2012, 2016
Instagram: @linma7196
Paralympic Games results:
2016 - gold (Teams)

2012 - gold (Singles), gold (Teams)
 2008 - gold (Teams), silver (Singles)
World Championships results:
 2014 - gold (Singles), silver (Teams)
 2010 - gold (Singles), gold (Teams), silver
 (Open Singles Standing)
 2006 - gold (Singles), gold (Teams)



Nathan Pellissier
 Williamstown, VIC

Born: 17 March 1996

Events: Men's singles, men's teams

Classification: Class 8, Class 9-10

Disability: Physical Impairment - Cerebral palsy

How acquired: Congenital

Previous Games: Debut

Facebook: @NathanPellissierTT

Instagram: @Nathanpellissiertt



Melissa Tapper
 South Melbourne, VIC

Born: 1 March 1990

Events: Women's singles, women's teams

Classification: Class 10, Class 9-10

Disability: Physical Impairment - Erb's palsy, nerve damage in right arm

How acquired: Birth

Previous Games: 2012, 2016

Twitter: @millytapper

Instagram: @MillyTapper

Paralympic Games results:

2016 - 4th (Singles), QF (Teams)

2012 - 4th (Singles)

World Championships results:

2018 - bronze (Singles)

2014 - bronze (Singles)



Samuel Von Einem
 Glengowrie, SA

Born: 21 June 1995

Events: Men's singles

Classification: Class 11

Disability: Intellectual Impairment

How acquired: Birth

Previous Games: 2016

Twitter: @vonny1818

Facebook: @Sam Von Einem

Instagram: @samvoneinem

Paralympic Games results:

2016 - silver (Singles)

World Championships results:

2018 - bronze (Singles)



Yang Qian
 Ringwood, VIC

Born: 17 June 1996

Events: Women's singles, women's teams

Classification: Class 10, Class 9-10

Disability: Physical impairment - Limb deficiency

How acquired: Congenital

Previous Games: 2012, 2016

Paralympic Games results:

2016 - silver (Singles), silver (Teams)

2012 - gold (Teams), silver (Singles)

World Championships results:

2014 - gold (Teams), silver (Singles)

Staff



Sue Stevenson
 Wellington Point, QLD

Position: Team Leader



Maggie Meng
 Reservoir, VIC

Position: Assistant Coach



Alois Rosario
 Hopetoun Park, VIC

Position: Head Coach



Ross Pinder
 Mile End, SA

Position: Skill Acquisition Specialist

Taekwondo



Taekwondo was introduced as a full member of the IPC in 2015. The sport makes its Paralympic debut at Tokyo 2020. Athletes will compete in kyorugi taekwondo, which means 'sparring'.

The most recent WTF Para Taekwondo World Championships was held in Antalya, Turkey in 2019 and featured nearly 400 athletes from 69 nations.

Fast facts

- Para-taekwondo was first included in the World Championships in 2009 and there have been eight editions.
- The decision to include taekwondo on the program for Tokyo 2020 was made in January 2015.

Impairments eligible for Taekwondo at Summer Paralympic Games

Impairment	Description
Ataxia (tremor), athetosis (involuntary muscle movement) and hypertonia (increased muscle tension). *Collectively referred to as coordination impairments)	Impairments from neurological conditions such as an acquired brain injury, cerebral palsy and multiple sclerosis that affect coordination and smoothness of movement and balance.
Impaired muscle power (Muscle weakness)	Muscle weakness or paralysis from conditions such as muscular dystrophy, multiple sclerosis, nerve damage, a spinal cord injury or other spinal condition.
Loss of limbs	Partial or complete absence of bones or joints due to deficiency at birth, or amputation resulting from illness or trauma.

Impairments NOT eligible for Taekwondo at Summer Paralympic Games

Impairment	Description
Impaired passive range of movement (Restricted joints)	Restricted movement or tightness in a joint/s from conditions such as joint fusions and other conditions restricting movement.
Leg length difference	Significant difference in leg length due to a deficiency at birth or trauma.
Short stature	Reduced standing height and limb length from conditions such as achondroplasia or other conditions that affect growth.
Intellectual impairment	An IQ of less than 75, and impairments in adaptive behaviour (conceptual, social and practical skills) – that is observed before the athlete is aged 18.
Vision impairment	Impairment of the eye structure, optic nerves or pathways, or vision area of the brain, resulting in a loss of vision in both eyes. Caused by conditions such as albinism, macular degeneration, macular or cone rod dystrophy and retinitis pigmentosa.

- At the 2019 World Championships, Australia had two representatives.

Tokyo venue

The action will take place at the Makuhari Messe Hall in Chiba City. The hall is a large convention centre consisting of three major zones, the International Exhibition Hall, the International Conference Hall and the Makuhari Event Hall.

Australians to watch on the floor

After winning three world championships in the taekwondo discipline of Poomsae, **Janine Watson** quickly adjusted to the other discipline, Kyorugi (sparring), when the Paralympic competition was expanded to include athletes with a neurological impairment. She went to Korea, got classified and won bronze at the Korean Open. She will now be our first Para-taekwondo Paralympian.

Taekwondo Classification

Eligibility

Taekwondo in Tokyo is open exclusively to athletes with physical impairments (see table previous page).

Taekwondo Sport Classes (K=Kyorugi)

At the Tokyo 2020 Paralympic Games there will be events for athletes with sport class K43 or K44 (combined, event named K44). There will be three weight categories per gender.



K43 includes athletes with bilateral amputation below the elbow, or equivalent loss of function in both upper limbs



K44 includes athletes with unilateral arm amputation (or equivalent loss of function), or loss of toes which impact the ability to lift the heel properly

Athletes



Janine Watson
Warner, QLD

Born: 4 June 1981

Events: Women's +58kg

Classification: K44

Disability: Neurological impairment - multiple sclerosis

How acquired: Diagnosed in 2008

Previous Games: Debut

Instagram: @j9_watson

World Championships results:

2019 - gold (Poomsae P34)

2017 - gold (Poomsae P34)

2015 - gold (Poomsae P34)

Staff



Benjamin Hartmann
Merrimac, QLD

Position: Team Manager



Janine Watson (right)

Triathlon



Triathlon made its Paralympic Games debut at Rio in 2016. The sport involves athletes competing in a continuous race over a 750 metre swim, 20 kilometre cycle and 5 kilometre run.

The sport is designed to embrace as many athletes as possible, while testing a variety of key skills. Competition categories are based on types of impairment. Depending on the category, an athlete may use a handcycle, tandem bicycle or bicycle on the bike course, while wheelchairs are permitted on the run portion.

Fast facts

- At Rio in 2016, Australia was represented by six athletes, including three females and three males, and one female guide.
- Australia won one gold medal at Rio, with Katie Kelly and guide Michellie Jones taking out the Women's Sprint PT5 event.

Tokyo venue

Triathlon will be held at the Odaiba Marine Park, an area by the sea, yet rich in greenery and featuring stunning views of Tokyo's skyline.

Australians to watch on the course

Copacabana Beach in Rio was a joyous scene when **Katie Kelly** and guide Michellie Jones won gold in the PT5 class to become Australia's first triathlon Paralympic champion. Kelly is back to defend her title, this time with **Briarna Silk** as her guide.

Former triathlete turned Para-triathlete **Lauren Parker** won the bronze medal at the 2018 Commonwealth Games after just three months' training. The next year she became World Champion in the PTWC class and will compete in Tokyo as the world No.1.

Triathlon Classification

Eligibility

Triathlon is open to athletes with a physical or vision impairment (see table on next page).

Triathlon Sport Classes (PT=Paratriathlon, S=Standing, WC= Wheelchair, VI=Vision Impairment, H=Handbike)

Athletes with a physical impairment



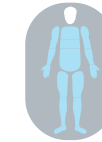
PTWC - PTWC is made up of two classes - H1 and H2. H1 athletes are affected in their legs and torso and H2s are affected in their legs only. All athletes use a recumbent handcycle on the bike course and a racing wheelchair on the run segment. A staggered start is used, with the H1s starting first, to compensate for this advantage the H2s have from the power in their abdominals.

In Tokyo, both Men and Women compete in PTWC events.



PTS2 - Includes athletes with a limb loss or deficiency in one or both legs above knee or moderate coordination difficulties, muscle weakness or restricted joint movement across their body. Athlete's ability to transmit power evenly is affected. In both bike and run segments, the athlete may use approved prosthesis or other supportive devices which will slow them down during the transition.

In Tokyo, only the Women compete in PTS2 event.



#READY SET TOKYO

Impairments eligible for Triathlon at Summer Paralympic Games

Impairment	Description
Ataxia (tremor), athetosis (involuntary muscle movement) and hypertonia (increased muscle tension). *Collectively referred to as coordination impairments)	Impairments from neurological conditions such as an acquired brain injury, cerebral palsy and multiple sclerosis that affect coordination and smoothness of movement and balance.
Impaired muscle power (Muscle weakness)	Muscle weakness or paralysis from conditions such as muscular dystrophy, multiple sclerosis, nerve damage, a spinal cord injury or other spinal condition.
Impaired passive range of movement (Restricted joints)	Restricted movement or tightness in a joint/s from conditions such as joint fusions and other conditions restricting movement.
Loss of limbs	Partial or complete absence of bones or joints due to deficiency at birth, or amputation resulting from illness or trauma.
Vision impairment	Impairment of the eye structure, optic nerves or pathways, or vision area of the brain, resulting in a loss of vision in both eyes. Caused by conditions such as albinism, macular degeneration, macular or cone rod dystrophy and retinitis pigmentosa.

Impairments NOT eligible for Triathlon at Summer Paralympic Games

Impairment	Description
Leg length difference	Significant difference in leg length due to a deficiency at birth or trauma.
Short stature	Reduced standing height and limb length from conditions such as achondroplasia or other conditions that affect growth.
Intellectual impairment	An IQ of less than 75, and impairments in adaptive behaviour (conceptual, social and practical skills) – that is observed before the athlete is aged 18.



PTS4 – Includes athletes with a moderate impairment in one arm or one leg. In both bike and run segments, the athlete may use approved prosthesis or other supportive devices and is likely to have an imbalance and asymmetry. Those with two good arms often gain an advantage in the swim leg but lose the advantage when on the bike and run, or while putting on a prosthetic in transition.



In Tokyo, only the Men compete in PTS4 event.



PTS5 - Athletes with a mild impairment in the arms or legs. These athletes have the most power, coordination and balance of all para-triathletes.

In Tokyo, both Men and Women compete in PTS5 events.



Athletes with a vision impairment



PTVI - Athletes who are blind or have low vision in both eyes either in how far they can see (visual acuity) or how wide they can see (visual field). To compensate for differing amounts of vision the PTVI uses a staggered start, with those athletes who are blind starting first, followed by the remainder of athletes. All competitors use a guide and use a tandem bike during the cycle.

In Tokyo, both Men and Women compete in PTVI events.

Athletes

Nicholas Beveridge
Mount Pleasant, QLD

Born: 14 July 1986

Classification: PTWC1

Disability: Physical Impairment -

Incomplete paraplegia

How acquired: Transverse myelitis

Previous Games: 2016

Twitter: @nicbeveridge

Instagram: @NicBeveridge

Paralympic Games results:

2016 - 9th

World Championships results:

2019 - 9th

2017 - 4th

2015 - 9th

2014 - 9th

2013 - 17th

David Bryant
Floreat, WA

Born: 4 January 1989

Classification: PTS5

Disability: Physical impairment -

limb deficiency

How acquired: Congenital

Previous Games: Debut

Facebook: @Catalystdietitian

Instagram: @davidcatalystdietitian

World Championships results:

2019 - 8th



Jonathan Goerlach
Bellambi, NSW

Born: 7 November 1982

Classification: PTVI

Disability: Vision and hearing

impairment - usher syndrome

How acquired: Congenital

Previous Games: Debut

Facebook: @JonathanGoerlachAthlete

Instagram: @jonathangoerlach

World Championships results:

2019 - 7th

2018 - 5th

2017 - 6th

2016 - 10th



Katie Kelly
Casino, NSW

Born: 6 February 1975

Classification: PTVI

Disability: Vision Impairment -

Retinitis pigmentosa/usher syndrome

How acquired: Genetic condition

Previous Games: 2016

Facebook: @KatieKelly

Twitter: @KatieK23

Instagram: @KatieKelly2013

Paralympic Games results:

2016 - gold

World Championships results:

2019 - 8th

2018 - bronze

2017 - gold

2015 - gold



Dave Mainwaring
Wollongong, NSW

Born: 16 July 1990

Classification: PTVI

Disability: Guide for Jonathan Goerlach

Previous Games: Debut

Twitter: @mainy_tri

Facebook: @DavidMainwaringtriathlete

Instagram: @mainy_tri



Lauren Parker
Chisholm, NSW

Born: 15 December 1988

Classification: PTWC1

Disability: Physical impairment –

Paraplegia

How acquired: Cycling accident

Previous Games: Debut

Twitter: @_laurenparker_

Instagram: @laurenparker2127

Facebook: @laurenparker2127

World Championships results:

2019 - gold

2018 - bronze



Briarna Silk
Ascot, QLD

Born: 6 November 1984

Classification: PTVI

Disability: Guide for Katie Kelly

Previous Games: Debut

Instagram: @briarna_silk



Emily Tapp
Macquarie, ACT

Born: 10 June 1991

Classification: PTWC1

Disability: Physical impairment –

Incomplete paraplegia

How acquired: Horse riding accident

Previous Games: Debut

Twitter: @e_tapp1

Instagram: @etapp1

World Championships results:

2019 - 6th

2018 - gold

2017 - gold

Staff



Kyle Burns
Langwarrin, Vic

Position: Para Lead



Dan Atkins
Reedy Creek, QLD

Position: Coach



Danielle Stefano
Essendon, VIC

Position: Coach



**Megan Hall
Holder, ACT**

Position: Coach



Onishi Shoji
Japan based

Position: Bike Mechanic



Kiyomi Niwata
Japan Based

Position: Fixer



Brad Fernley
Newcastle, NSW

Position: Handler



**Fabrizio Andreoni
Ebdn, VIC**

Position: Handler



Matthew Pilbeam
Lakelands, WA

Position: Handler

Wheelchair basketball



Wheelchair basketball is one of the most popular Paralympic sports, open to any athletes with a permanent and measurable physical impairment in their lower limbs which prevents them from competing as an able-bodied player.

This intense sport has similar rules to the running game of basketball. The main difference being that athletes must dribble the ball after two pushes.

Impairments eligible for Wheelchair Basketball at Summer Paralympic Games

Impairment	Description
Ataxia (tremor), athetosis (involuntary muscle movement) and hypertonia (increased muscle tension). *Collectively referred to as coordination impairments)	Impairments from neurological conditions such as an acquired brain injury, cerebral palsy and multiple sclerosis that affect coordination and smoothness of movement and balance.
Impaired muscle power (Muscle weakness)	Muscle weakness or paralysis from conditions such as muscular dystrophy, multiple sclerosis, nerve damage, a spinal cord injury or other spinal condition.
Impaired passive range of movement (Restricted joints)	Restricted movement or tightness in a joint/s from conditions such as joint fusions and other conditions restricting movement.
Leg length difference	Significant difference in leg length due to a deficiency at birth or trauma.
Loss of limbs	Partial or complete absence of bones or joints due to deficiency at birth, or amputation resulting from illness or trauma.

Impairments NOT eligible for Wheelchair Basketball at Summer Paralympic Games

Impairment	Description
Short stature	Reduced standing height and limb length from conditions such as achondroplasia or other conditions that affect growth.
Vision impairment	Impairment of the eye structure, optic nerves or pathways, or vision area of the brain, resulting in a loss of vision in both eyes. Caused by conditions such as albinism, macular degeneration, macular or cone rod dystrophy and retinitis pigmentosa.
Intellectual impairment	An IQ of less than 75, and impairments in adaptive behaviour (conceptual, social and practical skills) – that is observed before the athlete is aged 18.

Players are assigned a point value from 1.0 to 4.5 – based on their function on the court. A team must not exceed 14 points for the five players on court. This ensures that each player has an integral role to play in the team structure, regardless of the degree of their disability.

Fast facts

- There have been 76 men and 34 women who have represented Australia in wheelchair basketball at the Paralympics.
- Australia has won two gold and two silver medals in men's competition and three silver and one bronze in women's competition. Both teams achieved a podium finish in 2004, 2008 and 2012.
- Australia's first medal was a gold medal at Atlanta in 1996.
- Richard Oliver competed the greatest number of times in wheelchair basketball, at six Paralympics between 1976 and 1996. Liesl Tesch competed for the Australian women's team at five Paralympics before competing in two further Games in sailing.
- Australia's men's team, the Rollers, finished sixth at Rio 2016. The women's team, the Gliders, did not qualify.
- Australia's most awarded medallist in wheelchair basketball is Troy Sachs, who won two gold and one silver medal.

Australia's Paralympic Games medals in wheelchair basketball

Gold – 2 (M)
Silver – 5 (2M, 3F)
Bronze – 1 (F)
Total – 8

Tokyo venue

The Ariake Stadium is a new arena in the northern part of Tokyo's Ariake district. After the Games the arena will become a new

sporting and cultural centre with a seating capacity for up to 15,000 spectators.

Wheelchair Basketball Classification

Eligibility

Wheelchair basketball is open exclusively to athletes with a physical impairment. Not all players use a wheelchair in their everyday life (see table previous page).

Wheelchair Basketball Sport Classes



1.0 point - Players with the most significant physical impairment. Players with little torso movement in all directions and they rely on their arms to return them to the upright position when unbalanced. Players use a high backrest on their wheelchair and use straps to keep them secure in their chair.



2.0 point - Players are able to lean forward and rotate their body to some extent, allowing them to catch the ball within a larger radius. Players use a high backrest on their wheelchair and use straps to keep them secure in their chair.



3.0 point - Players have good torso movement that allows them to rotate and lean forward, but are not able to lean to the sides. Playing chairs have a low backrest as they do not need the sitting support.



4.0 point - Players have good torso movement that allows them to rotate and lean forward, with some ability to lean to the sides. This is usually due to their limitations being in one leg.



4.5 point - Players with minimal impairment. Players have full torso movement in all directions and are able to reach side to side with no limitations to catch, pass and defend the ball. Most 4.5 point players do not use a wheelchair in everyday life.

Athletes (the Gliders)



Hannah Dodd
Sippy Downs, QLD

Born: 27 April 1992
Classification: 1.0

Disability: Sacral agenesis and

inherited peripheral neuropathy

How acquired: Congenital and acquired

Previous Games: 2012 (equestrian)

Twitter: @HDDressage

Facebook: @Hannah Dodd Para-athlete

Instagram: @quaddy_doddy

World Championship results:

2018 - 9th



Mary Friday Manning, WA

Born: 2 April 1998
Classification: 1.0

Disability: Physical impairment -

Spinal cord injury

How acquired: Spinal tuberculosis

Previous Games: Debut



Isabel Martin
Oakleigh, VIC

Born: 11 March 1999
Classification: 1.0

Disability: Physical impairment -

Paraplegia

How acquired: Following surgery to remove a tumour when she was an infant

Previous Games: Debut

Instagram: @issyrm_



Taishar Ovens
Jarrahdale, WA

Born: 7 April 1998
Classification: 1.0

Disability: Physical impairment -

Paraplegia

How acquired: A result of surgery to address scoliosis

Previous Games: Debut

Instagram: @Taishar_



Ella Sabljak
Parkwood, QLD

Born: 17 October 1991
Classification: 1.0

Disability: Physical impairment -

Sensory motor neuropathy type II

How acquired: Congenital

Previous Games: Debut

Twitter: @ellalouise91

Instagram: @e.sabss

World Championships results:

2018 - 9th



Sarah Vinci
Aubin Grove, WA

Born: 4 December 1991
Classification: 1.0

Disability: Physical impairment -

Spina bifida

How acquired: Congenital

Previous Games: 2012

Twitter: @Sarah_Vinci

Instagram: @sarahvinci1991

Paralympic Games results:

2012 - silver

World Championships results:

2018 - 9th



Shelley Cronau
Ashfield, WA

Born: 29 May 1985
Classification: 2.5

Disability: Physical impairment -

Spinal cord injury

How acquired: Accident while running

Previous Games: Debut

Twitter: @ShelleyCronau

Instagram: @ShelleyCronau

World Championships results:

2018 - 9th

2014 - 6th



Natalie Alexander
Kallaroo, WA

Born: 6 April 1991
Classification: 2.5

Disability: Physical impairment - limb deficiency

How acquired: Congenital
Previous Games: Debut
Instagram: @natta6491



Bree Mellberg
 Kingsbury, VIC

Born: 14 April 1990
Classification: 3.0
Disability: Physical impairment -

Spinal cord injury
How acquired: Trampoline accident
Previous Games: Debut
Facebook: @Bree Mellberg Wheelchair Basketball
Instagram: @BreeMellberg



Jessica Cronje
 Menangle, NSW

Born: 25 January 1998
Classification: 4.0
Disability: Physical impairment -

Cerebral palsy hemiplegia
How acquired: Congenital and acquired
Previous Games: Debut
Twitter: @CronjeJessica



Amber Merritt
 Wanneroo, WA

Born: 17 February 1993
Classification: 4.5
Disability: Physical impairment -

Left foot talipes equinovarus (club foot)
How acquired: Congenital
Previous Games: 2012
Instagram: @_bloss15
Facebook: @Amber Merritt (athlete)
Twitter: @amberjayne15
Paralympic Games results:
 2012 - silver
World Championships results:
 2018 - 9th
 2014 - 6th
 2010 - 4th



Georgia Munro-Cook
 Newtown, NSW

Born: 17 May 1994
Classification: 4.5
Disability: Physical impairment -
 Hip dysplasia

How acquired: Congenital
Previous Games: Debut
Twitter: @Gmunrocook
Instagram: @georgeenie1
World Championships results:
 2018 - 9th

Staff – the Gliders



Craig Campbell
 Coburg, VIC

Position: Assistant coach



Craig Friday
 Willetton, WA

Position: Head coach



Leigh Gooding
 Sandringham, VIC

Position: Program manager



Sarah Graham
 Queanbeyan West, NSW

Position: Assistant coach



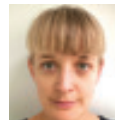
Priyanka Karunakaran
 St Kilda, VIC

Position: Team manager



Cathy Lambert
 Nuriootpa, SA

Position: Team manager



Chloe Manuel
 Elwood, VIC

Position: Physiotherapist

Athletes (the Rollers)



Michael Auprince
 Padstow Heights, NSW

Born: 21 February 1993
Classification: 4.0
Disability: Physical impairment -

limb loss
How acquired: Congenital and later amputation
Previous Games: 2012 (swimming)
Twitter: @michaেলাuprince
Instagram: @michaেলাuprince
Paralympic Games results:
 2012 - gold (4x100m freestyle), bronze (4x100m medley)
World Championships results:
 2018 - bronze (wheelchair basketball)



Jannik Blair
 Horsham, VIC

Born: 3 Feb 1992
Classification: 1.0
Disability: Physical Impairment -

Paraplegia
How acquired: Car accident
Previous Games: 2012
Twitter: @JannikBlair
Instagram: @JannikBlair
Paralympic Games results:
 2012 - silver
World Championship results:
 2014 - gold



Tristan Knowles
 Yarraville, VIC

Born: 25 April 1983
Classification: 4.0
Disability: Physical Impairment -

Left leg above knee limb loss
How acquired: Cancer
Previous Games: 2004, 2008, 2012, 2016
Twitter: @TKnowles09
Instagram: @TristanKnowles09
Paralympic Games results:
 2016 - 6th
 2012 - silver
 2008 - gold
 2004 - silver

World Championships results:

2018 - bronze
 2014 - gold
 2010 - gold
 2006 - bronze



Bill Latham
 Coffs Harbour, NSW

Born: 29 Oct 1989
Classification: 4.0
Disability: Physical Impairment -

Left knee limb loss
How acquired: Tractor accident
Previous Games: 2012, 2016
Twitter: @BillLatham5
Paralympic Games results:
 2016 - 6th
 2012 - silver
World Championships results:
 2018 - bronze
 2014 - gold
 2010 - gold



John McPhail
 Peakhurst, NSW

Born: 30 December 1989
Classification: 1.0
Disability: Physical impairment -

Spinal cord injury
How acquired: During infancy
Previous Games: Debut
Twitter: @john_mcphail
World Championships results:
 2010 - gold



Matthew McShane
 Parkwood, QLD

Born: 1 November 1990
Classification: 1.5
Disability: Physical Impairment -

Paraplegia
How acquired: Transverse myelitis
Previous Games: 2016
Instagram: @Macca_0101
Paralympic Games results:
 2016 - 6th
World Championships results:
 2018 - bronze

**Shaun Norris**
Banksia Grove, WA**Born:** 2 April 1985**Classification:** 3.0**Disability:** Physical Impairment -

Incomplete paraplegia

How acquired: Car accident**Previous Games:** 2004, 2008, 2012, 2016**Instagram:** @shaunnorris07**Paralympic Games results:**

2016 - 6th

2012 - silver

2008 - gold

2004 - silver

World Championships results:

2018 - bronze

2014 - gold

2010 - gold

2006 - bronze

**Tom O'Neill-Thorne**
Nightcliff, NT**Born:** 8 April 1997**Classification:** 3.0**Disability:** Physical Impairment -

Arthrogyposis

How acquired: Birth**Previous Games:** 2016**Twitter:** @Thehandyman33**Instagram:** @T_Thorney**Paralympic Games results:**

2016 - 6th

World Championships results:

2018 - bronze

2014 - gold

**Kim Robins**
Hamersley, WA**Born:** 12 June 1988**Classification:** 3.0**Disability:** Physical impairment -

Neural tube defect

How acquired: Birth**Previous Games:** Debut**Twitter:** @kim_robins**Instagram:** @Kim.robins**World Championships results:**

2018 - bronze

**Brett Stibners**
Oak Flats, NSW**Born:** 25 Jun 1979**Classification:** 4.0**Disability:** Physical Impairment -

Left leg limb loss

How acquired: Car accident**Previous Games:** 2008, 2012, 2016**Paralympic Games results:**

2016 - 6th

2012 - silver

2008 - gold

World Championships results:

2018 - bronze

2010 - gold

2006 - bronze

**Jeremy Tyndall**
Waaia, VIC**Born:** 5 April 1996**Classification:** 1.5**Disability:** Physical impairment -

Spinal cord injury

How acquired: Motorbike racing accident**Previous Games:** Debut**Instagram:** @Jeremytyndall37**Samuel White**
Upper Sturt, SA**Born:** 19 June 1987**Classification:** 1.0**Disability:** Physical impairment -

Spinal cord injury

How acquired: Motocross accident**Previous Games:** Debut**Twitter:** @SammyWh**Instagram:** @sammywhite3**World Championships results:**

2018 - bronze

Staff – Rollers**Ryan Campbell**
Balcatta, WA
Position: Physiotherapist**Craig Friday**
Willetton, WA
Position: Head coach**Shane Furness**
Mentone, VIC
Position: Assistant coach**Leigh Gooding**
Sandringham, VIC
Position: Program manager**Priyanka Karunakaran**
St Kilda, VIC
Position: Team manager**Grant Mizens**
East Ryde, NSW
Position: Assistant coach**Brad Ness**
Beaconsfield, WA
Position: Assistant coach

Shaun Norris

#READY SET TOKYO

Wheelchair rugby



Wheelchair rugby combines elements of basketball, football and ice hockey and is an intense, physical team sport for men and women athletes with quadriplegia or a disability which affects all four limbs. Known unofficially by some as ‘Murderball’, the sport originated in Canada in 1977 and has since achieved cult sporting status worldwide.

The sport can be very physical as athletes attempt to carry the ball over the opponent’s goal line. A volleyball is used and it can be carried, dribbled or passed in any way except by kicking.

The ball must be bounced at least once every 10 seconds and rugby is played in eight-minute quarters.

Players are classified according to their level of functional ability and are assigned a point value from 0.5 to 3.5 points – the higher the points, the more functional ability the athlete has on court. The four players on the court cannot exceed a combined total of eight points. Teams fielding a female player receive an additional 0.5 allowance per female on the court.

Fast facts

- Wheelchair rugby was introduced as a demonstration sport in Atlanta 1996 and became an official Paralympic medal sport at Sydney 2000, when Australia won the silver medal.
- Australia’s team, known as the Steelers, have won two gold and two silver medals since the Sydney 2000 Games, including gold at the past two Paralympics.
- Australia had never won the Paralympic or World title before 2012 but won both under coach Brad Dubberley between 2012 and 2014. The Australians are now attempting to become the first team in history to win three consecutive Paralympic gold medals.
- There have been 35 athletes who have represented Australia in wheelchair rugby. Shae Graham, who was selected for Tokyo 2020, will be the first woman on the team.
- Player Nazim Erdem competed at the greatest number of Paralympics for Australia, competing at five Games between 2000 and 2016. Erdem is Australia’s most awarded medallist in the sport, with two gold and two silver medals.

Australia’s Paralympic Games medals in wheelchair rugby

Gold – 2
 Silver – 2
 Bronze – 0
Total – 4

Tokyo venue

The wheelchair rugby competition will be held at the Yoyogi National Stadium, which was constructed to stage the aquatics and basketball competitions for the Tokyo 1964 Games. The arena is famous for its suspension roof design, and has earned a glowing international reputation.

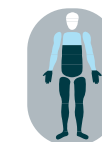
Wheelchair Rugby Classification Eligibility

Wheelchair rugby is open to athletes with more significant physical impairments that affect their whole body (see table opposite).

Wheelchair Rugby Sport Classes



0.5 point - Players with no torso or leg movement; limited shoulder, elbow and hand movement - use chest strapping and significant tilting on their playing chair to assist with balance. The players elbows are out to the side, and the head bobs while pushing. Players need to stop to change direction. 0.5 point players are typically defensive blockers, and are not major offensive ball handlers.



1.0 point – Players with no torso or leg movement; limited shoulder, elbow or hand movement, but with more strength than 0.5 players. Players are typically blockers, may inbound the ball and are not major offensive ball handlers.

Players catch the ball with forearms or wrists and are able to turn their chairs without stopping.



1.5 point - Players with some shoulder, elbow and wrist strength; weakness in torso and legs. Players are excellent blockers and may be an occasional ball handler. Players catch with forearms or wrists and have the ability to throw some distance.



2.0 point - Players with strong shoulders, some weakness in wrist and fingers. Players have a role as on court ball handler. Players can use wrists to catch and hold ball securely from opponents. Is able to throw a chest pass a moderate distance and move quickly around the court.

Impairments eligible for Wheelchair Rugby at Summer Paralympic Games

Impairment	Description
Ataxia (tremor), athetosis (involuntary muscle movement) and hypertonia (increased muscle tension). *Collectively referred to as coordination impairments)	Impairments from neurological conditions such as an acquired brain injury, cerebral palsy and multiple sclerosis that affect coordination and smoothness of movement and balance.
Impaired muscle power (Muscle weakness)	Muscle weakness or paralysis from conditions such as muscular dystrophy, multiple sclerosis, nerve damage, a spinal cord injury or other spinal condition.
Impaired passive range of movement (Restricted joints)	Restricted movement or tightness in a joint/s from conditions such as joint fusions and other conditions restricting movement.
Loss of limbs	Partial or complete absence of bones or joints due to deficiency at birth, or amputation resulting from illness or trauma.

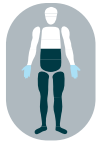
Impairments NOT eligible for Wheelchair Rugby at Summer Paralympic Games

Impairment	Description
Leg length difference	Significant difference in leg length due to a deficiency at birth or trauma.
Short stature	Reduced standing height and limb length from conditions such as achondroplasia or other conditions that affect growth.
Vision impairment	Impairment of the eye structure, optic nerves or pathways, or vision area of the brain, resulting in a loss of vision in both eyes. Caused by conditions such as albinism, macular degeneration, macular or cone rod dystrophy and retinitis pigmentosa.
Intellectual impairment	An IQ of less than 75, and impairments in adaptive behaviour (conceptual, social and practical skills) – that is observed before the athlete is aged 18.



2.5 point - Players with strong shoulders, elbows and wrists; but finger and torso weakness. Players are ball handlers and fairly fast playmakers. Are able to dribble the ball safely and have the ability to overhead pass with one hand.

Can catch the ball with one or two hands. Good ability to defend ball from opponents.



3.0 point - Players have good shoulder, arm and hand strength, and may have some control of their torso. 3.0 pointers are very good ball handlers and fast playmakers. Players are capable of good controlled catches with one or

two hands and can dribble and pass the ball well with one hand. Is able to protect the ball well against opponents.



3.5 point - Players have good arm and torso control and are major ball handlers and very fast playmakers. Players are very stable in their playing chairs and have excellent ball control with one hand in both passing and

receiving. PLayers can protect the ball well against opponents and can powerfully ram their opponents chairs in an attempt to steal the ball.

Athletes



Ryley Batt
Port Macquarie, NSW

Born: 22 May 1989
Classification: 3.5

Disability: Physical Impairment -

Limb deficiency in arms and legs

How acquired: Congenital

Previous Games: 2004, 2008, 2012, 2016

Twitter: @RyleyBatt

Instagram: @RyleyBatt

Paralympic Games results:

2016 - gold

2012 - gold

2008 - silver

2004 - 5th

World Championships results:

2018 - silver

2014 - gold

2010 - silver

2006 - 6th



Chris Bond
Baringa, QLD

Born: 28 May 1986
Classification: 3.5

Disability: Physical Impairment - Limb

loss - double below knee, left wrist and right four fingers

How acquired: Viral infection

Previous Games: 2012, 2016

Twitter: @ChrisBondAus

Instagram: @ChrisBondAus

Paralympic Games results:

2016 - gold

2012 - gold

World Championships results:

2018 - silver

2014 - gold



Andrew Edmondson
Port Macquarie, NSW

Born: 24 June 1990
Classification: 2.0

Disability: Physical Impairment -

Incomplete quadriplegia

How acquired: Surfing accident

Previous Games: 2016

Instagram: @Edmo

Paralympic Games results:

2016 - gold

World Championships results:

2018 - silver



Ben Fawcett
Airport West, VIC

Born: 31 December 1990
Classification: 0.5

Disability: Physical Impairment -

Quadriplegia

How acquired: Snowboarding accident

Previous Games: 2016

Paralympic Games results:

2016 - gold

World Championships results:

2018 - silver



Shae Graham
Moonee Ponds, VIC

Born: 16 December 1986
Classification: 2.5

Disability: Spinal Cord injury

How acquired: Car accident

Previous Games: Debut

Instagram: @shaeegraham



Andrew Harrison
Bayswater North, VIC

Born: 7 Jun 1987
Classification: 2.0

Disability: Physical Impairment -

Quadriplegia

How acquired: Diving accident

Previous Games: 2012

Paralympic Games results:

2016 - gold

2012 - gold

World Championships results:

2018 - silver

2010 - silver



Josh Hose
Footscray, VIC

Born: 1 December 1986
Classification: 3.0

Disability: Physical Impairment -

Quadriplegia

How acquired: Car accident

Previous Games: 2012

Instagram: @Josh_Hose

Paralympic Games Results:

2016 - gold

2012 - gold

World Championships results:

2014 - gold

2010 - silver



Jake Howe
Haynes, WA

Born: 4 June 1991
Classification: 1.0

Disability: Physical Impairment -

Quadriplegia

How acquired: Accident while play-fighting

Previous Games: Debut

Instagram: @snake_howe

World Championships results:

2018 - silver



Jason Lees
Lara, VIC

Born: 1 Mar 1977
Classification: 1.0

Disability: Physical Impairment -

Quadriplegia

How acquired: Motocross accident

Previous Games: 2012

Paralympic Games results:

2016 - gold

2012 - gold

World Championships results:

2018 - silver

2014 - gold

2010 - silver



Michael Ozanne
Nudgee, QLD

Born: 28 April 1987
Classification: 0.5

Disability: Physical Impairment -

Quadriplegia

How acquired: Diving accident

Previous Games: Debut

World Championships results:

2018 - silver



Richard Voris
Rhodes, NSW

Born: 14 May 1991
Classification: 1.5

Disability: Physical Impairment -

Quadriplegia

How acquired: Swimming pool accident

Previous Games: Debut

Instagram: @richard_voris



Jayden Warn
Warragul, VIC

Born: 23 May 1994
Classification: 3.0

Disability: Physical Impairment -

Incomplete quadriplegia

How acquired: Car accident

Previous Games: 2016

Twitter: @jabz94warn

Paralympic Games results:

2016 – gold

World Championships results:

2018 – silver

2014 – gold

Staff



Sam Allan
Collingwood, VIC
Position: Team Leader



Brooke Cranney
Leichhardt, NSW
Position: Physiotherapist



Brad Dubberley
Point Cook, VIC
Position: Coach



Emma Hall
Coburg, VIC
Position: Psychologist



Lewis Quinn
Spotswood, VIC
Position: Video analyst



Alek Saunders
Collingwood, SA
Position: Mechanic



David Sculac
Airport West, VIC
Position: Carer

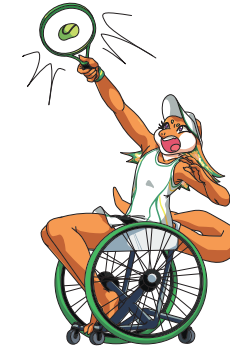


Greg Smith
Buninyong, VIC
Position: Assistant Coach



Australia's first female Paralympian in wheelchair rugby, Shae Graham

Wheelchair tennis



Wheelchair tennis appeared as a Paralympic sport in 1992. It follows the same rules as tennis however in wheelchair tennis, the ball is allowed to bounce twice. The first bounce must be within the bounds of the court.

For athletes to compete, they must have a permanent substantial or total loss of function in one or both legs. For the quad division, the eligibility criteria requires a player to have a disability in three or more limbs.

The events are singles (between two players) and doubles (between two pairs). The winner of a match is determined by the first to win two sets.

Fast facts

- There have been 15 athletes who have represented Australia in wheelchair tennis since the Seoul 1988 Games, including six females and 11 males.
- Wheelchair tennis was a demonstration sport at Seoul before gaining medal status at Barcelona in 1992.
- Australia has won three gold, four silver and three bronze medals. There have been eight medallists, of which three are gold medallists.
- Australia won two gold medals at Rio 2016. Our best Games in total medals won was Sydney 2000, with one gold and two silver medals.

- Current Australian Team Co-Captain Daniela Di Toro competed the greatest number of times for Australia in wheelchair tennis, at five Games between 1996 and 2012, and has competed at one in table tennis.
- Australia's most awarded medallist is David Hall, with one gold, three silver and two bronze medals.
- Australia's most awarded medallist at a single Games is Dylan Alcott, with two gold medals at Rio 2016.

Australia's Paralympic Games medals in wheelchair tennis

Gold – 3

Silver – 4

Bronze – 3

Total – 10

Tokyo venue

Ariake Tennis Park is one of the main tennis facilities in the country, featuring the Ariake Coliseum centre court and fully equipped with show courts, indoor courts and outdoor courts.

Australians to watch on the court

Dylan Alcott's first Paralympics as a wheelchair tennis player was one to remember. Alcott claimed the quad singles title in Rio and, together with **Heath Davidson**, won gold in the quad doubles as well. Since 2015, Alcott has claimed 14 Grand Slam titles and he enters Tokyo in the form of his life.

As a teenager **Ben Weekes** was inspired to pursue wheelchair tennis after seeing David Hall claim his stirring gold medal at the Sydney 2000 Paralympics. Tokyo will be Weekes' fifth Games and he will play double with Games debutant **Martyn Dunn**, as well as singles.

#READY
SET
TOKYO**Impairments eligible for Wheelchair Tennis at Summer Paralympic Games**

Impairment	Description
Ataxia (tremor), athetosis (involuntary muscle movement) and hypertonia (increased muscle tension). *Collectively referred to as coordination impairments)	Impairments from neurological conditions such as an acquired brain injury, cerebral palsy and multiple sclerosis that affect coordination and smoothness of movement and balance.
Impaired muscle power (Muscle weakness)	Muscle weakness or paralysis from conditions such as muscular dystrophy, multiple sclerosis, nerve damage, a spinal cord injury or other spinal condition.
Impaired passive range of movement (Restricted joints)	Restricted movement or tightness in a joint/s from conditions such as joint fusions and other conditions restricting movement.
Leg length difference	Significant difference in leg length due to a deficiency at birth or trauma.
Loss of limbs	Partial or complete absence of bones or joints due to deficiency at birth, or amputation resulting from illness or trauma.

Impairments NOT eligible for Wheelchair Tennis at Summer Paralympic Games

Impairment	Description
Short stature	Reduced standing height and limb length from conditions such as achondroplasia or other conditions that affect growth.
Vision impairment	Impairment of the eye structure, optic nerves or pathways, or vision area of the brain, resulting in a loss of vision in both eyes. Caused by conditions such as albinism, macular degeneration, macular or cone rod dystrophy and retinitis pigmentosa.
Intellectual impairment	An IQ of less than 75, and impairments in adaptive behaviour (conceptual, social and practical skills) – that is observed before the athlete is aged 18.

Wheelchair Tennis Classification**Eligibility**

Wheelchair tennis is open to athletes with a physical impairment that affects at least one of their legs and prevents them from covering the court with sufficient speed to play standing tennis (see table above).

**Wheelchair Tennis Sport Classes**

Quad division - Players have impairment in their torso, both legs and at least one of their arms. Players may use strapping to assist them to handle their racquet or manoeuvre their playing chair. Some players may not be able to perform an overhead serve.



Open division - Players who impairment in at least one of their legs. Players have the full range of shots and can move with speed and precision around the court.

Athletes**Dylan Alcott**
Collingwood, VIC

Born: 4 December 1990
Events: Singles, doubles
Classification: Quad

Disability: Physical Impairment – Paraplegia and nerve damage

How Acquired: Operation to remove tumor on his spinal cord

Previous Games: 2008, 2012, 2016

Twitter: @DylanAlcott

Instagram: @DylanAlcott

Paralympic Games Results:

2016 – (Wheelchair tennis) gold (singles), gold (doubles)

2012 – (Wheelchair Basketball) silver

2008 – (Wheelchair Basketball) gold

**Heath Davidson**
Rosebud, VIC

Born: 9 May 1987
Events: Singles, doubles
Classification: Quad

Disability: Physical Impairment – Transverse Myelitis

How acquired: Virus

Previous Games: 2016

Instagram: @HeathDavidson13

Paralympic Games results:

2016 – gold (doubles), QF (singles)

**Martyn Dunn**
Whittington, VIC

Born: 25 December 1992
Events: Singles, doubles
Classification: Open

Disability: Physical impairment – Incomplete paraplegia

How acquired: Motorcycle accident

Previous Games: Debut

Instagram: @Marty_Dunn

**Ben Weekes**
Strathfield, NSW

Born: 29 August 1984
Events: Singles, doubles
Classification: Open

Disability: Physical Impairment - Incomplete paraplegia

How acquired: Blood clot in spine

Previous Games: 2004, 2008, 2012, 2016

Twitter: @BenWeekesTennis

Instagram: @BenWeekes

Paralympic Games results:

2016 – 17th (singles), 17th (doubles)

2012 – 9th (doubles), 17th (singles)

2008 – (singles) KO round of 64, (doubles) KO round of 32

2004 – (singles) KO round of 32

Staff**Brenda Tierney**
Torquay, VIC

Position: Team Manager

**Jessica Moore**
Cammeray, NSW

Position: Men's Coach

**Francois Vogelsberger**
Armadale, VIC

Position: Quad Coach



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Appendices



Competition Schedule

Venue	Sports/Discipline	0	1	2	3	4	5
		24 Aug Tue	25 Aug Wed	26 Aug Thu	27 Aug Fri	28 Aug Sat	29 Aug Sun
1 Olympic Stadium	Opening and Closing Ceremonies	20:00 - 23:00					
	Athletics (Track & Field)				09:30 - 12:50	09:30 - 12:50	09:30 - 12:50
					19:00 - 22:00	19:00 - 22:00	19:00 - 22:05
					M/W/F	M/W/SF/F	M/W/F
	Athletics (Marathon)						
2 Tokyo Metropolitan Gymnasium	Table Tennis		09:00 - 14:20	09:00 - 14:20	09:00 - 14:20	09:00 - 15:00	10:00 - 14:00
			16:00 - 22:00	16:00 - 22:00	16:00 - 22:00	16:30 - 21:30	16:00 - 20:00
			M/W	M/W	M/W/QF	M/W/QF/SF/F	M/W/F
3 Yoyogi National Stadium	Badminton						
	Wheelchair Rugby		11:30 - 15:45	11:30 - 15:45	11:30 - 15:45	11:30 - 16:00	14:00 - 16:00
			17:30 - 21:45	17:30 - 21:45	17:30 - 21:45	17:30 - 21:45	18:00 - 20:45
			Mix	Mix	Mix	Mix/SF	Mix/F
4 Nippon Budokan	Judo				10:30 - 13:30	10:30 - 13:30	10:30 - 14:00
					16:00 - 18:40	16:00 - 18:40	16:30 - 19:50
					M/W/QF/SF/F	M/W/QF/SF/F	M/W/QF/SF/F
5 Tokyo International Forum	Powerlifting			11:00 - 14:20	11:00 - 14:20	11:00 - 14:20	11:00 - 14:20
				16:30 - 19:50	16:30 - 19:50	16:30 - 19:50	16:30 - 19:50
				M/W/F	M/W/F	M/W/F	M/W/F
6 Equestrian Park	Equestrian			15:00 - 22:35	15:00-22:20	17:00 - 22:10	18:00 - 20:45
				Mix/F	Mix/F	Mix/F	Mix/F
7 Musashino Forest Sport Plaza	Wheelchair Basketball		09:00 - 13:00	09:00 - 13:00	09:00 - 13:00	09:00 - 13:00	09:00 - 13:00
			14:45 - 18:45	14:45 - 18:45	14:45 - 18:45	14:45 - 18:45	14:45 - 18:45
			20:30 - 22:15	20:30 - 22:15	20:30 - 22:15	20:30 - 22:15	20:30 - 22:15
			M/W	M/W	M/W	M/W	M/W
8 Ariake Arena	Wheelchair Basketball		09:00 - 13:00	09:00 - 13:00	09:00 - 13:00	09:00 - 13:00	09:00 - 13:00
			14:45 - 18:45	14:45 - 18:45	14:45 - 18:45	14:45 - 18:45	14:45 - 18:45
			20:30 - 22:15	20:30 - 22:15	20:30 - 22:15	20:30 - 22:15	20:30 - 22:15
			M/W	M/W	M/W	M/W	M/W
9 Ariake Gymnastics Centre	Boccia				09:30-14:20	09:30-14:20	09:30-14:20
					16:00-20:50	16:00-20:50	16:00-20:50
					Mix	Mix	
10 Ariake Tennis Park	Wheelchair Tennis			Center Court	11:00 - 20:00	11:00 - 20:00	11:00 - 20:00
				Court 1	11:00 - 20:00	11:00 - 20:00	11:00 - 20:00
				Court 2	11:00 - 20:00	11:00 - 20:00	11:00 - 20:00
				Court 3-9	11:00 - 20:00	11:00 - 20:00	11:00 - 20:00
					M/W/Mix/QF	M/W/Mix	M/W/Mix/QF

6	7	8	9	10	11	12
30 Aug Mon	31 Aug Tue	1 Sep Wed	2 Sep Thu	3 Sep Fri	4 Sep Sat	5 Sep Sun
						20:00 - 23:00
09:30 - 13:00	09:30 - 12:45	09:30 - 12:40	09:30 - 12:55	09:30 - 12:55	09:30 - 12:40	
19:00 - 22:00	19:00 - 22:05	19:00 - 21:50	19:00 - 22:05	19:00 - 21:55	19:00 - 22:00	
M/W/SF/F	M/W/F	M/W/SF/F	M/W/SF/F	M/W/Mix/SF/F	M/W/F	
						06:30 - 11:30
						M/W/F
10:00 - 14:00	10:00 - 14:30	10:00 - 16:00	10:00 - 15:30	10:00 - 15:30		
16:00 - 20:00	16:30 - 21:00	17:30 - 21:30	17:00 - 21:00	17:00 - 21:00		
M/W/F	M/W/QF	M/W/QF/SF	M/W/F	M/W/F		
		18:00 - 22:00	09:00 - 21:00	09:00 - 21:00	09:00 - 21:00	09:00 - 14:00
		M/W/Mix	M/W/Mix	M/W/Mix/QF	M/W/Mix/SF/F	M/W/Mix/F
11:00 - 14:20						
16:30 - 19:50						
M/W/F						
15:00 - 22:15						
Mix/F						
09:00 - 13:00	09:00 - 10:45	09:00 - 10:45				10:00 - 14:15
14:45 - 18:45	12:30 - 16:30	12:30 - 16:30	12:30 - 16:30	12:30 - 16:30	14:15 - 16:00	
20:30 - 22:15	18:15 - 22:15	18:15 - 22:15	18:15 - 22:15	18:15 - 22:15	17:45 - 22:00	
M	W/QF	M/QF	M/W/SF	M/W/SF	M/W/F	M/F
09:30-14:20	09:30-14:20	09:30-13:25	09:30-12:55	09:30-12:55	09:30-13:50	
16:00-20:50	16:00-19:45	15:05-19:35	14:25-19:45	14:25-19:35	15:20-21:05	
Mix	Mix/QF/SF	Mix/F	Mix	Mix	Mix/SF/F	
11:00 - 20:00	11:00 - 20:00	11:00 - 20:00	12:00 - 20:00	12:00 - 18:00	12:00 - 18:00	Reserve day
11:00 - 20:00	11:00 - 20:00	11:00 - 20:00	12:00 - 20:00			
11:00 - 20:00	11:00 - 20:00	11:00 - 20:00				
11:00 - 20:00	11:00 - 20:00					
M/W/Mix/QF/SF	M/W/Mix/QF/SF	M/W/Mix/SF/F	M/W/Mix/F	M/W/F	M/W/F	

Competition Schedule

Venue	Sports/Discipline	0	1	2	3	4
		24 Aug Tue	25 Aug Wed	26 Aug Thu	27 Aug Fri	28 Aug Sat
11 Odaiba Marine Park	Triathlon					06:30 - 11:00
						M/W/F
12 Aomi Urban Sports Park	Football 5-a-side					
13 Sea Forest Waterway	Canoe					
	Rowing				09:30 - 12:10	09:30 - 12:10
				M/W/Mix	M/W/Mix	
14 Yumenoshima Park Archery Field	Archery				09:00 - 12:00	09:00 - 14:55
					14:00 - 17:00	17:30 - 21:55
				M/W	M/Mix/QF/SF/F	
15 Tokyo Aquatics Centre	Swimming		09:00 - 11:45	09:00 - 11:25	09:00 - 11:10	09:00 - 11:35
			17:00 - 21:05	17:00 - 20:35	17:00 - 20:30	17:00 - 20:40
		M/W/F	M/W/Mix/F	M/W/F	M/W/Mix/F	
16 Makuhari Messe Hall A	Sitting Volleyball				10:00 - 11:30	10:00 - 11:30
					14:00 - 15:30	14:00 - 15:30
					18:30 - 22:00	18:30 - 22:00
				M/W	M/W	
17 Makuhari Messe Hall B	Taekwondo					
	Wheelchair Fencing		09:00 - 14:00	09:00 - 15:40	08:30 - 16:00	09:00 - 15:00
			15:30 - 20:00	17:00 - 21:30	17:30 - 21:00	16:30 - 21:00
		M/W/QF/SF/F	M/W/QF/SF/F	M/W/SF/F	M/W/QF/SF/F	
18 Makuhari Messe Hall C	Goalball		09:00 - 11:45	09:00 - 11:45	09:00 - 11:45	09:00 - 11:45
			13:15 - 16:00	13:15 - 16:00	13:15 - 16:00	13:15 - 16:00
			17:30 - 21:45	17:30 - 21:45	17:30 - 21:45	17:30 - 21:45
		M/W	M/W	M/W	M/W	
19 Asaka Shooting Range	Shooting					
20 Izu Velodrome	Cycling Track		10:00 - 15:25	10:00 - 16:40	10:00 - 16:30	10:00 - 13:15
			M/W/F	M/W/F	M/W/F	M/W/Mix/F
21 Fuji International Speedway	Cycling Road					

5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
29 Aug Sun	30 Aug Mon	31 Aug Tue	1 Sep Wed	2 Sep Thu	3 Sep Fri	4 Sep Sat	5 Sep Sun
06:30 - 11:10	Reserve day						
M/W/F							
09:00 - 13:00		09:00 - 13:00	09:00 - 13:00	Reserve day	09:00 - 13:00	11:30 - 13:00	
16:30 - 18:00		16:30 - 18:00	16:30 - 18:00		16:30 - 18:00	17:30 - 19:35	
19:30 - 21:00	19:30 - 21:00	19:30 - 21:00	19:30 - 21:00				
M	M	M	M/SF		M/F		
				09:30 - 11:40	09:30 - 12:10	09:30 - 12:30	Reserve day
				M/W	M/W/SF/F	M/W/SF/F	
09:30 - 12:20	Reserve day						
M/W/Mix/F							
09:00 - 14:10	09:00 - 14:15	09:00 - 14:15		10:00 - 14:15	10:00 - 14:15	10:00 - 12:40	
17:30 - 20:35	17:30 - 21:20	17:30 - 21:20		17:30 - 19:55	17:30 - 21:55	17:30 - 20:35	
W/Mix/QF/SF/F	M/W/QF/SF/F	M/W/QF/SF/F		W/QF/SF/F	M/QF/SF/F	Mix/QF/SF/F	
09:00 - 11:25	09:00 - 11:25	09:00 - 11:30	09:00 - 11:20	09:00 - 11:35	09:00 - 11:35		
17:00 - 20:25	17:00 - 20:50	17:00 - 20:35	17:00 - 20:40	17:00 - 20:50	17:00 - 21:00		
M/W/F	M/W/F	M/W/Mix/F	M/W/F	M/W/F	M/W/F		
10:00 - 11:30	10:00 - 11:30	10:00 - 11:30	10:00 - 11:30				10:00 - 13:00
14:00 - 15:30	14:00 - 15:30	14:00 - 15:30	14:00 - 15:30	13:30 - 17:00	13:30 - 17:00	14:00 - 22:00	
18:30 - 22:00	18:30 - 22:00	18:30 - 22:00	18:30 - 22:00	18:30 - 22:00	18:30 - 22:00		
M/W	M/W	M	W	M/SF	W/SF	M/W/F	W/F
				10:00 - 15:00	10:00 - 15:00	10:00 - 15:00	
				17:00 - 22:10	17:00 - 22:10	17:00 - 22:10	
				M/W/QF/SF/F	M/W/QF/SF/F	M/W/QF/SF/F	
08:30 - 16:00							
17:30 - 21:00							
M/W/SF/F							
09:00 - 11:45	09:00 - 11:45						
13:15 - 16:00	13:15 - 16:00	13:15 - 16:15	13:15 - 16:15	13:15 - 16:15	13:15 - 16:15		
17:30 - 20:15	17:30 - 20:15	17:45 - 20:45	17:45 - 20:45	17:45 - 20:45	17:45 - 21:55		
M/W	M/W	M/QF	W/QF	M/W/SF	M/W/F		
	08:30 - 16:45	09:30 - 15:30	09:30 - 14:45	08:45 - 16:45	09:30 - 16:30	09:30 - 15:45	09:30 - 12:30
	M/W/Mix/F	M/W/F	Mix/F	Mix/F	M/W/F	Mix/F	Mix/F
		08:00 - 17:15	09:30 - 17:05	09:30 - 16:45	09:30 - 16:45		
		M/W/F	M/W/F	M/W/Mix/F	M/W/F		

This session competition schedule is subject to amendments up until the conclusion of the Paralympic Games Tokyo 2020.

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