



International Paralympic Committee

EMPOWER



ACHIEVE



INSPIRE



WHAT IS THE IPC?

- The global governing body of the Paralympic Movement
- Organizes the Summer and Winter Paralympic Games
- Serves as the International Federation for 9 sports
- Committed to developing sport opportunities for persons with a disability from the beginner to elite level.



PARALYMPIC VISION

“To enable Paralympic athletes to achieve sporting excellence and inspire and excite the world”



MAIN GOALS

- To supervise & co-ordinate the Paralympic Summer and Winter Games as well as World & Regional Championships for nine IPC sports.
- To support the recruitment and development of athletes at a local, national and international level and across all performance levels.
- To support and encourage educational, cultural, research and scientific activities that contribute to the development and promotion of the Paralympic Movement.



MAIN GOALS

- To develop opportunities for female athletes and athletes with a severe disability in sport at all levels and in all structures.
- To seek the continuous global promotion and media coverage of the Paralympic Movement, its vision of inspiration and excitement through sport, its ideals and activities.
- To ensure the growth and strength of the Paralympic Movement through the development of National Paralympic Committees in all nations and the support to the activities of all IPC member organizations.





HISTORY

PARALYMPIC GAMES HISTORY



- Sir Ludwig Guttman organized the 1948 National Stoke Mandeville Games to coincide with the 1948 London Olympics
- 1952 - First International Stoke Mandeville Games
- 1960 - Birth of the Paralympic Games in Rome
- 1964 - Paralympic Games in Tokyo were the first Games to have a Paralympic flag, anthem and poster

PARALYMPIC GAMES HISTORY



- 1976 - PGs in Toronto marked the first Games with the inclusion of athletes from disability groups other than wheelchair users (eg, amputees and visually impaired athletes)
- 1980 - PGs in Arnhem included athletes with Cerebral Palsy
- 1982 - the International Co-ordinating Committee of World Sports Organizations for the Disabled (ICC) was established to govern the Paralympic Games and to represent the participating organizations in dialogues with the IOC and other global organizations.

PARALYMPIC GAMES HISTORY



- 1988 - Paralympic Games in Seoul take place at the same venues as the Olympics.
- 1989 - A new international, representative, governing body was established—the International Paralympic Committee (IPC)
 - Democratically elected representatives
 - Officially replaced the ICC following the 1992 Paralympics in Barcelona

PARALYMPIC GAMES HISTORY



- 2000 - Co-operation Agreement outlining principles of the further relationship between IOC and IPC
- 2001 - Agreement for the organization of the PGs (included the Paralympic Games as an obligation for the Host City from 2008 onwards).
- 2003 - Amendment to the IOC/IPC Agreement establishing the marketing principles of the IOC/IPC relationship related to the PGs.
- 2006 - IOC/IPC Agreement combining previous agreements & extending to cover Games in 2014 and 2016.



THE IPC

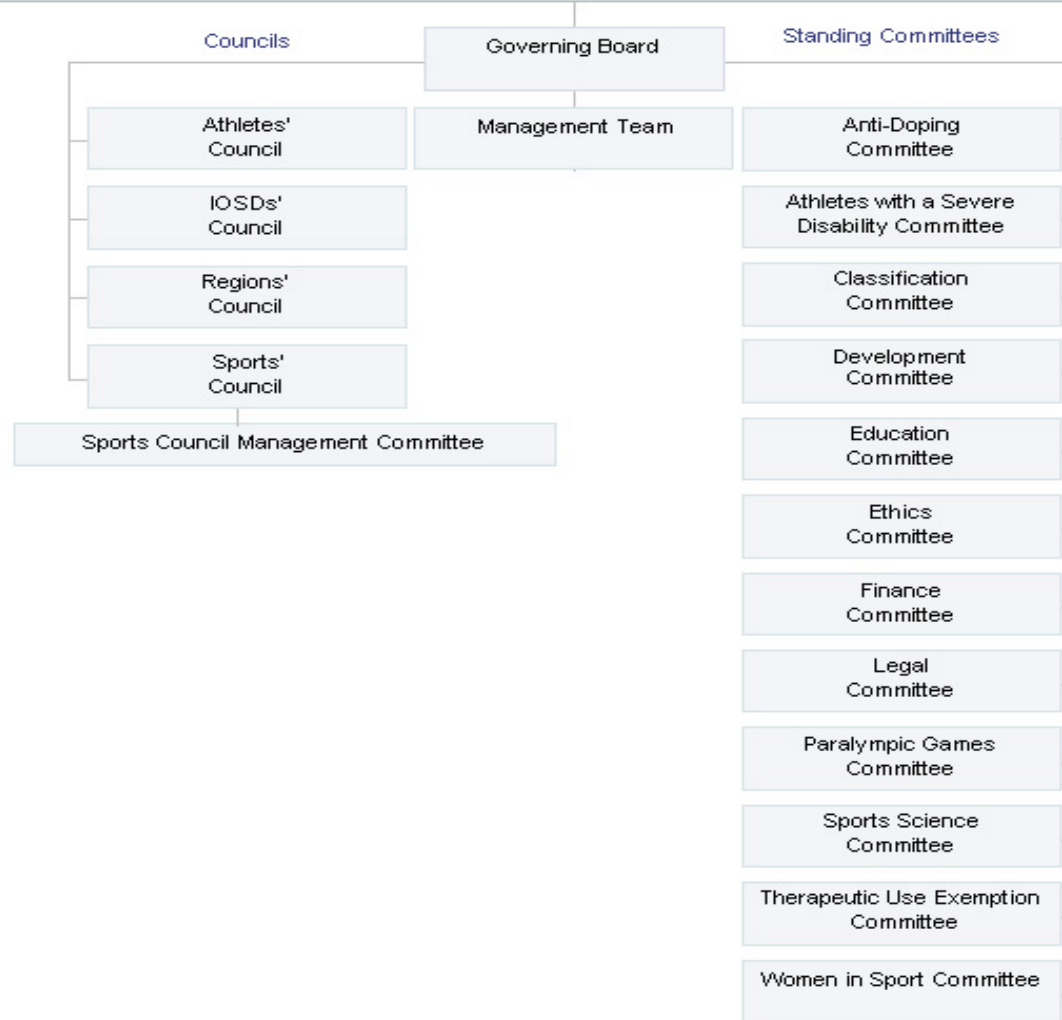
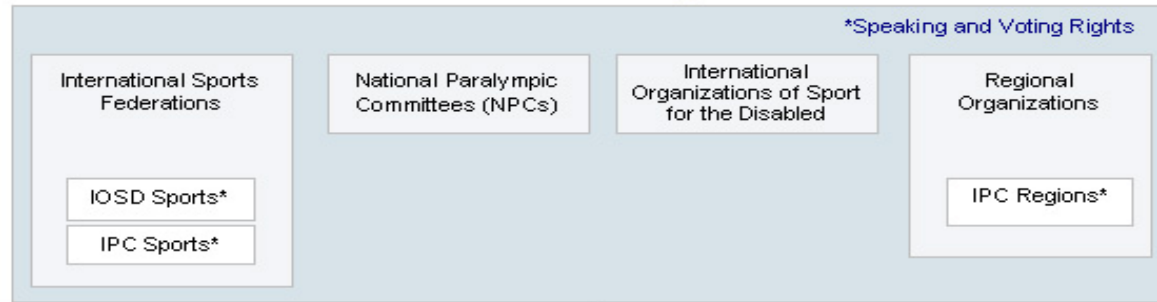
- Founded 22 September 1989
- World Headquarters based in Bonn, Germany, opened September 1999
- Members:
 - 162 National Paralympic Committees (NPCs)
 - 4 disability specific international sports federations (IOSDs)
- 25 Paralympic Sports: 20 summer, 5 winter
- Non-profit organization under German law





General Assembly

*Speaking and Voting Rights



Photos: Lieven Coudneys, Serena Owens

THE SPORTS



- IPC Sports
- IF Sports
- IOSD Sports

IPC SPORTS

IPC is the governing body for nine IPC sports:

- Alpine Skiing
- Athletics
- Biathlon
- Cross-Country Skiing
- Ice Sledge Hockey
- Powerlifting
- Shooting
- Swimming
- Wheelchair Dance Sport



IF & IOSD SPORTS



IF Sports:

- Archery
- Bowls
- Cycling
- Equestrian
- Table Tennis
- Sailing
- Sitting Volleyball
- Wheelchair Basketball
- Wheelchair Curling
- Wheelchair Tennis

IOSD Sports:

- Boccia
- Goalball
- Judo
- Football 5-a-Side
- Football 7-a-Side
- Wheelchair Fencing
- Wheelchair Rugby

INTERNATIONAL SPORT FEDERATIONS

- FEI (International Equestrian Federation)
- FISA (International Rowing Federation)
- FITA (International Archery Federation)
- IBD (International Bowls for the Disabled)
- IWBF (International Wheelchair Basketball Federation)
- ITF (International Tennis Federation)
- IFDS (International Federation Disabled Sailing)
- ITTF (International Table Tennis Federation)
- UCI (International Cycling Union)
- WCF (International Curling Federation)
- WOVD (World Organization Volleyball for the Disabled)



DISABILITY GROUPS

- Amputees
- Cerebral Palsy
- Intellectually Disabled
- Les Autres
- Spinal Injury (Wheelchair users)
- Visually Impaired





IOSDs

- **CPISRA** Cerebral Palsy International Sports and Recreation Association
- **IBSA** International Blind Sports Association
- **IWAS** International Wheelchair & Amputee Sports Federation
- **INAS-FID** International Sports Federation for Persons with an Intellectual Disability

NPCs PER REGION

- Africa: 42 nations
 - Americas: 26 nations
 - Asian: 40 nations
 - Europe: 47 nations
 - Oceania: 07 nations
-
- TOTAL: 162 nations



REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

- African Sports Confederation of the Disabled (ASCOD)
- Asia Paralympic Council
- European Paralympic Committee
- Oceania Paralympic Committee
- *Americas Paralympic Committee (IPC Committee)*





CLASSIFICATION

FROM MEDICAL CLASSIFICATION TO FUNCTIONAL CLASSIFICATION

- Paralympic Sports has its roots in rehabilitation
 - > medical classification
- Classification reflected the structure of a rehabilitation unit
 - > separate classes for spinal cord injured, amputees, brain injured, other neurological or orthopaedic conditions
- Class allocation was based on the medical diagnosis
 - > same class for all sports



FUNCTIONAL CLASSIFICATION

- As movement matured, focus switched from rehabilitation to sports
- > switch to functional classification
- FUNCTIONAL CLASSIFICATION
- > class allocation on the basis of how much the disability of a person impacted upon the movements required in that sport



EVIDENCE-BASED CLASSIFICATION



- Decisions in classification should be made, based on sound scientific evidence
 - > decisions have a basis in ,facts‘
 - > increased objectivity
 - > increased transparency of decision making
 - > the most talented athletes and/or the most thoroughly prepared will win

PARALYMPIC GAMES



SCOPE OF PARALYMPIC GAMES



Paralympic Summer Games (Athens 2004)

- 19 sports
- 136 countries
- 3,806 athletes
- 850,000 spectators
- 1.8 billion cumulated TV audience
actual playing time of almost 500 hours (out of which 200 hours live)

SCOPE OF PARALYMPIC GAMES



Paralympic Summer Games (Beijing 2008)

- 20 sports
- 145 countries (expected)
- 4,000 athletes (expected)
- More than 1 mill. Spectators (expected)

SCOPE OF PARALYMPIC GAMES



Paralympic Winter Games (Torino 2006)

- 5 sports
- 39 countries
- 486 athletes
- 200,000 spectators
with 70% of all tickets sold
- 1.4 billion cumulated TV audience
with almost 300 hours broadcasting time (of which 40% live coverage)

SCOPE OF PARALYMPIC GAMES



Paralympic Winter Games (Vancouver 2010)

- 5 sports
- 45 countries (expected)
- 600 athletes (expected)
- More than 300,000 spectators (expected)



“The IPC is a true sport organization, committed to enabling athletes to perform at their best.”

Sir Philip Craven, IPC President





SPIRIT IN MOTION