

**BEF NATIONAL PARA EQUESTRIAN
CLASSIFICATION RULES**

First Edition January 2020

Updates effective 1 January 2026

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Forward

The National Para-Equestrian Classification Rules are adopted and implemented in conformity with the FEI Para Equestrian Classification Rules (First Edition).

These National Classification Rules came into effect in June 2020. Updates are effective on 1 January 2026 and have been written with reference to the following documents:

FEI Para Equestrian Classification Rules

British Paralympic Association Member's Handbook 2018

British Paralympic Association UK Athlete Classification Code

FEI Para Dressage Rules

British Dressage Rules for Para Riders (Pursuant to the British Dressage Handbook 2019)

FEI Driving Rules

British Showjumping Rules for Para Riders

Chapter I: General Provisions

1. Scope and Application

Adoption

- 1.1. These Classification Rules and Regulations are referred to throughout this document as the 'National Classification Rules'. They have been prepared by the BEF to implement the FEI Classification Rules and the requirements of the BPA Athlete Classification Code and International Code and Standards.
- 1.2. The National Classification Rules were first adopted by the BEF on 1 June 2020. Updates to these Rules come into effect on 1 January 2026.
- 1.3. These National Classification Rules refer to a number of Appendices. These Appendices form an integral part of the Classification Rules.
- 1.4. These National Classification Rules form part of the BEF Rulebook and are reviewed on an annual basis.
- 1.5. The National Classification Rules are supplemented by a number of Classification forms that have been prepared to assist Athlete Evaluation. These forms are available from the BEF, and can be amended by the BEF from time to time.

Classification

- 1.6. Classification is undertaken to:
 - 1.6.1 Define who is eligible to compete in national para-equestrian competition; and
 - 1.6.2 Group Athletes into Grades which aim to ensure that the impact of Impairment is minimised and sporting excellence determines which Athlete or team is ultimately victorious.

Application

- 1.7 These National Classification Rules apply to all Athletes and Athlete Support Personnel who are
 - 1.7.1 Members of a BEF Member Body;
 - 1.7.2 Registered with and/or accredited by a BEF Member Body; and/or
 - 1.7.3 Participate in any Events or Competitions organised, authorised or recognised by a BEF Member Body.
- 1.8 Member Bodies shall ensure that all affiliated Athletes and other persons under their jurisdiction accept these National Classification Rules and any other applicable rules and regulations and submit to the jurisdiction of the BEF in the application of these Rules as a condition of their participation in the Classification process.
- 1.9 These National Classification Rules must be read and applied in conjunction with all other applicable rules of the BEF and its Member Bodies, including but not limited to the sport technical rules of a Member Body. International classification rules will take precedence over the National Classification Rules. In all other instances of a conflict between these National Classification Rules and any other rules, the National Classification Rules shall take precedence.

National Classification

- 1.10 An Athlete may only compete in a National Event if that Athlete has been allocated a Grade (other than Grade Not Eligible) and designated with a Grade Status in accordance with these National Classification Rules. Please note that riders participating in RDA Events may not be required to be Classified.
- 1.11 The BEF will provide opportunities for Athletes to be allocated a Grade and designated with a Grade Status in accordance with these National Classification Rules.

Interpretation and Relationship to Code

- 1.12 References to an 'Article' mean an Article of these National Classification Rules, references to an 'Appendix' mean an Appendix to these National Classification Rules, and Capitalised terms used in these National Classification Rules have the meaning given to them in the Glossary to these National Classification Rules.
- 1.13 The Appendices to these National Classification Rules are part of these National Classification Rules both of which may be amended, supplemented and/or replaced by the BEF from time to time.
- 1.14 Headings used in these National Classification Rules are used for convenience only and have no meaning that is separate from the Article or Articles to which they refer.
- 1.15 These National Classification Rules are to be applied and interpreted as an independent text but in a manner that is consistent with the FEI Classification Rules and the BPA UK Classification Code.

2 Roles and Responsibilities

- 2.1 It is the personal responsibility of Athletes, Athlete Support Personnel, and Classification Personnel to familiarise themselves with all the requirements of these National Classification Rules.

Athlete Responsibilities

- 2.2 The roles and responsibilities of Athletes include to:
 - 2.2.1 Be knowledgeable of and comply with all applicable policies, rules and processes established by these National Classification Rules;
 - 2.2.2 Participate in Athlete Evaluation in good faith;
 - 2.2.3 Ensure when appropriate that adequate information related to Health Conditions and Eligible Impairments is provided and/or made available to the BEF;
 - 2.2.4 Cooperate with any investigations concerning violations of these National Classification Rules; and
 - 2.2.5 Actively participate in the process of education and awareness, and Classification research, through exchanging personal experiences and expertise.

Athlete Support Personnel Responsibilities

- 2.3 The roles and responsibilities of Athlete Support Personnel include to:
 - 2.3.1 Be knowledgeable of and comply with all applicable policies, rules and processes established by these National Classification Rules;
 - 2.3.2 Use their influence on Athlete values and behaviour to foster a positive and collaborative Classification attitude and communication;
 - 2.3.3 Assist in the development, management and implementation of National Classification Systems; and
 - 2.3.4 Cooperate with any investigations concerning violations of these National Classification Rules.

Classification Personnel Responsibilities

2.4 The roles and responsibilities of National Classification Personnel include to:

- 2.4.1 Have a complete working knowledge of all applicable policies, rules and processes established by these National Classification Rules;
- 2.4.2 Use their influence to foster a positive and collaborative Classification attitude and communication;
- 2.4.3 Assist in the development, management and implementation of National Classification Systems, including participation in education and research; and
- 2.4.4 Cooperate with any investigations concerning violations of these National Classification Rules.

Chapter II: National Classification Personnel

3 National Classification Personnel

- 3.1 Personnel are fundamental to the effective implementation of these National Classification Rules. The BEF will appoint a number of National Classification Personnel, each of whom will have a key role in the organisation, implementation and administration of National Classification for Para Equestrian.
- 3.2 All BEF Classification Personnel must comply with the terms of these National Classification Rules, BEF Classifier Code of Conduct and any other applicable codes of conduct, rules and regulations imposed by the BEF.
- 3.3 If any National Classification Personnel is found to have breached the terms of the BEF National Classification Rules and/or the BEF Classifier Code of Conduct, the Classification Personnel shall be subject to any disciplinary action as per the BEF policies.

National Classification Panel

- 3.4 The BEF appoints a National Classification Panel (NCP) to be responsible for the direction, administration, co-ordination and implementation of Classification matters for National Para Equestrian.
- 3.5 The NCP shall comprise eight Classifiers including:
 - 3.5.1 The Chair of the NCP – a Para Equestrian Classifier with at least 3 years' experience at international level; and
 - 3.5.2 Seven Para Equestrian Classifiers with at least 3 years' experience at a national level Classifiers or who are certified Level 2 FEI Classifiers.
- 3.6 The NCP will be supported by the BEF Equestrian Services Coordinator whose role will be to fulfil the logistical and administrative functions of the NCP, including but not limited to processing Classification Registrations, Athlete Evaluation sessions, Classifier training and accreditation.
- 3.7 The NCP may delegate specific responsibilities and/or transfer specific tasks to designated Classifiers, the BEF Equestrian Services Coordinator and/or other persons authorised by the BEF.
- 3.8 Nothing in these National Classification Rules prevents a member of the NCP (if certified as a Classifier) from also being appointed as a Classifier and/or Chief Classifier.
- 3.9 The NCP will from time to time select a member of the NCP to also fulfil the role of Chair of the Classification Working Group.

Classification Working Groups

- 3.10 The BEF has established two National Classification Working Groups to oversee, on behalf of the BEF and NCP, activities pertaining to the classification of athletes competing in Para Dressage, Para Showjumping and Para Driving. The primary role of the Classification Working Groups is to review applications for Classification to assess eligibility and to identify those athletes who will be required to attend an Evaluation Session.
- 3.11 The Classification Working Groups are appointed by the NCP and shall comprise four classifiers including:
 - 3.11.1 The Chair of the Classification Working Group - a Para Equestrian Classifier with experience at national level or international level.

- 3.11.2 At least two Para Equestrian Classifiers with a minimum of three years' experience at a national level. If the Chair does not have international level experience one of the Classifiers must also be an international Classifier.
- 3.11.3 Other members as required with relevant expertise and experience pertaining to equestrian sport and disability

Classifiers

- 3.12 A Classifier is a person authorised as an official and certified by the BEF to conduct some or all components of Athlete Evaluation as a member of a Classification Panel.

Chief Classifier

- 3.13 A Chief Classifier is approved by the BEF as a member of the appointed Classification Panel at an Event. The Chief Classifier is a Level 2 National Classifier appointed to direct, administer, co-ordinate and implement Classification matters for a specific Event or at such other location as defined by the BEF. In particular, a Chief Classifier may be required by the BEF to do the following:

- 3.13.1 Supervise Classifiers to ensure that these National Classification Rules are properly applied during Classification;
- 3.13.2 Manage Protests in consultation with the BEF; and
- 3.13.3 Liaise with the relevant Event organisers to ensure that all travel, accommodation and other logistics are arranged in order that Classifiers may carry out their duties at the Event.

- 3.14 A Chief Classifier may delegate specific responsibilities and/or transfer specific tasks to other appropriately qualified Classifiers, the National Classification Coordinator or other appropriately qualified BEF or Member Body officers or representatives, and/or appropriately qualified persons in the local organising committee of an Event.

Trainee Classifiers

- 3.15 A Trainee Classifier is a person who is in the process of formal training by the BEF.
- 3.16 The BEF may appoint Trainee Classifiers to participate in some or all components of Athlete Evaluation under the supervision of a Classification Panel, to develop Classifier Competencies.

4 Classifier Competencies, Training and Certification

- 4.1 A Classifier will be authorised to act as a Classifier if that Classifier has been certified by the BEF as having the relevant Classifier Competencies.
- 4.2 The BEF is responsible for training and certifying the members of the Classification Panel, in order to allow them to determine an Athlete's Grade and Grade status. It is recognised that prior learning undertaken by physiotherapists and/or medical doctors will underpin their Education as Para Equestrian Classifiers. Hence, the National Para Equestrian Classifier Education System is primarily a competency based process building on existing clinical expertise.
- 4.3 The BEF has specified and published Classifier Competencies in a manner that is transparent and accessible. The BEF Classifier Competencies are available on the BEF's website and include as a minimum that a Classifier has:
 - 4.3.1 A thorough understanding of these National Classification Rules;
 - 4.3.2 An understanding of the equestrian sport(s) for which they seek certification to act as a Classifier, including an understanding of the technical rules of the sport(s);

- 4.3.3 An understanding of the IPC Code and the International Standards; and
- 4.3.4 A professional qualification(s), level of experience, skills and/or competencies in order to act as a Classifier for Para Equestrian. These include that Classifiers must either:
 - a) Be a certified health professional in a field relevant to the Eligible Impairment category which the BEF, at its sole discretion, deems acceptable, that is, a medical doctor or physiotherapist for Athletes with a Physical Impairment; ophthalmologist or optometrist for Athletes with a Vision Impairment, be recognised by their national professional association and hold current authority to practice their profession in their home nation;
 - b) Have knowledge of Para Equestrian sport; or a recognised and reputable academic qualification which encompasses a requisite level of anatomical, biomechanical and sport-specific expertise, which the BEF, at its sole discretion, deems to be acceptable;
 - c) Be able to converse competently (written and spoken) in business English.
- 4.4 The BEF has established a process of Classifier Certification by which Classifier Competencies are assessed. This process is available on the BEF's website and includes:
 - 4.4.1 A process for the certification of Trainee Classifiers;
 - 4.4.2 Quality assessment for the period of certification;
 - 4.4.3 A process for handling substandard performance, including options for remediation and/or withdrawal of certification; and
 - 4.4.4 A process for Re-certification of Classifiers.
- 4.5 The BEF has specified Entry-Level Criteria applicable to persons who wish to become Trainee Classifiers. The BEF will provide Entry-Level Education to Trainee Classifiers.
- 4.6 The BEF will provide Continuing Education to Classifiers for the purposes of Certification and Re-certification and Classifiers are required to attend the annual Classifiers Training course once every 2 years.
- 4.7 The BEF may provide that a Classifier is subject to certain limitations, including (but not limited to):
 - 4.7.1 A limitation on the Impairment type for which a Classifier is certified to act as a Classifier;
 - 4.7.2 A limitation on the components of Athlete Evaluation that a Classifier is certified to conduct;
 - 4.7.3 A limitation on the level of Event or Competition that a Classifier is authorised to act as a Classifier;
 - 4.7.4 The maximum time that a Classifier Certification is valid;
 - 4.7.5 That Classifier Certification is subject to review within a specific time frame by reference to the Classifier Competencies;
 - 4.7.6 That a Classifier may lose Classifier Certification if the BEF is not satisfied that the Classifier possesses the required Classifier Competencies; and/or
 - 4.7.7 That a Classifier may regain Classifier Certification if the BEF is satisfied that the Classifier possesses the required Classifier Competencies.



4.7.8 More information regarding the BEF Classifier Education System can be found on the BEF Website

5 Classifier Code of Conduct

- 5.1 The integrity of Classification in Para Equestrian depends on the conduct of Classification Personnel. All BEF National Classification Personnel must therefore comply with the FEI Classifier Code of Conduct set out in the FEI Manual for Classifiers which can be found at: https://inside.fei.org/sites/default/files/FEI%20Manual%20for%20Classifiers%202020_updated11.02.2021.pdf .
- 5.2 Any person who believes that any Classification Personnel may have acted in a manner that contravenes the FEI Classifier Code of Conduct must report this to the BEF.
- 5.3 If the BEF receives such a report it will investigate the report and, if appropriate, take disciplinary measures.
- 5.4 The BEF has discretion to determine whether or not a Classifier has an actual, perceived and/or potential conflict of interest.

Chapter III: Athlete Evaluation

6 General Provisions

- 6.1 The BEF has specified in these National Classification Rules the process, assessment criteria and methodology whereby Athletes will be allocated a Grade and designated a Grade Status. This process is referred to as Athlete Evaluation.
- 6.2 Athlete Evaluation encompasses a number of steps and these National Classification Rules therefore include provisions regarding:
 - 6.2.1 An assessment of whether or not an Athlete has an Eligible Impairment for the sport;
 - 6.2.2 An assessment of whether an Athlete complies with Minimum Impairment Criteria for the sport; and
 - 6.2.3 The allocation of a Grade (and designation of a Grade Status) depending on the extent to which an Athlete is able to execute the specific tasks and activities fundamental to the sport (with the exception for athletes with Vision Impairment, where the current assessment criteria is not yet sport specific and does not include a requirement that the Athletes are assessed in respect of the 'extent to which the Athlete is able to execute the specific tasks and activities fundamental to the sport')
- 6.3 The Classification request must be made to the BEF Equestrian Services Coordinator and include:
 - 6.3.1 The BEF National Classification Registration Form
 - 6.3.2 The BEF Consent for National Classification Form
 - 6.3.3 The Classification Certificate from British Blind Sport or equivalent recognised classifying authority where the Athlete has a Visual Impairment; and
 - 6.3.4 The BEF National Certificate of Diagnosis Form and any additional medical documentation that demonstrates the Athlete's impairment.
- 6.4 Athlete Evaluation for National Classification will be offered at Classification Hubs. The dates of Classification Hubs will be published by the BEF on an annual basis. Additional Hubs may then be added to the calendar in the event that additional Hubs for Classification are required.
- 6.5 The Classification request must be received by the BEF at least 6 weeks before the Classification Hub which the Athlete wishes to attend in order to be Classified.
- 6.6 It is the responsibility of the Athlete or Athlete's parent or guardian to arrange for the evaluation of Review within the nominated time frame, failure to do so may mean the Athlete is unable to compete.

7 Eligible Impairment

- 7.1 Any Athlete wishing to compete in a national Competition or Event must be a minimum of 12 years old, have an Eligible Impairment and that Eligible Impairment must be Permanent. The presenting Impairment must be verifiable and measurable.
- 7.2 Appendices I and II of these National Classification Rules specify the Eligible Impairment(s) an Athlete must have in order to compete in national competition.
- 7.3 Any Impairment that is not listed as an Eligible Impairment in Appendices I and II is referred to as a Non-Eligible Impairment. Appendix III includes examples of Non-Eligible Impairments.

Assessment of Eligible Impairment

- 7.4 The BEF must determine if an Athlete has an Eligible Impairment.
- 7.5 In order to be satisfied that an Athlete has an Eligible Impairment, the BEF may require any Athlete to demonstrate that he or she has an Underlying Health Condition. Appendix III lists examples of Health Conditions that are not Underlying Health Conditions. Please note this is not an exhaustive list.
- 7.6 The means by which the BEF determines that an individual Athlete has an Eligible Impairment is at the sole discretion of the BEF. The BEF may consider that an Athlete's Eligible Impairment is sufficiently obvious and therefore not require evidence that demonstrates the Athlete's Eligible Impairment.
- 7.7 On submitting any registration for Classification an Athlete must supply the BEF with Diagnostic Information that must be provided as follows:
- 7.7.1 The Athlete must submit a BEF National Certificate of Diagnosis Form to the BEF upon completing their registration.
- 7.7.2 The National Medical Diagnostic Form must be signed and stamped by a medical doctor holding a current license to practice in the UK.
- 7.7.3 The National Certificate of Diagnosis Form must be submitted with supportive Diagnostic Information if required by the BEF.
- 7.7.4 It is required that all medical and diagnostic documentation is provided by the Athlete prior to Athlete Evaluation. The medical and diagnostic information will be sent by the BEF to one of the National Classification Working Groups which will then be responsible for reviewing the documentation in order to determine if the Athlete has an Eligible health condition or Impairment.
- 7.7.5 Where the National Classification Working Group believes that it does not hold the necessary competencies to assess the Diagnostic Information, it will seek the advice of an expert in the relevant field of medicine.
- 7.7.6 Each member of the Classification Working Group will review the Diagnostic Information and decide whether such information establishes the existence of an Eligible Impairment.
- 7.7.7 If the Classification Working Group concludes that the Athlete has an Eligible Impairment the Athlete will be permitted to complete Athlete Evaluation with a Classification Panel.
- 7.7.8 If in the course of determining if an Athlete has an Eligible Impairment the BEF becomes aware that the Athlete has a Health Condition, and believes that the impact of that Health Condition may be that it is unsafe for that Athlete to compete or there is a risk to the health of the Athlete (or other Athletes) if that Athlete competes, it may designate the Athlete as Classification Not Completed (CNC) in accordance with Article 10 of these Classification Rules. In such instances the BEF will explain the basis of its designation to the Athlete.
- 7.7.9 If the National Classification Working Group is not satisfied that the Athlete has an Eligible Impairment it will provide a Decision to this effect and instruct the BEF Equestrian Services Coordinator to advise the Athlete of its decision in writing. The Athlete will be given an opportunity to comment on the Decision and may provide further Diagnostic Information to the Classification Working Group for review. If the Decision is subsequently revised, the National Classification Working Group, through the BEF Equestrian Services Coordinator, will inform the Athlete.

- 7.7.10 If the Decision is not changed, the National Classification Working Group, through the BEF Equestrian Services Coordinator, will issue a final Decision letter to the Athlete.
- 7.7.11 The Athlete may ask for their application to be reviewed by the second National Classification Working Group. If such a request is made the Athlete's application together with supporting documentation will be sent to the Second National Classification Working Group who will review the application in full. The Decision of the second National Classification Working Group shall be final and cannot be disputed.
- 7.7.12 The National Classification Working Group may make its Decisions by a majority. The Chair of the National Classification Working Group will have a casting vote in the event of a split decision.
- 7.7.13 The BEF may delegate one or more of the functions described above to a Classification Panel.
- 7.7.14 If an Athlete fails to supply medical documentation or, having been determined Eligible to be Classified does not attend a Classification evaluation, within one year of the Athlete's request to be classified, a new Classification request will be required.

8 Minimum Impairment Criteria

- 8.1 An Athlete who wishes to compete in a sport must have an Eligible Impairment that complies with the relevant Minimum Impairment Criteria for that sport.
- 8.2 The BEF has set Minimum Impairment Criteria to ensure that an Athlete's Eligible Impairment affects the extent to which an Athlete is able to execute the specific tasks and activities fundamental to the sport.
- 8.3 National and International Classification for Para Equestrian Sport is selective and not intended to be inclusive of all health conditions and impairments.
- 8.4 Appendices I and II of these National Classification Rules specify the Minimum Impairment Criteria applicable to each sport and the process by which an Athlete's compliance with Minimum Impairment Criteria is to be assessed by a Classification Panel as part of an Athlete Evaluation.
- 8.5 Any Athlete who does not comply with the Minimum Impairment Criteria for a sport must be allocated Grade Not Eligible (NE) for that sport.
- 8.6 Athletes must comply with the Minimum Impairment Criteria in order to be eligible for Classification. Accordingly, prior to participating in an Evaluation Session, an Athlete must first satisfy the BEF that he or she has an Eligible Impairment.
- 8.7 In relation to the use of Standard Compensating Aids, the BEF has set Minimum Impairment Criteria as follows:
- 8.7.1 For Eligible Impairments other than Vision Impairment, Minimum Impairment Criteria must *not* consider the extent to which the use of Compensating Aids might affect how the Athlete is able to execute the specific tasks and activities fundamental to the sport;
- 8.7.2 For Vision Impairment, Minimum Impairment Criteria must consider the extent to which the use of Compensating Aids might affect how the Athlete is able to execute the specific tasks and activities fundamental to the sport.

9 Grade

- 9.1 A Grade is a category defined by the FEI and adopted by the BEF in these National

Classification Rules, in which Athletes are grouped by reference to the impact of an Eligible Impairment on their ability to execute the specific tasks and activities fundamental to Para Equestrian sport.

- 9.2 An Athlete who does not have an Eligible Impairment or does not comply with the Minimum Impairment Criteria for Para Equestrian sport must be allocated Grade Not Eligible (NE) in accordance with the provisions of Article 18 of these National Classification Rules.
- 9.3 Where an Athlete presents with borderline scores between Profiles and therefore Grades, an Athlete may be required to be evaluated by a second Classification Panel as soon as practicable. The Athlete will be allocated the higher Grade and Review status. Following Evaluation by the second Classification Panel the Grade and Grade Status can be allocated.
- 9.4 An Athlete who complies with the Minimum Impairment Criteria for a sport must be allocated a Grade (subject to the provisions in these Classification Rules concerning Failure to Attend Athlete Evaluation and Suspension of Athlete Evaluation).
- 9.5 Except for the allocation of Grade Not Eligible (NE) by the BEF (in accordance with Article 18.1), the allocation of a Grade must be based solely on an evaluation by a Classification Panel of the extent to which the Athlete's Eligible Impairment affects the specific tasks and activities fundamental to sport. This evaluation must take place in a controlled non-competitive environment, which allows for the repeated observation of key tasks and activities.
- 9.6 In the event the Athlete still presents with borderline scores between Profiles and/or Grades, the Athlete will be allocated the higher Grade and Review status.

Appendices I and II of these Classification Rules specify the assessment methodology and assessment criteria for the allocation of a Grade and the designation of Grade Status.

10 Classification Not Completed

- 10.1 If at any stage of Athlete Evaluation the BEF or a Classification Panel is unable to allocate a Grade to an Athlete, the NCP or the relevant Chief Classifier may designate that Athlete as Classification Not Completed (CNC).
- 10.2 The designation Classification Not Completed (CNC) is not a Grade and is not subject to the provisions in these Classification Rules concerning Protests. The designation Classification Not Completed (CNC) will however be recorded for the purpose of the BEF Classification Master List.
- 10.3 An Athlete who is designated as Classification Not Completed (CNC) may not compete in the sport of Para Equestrian until such time as the Classification has been completed and the appropriate Grade and Grade Status allocated.

Athlete Evaluation outside of a Classification Hub or Event.

- 10.4 Athlete Evaluation may take place at a place and/or time other than at a Classification Hub or an Event in order to provide Athletes with the greatest possible opportunity to undergo Athlete Evaluation by a Classification Panel and be allocated a Grade.
- 10.5 Where the BEF decides to make Athlete Evaluation available outside a Classification Hub or Event it must (on reasonable notice) advise the Athlete:
 - 10.5.1 As to the location of the venue and the date upon which Athlete Evaluation is to be made available;
 - 10.5.2 Any restrictions as to the scope and extent of Athlete Evaluation at the venue and how it may differ from Athlete Evaluation undertaken by a Classification Panel at a Classification Hub or an Event, if at all. For example, an Athlete may only be allocated with a Grade with Grade Status Review (R).

- 10.6 Athlete Evaluation at a venue that is not a Classification Hub, or an Event must be undertaken in a manner that complies with the IPC Standard for Athlete Evaluation and the IPC Classification Code.
- 10.7 If the allocation of a Grade is subject to an Observation Assessment, the BEF will advise the Athlete prior to any Athlete Evaluation taking place that the Classification Panel undertaking Athlete Evaluation may conclude that it is unable to complete Athlete Evaluation without undergoing Observation Assessment.
- 10.8 The BEF will specify the consequences if a Classification Panel undertakes Athlete Evaluation outside of a Classification Panel or Event and concludes that it is unable to complete Athlete Evaluation without undergoing Observation Assessment.

Chapter IV: Athlete Evaluation and the Classification Panel

11 The Classification Panel

- 11.1 A Classification Panel is a group of Classifiers appointed by the BEF to conduct some or all of the components of Athlete Evaluation including as part of an Evaluation Session.
- 11.2 Save in exceptional circumstances, the Classification Panel must comprise two certified Para Equestrian Classifiers.

General Provisions

- 11.3 A Classification Panel must comprise at least two certified Classifiers. In exceptional circumstances a Chief Classifier may provide that a Classification Panel comprise only one Classifier, subject to that Classifier holding a valid medical qualification.
- 11.4 A Trainee Classifier may be part of a Classification Panel in addition to the required number of certified Classifiers, and may participate in Athlete Evaluation.
- 11.5 The members of the Classification Panel should have no relationship with any Athlete or Athlete support personnel present at an Evaluation Session or an Event or otherwise that might create any actual or perceived bias or Conflict of Interest.
- 11.6 Classification Personnel must disclose to the BEF any actual or perceived bias or Conflict of Interest that may be relevant to their appointment as a member of any Classification Panel.
- 11.7 Classifiers who act as members of a Classification Panel at an Event will not have any official responsibilities other than in connection with Athlete Evaluation.
- 11.8 A Classification Panel may seek third party expertise of any nature if it is considered that this would assist it in completing the process of Athlete Evaluation.

12 Classification Panel Responsibilities

- 12.1 A Classification Panel is responsible for conducting an Evaluation Session. As part of the Evaluation Session the Classification Panel must:
 - 12.1.1 Assess whether an Athlete complies with Minimum Impairment Criteria for the sport;
 - 12.1.2 Assess the extent to which an Athlete is able to execute the specific tasks and activities fundamental to the sport; and
 - 12.1.3 Conduct (if required) Observation in Competition.
- 12.2 Following the Evaluation Session the Classification Panel must allocate a Grade and designate a Grade Status, or designate Classification Not Completed (CNC).
- 12.3 Prior to the Evaluation Session, the assessment as to whether an Athlete has an Eligible Impairment must be undertaken by a National Classification Working Group.
- 12.4 The Evaluation Session must take place in a controlled non-competitive environment that allows for the repeated observation of key tasks and activities.
- 12.5 Although other factors such as low fitness level, poor technical proficiency and aging may also affect the fundamental tasks and activities of the sport, the allocation of Grade must not be affected by these factors.
- 12.6 An Athlete who has a Non-Eligible Impairment and an Eligible Impairment may be evaluated by a Classification Panel on the basis of the Eligible Impairment, provided the

Non-Eligible Impairment does not affect the Classification Panel's ability to allocate a Grade.

12.7 The Grade allocated to the Athlete will be in accordance with the processes specified in Appendices I and II.

13 Athlete Evaluation Sessions

13.1 This Article applies to all Athlete Evaluation Sessions.

13.2 Athletes have the right to be accompanied when attending an Evaluation Session. The Athlete must be accompanied if the Athlete is a minor or has an Intellectual Impairment.

13.4 The person chosen by the Athlete to accompany the Athlete at an Evaluation Session should be familiar with the Athlete's Impairment and sport history.

13.5 The Athlete and accompanying person must acknowledge the terms of the Athlete Evaluation Consent Form as specified by the BEF.

13.6 The Athlete must verify his or her identity to the satisfaction of the Classification Panel, by providing a document such as a passport, ID card, or event accreditation.

13.7 The Athlete must attend the Evaluation Session with any sports attire or equipment relevant to the sport for which the Athlete wishes to be allocated a Grade.

13.8 The Athlete must disclose the use of any medication and/or medical device/implant to the Classification Panel. If the Athlete uses approved medication to manage pain or muscle spasms, the Athlete is required to take the medication within an appropriate time frame to be of maximum affect at the time the Athlete Evaluation is conducted.

13.9 The Athlete must comply with all reasonable instructions given by a Classification Panel.

13.10 In respect of the Classification Panel:

13.10.1 The Classification Panel may request that an Athlete provide diagnostic information relevant to the Athlete's Eligible Impairment if the Classification Panel believes that this will be necessary in order for it to allocate a Grade.

13.10.2 The Classification Panel may at any stage seek medical, technical or scientific opinion(s), with the agreement of the NCP and/or a Chief Classifier if the Classification Panel feels that such opinion(s) is necessary in order to allocate a Grade.

13.10.3 In addition to any opinion(s) sought in accordance with Article 13.10.2, a Classification Panel may only have regard to evidence supplied to it by the relevant Athlete when allocating a Grade.

13.10.4 The Classification Panel may make, create or use video footage and/or other records to assist it when allocating a Grade.

13.10.5 Audio-visual evidence will only be used for the purpose of Athlete Evaluation unless the Athlete has provided written consent for use by the BEF for the purpose of research or education relating to Classification.

14 Observation in Competition

14.1 A Classification Panel may require that an Athlete undertake Observation in Competition Assessment before it allocates a final Grade and designates a Grade Status to that Athlete.

- 14.2 The methods by which Observation in Competition Assessment may be undertaken, and the matters to be observed, are set out in Appendices I and II.
- 14.3 If a Classification Panel requires an Athlete to complete Observation in Competition Assessment, the Athlete will be entered in the Competition with the Grade allocated by the Classification Panel after the conclusion of the initial components of the Evaluation Session.
- 14.5 Observation in Competition Assessment must not be undertaken in order to establish if an Athlete complies with Minimum Impairment Criteria.
- 14.6 If a Classification Panel requires an Athlete to undertake Observation in Competition Assessment, this must take place after the assessment of compliance with Minimum Impairment Criteria and the assessment of the specific tasks and activities fundamental to the sport.
- 14.7 If an Athlete is:
- 14.7.1 Subject to a Protest following Observation in Competition; and
 - 14.7.2 Pursuant to the second Evaluation Session the Athlete is required to undergo Observation in Competition, the Observation in Competition must take place at the next suitable opportunity within the Grade allocated to the Athlete by the Protest Panel.
- 14.8 Following an Observation in Competition assessment the Athlete may be required to attend a reassessment of their impairment by the Classification Panel at the Event where they were observed. In this case, the Athlete will be notified of the time for this reassessment to occur.
- 14.9 The Classification Panel will record the result of the Observation in Competition Assessment on the Athlete Classification assessment document.

15 Grade Status

- 15.1 If a Classification Panel allocates a Grade to an Athlete, it must also designate a Grade Status. Grade Status indicates whether or not an Athlete will be required to undertake Athlete Evaluation in the future; and if the Athlete's Grade may be subject to Protest and Appeals.
- 15.2 The Grade Status designated to an Athlete by a Classification Panel at the conclusion of an Evaluation Session will be one of the following:
- Confirmed (C)
 - Review (R)
 - Review with a Fixed Review Date (FRD)
 - New (N)

Grade Status Confirmed

- 15.3 An Athlete will be designated with Grade Status Confirmed (C) if the Classification Panel is satisfied that both the Athlete's Eligible Impairment and the Athlete's ability to execute the specific tasks and activities fundamental to the sport are and will remain stable (with the exception for Athletes with Vision Impairment as referred to in Article 6.2.3).
- 15.4 An Athlete with Grade Status Confirmed (C) is not required to undergo any further Athlete Evaluation (save pursuant to the provisions in these Classification Rules concerning Protests (Article 19), Medical Review (Article 31) and changes to Grade criteria (Article 15.16)).

15.5 A Classification Panel that consists of only one Classifier may not designate an Athlete with Grade Status Confirmed (C) but must designate the Athlete with Grade Status Review (R).

15.6 The Athlete with Status (C) can only be Protested under Exceptional Circumstances (Refer Article 26.5)

Grade Status Review

15.7 An Athlete will be designated Grade Status Review (R) if the Classification Panel believes that further Evaluation Sessions will be required before an Athlete can be allocated Grade Status Confirmed (C).

15.8 A Classification Panel may base its belief that further Evaluation Sessions will be required based on a number of factors, including but not limited to situations where the Athlete has only recently entered national Competitions; has a fluctuating and/or progressive Impairment/Impairments that is/are permanent but not stable; and/or has not yet reached full muscular skeletal or sports maturity, and/or achieved a borderline result in the previous Athlete Evaluation.

15.9 An Athlete with Grade Status Review (R) must complete Athlete Evaluation prior to competing at any subsequent national Event, unless the BEF specifies otherwise.

15.10 An Athlete with (R) Status may be subject to Protest as described in Article 27, Table 1.

Grade Status Review with Fixed Review Date

15.11 If the Classification Panel believes that further Athlete Evaluation will be required but that such a Review will not be necessary before a set date it may allocate an Athlete Grade Status Review with a Fixed Review Date (FRD). If a Grade Status Review with a Fixed Review Date is allocated the Athlete will not be required to attend an Evaluation Session until after the Fixed Review Date unless required due to a Medical Review Request and/or Protest.

15.12 An Athlete with Grade Status Review with a Fixed Review Date (FRD) will be required to attend an Evaluation Session at the first opportunity after the relevant Fixed Review Date.

15.13 An Athlete who has been allocated Grade Status Review with a Fixed Review Date (FRD) may not attend an Evaluation Session prior to the relevant Fixed Review Date save pursuant to a Medical Review Request and/or Protest.

15.14 A Classification Panel that consists of only one Classifier may not designate an Athlete with Grade Status Review with a Fixed Review Date (FRD) but must designate the Athlete with Grade Status Review (R).

15.15 The Classification Panel should assign Fixed Review Date (FRD) Status where appropriate in preference to Review (R) Status with no fixed review date.

Changes to Grade Criteria

15.16 If the BEF changes any Grade criteria and/ or assessment methods defined in the Appendices to these Rules, then:

15.16.1 The BEF may re-assign any Athlete who holds Grade Status Confirmed (C) with Grade Status Review (R) and require that the Athlete attend an Evaluation Session at the earliest available opportunity; or

15.16.2 The BEF may remove the Fixed Review Date for any Athlete and require that the Athlete attend an Evaluation Session at the earliest available opportunity; and

15.16.3 In both instances the Athlete shall be informed as soon as is practicable.

15.17 If the NCP believes on reasonable grounds that an Athlete has been designated with a Grade Status in error and/or clear breach of these Rules the following will occur:

15.17.1 The NCP will advise the Athlete through the BEF Equestrian Services Coordinator as to the error or breach that has taken place with a brief statement of the reasons for that belief

15.17.2 Immediately amend the Athlete's Grade Status, and advise the Athlete and the Athlete's sporting discipline through the BEF Equestrian Services Coordinator

16 Multiple Grades

16.1 An Athlete can only hold one Grade per discipline at a time within a Para Equestrian sport.

16.2 Where an Athlete is competing in Para Dressage (five Grades available) and Para Driving (two Grades available), the Athlete may be eligible to hold different Grades across the two sports.

Multiple Eligible Impairments

16.3 An Athlete who has a Physical and Vision Impairment may be eligible to be allocated more than one Profile and allocated a Grade according to a dual Profile in relation to those Eligible Impairments. In such instances:

16.3.1 The Athlete must be offered the opportunity to participate in an Evaluation Session in respect of each relevant Impairment, either at the relevant Event or the subsequent Event;

16.3.2 At the conclusion of the Evaluation Sessions the Athlete will be allocated the relevant Profile(s) and the single Grade determined based on the dual Profiles allocated;

17 Notification

17.1 The outcome of Athlete Evaluation must be notified to the Athlete by the BEF Equestrian Services Coordinator within a reasonable period of time.

Chapter V: Grade Not Eligible

18 Grade Not Eligible

General Provisions

18.1 If the BEF determines that an Athlete:

18.1.1 Has an Impairment that is not an Eligible Impairment; or

18.1.2 Does not have an Underlying Health Condition, the BEF must allocate that Athlete Grade Not Eligible (NE).

18.2 If a Classification Panel determines that an Athlete who has an Eligible Impairment but does not comply with Minimum Impairment Criteria for a sport that Athlete must be allocated Grade Not Eligible (NE) for that sport.

Absence of Eligible Impairment

18.3 If the BEF determines that an Athlete does not have an Eligible Impairment, that Athlete:

18.3.1 Will not be permitted to attend an Evaluation Session; and

18.3.2 Will be allocated with Grade Not Eligible (NE) and designated with Grade Status Confirmed (C) by the BEF.

18.4 If another sports body, whether national or international, has allocated an Athlete with Grade Not Eligible (NE) because the Athlete does not have an Eligible Impairment the BEF may likewise do so without the need for the process detailed in Article 7 of these Classification Rules.

18.5 An Athlete who is allocated Grade Not Eligible (NE) by the BEF or a Classification Panel (if delegated by the BEF) because that Athlete has:

18.5.1 An Impairment that is not an Eligible Impairment; or

18.5.2 A Health Condition that is not an Underlying Health Condition;

will not be permitted to participate in Para Equestrian competition.

Absence of Compliance with Minimum Impairment Criteria at an Athlete Evaluation Session

18.6 Any Athlete who is allocated Grade Not Eligible (NE) on the basis that a Classification Panel determines that the Athlete does not comply with Minimum Impairment Criteria must be reviewed by a second Classification Panel by way of a second Evaluation Session. This must take place as soon as is practicable.

18.6.1 Pending the second Evaluation Session the Athlete will be allocated Grade Not Eligible (NE) and designated Grade Status Review (R). The Athlete will not be permitted to compete before such re-assessment.

18.6.2 If the second Classification Panel determines the Athlete does not comply with Minimum Impairment Criteria (or if the Athlete declines to participate in a second Evaluation Session at the time set by the Chief Classifier); Grade Not Eligible (NE) will be allocated and the Athlete designated with Grade Status Confirmed (C).

18.7 If an Athlete makes (or is subject to) a Protest on a previously allocated Grade other than Not Eligible (NE) and is allocated Grade Not Eligible (NE) by a Protest Panel, the Athlete

must be provided with a further and final Evaluation Session which will review the Decision to allocate Grade Not Eligible (NE) made by the Protest Panel.

- 18.8 If a Classification Panel allocates Grade Not Eligible (NE) on the basis that it has determined that an Athlete does not comply with Minimum Impairment Criteria for a sport the Athlete may be eligible to compete in another sport, subject to Athlete Evaluation for that sport.
- 18.9 If an Athlete is allocated Grade Not Eligible (NE), this does not question the presence of a genuine Impairment. It is only a ruling on the eligibility of the Athlete to compete in the sport of Para Equestrian.

Chapter VI: Protests

19 Protests

A Protest is the process which can be followed to challenge the outcome of an Athlete Evaluation.

Scope of a Protest

- 19.1 A Protest may only be made in respect of an Athlete's Grade. A Protest may not be made in respect of an Athlete's Grade Status.
- 19.2 A Protest may not be made in respect of an Athlete who has been allocated Grade Not Eligible (NE).
- 19.3 Where the BEF is responsible for allocating a Grade, the BEF must resolve any protest made in respect of that Grade.
- 19.4 The BEF will work to resolve the Protest in a manner that minimises the impact on Competition participation, Competition schedules and results.

20 Parties Permitted to Make a Protest

- 20.1 A national Protest can only be made by:
 - 20.1.1 The Athlete who the Protest relates to;
 - 20.1.2 Athlete Support Personnel (on behalf of the Athlete who the Protest relates to);
 - 20.1.3 The BEF
- 20.2 An Athlete's Grade should generally only be Protested once, with the exception of Protests submitted in Exceptional Circumstances (as set out in these Classification Rules).

21 Athlete and Athlete Support Personnel Protest Procedure

- 21.1 An Athlete, or Athlete Support Personnel on their behalf, may make a Protest in respect of the allocation of a Grade relating to their own athlete evaluation.
- 21.2 An athlete and/or athlete support personnel may not protest another athlete's Grade. If an athlete or athlete support personnel believes there are grounds for a Protest in respect of the Grade allocation to another athlete, it may request BEF to make a Protest while providing evidence for the reason for this request.
- 21.3 To submit a Protest, an Athlete must show that the Protest is bona fide with supporting evidence and complete an official BEF Para Equestrian Classification Protest Form, made available by the BEF via the BEF website, and must include, as a minimum, the following:
 - 21.3.1 The name of the Athlete whose Grade is being Protested;
 - 21.3.2 The name, date and location of the Athlete Evaluation;
 - 21.3.3 The name, position and signature of the person submitting the Protest where the Protest is submitted by Athlete Support Personnel on behalf of an Athlete;
 - 21.3.4 The details of the Protested Decision and/or a copy of the Protested Decision;
 - 21.3.5 An explanation as to why the Protest has been made and the basis on which the Athlete believes that the Protested Decision is flawed; and
 - 21.3.6 The Protest Fee of £150.

21.4 The Protest Form and supporting documentation must be submitted to the BEF Equestrian Services Coordinator within 14 days of the NCP's decision regarding the Classification Grade. Upon receipt of the Protest Form the BEF Equestrian Services Coordinator will forward the Protest to the Chair of the NCP. On receipt of the Protest the Chair of the NCP must conduct a review of the Protest of which there are two possible outcomes:

21.4.1 The Chair of the NCP may dismiss the Protest if, in their discretion, the Protest does not comply with the Protest requirements; or

21.4.2 The Chair of the NCP

may accept the Protest if, in their discretion, the Protest complies with the Protest requirements.

21.5 If the Protest is dismissed, the Chair of the NCP must notify all relevant parties and provide a written explanation to the Athlete as soon as practicable. The Protest Fee will be forfeited.

21.6 If the Chair of the NCP dismisses a Protest, the Athlete may resubmit the Protest if they are able to remedy the deficiencies identified by the Chair of the NCP. The time frame for re-submitting a Protest is within 7 days of the Decision to decline.

21.7 If the Protest is accepted:

21.7.1 The Protested Athlete's Grade must remain unchanged pending the outcome of the Protest, but the Protested Athlete's Grade Status must immediately be changed to Review (R) unless the Protested Athlete's Grade Status is already Review (R);

21.7.2 The Chair of the NCP must appoint a Protest Panel to conduct a new Athlete Evaluation as soon as possible; and

21.7.3 Within 28 days of receipt of the Protest all relevant Parties must be advised of the time and date the new Athlete Evaluation is to be conducted by the Protest Panel.

21.7.4 Each Party should bear their own costs of the process.

22 BEF Protests

22.1 The BEF may make a Protest in respect of the Sport Class of any Athlete under its jurisdiction at any time.

22.2 The BEF may, in its discretion, make a Protest at any time in respect of an Athlete under its jurisdiction if:

22.2.1 It has good reason to believe that the Protested Athlete's ability to execute the specific tasks and activities fundamental to the sport are not consistent with the Grade Class that has been allocated to the Protested Athlete.

22.2.2 It considers an Athlete may have been allocated an incorrect Grade; or

22.2.3 an Athlete makes a documented request to BEF. The assessment of the validity of the request is at the sole discretion of the BEF.

22.3 A Chief Classifier may make a Protest for and on behalf of the BEF at an Event if it is in the interests of fairness to Athletes to do so.

23 BEF Protest Procedure

- 23.1 If the BEF decides to make a Protest, the NCP must advise the Athlete of the Protest at the earliest possible opportunity.
- 23.2 The NCP must provide the Athlete with a written explanation as to why the Protest has been made and the basis on which the NCP considers it is justified.
- 23.3 If the BEF makes a Protest:
 - 23.3.1 The Protested Athlete's Grade must remain unchanged pending the outcome of the Protest;
 - 23.3.2 The Protested Athlete's Grade Status must immediately be changed to Review (R) unless the Protested Athlete's Grade Status is already Review (R); and
 - 23.3.3 A Protest Panel must be appointed to resolve the Protest as soon as is reasonably possible.

24 Protest Panel

- 24.1 A Chief Classifier may fulfil one or more of the NCP's obligations in this Article if authorised to do so by the NCP.
- 24.2 A Protest Panel must be appointed by the NCP in a manner consistent with the provisions for appointing a Classification Panel in these Classification Rules.
- 24.3 A Protest Panel must not include any person who was a member of the Classification Panel that:
 - 24.3.1 Made the Protested Decision; or
 - 24.3.2 Conducted any component of Athlete Evaluation in respect of the Protested Athlete within a period of 12 months prior to the date of the Protested Decision, unless otherwise agreed by the Athlete or the BEF making the Protest.
- 24.4 The NCP, through the Equestrian Services Coordinator, must notify all relevant parties of the time and date for the Athlete Evaluation that must be conducted by the Protest Panel.
- 24.5 The Protest Panel shall consist of at minimum the same number of Para Equestrian Classifiers, of equal or greater level of certification, as those involved in the most recent allocation of the Athlete's Grade.
- 24.6 The Protest Panel must conduct the new Athlete Evaluation in accordance with these Classification Rules. The Protest Panel may refer to the Protest Form when conducting the new Athlete Evaluation.
- 24.7 All documentation submitted with the Para Equestrian Classification Protest Form shall be provided to the Protest Panel. The Protest Panel should conduct the Athlete Evaluation without reference to the Classification Panel, which allocated the Athlete's most recent Grade.
- 24.8 The Protest Panel may make enquires of the Classification Panel that made the Protested Decision and the Chief Classifier if such enquiries will enable the Protest Panel to complete Athlete Evaluation in a fair and transparent manner.
- 24.9 Further to the Athlete Evaluation, the Protest Panel must, allocate a Grade and designate a Grade Status. All relevant parties must be notified of the Protest Panel's Decision in a manner consistent with the provisions for notification in these Classification Rules.

24.10 The Decision of a Protest Panel in relation to an Athlete and BEF Protest is final. An Athlete or the BEF may not make another Protest.

24.11 In all instances, the impact of the Athlete changing Grade after the resolution of a Protest is defined in the Sport Para Equestrian Rules.

25 Special Provisions

25.1 The regulations with regard to Athletes with Grade Status “Not Eligible” are outlined in these Classification Rules.

25.2 All Athletes with Grade Status C may only be Protested by the NCP or by the BEF Chief Classifier under Exceptional Circumstances (see article 25.4.)

25.3 Exceptional Circumstances, for the purpose of these Classification Rules, will arise if the NCP and/or BEF Chief Classifier believe that an Athlete’s Confirmed (C) Grade no longer reflects that Athlete’s ability to compete equitably within that Grade.

25.4 Exceptional Circumstances may result from:

25.4.1 A change in the degree of Impairment of an Athlete;

25.4.2 An Athlete demonstrating significantly less or greater ability prior to or during Competition which does not reflect the Athlete’s current Grade;

25.4.3 An error made by the national accredited Para Equestrian Classifier(s), which has led to the Athlete being allocated a Grade which is not in keeping with the Athlete’s ability;

25.4.4 Grade allocation criteria having changed since the Athlete’s most recent Classification.

25.5 The NCP and/or BEF Chief Classifier shall notify the BEF and the Athlete that a Protest is being made in Exceptional Circumstances and provide a written summary to explain why the Protest is being made.

25.6 The Athlete’s Grade Status shall be amended to Review (R) Status with immediate effect.

25.7 A Protest made in Exceptional Circumstances shall follow the same process detailed in Article 23. The NCP and/or BEF Chief Classifier is not required to pay the Protest Fee specified.

Chapter VII: Misconduct during Evaluation Session

26 Failure to Attend Evaluation Session

- 26.1 An Athlete is personally responsible for attending an Evaluation Session.
- 26.2 If an Athlete fails to attend an Evaluation Session, the Classification Panel will report the failure to the Chief Classifier. The Chief Classifier may, if satisfied that a reasonable explanation exists for the failure to attend and subject to the practicalities at a Competition (or Out of Competition where applicable), specify a revised date and time for the Athlete to attend a further Evaluation Session before the Classification Panel.
- 26.3 If the Athlete is unable to provide a reasonable explanation for non-attendance, or if the Athlete fails to attend an Evaluation Session on a second occasion, no Grade will be allocated, and the Athlete will not be permitted to compete until Classification has been completed.

27 Suspension of Evaluation Session

- 27.1 A Classification Panel, in consultation with the Chief Classifier, may suspend an Evaluation Session if it cannot allocate a Grade to the Athlete, including but not limited to, in one or more of the following circumstances:
 - 27.1.1 A failure on the part of the Athlete to comply with any part of these Classification Rules;
 - 27.1.2 A failure on the part of the Athlete to provide any medical information that is reasonably required by the Classification Panel;
 - 27.1.3 The Classification Panel believes that the use (or non-use) of any medication and/or medical procedures/device/implant disclosed by the Athlete will affect the ability to conduct its determination in a fair manner;
 - 27.1.4 The Athlete has a Health Condition that may limit or prohibit complying with requests by the Classification Panel during an Evaluation Session, which the Classification Panel considers will affect their ability to conduct the Evaluation Session in a fair manner,
 - 27.1.5 The Athlete is unable to communicate effectively with the Classification Panel;
 - 27.1.6 The Athlete refuses or is unable to comply with any reasonable instructions given by any Classification Personnel to such an extent that the Evaluation Session cannot be conducted in a fair manner such behaviour shall be referred to as a case of non-cooperation; and/or
 - 27.1.7 The Athlete presents his or her abilities in an inconsistent way during the course of Athlete Evaluation (e.g. pain);
 - 27.1.8 The Athlete's representation of his or her abilities is inconsistent with any information available to the Classification Panel to such an extent that the Evaluation Session cannot be conducted in a fair manner.
- 27.2 If an Evaluation Session is suspended by a Classification Panel, the following steps must be taken:
 - 27.2.1 An explanation for the suspension and details of the remedial action that is required on the part of the Athlete will be provided to the Athlete;

- 27.2.2 If the Athlete takes the remedial action to the satisfaction of the Chief Classifier or NCP, the Evaluation Session will be resumed; and
- 27.2.3 If the Athlete fails to comply and does not take the remedial action within the timeframe specified, the Evaluation Session will be terminated, and the Athlete must be precluded from competing at any Competition until the determination is completed.
- 27.3 If an Evaluation Session is suspended by a Classification Panel, the Classification Panel may designate the Athlete as Classification Not Completed (CNC) in accordance with Article 10 of these Classification Rules.
- 27.4 A Suspension of an Evaluation Session may be subject to further investigation into any possible Intentional Misrepresentation.

Chapter VIII: Medical Review

28 Medical Review

- 28.1 This Article applies to any Athlete who has been allocated a Grade with Grade Status Confirmed (C) or Review with Fixed Review Date (FRD).
- 28.2 A Medical Review Request must be made if a change in the nature or degree of an Athlete's Impairment changes the Athlete's ability to execute the specific tasks and activities required by a sport in a manner that is clearly distinguishable from changes attributable to levels of training, fitness and proficiency.
- 28.3 A Medical Review Request must be made by the Athlete (together with any supporting documentation), or by the Chair of the NCP. The Medical Review Request must explain how and to what extent the Athlete's Impairment has changed and why it is believed that the Athlete's ability to execute the specific tasks and activities required by a sport has changed.
- 28.4 The Medical Review request must be signed by the Athlete and signed by an appropriately qualified medical health professional and include all relevant supporting documentation in English or with a certified English translation.
- 28.5 A Medical Review Request must be received by the BEF as soon as reasonably practicable.
- 28.6 The Classification Working Group must decide whether or not the Medical Review Request is upheld as soon as is practicable following receipt of the Medical Review Request.
- 28.7 Any Athlete or Athlete Support Personnel who becomes aware of such changes outlined in Article 28.2 but fails to draw those to the attention of the BEF may be investigated in respect of possible Intentional Misrepresentation.
- 28.8 If a Medical Review Request is accepted, the Athlete's Grade Status will be changed to Review (R) with immediate effect on the BEF Classification Master List and a note made in the comments section; or the Athletes previously allocated Fixed Review Date will be amended and the Athlete will be requested to undertake Athlete Evaluation at the next available opportunity.

Chapter IX: Intentional Misrepresentation

29 Intentional Misrepresentation

- 29.1 It is a disciplinary offence for an Athlete to intentionally misrepresent (either by act or omission) his or her skills and/or abilities and/or the degree or nature of Eligible Impairment during Athlete Evaluation and/or at any other point after the allocation of a Grade. This disciplinary offence is referred to as 'Intentional Misrepresentation'. Intentional Misrepresentation can arise Post Evaluation, where the Athlete has been allocated a Grade Status of Confirmed (C), as a result of Medical Intervention or for other reasons, the Athlete demonstrates a change in their skills, abilities or the degree of their Impairment and the Athlete fails to provide details of the Medical Intervention to the BEF.
- 29.2 It will be a disciplinary offence for any Athlete or Athlete Support Personnel to assist an Athlete in committing Intentional Misrepresentation or to be in any other way involved in any other type of complicity involving Intentional Misrepresentation, including but not limited to covering up Intentional Misrepresentation or disrupting any part of the Athlete Evaluation process.
- 29.3 In respect of any allegation relating to Intentional Misrepresentation a hearing will be convened by the BEF to determine whether the Athlete or Athlete Support Personnel has committed Intentional Misrepresentation.
- 29.4 The consequences to be applied to an Athlete or Athlete Support Personnel who is found to have been guilty of Intentional Misrepresentation and/or complicity involving Intentional Misrepresentation will be one or more of the following:
- 29.4.1 Disqualification of all results obtained by the Athlete in Competitions taking place after the date upon which the Intentional Misrepresentation occurred, with all of the resulting consequences, including forfeiture of any medals, titles, points and prizes
 - 29.4.2 Being allocated with Grade Not Eligible (NE) and designated a Review with Fixed Review Date (FRD) Grade Status for a specified period of time ranging from 1 to 4 years;
 - 29.4.3 Suspension from participation in Competitions in all sport for a specified period of time ranging from 1 to 4 years; and
 - 29.4.4 Publication of their names and suspension period.
- 29.5 Any Athlete who is found to have been guilty of Intentional Misrepresentation and/or complicity involving Intentional Misrepresentation on more than one occasion will be allocated Grade Not Eligible with Fixed Review Date Status for a period of time from four years to life.
- 29.6 Any Athlete Support Personnel who is found to have been guilty of Intentional Misrepresentation and/or complicity involving Intentional Misrepresentation on more than one occasion will be suspended from participation in any Competition for a period of time from four years to life.
- 29.7 If the FEI and/or another International Sports Federation brings disciplinary proceedings against an Athlete or Athlete Support Personnel in respect of Intentional Misrepresentation which results in consequences being imposed on that Athlete or Athlete Support Personnel, those consequences will be recognised, respected and enforced by the BEF.
- 29.8 Any consequences to be applied to teams, which include an Athlete or Athlete Support Personnel who is found to have been guilty of Intentional Misrepresentation and/or

complicity involving Intentional Misrepresentation, will be at the discretion of the BEF and/or the relevant Member Body.

29.9 Any disciplinary action taken by the BEF pursuant these Classification Rules must be resolved in accordance with the disciplinary process set out in Article 30 below.

29.10 The investigation of any allegations of Intentional Misrepresentation shall be undertaken by the BEF.

30. Disciplinary process

30.1 The BEF shall be responsible for the investigation of any acts of alleged Intentional Misrepresentation and for any resultant disciplinary process.

30.2 All matters involving Intentional Misrepresentation will be investigated by the BEF. This investigation will be conducted in order to determine whether it appears that an Athlete may have committed Intentional Misrepresentation and may include giving the Athlete an opportunity to respond to the allegations raised.

30.3 If following the conclusion of any such investigation the BEF concludes that the Athlete does not appear to have committed Intentional Misrepresentation the BEF shall advise the Athlete of that fact. The BEF shall take no further action against the Athlete save that the BEF may issue a warning or may provide advice to the Athlete as to their future conduct if it believes that such is warranted.

30.4 If following the conclusion of any investigation the BEF concludes that the Athlete has a case to answer on the issue of Intentional Misrepresentation, the BEF shall as soon as practicable notify the Athlete in writing by sending to them a Notice of Charge setting out:

30.4.1 The Intentional Misrepresentation that the Athlete is charged with committing;

30.4.2 A summary of the facts and evidence relied upon by the BEF in support of the charge;

30.4.3 The Sanction that maybe applied if it is established that the Athlete has committed Intentional Misrepresentation; and

30.4.4 Details of the persons at the BEF responsible for dealing with the matter, and full contact details of those persons.

30.5 The Charge Notice must advise the Athlete that they may respond by either:

30.5.1 Admitting the charge and accepting the sanction set out by BEF in the Charge Notice; or

30.5.2 Denying the charge and having the charge and any Sanction determined by the Classification Hearing Body at a hearing.

30.6 If the Athlete wishes to exercise their right to a hearing, they must notify the BEF that they wish to have such a hearing. This notification must be sent to the BEF within 14 days of the Athlete's receipt of the Charge Notice. The notification must state how the Athlete responds to the charge in the Notice and must explain the basis for such response.

- 30.7 If the Athlete fails to respond to the Charge, fails to notify the BEF that they wish to have a hearing, or notifies the BEF that they wish to have a hearing but fails to attend the hearing, a hearing may take place in their absence whereby the issue of whether or not the Athlete is guilty of committing Intentional Misrepresentation will be resolved.
- 30.8 No charge may be brought under these National Classification Rules in respect of Intentional Misrepresentation where ten (10) years or more have passed since the date that the Intentional Misrepresentation is alleged to have occurred.

31. Hearings

- 31.1 The Classification Hearing Body shall have jurisdiction and is appointed by the BEF to rule on allegations of Intentional Misrepresentation. The Classification Hearing Body shall comprise a legally qualified chair and 2 members with experience of athlete evaluations, whether from equestrian sport or otherwise and it shall consider cases in accordance with the Hearing Body Rules.
- 31.2 At the hearing, the BEF must prove that the Athlete has committed the Intentional Misrepresentation specified in the Charge Notice. This must be proved to the comfortable satisfaction of the Classification Hearing Body, which is greater than a mere balance of probability but less than proof beyond a reasonable doubt.
- 31.3 Following the completion of the hearing, the Classification Hearing Body will make a decision as to whether the Athlete has committed the acts specified in the Charge Notice. If it decides that the Athlete has committed the Intentional Misrepresentation specified in the Charge Notice it shall decide on the appropriate sanction that should be applied to the Athlete in accordance with 29.4 above.
- 31.4 The decision shall be disclosed publicly by the BEF. The decision shall not be disclosed
- (a) Until the deadline for appeal has passed and no appeal has been filed; or
 - (b) If an appeal is filed, unless and until the decision that Intentional Misrepresentation was committed is affirmed on appeal.
- 31.5 If there is a finding that Intentional Misrepresentation has not been committed, the decision shall not be disclosed publicly unless the Athlete charged consents to such disclosure or requests that the finding be disclosed.

32. Appeal Rights

- 32.1 A decision that Intentional Misrepresentation was (or was not) committed may be appealed by any of the following parties exclusively as provided in this Article 32.1:
- a) The Athlete or Support Personnel who is the subject of the decision being appealed;
 - b) The BEF;
 - c) The British Paralympic Association ("BPA");
 - d) The FEI.
- 32.2 If no appeal is made, the decision shall be final and binding on all of the above Persons.

- 32.3 An appeal pursuant to Article 32.1 shall be made to Sports Resolutions, whose decision shall be final and binding.
- 32.4 The time to file an appeal to Sports Resolutions shall be twenty-one (21) days from the date of receipt of the decision by the appealing party.

Chapter X: Use of Athlete Information

33 Classification Data

33.1 The BEF may only Process Classification Data if such Classification Data is considered necessary to conduct Classification.

33.2 All Classification Data Processed by the BEF must be accurate, complete and kept up-to-date.

34 Consent and Processing

34.1 The BEF may only Process Sensitive Personal Information with the consent of the Athlete to whom that Sensitive Personal Information relates. Athlete Evaluation requires access to an Athletes Sensitive Personal Information and an Athlete who does not consent in this way cannot be evaluated or allocated a Grade.

34.2 If an Athlete cannot provide consent (for example because the Athlete is under age) the legal representative, guardian or other designated representative of that Athlete must give consent on their behalf.

34.3 The BEF may Process Classification Data without consent in so far as the Classification Data is not Sensitive Personal Information and the BEF has a lawful basis for Processing in accordance with the Data Protection Act 2018 and the GDPR.

35 Classification Research

35.1 The BEF may request that an Athlete provide it with Personal Information for Research Purposes.

35.2 The use by the BEF of Personal Information for Research Purposes must be consistent with these Classification Rules and all applicable ethical use requirements.

35.3 Personal Information that has been provided by an Athlete to the BEF solely and exclusively for Research Purposes must not be used for any other purpose.

35.4 The BEF may only use Classification Data for Research Purposes with the express consent of the relevant Athlete. If the BEF wishes to publish any Personal Information provided by an Athlete for Research Purposes, it must obtain consent to do so from that Athlete prior to any publication. This restriction does not apply if the publication is anonymised so that it does not identify any Athlete(s) who consented to the use of their Personal Information.

36 Classification Data Security

36.1 The BEF will:

36.1.1 Protect Classification Data by applying appropriate security safeguards, including physical, organisational, technical and other measures to prevent the loss, theft or unauthorised access, destruction, use, modification or disclosure of Classification Data; and

36.1.2 Take reasonable steps to ensure that any other party provided with Classification Data uses that Classification Data in a manner consistent with these Classification Rules.

37 Disclosures of Classification Data

37.1 The BEF will not disclose Classification Data to other Classification Organisations except where such disclosure is related to Classification conducted by another Classification Organisation and/or the disclosure is consistent with applicable National Laws.

37.2 The BEF may disclose Classification Data to other parties only if such disclosure is in accordance with these Classification Rules and permitted by the Data Protection Act 2018 or other applicable National Laws.

38 Retaining Classification Data

38.1 The BEF will ensure that Classification Data is only retained for as long as it is needed for the purpose it was collected. If Classification Data is no longer necessary for Classification purposes, it must be deleted, destroyed or permanently anonymised.

38.2 The BEF will publish guidelines regarding retention times in relation to Classification Data in its Classification Privacy Notice.

38.3 The BEF will implement policies and procedures that ensure that Classifiers and Classification Personnel retain Classification Data for only as long as is necessary in order for them to carry out their Classification duties in relation to an Athlete.

39 Access Rights to Classification Data

39.1 Athletes may request from the BEF with regard to:

39.1.1 Confirmation of whether or not that the BEF Processes Classification Data relating to them personally and a description of the Classification Data that is held;

39.1.2 A copy of the Classification Data held by the BEF; and/or

39.1.3 Correction or deletion of the Classification Data held by the BEF

40 The BEF Classification Master List

40.1 The BEF will maintain a National Classification Master List of Athletes, which will include the Athlete's name, date of birth, Compensating Aids, Grade and Grade Status.

40.2 The BEF will share the National Classification Master List with the Athlete's Member Body but will not make the Master List public.

40.3 The BEF is responsible for maintaining the National Classification Master List, with relevant details only, for each Para Dressage, Para Showjumping and Para Driving with the guidance of the Classification Working group.

40.4 The interim result will remain current until the specified valid to date or the Athlete's Classification result has been approved by the BEF National Classification Working Group and added to or updated on the BEF National Classification Master List. The written notification will be signed by the Chief Classifier and detail the following:

40.4.1 The Athlete's Profile, Grade and Grade Status.

40.4.2 The standard compensating aids the Athlete is allowed for Para Equestrian Events.

40.4.3 Valid to date, this may be for that Event only or for a longer period if the Athlete's next Event is within a short timeframe, for example, the following week.

40.5 The Chief Classifier for the Event will complete and send all Athlete Evaluation documentation to the BEF within two weeks of the completion of the Event.

40.6 The BEF National Classification Working Group will review the documentation and results and determine if the results can be added to the National Classification Master List for the relevant Para Equestrian discipline or further information is required before approval.

- 40.7 The BEF add to or amend the Athlete's details on the relevant National Classification Master List once approved by the National Classification Working Group.
- 40.8 The BEF will make available to the NCP and Chief Classifiers an excel copy of the relevant National Classification Master List on request prior to an Event or at other times as required.
- 40.9 In the event that an Athlete has also been Internationally Classified but their name has been removed from the FEI Classification Master List on the grounds that the Athlete has not competed internationally for 2 years the Athlete may continue to compete nationally on the Grade allocated to them provided that the Grade was not allocated more than 4 years prior to their removal from the FEI Master List.

Chapter XI: Appeals

41 Appeal

41.1 An Appeal is the process by which a formal objection to how Athlete Evaluation and/or Classification procedures have been conducted is submitted and subsequently resolved.

42 Appeals

42.1 If an Athlete considers there have been procedural errors made in respect of the allocation of a Grade and/or Grade Status and as a consequence the Athlete has been allocated an incorrect Grade or Grade Status, the Athlete may submit an Appeal.

42.2 The Appeal Body will act as the hearing body for the resolution of Appeals.

42.3 An Appeal must be made and resolved in accordance with these National Classification Rules.

42.4 The term “Appellant” as used in these National Classification Rules refers to the party submitting the Appeal on behalf of the Athlete.

42.5 The term “Respondent” used in these National Classification Rules refers to the BEF, as being responsible for the procedures and Decision which are being appealed to.

42.6 A Decision will be considered with procedural errors if it has been made in contravention of the procedures set out in the National Classification Rules and there is some manifest unfairness associated with the Decision such that it must be set aside.

42.7 The Appeal Body for the hearing and resolution of Appeals.

42.7.1 An Appeal Body should consist of two Classifiers and a member of the NCP provided always that no member of the Appeal Body has been previously involved in the Classification Evaluation or procedures which are the subject of the Appeal. The Appeal Body is appointed by the BEF. The BEF will also appoint the Chair of the Appeal Body.

42.7.2 An Appeal Body shall have jurisdiction to review Classification Decisions in order to:

42.7.2.1 Ensure that all appropriate Grade allocation procedures have been followed.

42.7.2.2 Ensure that all appropriate Protest procedures have been followed.

42.7.3 No Appeal Body shall have jurisdiction to review the merits of an allocation of the Grade or Grade Status. Under no circumstances shall the Appeal Body modify a Classification Decision by allocating an Athlete a new Grade and/or Grade Status.

42.7.4 The Appeal Body shall hear Appeals only in cases in which all other available remedies, including but not limited to Protest procedures, have been exhausted.

42.7.5 The Appeal Body shall have the power to either rule that the relevant Decision must be upheld, or to set the Decision aside. The Appeal Body shall have no power to amend any Decision and in particular has no power to amend a Grade or Grade Status.

42.7.6 The Appeal Body will only review the process by which these Decisions have been arrived at to ensure that such process has been fair and in accordance with the Classification Rules.

- 42.7.7 The Appeal Body may decline to rule on an Appeal if it appears that other available remedies, including but not limited to Protest procedures, have not been exhausted.

43 Appeal Process

- 43.1 An Athlete may make an Appeal by submitting a Notice of Appeal to the BEF. A Notice of Appeal should be submitted to the BEF by e-mail or ordinary mail.

- 43.2 A Notice of Appeal must:

- 43.2.1 Be made within fifteen (15) days of the Decision being complained of unless the BEF agrees otherwise;

- 43.2.2 Specify the party who is requesting the Appeal (the Appellant).

- 43.2.3 Provide the name and discipline of the Athlete whose Grade or Grade Status is the subject of the Appeal;

- 43.2.4 Identify the Decision being Appealed, by attaching a copy of the Decision (if written) or briefly summarising it;

- 43.2.5 Specify the grounds for the Appeal;

- 43.2.6 Indicate what, or that all, remedies have been used to resolve the case,

- 43.2.7 Identify all documents, evidence and witnesses to be put forward in support of the Appeal;

- 43.2.8 To the extent possible, identify the person or persons responsible for the Decision being appealed against ("the Respondent");

- 43.2.9 Be submitted with the fee of £500.

- 43.3 Upon receipt of a Notice of Appeal, if the party bringing the Appeal has complied with all relevant Appeal procedures and exhausted all other available remedies, the BEF must refer the Appeal to the Appeal Body for resolution.

- 43.4 Upon receipt of a Notice of Appeal, if all other available remedies have not been exhausted, the BEF shall issue a written Decision dismissing the Appeal.

- 43.5 If an Athlete could have made a Protest in respect of the allocation of a Grade, but fails to do so, he or she cannot make any Appeal if they were aware of the grounds upon which they wish to make an Appeal at the time that a Protest could have been made. An Appeal may be made if an Athlete becomes aware of such grounds after the time frames for making a Protest have expired.

- 43.6 Appeal proceedings are confidential. The parties and the Appeal Body shall not disclose facts or other information relating to the dispute or the proceedings to any person save to the extent necessary to prosecute or defend the Appeal.

- 43.7 If all other available remedies have been exhausted, the BEF shall:

- 43.7.1 Advise all relevant parties that an Appeal Body will be constituted for the purpose of hearing the Appeal;

- 43.7.2 Send a copy of the Notice of Appeal and all documents, evidence and details of witnesses to the party named in the Notice of Appeal (The Opposing Party);

- 43.7.3 Advise the Opposing Party that it must, within 28 calendar days of receiving the Notice of Appeal submit to the Appeal Body a list of all documents, evidence, and expert witnesses to be offered by the Opposing Party in relation to the Appeal;

43.7.4 Set a Hearing location and date: The Appeal Body shall have the right, in its sole discretion, to conduct a Hearing live, by telephone conference or by video conference.

44 Appeal Hearing

44.1 The Appeal Body, all of whose members shall comply with and have signed a Conflict of Interest declaration will comprise of no less than three individuals who have at no stage been involved with or informed of the dispute brought before the Appeal Body.

44.2 The Chair of the Appeal Body shall be legally qualified.

44.3 The BEF and the relevant parties shall have the right to be represented by counsel.

44.4 Each party shall have the right to offer documentary evidence, to submit a hearing memorandum or brief, and (subject to the Appeal Body's discretion) to call witnesses.

44.5 Each Party should bear their own costs of the process.

45 Appeal Decision

45.1 As soon as is practicable following the conclusion of the hearing, the Appeal Body must issue a written Decision regarding the Appeal. The Appeal Body shall either affirm the Decision appealed from or set aside the Decision. The Appeal Body shall have no further power in respect of its Decision.

45.2 If the Appeal Body sets aside a Decision it may if appropriate make recommendations as to the steps to be taken by the BEF in light of that Decision.

45.3 The Decision of the Appeal Body is final and is not subject to any further appeal. The Appeal Body shall issue a written Decision resolving any Appeal after the Hearing. The Decision shall be provided to all parties and communicated to the Athlete's sporting discipline. The Event Organising Committee shall be also informed about the outcome of the Appeal (in the case of Appeals conducted in connection with an Event).

45.4 The BEF shall be responsible for ensuring the Appeal Body's directives are followed in a timely manner.

46 Confidentiality

46.1 Appeal proceedings are confidential. The parties and the Appeal Body shall not disclose facts or other information relating to the dispute or the proceedings to any person or entity excluding, to the extent necessary to prosecute or defend the Appeal:

46.1.1 Employees or agents of a party;

46.1.2 Witnesses whose testimony may be offered on Appeal;

46.1.3 Counsel, consultants or interpreters engaged for purposes of the Appeal.

46.2 The Appeal Body may, in its sole discretion, require all persons who attend a Hearing to sign a statement agreeing to maintain the confidentiality of facts or information disclosed during the Hearing. Any individual refusing to sign such a statement may be excluded from the Hearing

Chapter XII: Glossary

Activity Limitation: Refers to the difficulty an individual may experience when performing skills and techniques required for Para Equestrian sports.

Appeals: The means by which a complaint against Decision with procedural errors during the Classification process is resolved.

Athlete: For purposes of Classification, any person who participates in sport at the national level national level.

Athlete Evaluation: The process by which an Athlete is assessed in accordance with these National Classification Rules in order that an Athlete may be allocated a Grade and Grade Status.

Athlete Support Personnel: Any coach, trainer, manager, interpreter, agent, team staff, official, medical or para-medical personnel working with or treating Athletes participating in or preparing for training and/or Competition.

BEF: British Equestrian Federation.

Chief Classifier: A classifier appointed by the BEF to direct, administer, co-ordinate and implement National Classification matters for a specific Event according to these National Classification Rules.

Classification: Grouping Athletes into Grades according to how much their Impairment affects fundamental activities in each specific sport or discipline. This is also referred to as Athlete Classification.

Classification Data: Personal Information and/or sensitive Personal Information provided by an Athlete and/or Member Body and/or any other person in connection with Classification.

Classification Hearing Body: A body comprising three members of the *BEF Classification Panel* appointed by the *BEF* Chief Executive.

Classification Hub: A venue identified and nominated by the BEF for the purposes of hosting a Classification Panel and carrying out Athlete Evaluations. This may be at an Event.

Classification Intelligence: Information obtained and used by a national and/or International Sport Federation in relation to Classification.

Classification Not Completed: The designation applied to an Athlete who has commenced but not completed Athlete Evaluation to the satisfaction of Para Sport.

Classification Organisation: Any organisation, including but not limited to the BEF, that conducts the process of Athlete Evaluation and allocates Grades and/or holds Classification Data.

Classification Panel: A group of Classifiers, appointed by the BEF, to determine Grade and Grade Status in accordance with these Classification Rules.

Classification Personnel: Persons, including Classifiers, acting with the authority of a Classification Organisation in relation to Athlete Evaluation, for example administrative officers.

Classification System: The framework used by the FEI and adopted by the BEF to develop and designate Grades within a Para sport.

Classification Working Group: A body formed to assess the existence or otherwise of an Eligible Impairment.

Classifier: A person authorised as an official by the BEF to evaluate Athletes as a member of a Classification Panel.

Classifier Certification: The processes by which the BEF must assess that a Classifier has met the specific Classifier Competencies required to obtain and maintain certification or licensure.

Classifier Code of Conduct: The behavioural and ethical standards for Classifiers specified by the FEI and adopted by the BEF.

Classifier Competencies: The qualifications and abilities that the BEF deems necessary for a Classifier to be competent to conduct Athlete Evaluation for sport(s) governed by the BEF.

Code: The IPC Athlete Classification Code 2015 together with the IPC International Standards for: Athlete Evaluation; Eligible Impairments; Protests and Appeals; Classifier Personnel and Training; and Classification Data Protection.

Compensating Aids: Implements and apparatus adapted to the special needs of Athletes, and used by Athletes during Competition to facilitate participation and/or to achieve results.

Competition: Refers to each individual class in which Athletes are placed in an order of merit and for which prizes may be awarded.

Compliance: The implementation of rules, regulations, policies and processes that adhere to the text, spirit and intent of the Code as defined by the IPC. Where terms such as (but not limited to) 'comply', 'conform' and 'in accordance' are used in the Code they shall have the same meaning as 'Compliance.'

Continuing Education: The delivery of higher knowledge and practical skills specified by the BEF to preserve and/or advance knowledge and skills as a Classifier in the sport(s) under its governance.

Decision: An authoritative determination reached or pronounced after consideration of facts and/or law

Diagnostic Information: Medical records and/or any other documentation that enables the BEF to assess the existence or otherwise of an Eligible Impairment or Underlying Health Condition.

Eligible Impairment: An Impairment designated as being a prerequisite for competing in Para sport, as detailed in these National Classification Rules.

Entry Criteria: Standards set by the BEF relating to the expertise or experience levels of persons who wish to be Classifiers. This must be, medical doctors or physiotherapists who have the qualifications and abilities relevant to conduct all, or specific parts of, Athlete Evaluation.

Entry Grade: Refers to the Grade allocated to the Athlete by the BEF prior to an FEI Para Equestrian Event. An Entry Grade is indicative only and is subject to change upon Athlete Evaluation for International Level Events.

Entry-Level Education: The basic knowledge and practical skills specified by the BEF to begin as a Classifier in the sport(s) under its governance.

Evaluation Session: The session an Athlete is required to attend for a Classification Panel to assess that Athlete's compliance with the Minimum Impairment Criteria for a sport; and allocation of a Grade and Grade Status depending on the extent to which that Athlete is able to execute the specific tasks and activities fundamental to that sport. An Evaluation Session may include Observation in Competition.

Event: A complete meeting, "Show", "Championship" or "Games". Events may be organised for one or more than one sporting discipline. An Event shall include the Classification Evaluation period.

FEI: Fédération Equestre Internationale.

FEI Rules and Regulations: Any rule and regulation duly approved by an appropriate body of the FEI, including but not limited to Statutes, General Regulations, and Sport Rules.

First Appearance: The first time an Athlete competes in a Competition during an Event in a particular Grade.

Fixed Review Date: A date set by a National Classification Panel prior to which an Athlete designated with a Grade Status Review with a Fixed Review Date will not be required to attend an Evaluation Session save pursuant to a Medical Review Request and/or Protest.

GDPR: The General Data Protection Regulations

Grade: A category for Competition defined by the FEI and adopted by the BEF by reference to the extent to which an Athlete can perform the specific tasks and activities required by a sport.

Grade Status: A designation applied to a Grade to indicate the extent to which an Athlete may be required to undertake Athlete Evaluation and/or be subject to a Protest.

Health Condition: A pathology, acute or chronic disease, disorder, injury or trauma.

Hearing Body Rules: The rules of the Hearing Body published on the BEF website as amended from time to time.

IBSA: International Blind Sports Federation

ICF: International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health.

Impairment: A Physical, Vision or Intellectual Impairment.

Intentional Misrepresentation: A deliberate attempt (either by fact or omission) to mislead an International Sport Federation or National Federation as to the existence or extent of skills and/or abilities relevant to a Para sport and/or the degree or nature of Eligible Impairment during Athlete Evaluation and/or at any other point after the allocation of a Grade. Intentional Misrepresentation includes the submission of false and/or fraudulent medical diagnostic information as part of the classification process; attempting to deceive the Classification Panel during Classification Evaluation; an Athlete deliberately presenting at Classification Evaluation in a way that is inconsistent with how they present for competition; failing to make a medical notification as to a change in circumstances that will or may affect a Sport Class; and/or knowingly assisting, covering up or disrupting the evaluation process with the intention of deceiving or misleading the Classification Panel.

International Events: An Event where the IPC, the FEI or a Major Competition Organisation is the governing body for the Competition and/or appoints the technical officials for the Event.

International Sport Federation: A sport federation recognised by the IPC as the sole world-wide representative of a sport for Athletes with an Impairment that has been granted the status as a Para sport by the IPC. The IPC and the International Organisations of Sports for the Disabled act as an International Sport Federation for certain sports.

IPC: International Paralympic Committee.

IPC International Standards: A document complementing the Code and providing additional technical and operational requirements for Classification.

IPC Models of Best Practice: An ad hoc guidance document prepared by the IPC to assist in the implementation of the Code and International Standards.

Maintaining Certification: The advanced training, education and practice necessary for continued competency as a Classifier.

Medical Diagnostics Form: A form that a National Federation must submit in order for an Athlete to undergo Athlete Evaluation, identifying the Athlete's Health Condition if so required.

Medical Review: The process by which the FEI identifies if a change in the nature or degree of an Athlete's Impairment means that some or all of the components of Athlete Evaluation are required to be undertaken in order to ensure that any Grade allocated to that Athlete is correct.

Medical Review Request: A request made by a National Federation for Medical Review, made on behalf of an Athlete.

Member Body(ies): The member body or bodies of the BEF.

Minimum Impairment Criteria (MIC): The minimum standard set by the FEI in relation to the Eligible Impairment that must present in order for the Athlete is deemed eligible to compete in Para Equestrian Sport.

National Classification Master List: A list, which is maintained and monitored by the FEI, made available by the FEI that identifies Athletes who have been allocated a Grade and designated a Grade Status, and registers the Compensating Aids the Athlete is allowed to use.

National Classification Panel: The group of eight classifiers appointed by the BEF to direct, administer, co-ordinate and implement National Classification matters for the BEF.

National Classification Rule: Also referred to as National Classification Rules and Regulations. The policies, procedures, protocols and descriptions adopted by the BEF in connection with Athlete Evaluation.

National Laws: The Data Protection Act 2018, General Data Protection Regulations.

National Paralympic Committees: The national member of the IPC who is the sole representative of Athletes with an Impairment in that country or territory. These are the national members of the IPC.

Non-Competition Venue: Any place or location (outside of a Competition) designated by the BEF as being a place or location where Athlete Evaluation is made available to Athletes in order that they may be allocated a Grade and designated with a Grade Status.

Observation in Competition: The observation of an Athlete in a Competition by a Classification Panel so that the Classification Panel can complete its determination as to the extent to which an Eligible Impairment affects that Athlete's ability to execute the specific tasks and activities fundamental to the sport.

Para Equestrian Sport (PE): An overarching description for FEI disciplines relating specifically to Athletes with Impairments.

Paralympic Games: Umbrella term for both Paralympic Games and Paralympic Winter Games.

Permanent: The term Permanent as used in the IPC Athletes Classification Code and IPC International Standards describes an Impairment that is unlikely to be resolved meaning the principle effects are lifelong.

Personal Information: Any information that refers to, or relates directly to, an Athlete.

Physical Impairment: An Impairment that affects an Athlete's biomechanical execution of sporting activities, comprising Ataxia, Athetosis, Hypertonia, Impaired Muscle Power, Impaired Passive Range of Movement, Limb Deficiency, Leg Length Difference and Short Stature.

Process/Processing: The collection, recording, storage, use or disclosure of Personal Information and/or sensitive Personal Information.

Protest: The procedure by which a reasoned objection to an Athlete's Grade is submitted and subsequently resolved.

Protested Athlete: An Athlete whose Grade is being challenged.

Protested Decision: The Grade Decision being challenged.

Protest Fee: The fee prescribed by the BEF in relation to the submission of a Protest.

Protest Form: The form on which a Protest must be submitted.

Protest Panel: A Classification Panel appointed by the BEF to conduct an Evaluation Session as a result of a Protest

Re-certification: The process by which the BEF must assess that a Classifier has maintained specific Classifier Competencies.

Signatories: Any organisation that accepts the IPC Classification Code and commits to implement it and the International Standards by way of its Classification Rules.

Tracking Code Observation Assessment (OA): A designation given to an Athlete that replaces the Athlete's Grade Status until Observation in Competition has been completed.

Underlying Health Condition: A Health Condition that may lead to an Eligible Impairment.

Vision Impairment: An Impairment of the eye structure, optical nerves or optical pathways, or visual cortex of the central brain that adversely affects an Athlete's vision.

Appendix I - Athletes with Physical Impairment

Eligible Impairment Types, Assessment Methodology and Minimum Impairment Criteria

Eligible Impairment	Examples of Health Conditions	Assessment Methodology	Minimum Impairment Criteria
Impaired Muscle Power Athletes with Impaired Muscle Power have a Health Condition that either reduces or eliminates their ability to voluntarily contract their muscles in order to move or to generate force.	Examples of an Underlying Health Condition that can lead to Impaired Muscle Power include spinal cord injury (complete or incomplete, tetra-or paraplegia or paraparesis), muscular dystrophy, post-polio syndrome and spina bifida.	Muscle power	Greater than 15% loss of power, in at least one upper and/or lower limb.
Limb Deficiency Athletes with Limb Deficiency have total or partial absence of bones or joints as a consequence of trauma.	Examples of an Underlying Health Condition that can lead to Limb Deficiency include: traumatic amputation, illness (for example amputation due to bone cancer) or congenital limb deficiency (for example dysmelia).	Muscle power and range of movement Stump length	Greater than 15% loss of power, or range of movement in at least one upper and/or lower limb.
Leg Length Difference Athletes with Leg Length Difference have a difference in the length of their legs.	Examples of an Underlying Health Condition that can lead to Leg Length Difference include: dysmelia and congenital or traumatic disturbance of limb growth.	Muscle power and range of movement	Greater than 15% loss of power, or range of movement in at least one upper and/or lower limb.
Short Stature Athletes with Short Stature will have a reduced length in the bones of the upper limbs, lower limbs and/or trunk.	Examples of an Underlying Health Condition that can lead to Short Stature include achondroplasia, growth hormone dysfunction, and osteogenesis imperfecta.	Muscle power and range of movement Height Age	The FEI MIC standard is greater than 15% loss of power, range or coordination in at least one upper and/or lower limb.

Hypertonia Athletes with hypertonia have an increase in Athletes with hypertonia have an increase in muscle tension and a reduced ability of a muscle to stretch caused by damage to the central nervous system.	Examples of an Underlying Health Condition that can lead to Hypertonia include cerebral palsy, traumatic brain injury and stroke.	Coordination	Greater than 15% loss of coordination in at least one upper and/or lower limb.
Ataxia Athletes with Ataxia have uncoordinated movements caused by damage to the central nervous system.	Examples of an Underlying Health Condition that can lead to Ataxia include: cerebral palsy, traumatic brain injury, stroke and multiple sclerosis.	Coordination	Greater than 15% loss of coordination in at least one upper and/or lower limb.
Athetosis Athletes with Athetosis have continual slow involuntary movements.	Examples of an Underlying Health Condition that can lead to Athetosis include cerebral palsy, traumatic brain injury and stroke.	Coordination	Greater than 15% loss of coordination in at least one upper and/or lower limb.
Impaired Passive Range of Movement Athletes with Impaired Passive Range of Movement have a restriction or a lack of passive movement in one or more joints.	Examples of an Underlying Health Condition that can lead to Impaired Passive Range of Movement include Arthrogyrosis and contracture resulting from chronic joint immobilisation or trauma affecting a joint.	Range of movement	Greater than 15% loss of range of movement in at least one upper and/or lower limb.

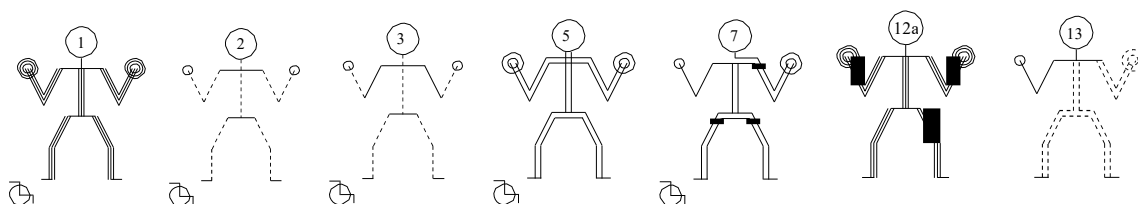
Grades and Profiles for Athletes: Para Equestrian Dressage

— Normal function or minimal disadvantage	— Absence of limb	=== Paresis or incoordinate
--- Paresis	Incoordinate	— Deformity
	— Severely incoordinate	— Wheelchair user

Grade I Para Equestrian Dressage

Athletes in Grade I have severe impairments affecting all limbs and trunk. The Athlete usually requires the use of a wheelchair. They may be able to walk with an unsteady gait. Trunk and balance are severely impaired.

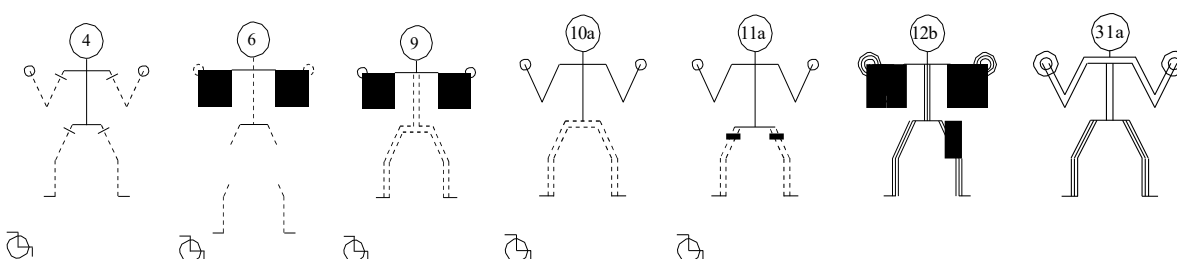
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Grade II Para Equestrian Dressage

Athletes in Grade II have either a severe impairment of the trunk and minimal impairment of the upper limbs or moderate impairment of the trunk, upper and lower limbs. Most Athletes in this Grade use a wheelchair in daily life.

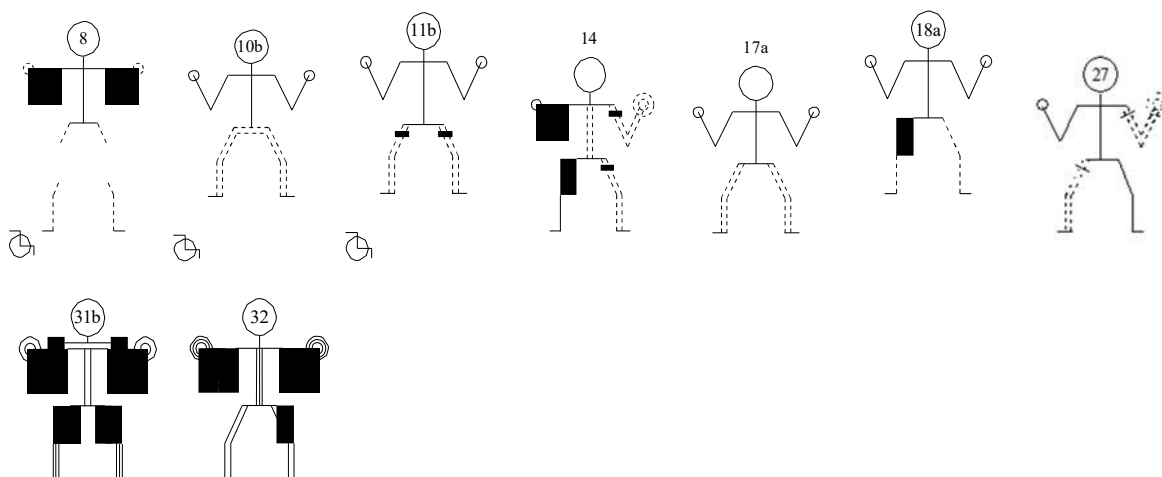
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Grade III Para Equestrian Dressage

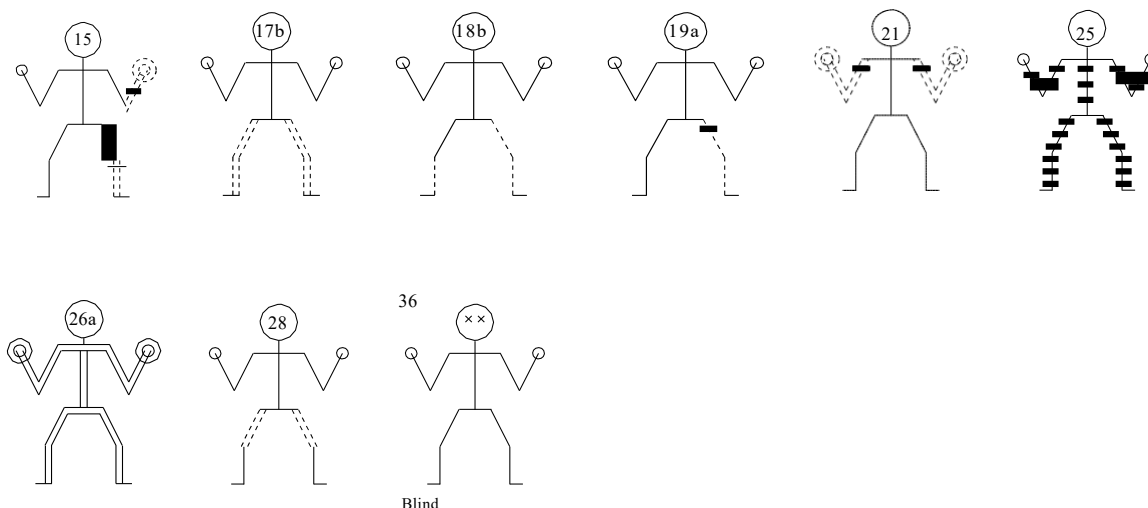
Athletes in Grade III have severe impairments in both lower limbs with minimal or no impairment of the trunk or moderate impairment of the upper and lower limbs and trunk. Some Athletes in this Grade may use a wheelchair in daily life.

Profiles: 8, 10b, 11b, 14, 17a, 18a, 27, 31b, 32



Grade IV Para Equestrian Dressage

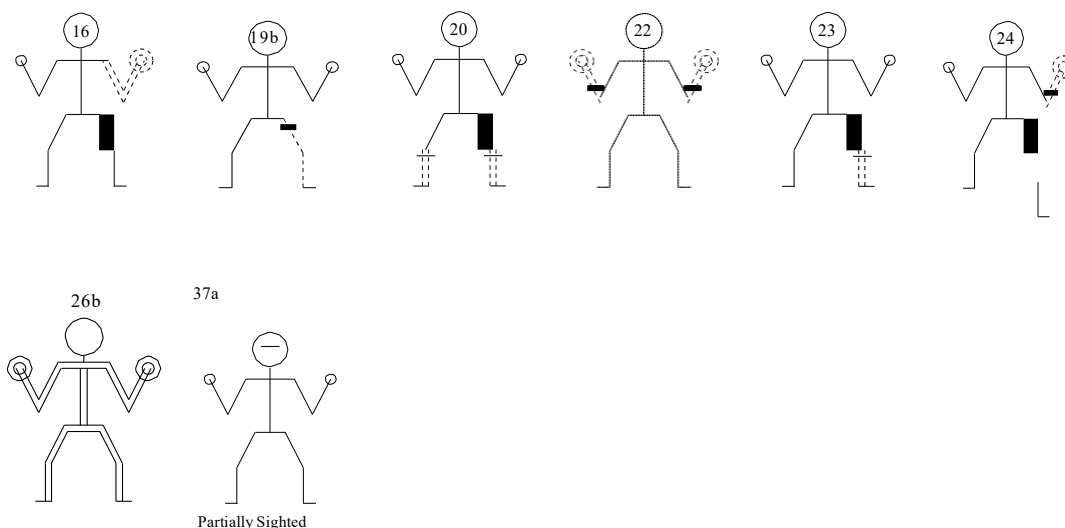
Athletes in Grade IV have a severe impairment or deficiency of both upper limbs or a moderate impairment of all four limbs or short stature. Athletes in Grade IV are able to walk and generally do not require a wheelchair in daily life. Grade IV also includes Athletes having a visual impairment equivalent to B1 with very low visual acuity and/or no light perception. **Profiles: 15, 17b, 18b, 19a, 21, 25, 26a, 28, 36**



Grade V Para Equestrian Dressage

Athletes in Grade V have a mild impairment of movement or muscle strength or a deficiency of one limb or mild deficiency of two limbs. Grade V also includes Athletes with visual impairment equivalent to B2 with a higher visual acuity than visually impaired Athletes competing in Grade IV and/or a visual field of less than 5 degrees radius.

Profiles: 16, 19b, 20, 22, 23, 24, 26b, 37a



Not Eligible

Profiles: 29, 30, 37b, 38, 42, 48, 39

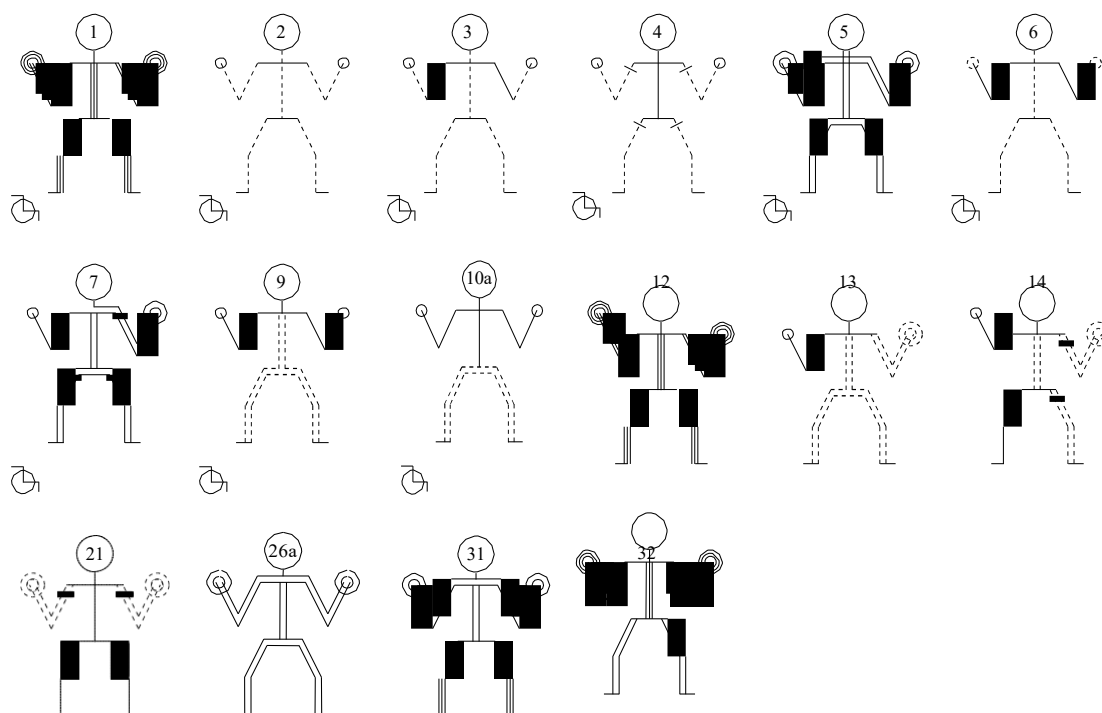
Grades and Profiles for Athletes: Para Equestrian Driving

— Normal function or minimal disadvantage	⊥ Absence of limb	== Paresis or incoordinate
- - - Paresis	≡ Incoordinate	≡≡ Deformity
	≡≡≡ Severely incoordinate	♿ Wheelchair user

Grade I Para Equestrian Driving

This Grade includes a range of impairments including: Moderate to severe Impairment in all four limbs and trunk and who may or may not be able to walk; Moderate to severe Impairment in three limbs and trunk; Severe Impairment in two unilateral limbs and trunk; Severe Impairment in upper limbs and trunk; Severe impairment in upper limbs with mild impairment in lower limbs; Severe Impairment in the upper limbs; Most Athletes in this Grade will use a wheelchair in daily life for some or all mobility.

Profiles: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10a, 12a, 12b 13, 14, 21, 26a, 31, 32

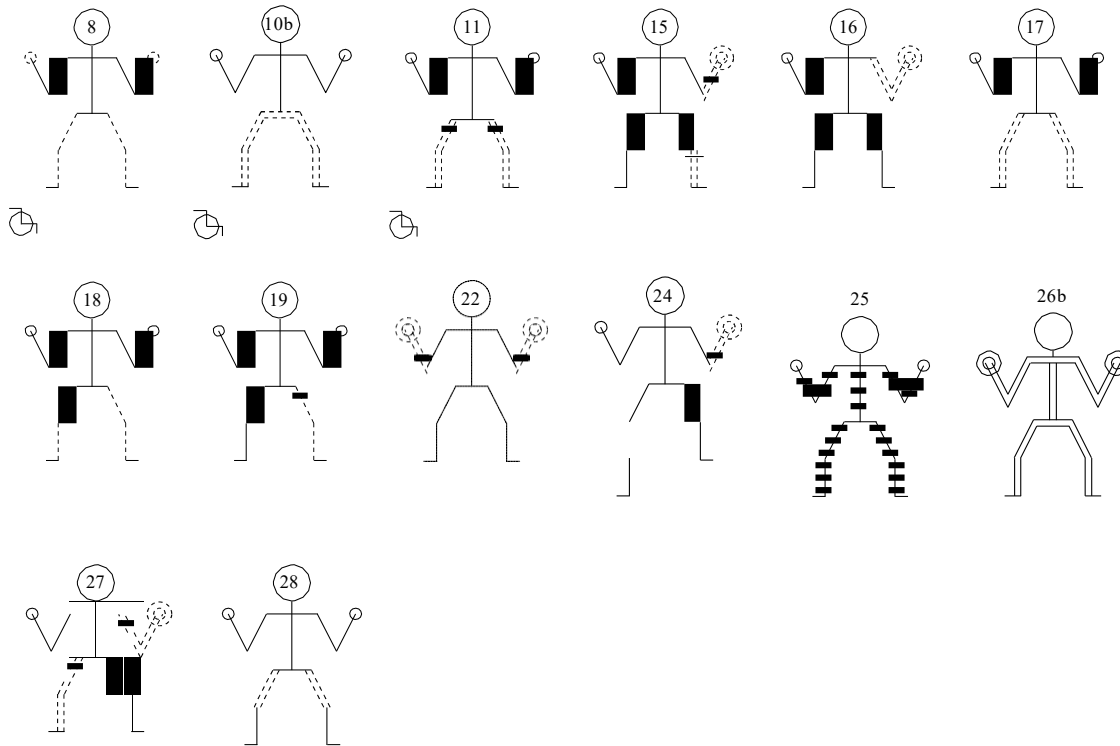


Grade II Para Equestrian Driving

This Grade includes a range of impairments including: mild impairment in all four limbs and trunk, severe to moderate impairment in one or two lower limbs; two limbs on the same side; moderate to mild impairment of one or two upper limbs.

Those in this Grade have less Impairment than Grade I and are considered to be functionally disadvantaged against able bodied Drivers.

Profiles: 8, 10b, 11, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 22, 24, 25, 26b, 27, 28



Not Eligible

Profiles: 20, 23, 29, 30, 36, 37a, 37b, 38, 39, 42, 48

Para Equestrian Profile Definitions

Movement and mobility Impairment:

Sensory Impairment:

Intellectual Impairment:

Other Impairment:

Able Bodied:

Profiles 1-32

Profiles 36-38

Profile 39

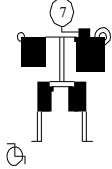
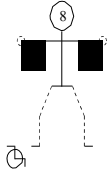
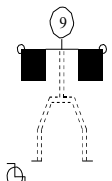
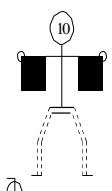
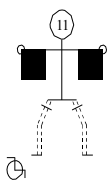
Profile 42

Profile 48


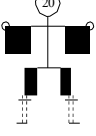
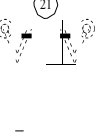
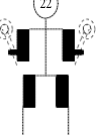
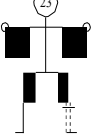
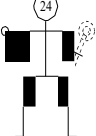
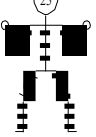
Guide to Profiles

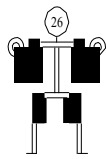
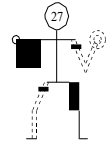
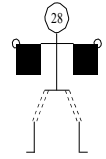
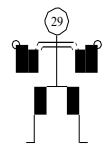
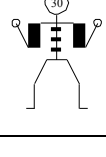
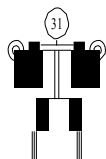
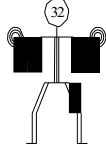
— Normal function or minimal disadvantage	— Absence of limb	=== Paresis or incoordinate
--- Paresis	Incoordinate	Deformity
	— Severely incoordinate	Wheelchair user

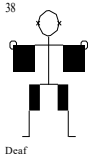
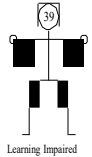
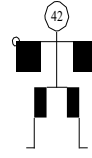
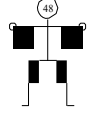
Profile	Graphic	Grade	Description
1		I	<p>FOUR LIMBS REDUCED IN FUNCTION: Severe hypertonia, athetosis, ataxia or paresis present in all limbs and trunk.</p> <p>Results in little or no use in all four limbs and very poor trunk control.</p> <p>Needs a powered wheelchair or pushed in a manual wheelchair and personal assistant during daily life.</p>
2		I	<p>FOUR LIMBS REDUCED IN FUNCTION: Severe hypertonia, athetosis, ataxia, paresis or impairment present in all limbs and trunk. Poor control of the trunk and almost no use in four limbs but can bend the elbows. Triceps muscle is non-functional against resistance e.g. complete Spinal Cord Injury (SCI) at C5/6 level.</p> <p>May push a manual wheelchair and may need a powered wheelchair for long distances.</p>
3		I	<p>FOUR LIMBS REDUCED IN FUNCTION: Moderate hypertonia or athetosis or ataxia present in all limbs and trunk; poor trunk control; very poor balance and inability to grip and release objects. Complete SCI at C6/7 level. The finger flexors, extensors and intrinsic muscles of the hand may be severely impaired Wheelchair user.</p>
4		II	<p>FOUR LIMBS REDUCED IN FUNCTION: Severe hypertonia, athetosis, ataxia, paresis or impairment present in all limbs; absence of all limbs; almost no use in all four limbs but good trunk control. Mainly use their seat to control the movement of the horse. May push a manual wheelchair in some way.</p>
5		I	<p>FOUR LIMBS REDUCED IN FUNCTION: Moderate hypertonia, athetosis, ataxia or paresis present in all limbs and trunk; may have moderate trunk control with difficulty; either with arms or legs. Able to push a manual wheelchair with difficulty using arms or legs. Difficulty controlling the limbs in any activity.</p>
6		II	<p>FOUR LIMBS REDUCED IN FUNCTION: Moderate hypertonia, athetosis, ataxia or paresis in lower limbs and trunk with poor trunk control. May have a complete SCI at C8/T1 or moderate quadriplegia. Minimal Impairment in upper limbs with mildly weak hands or lack of control in the arms. Wheelchair user.</p>

Profile	Graphic	Grade	Description
7		I	THREE LIMBS REDUCED IN FUNCTION: Severe hypertonia paresis, athetosis, ataxia, impairment or limb deficiency of three limbs. Some difficulty with trunk control. One limb may be only minimally affected and has good function. Wheelchair user and may need to use a powered wheelchair.
8		III	FOUR LIMBS REDUCED IN FUNCTION: Moderate to severe hypertonia paresis, athetosis, ataxia, or impairment of the lower limbs. Minimal hypertonia paresis, athetosis, ataxia, or impairment in upper limbs with slightly weak hands or arms; the intrinsic muscles of hands may be severely affected. Good trunk control. Wheelchair user.
9		II	LOWER LIMBS AND TRUNK REDUCED IN FUNCTION: Severe hypertonia, paresis, athetosis, ataxia or impairment present in both lower limbs and trunk. Upper trunk control present but no lower trunk control. Complete SCI at T1 – T5 level. Unable to perform a pelvic tilt. Unable to balance when sitting unsupported. Wheelchair user with good use in arms.
10		II III	LOWER LIMBS REDUCED IN FUNCTION: Severe hypertonia, paresis, athetosis, ataxia or impairment present in both lower limbs and moderate trunk involvement. Complete SCI at T5 – T10 Wheelchair user with good use of arms. 10a: Unable to move outside own base of support and total sensory loss below umbilicus. Significant difficulty with balance in sitting. 10b: Able to move outside own base of support and able to perform a pelvic tilt with difficulty. Difficulty with trunk control and unable to use hips to assist trunk movement.
11		II III	LOWER LIMBS REDUCED IN FUNCTION: Moderate hypertonia, paresis, athetosis, ataxia or impairment present in both lower limbs and trunk or limb deficiency of both legs. Some control of the hips with good pelvic tilt. Good control of the trunk and arms. SCI at T10 – L3 level. Must have some power in hip flexors and extensors. May stand or walk but uses a wheelchair for activities of daily living. 11a: Those with bilateral limb deficiency, no prosthesis and residual limb less than 6" (15cm) measured from the greater trochanter. 11b: Those defined in Profile 11 above including a residual limb longer than 6" (15cm)

Profile	Graphic	Grade	Description
12		I II	<p>FOUR LIMBS REDUCED IN FUNCTION: Severe hypertonia, paresis, athetosis, ataxia or impairment in all four limbs. Fair to moderate trunk control. Able to walk in an unorthodox way. Balance and co-ordination grossly affected.</p> <p>12a: As above with trunk impaired.</p> <p>12b: As above with trunk less impaired than in 12a.</p>
13		I	<p>THREE LIMBS REDUCED IN FUNCTION: Moderate to severe hypertonia, paresis, athetosis, ataxia or impairment in three limbs. Trunk control may be fair to moderate. Balance in standing is severely affected. Able to walk but has poor use of three limbs and usually uses a stick in the good hand.</p>
14		III	<p>IPSILATERAL LIMBS REDUCED IN FUNCTION: Moderate to severe hypertonia, paresis, athetosis, ataxia, limb deficiency or impairment in two limbs on the same side of the body. Trunk is involved. Able to walk and usually can balance unaided only on the non-impaired leg. The asymmetry of the body makes it difficult to balance on the horse.</p>
15		IV	<p>IPSILATERAL LIMBS REDUCED IN FUNCTION: Slight to moderate hypertonia, paresis, athetosis, ataxia, limb deficiency or impairment in two limbs on the same side of the body. Trunk is involved. Able to walk. Balance on the horse less affected than Profile 14.</p>
16		V	<p>ONE UPPER LIMB REDUCED IN FUNCTION: Severe paresis or hypertonia; total limb deficiency of one upper limb.</p>
17		III IV	<p>TWO LOWER LIMBS REDUCED IN FUNCTION: Severe hypertonia, paresis, athetosis, ataxia or impairment in two lower limbs which act more like props. Able to walk with two crutches or sticks.</p> <p>17a: No to poor functional pelvic movement. Unable to move out of base of support. Unable to control the horse from the pelvis.</p> <p>17b: Fair to normal pelvic movement and control. Able to control the horse from the pelvis.</p>
18		III IV	<p>TWO LOWER LIMBS REDUCED IN FUNCTION: Severe hypertonia, paresis, athetosis, ataxia or impairment in one lower limb; moderate to slight Impairment of the other lower limb. Able to walk.</p> <p>18a: No to poor functional pelvic movement or control. Unable to move out of base of support. Unable to control the horse from the pelvis.</p> <p>18b: Fair to normal pelvic movement and control. Able to control the horse from the pelvis.</p>

Profile	Graphic	Grade	Description
19		IV V	<p>ONE LOWER LIMB REDUCED IN FUNCTION: Severe hypertonia, paresis, athetosis, ataxia or total limb deficiency of one lower limb which is used as a prop. Able to walk. No impairment present in the other leg.</p> <p>19a: An amputee who rides without a prosthesis. Residual limb 6 inches (15cm) or less.</p> <p>19b: Paresis or an amputee who rides with a prosthesis. Residual limb longer than 6ins (15cm.) Measured from greater trochanter.</p>
20		V	<p>TWO LOWER LIMBS REDUCED IN FUNCTION: Moderate to slight hypertonia, paresis, athetosis, ataxia or total limb deficiency of one lower limb or limb deficiency of part of both lower limbs (50% or less of the lower legs remaining).</p> <p>Able to walk and run.</p>
21		IV	<p>TWO UPPER LIMBS REDUCED IN FUNCTION: Severe hypertonia, paresis, athetosis, ataxia, impairment or total limb deficiency of both upper limbs.</p>
22		V	<p>TWO UPPER LIMBS REDUCED IN FUNCTION: Moderate to slight hypertonia, paresis, athetosis, ataxia, impairment of both arms or limb deficiency of part of both upper limbs -below the elbow. Able to grip reins with or without prosthesis.</p>
23		V	<p>ONE LOWER LIMB REDUCED IN FUNCTION: Moderate to slight hypertonia, paresis, athetosis, ataxia, impairment of one lower limb or total deficiency of one lower limb below the knee with 50% or less of lower leg remaining. May run if fit enough. Amputation through the forefoot is not eligible.</p>
24		V	<p>ONE UPPER LIMB REDUCED IN FUNCTION: Moderate to slight hypertonia, paresis, athetosis, ataxia, impairment of one upper limb or total deficiency of one upper limb below the elbow. Unable to grip rein with one hand.</p>
25		IV	<p>FOUR LIMBS AND TRUNK REDUCED IN STATURE: Short stature due to extreme shortness of limbs. To be eligible for Profile 25, an Athlete must be > 12 years of age. Maximum Height of 129cm</p>

Profile	Graphic	Grade	Description
26		IV V	<p>FOUR LIMBS REDUCED IN FUNCTION: Moderate to slight hypertonia, paresis, athetosis, ataxia, impairment in all four limbs. Balance and gross co-ordination affected.</p> <p>26a: As above, trunk impaired.</p> <p>26b: As above, trunk less impaired than for 26a.</p>
27		III	TWO CONTRALATERAL LIMBS REDUCED IN FUNCTION: Severe to moderate hypertonia, paresis, athetosis, ataxia, impairment or total limb deficiency of opposite arm and leg.
28		IV	TWO LOWER LIMBS REDUCED IN FUNCTION: Severe to moderate hypertonia, paresis, impairment in both hips and lower spine. Poor or no pelvic control. Difficulty walking and may have a waddling gait.
29		NE	TWO UPPER LIMBS REDUCED IN FUNCTION: Severe to moderate hypertonia, paresis, impairment in both upper limbs- shoulders.
30		NE	TRUNK REDUCED IN FUNCTION: Severe to moderate hypertonia, paresis, impairment in trunk or neck.
31		II III	<p>FOUR LIMBS REDUCED IN FUNCTION: Severe hypertonia, paresis, athetosis, ataxia, impairment in both lower limbs. Moderate to slight hypertonia, paresis, athetosis, ataxia or impairment in both upper limbs. Trunk control fair to moderate. Able to walk.</p> <p>31a: Trunk involved, no or poor functional pelvic movement and unable to move out of base of support.</p> <p>31b: Trunk less involved with fair to good pelvic control.</p>
32		III	<p>FOUR LIMBS REDUCED IN FUNCTION - Severe hypertonia, paresis, athetosis, ataxia, impairment in both upper limbs.</p> <p>Slight hypertonia, paresis, athetosis, ataxia, impairment in both lower limbs.</p> <p>Trunk impaired. Able to walk.</p>
33-35			AVAILABLE FOR THE INTRODUCTION OF NEW PROFILES
36-37			Athletes with Vision Impairment

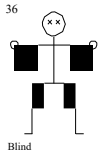
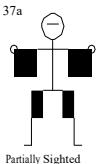
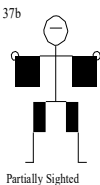
Profile	Graphic	Grade	Description
38	 Deaf	NE	DEAF-Defined as a hearing loss of at least 55dB pure tone average (PTA) in the better ear (three-tone pure tone average at 500, 1000 and 2000 Hertz, air conduction, ISO 1969 Standard)
39	 Learning Impaired	NE	Athletes with an intellectual Impairment have a restriction in intellectual functioning and adaptive behaviours which affects conceptual, social and practical adaptive skills required for everyday life. This impairment must be present before the age of 18.
40-41			AVAILABLE FOR THE INTRODUCTION OF NEW PROFILES
42		NE	A HEALTH CONDITION WHICH CANNOT BE MEASURED THROUGH THE CLASSIFICATION PROCESS and thereby Not Eligible. See Appendix 3 Non-Eligible Impairment Types for all Athletes -
43-47			AVAILABLE FOR THE INTRODUCTION OF NEW PROFILES
48		NE	ABLE-BODIED PEOPLE.

Appendix II - Athletes with Vision Impairment

Eligible Impairment Types

Eligible Impairment	Examples of Health Conditions	Assessment Methodology	Minimum Impairment Criteria
Vision Impairment Athletes here considered with Vision Impairment have very reduced vision to total blindness caused by damage of the eye structure and physiology, optical pathways (including the optic nerves), visual cortex.	Examples of an underlying Health Condition that can lead to such Vision Impairment include retinitis pigmentosa, diabetic retinopathy, retinal detachment, optic nerves atrophy.	A basic vision assessment based on Visual Acuties and Visual Fields.	Minimum Impairment Criteria for Athletes with such a vision Impairment have been set based on the Athlete's best eye with the better optical correction possible vision. The Non Eligible have visual acuity equal or better than LogMAR 0.9 and / or visual field diameter equal or greater than 40 degrees tested with a III/4 stimulus in Goldmann perimeter (or equivalent in automatic perimeters)

Profiles and Grades for VI

36		IV	<p>TOTALLY BLIND. B1</p> <p>Visual acuity is poorer than LogMAR 2.60</p> <p>Totally blind. (B1) -no sight in both eyes</p>
37a		V	<p>PARTIAL SIGHT. B2</p> <p>Visual acuity ranges from LogMAR 1.50 to 2.60 inclusive; and/or</p> <p>Visual field that is constricted to a diameter of less than 10 degrees</p> <p>Partially sighted (B2) Athletes who have limited vision in both eyes either in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ How far they can see (visual acuity). ✓ How wide they can see (visual field).
37b		NE	<p>PARTIAL SIGHT. B3</p> <p>Visual acuity ranges from 1.40 to 1.0 inclusive; and/or a visual field constricted to a diameter of less than 40 degrees</p> <p>Partially sighted (B3) Athletes who have limited vision in both eyes either in</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ How far they can see (visual acuity). ✓ How wide they can see (visual field). ✓

Appendix III - Non-Eligible Impairment Types for all Athletes

Examples of Non-Eligible Impairments include, but are not limited to the following:

- Pain
- Hearing Impairment;
- Low muscle tone;
- Hypermobility of joints;
- Joint instability, such as unstable shoulder joint, recurrent dislocation of a joint;
- Impaired muscle endurance;
- Impaired motor reflex functions;
- Impaired cardiovascular functions;
- Impaired respiratory functions;
- Impaired metabolic functions; and
- Intellectual impairment – a restriction in intellectual functioning and adaptive behaviour
- Impaired vision with IBSA classification B3 and B4
- Tics and mannerisms, stereotypes and motor perseveration

Health Conditions that are not Underlying Health Conditions for all Athletes

A number of Health Conditions do not lead to an Eligible Impairment and are not Underlying Health Conditions. An Athlete who has a Health Condition (including, but not limited to, one of the Health Conditions listed in the above Appendices Appendix One and/or Appendix Two) but who does not have an Underlying Health Condition will not be eligible to compete in Para sport.

Health Conditions that primarily cause pain; primarily cause fatigue; primarily cause joint hypermobility or hypotonia; or are primarily psychological or psychosomatic in nature do *not* lead to an Eligible Impairment.

Examples of Health Conditions that primarily cause pain include myofascial *pain*-dysfunction syndrome, fibromyalgia or complex regional pain syndrome.

An example of a Health Condition that primarily causes fatigue is chronic fatigue syndrome.

An example of a Health Condition that primarily causes hypermobility or hypotonia is Ehlers-Danlos syndrome.

Examples of Health Conditions that are primarily psychological or psychosomatic in nature include conversion disorders or post-traumatic stress disorder.

Appendix IV – Refractive Errors Provisions

Preamble

This Appendix sets out provisions for active and internationally classified (including national Athletes who compete in Para Dressage Gold). Athletes in the sport of Para Equestrian whose refractive error may have been considered an Underlying Health Condition leading to Vision Impairment.

In the event of conflict between any terms of this Appendix and the Para Equestrian Classification Rules and Regulations, the terms of this Appendix will prevail.

Part One: context Part One of this Appendix is of general application.

1 Decision regarding refractive errors as an Underlying Health Condition

1.1 In accordance with the IPC's position, the FEI has made the following decision:

- 1.1.1 refractive errors are no longer considered an Underlying Health Condition leading to Vision Impairment; and
- 1.1.2 instead, when secondary pathological changes are present along with refractive errors, then the medical diagnosis should describe the specific changes causing the loss of vision. If the pathological changes are confirmed on the basis of the medical evidence provided through diagnostic testing, then the Athlete will be considered to have an Underlying Health Condition leading to an Eligible Impairment and will proceed to an Evaluation Session to determine if they meet the Minimum Impairment Criteria for Para Equestrian.