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The IPC delivered impressive results in all areas during 2013.
By implementing the IPC Strategic Plan 2011-2014, the IPC staged a number of successful regional and World Championships, secured long-term broadcast deals, extended sponsorship agreements and generated record revenues.
As a result the IPC was able to provide more support to its members than ever before and the organisation managed to build upon the momentum and feel good factor of London 2012.

Future Paralympic Games

Preparations for the Sochi 2014 Paralympic Winter Games continued at speed and Test Events were held in each of the five Paralympic winter sports.
Landmark days were celebrated throughout the year with the aim of raising awareness of the Paralympic Movement in Russia, increasing traffic to Sochi 2014’s award winning online accessibility map, and selling tickets.
Sochi had the potential to deliver a great Games and I hope one of the legacies is that the barrier-free Games infrastructure created there can be rolled out across the rest of Russia post-Games.
In the same way that Sochi 2014 can be transformational for Russia, I believe Rio 2016 is the Paralympic Movement’s best opportunity yet to generate widespread media and broadcast coverage across the Americas.
They will be our biggest Games to date with around 4,350 athletes competing in 526 medal events. In late 2013, the qualification criteria and medal events for each sport were announced, giving countries more time than ever before to plan and prepare for the Games.

Rio 2016 will also feature 1,650 female athletes, double the 790 who took part in the Atlanta 1996 Paralympic Games. There will also be more medal events for athletes with high-support needs.
In South Korea, PyeongChang 2018 made a number of key appointments and launched their Paralympic emblem for the Games. The IPC also announced that the Games will feature the same sports as Sochi 2014, but that para-snowboard will be included as a separate sport for the first time under the governance of the IPC.

Broadcasting and sponsorship success

By taking over the selling of broadcast rights from organising committees, innovative two Games deals covering Sochi 2014 and Rio 2016 were secured by the IPC in a number of major territories with broadcasters planning to show more coverage than ever before.
The deal we announced with NBC and USOC is a landmark agreement for the Paralympic Movement as it opens up a whole new territory for us and one that we must capitalise on between now and Rio 2016.
In 2013 our Worldwide Paralympic Partnership with Atos was extended through to 2016 and Ottobock celebrated 25 years of involvement with the Paralympic Games and Movement.
Negotiations also began with both Samsung and Visa about extending their partnerships.
One thing that stands out about all the IPC’s partnerships – broadcast and commercial – is their longevity. All of our partners have enjoyed long relationships with the IPC and Paralympic Movement. I hope BP, who we announced in December as a new International Partner alongside Allianz, who extended their support through to 2016, will have a similar experience.
Membership support and development

The IPC generated record revenues in 2013. This, together with an increase in workload to service a rapidly growing Movement, saw the number of people employed full-time by the IPC grow from 49 to 66. Of the 17 new staff, 12 are employed in IPC core departments which support all members, whilst five are for the IPC sports which are self-funded by the monies they generate.

Due to the increased staff numbers, the IPC moved into a second building just a short walk away from the main office.

An increase in revenues also meant that the IPC was able to offer greater support to its members. Grants given to non-IPC Sport Federations and regional organisation were increased and a number of projects were implemented around the world by the Agitos Foundation, the IPC’s development arm.

One of the most impressive projects was the launch in July of the Grant Support Programme which made EUR 630,000 available to members to develop para-sport initiatives.

Busy year for sport

IPC sports had an extremely busy year staging seven World and two regional Championships and publishing four-year long strategic plans which all have the goal of making them independent by 2024.

February’s IPC Alpine Skiing World Championships were held in La Molina, Spain, and soon after the world’s best biathlon and cross-country skiers headed to Sollefteå, Sweden, for the Nordic Skiing equivalent.

Around the same time, Canada won gold at the IPC Ice Sledge Hockey World Championships A-Pool in South Korea and Germany claimed the B-Pool title in Japan.

July’s IPC Athletics World Championships in Lyon, France, were the best to date and raised the bar for all future events. It drew a record number of athletes, countries and spectators, and attracted unprecedented amounts of TV and media coverage.

IPC Athletics also announced a long-term calendar of events, including the inaugural IPC Athletics Grand Prix, to help develop the sport and its athletes further.

Montreal, Canada, staged the IPC Swimming World Championships, and generated more broadcast and TV coverage than any other previous para-swimming event.

IPC Shooting introduced a number of new rules changes to make competitions more exciting, and staged a highly successful European Championships in Alicante, Spain.

Likewise, IPC Powerlifting made some rules changes to bodyweight categories and staged regional Championships in Europe and Asia. Most importantly, the “Raise the Bar – Say No! to Doping” campaign was launched.

Finally, IPC Wheelchair Dance Sport held its first World Championships in nearly four years in Tokyo, Japan.

Elections

A number of elections took place during the year that will have a profound impact on the Paralympic Movement’s future.

In September, Thomas Bach was voted the new IOC President, succeeding Jacques Rogge, and Tokyo was elected as the host city of the 2020 Olympic and Paralympic Games.

I would like to thank Madrid and Istanbul who both showed great commitment to delivering strong Paralympic Games in their bids.

The year closed with the IPC General Assembly in Athens, Greece, and the elections of the IPC Governing Board.

There was a lot of productive discussion and debate at November’s meeting and I would like to pay testament to members of the previous Governing Board who can be proud of what was achieved by the Paralympic Movement between 2009 and 2013.

At the same time, I look forward to working with the new board which is a mixture of familiar and new faces.

Personally, I was delighted to be re-elected for a final term as IPC President and, as we head into the IPC’s 25th year in 2014, I believe three key areas are fundamental to future growth:

- Athlete development – increase the number of athletes and countries practising para-sport
- Paralympic Games – maintaining the momentum generated by London 2012 and Sochi 2014
- World and regional events – increase the standard of sporting events between Games

These three areas, together with many others, will be discussed in great detail in October 2014 as the IPC membership comes together in Berlin, Germany, to celebrate the Paralympic Movement’s achievements of the last 25 years and help shape the future.

Sir Philip Craven MBE
President International Paralympic Committee
About the IPC

Founded in 1989, the International Paralympic Committee (IPC) is the global governing body of the Paralympic Movement and is responsible for co-ordinating the organisation of the Summer and Winter Paralympic Games. It also acts as the International Federation for nine sports.

The organisation works to ensure the growth and development of the Paralympic Movement, expand sport opportunities for all people with an impairment and champion the Paralympic values of courage, determination, inspiration and equality.

The IPC is an umbrella organisation that represents multiple sports and impairments. Currently, Paralympic athletes from 10 impairment groups compete in a total of 28 sports on the Paralympic programme.

The IPC is an international non-profit organisation with an extensive membership base, which at the end of 2013 was made up of:

- 176 National Paralympic Committees (NPCs)
- Four International Organisations of Sport for the Disabled (IOSDs)
- 14 International Federations (IFs)
- Five Regional Organisations

Founding the Movement

Sport for athletes with an impairment has existed for more than 100 years, and the first sport clubs for the deaf were already in existence in 1888 in Berlin. It was not until after World War II however, that it was widely introduced. The purpose of it at that time was to assist the large number of war veterans and civilians who had been injured during wartime.

In 1944, at the request of the British Government, Dr. Ludwig Guttmann opened a spinal injuries centre at the Stoke Mandeville Hospital in Great Britain, and in time, rehabilitation sport evolved to recreational sport and then to competitive sport.

On 29 July 1948, the day of the Opening Ceremony of the London 1948 Olympic Games, Dr. Guttmann organised the first competition for wheelchair athletes which he named the Stoke Mandeville Games. They involved 16 injured servicemen and women who took part in archery. In 1952, Dutch ex-servicemen joined the Movement and the International Stoke Mandeville Games were founded.

These Games later became the Paralympic Games which first took place in Rome, Italy, in 1960 featuring 400 athletes from 23 countries. Since then they have taken place every four years. In 1976 the first Paralympic Winter Games were held in Örnsköldsvik, Sweden, and as with the Summer Games, have taken place every four years.

Since the Summer Games of Seoul, South Korea, in 1988 and the Winter Games in Albertville, France, in 1992 the Games have also taken part in the same cities and venues as the Olympics due to an agreement between the IPC and IOC.

On 22 September 1989, the IPC was founded as an international non-profit organisation in Dusseldorf, Germany, to act as the global governing body of the Paralympic Movement. The organisation will celebrate its 25th anniversary in 2014.

The word “Paralympic” derives from the Greek preposition “para” (beside or alongside) and the word “Olympic”. Its meaning is that Paralympics are the parallel Games to the Olympics and illustrates how the two movements exist side-by-side.
**IPC structure**

Since 1999, the IPC’s headquarters and management team have been located in Bonn, Germany. The organisation has a democratic structure made up of a General Assembly (the highest decision-making body), a Governing Board, and several councils and committees. The current Governing Board was elected in December 2013 and is led by IPC President Sir Philip Craven. Located at the IPC headquarters are nearly 70 members of the IPC management team who work under the Chief Executive Officer in all day-to-day business affairs regarding the Paralympic Movement.

The IPC’s vision is to enable Paralympic athletes to achieve sporting excellence and inspire and excite the world.
Year’s achievements

176 National Paralympic Committees

AROUND THE MOVEMENT

14 International Federations

4 International Organisations of Sport for the Disabled

5 Regional Organisations

23.9 million impressions across the IPC’s social media channels

14 million minutes of para-sport watched on the IPC’s YouTube channel

€630,000 given to development projects around the world

450 attendees at IPC General Assembly and Conference

2013 in numbers
2013 in numbers

- 15 World Championships
- EUR 630,000 given to development projects around the world
- 14 million minutes of para-sport watched on the IPC’s YouTube Channel
- 23.9 million impressions across the IPC’s social media channels
- 450 attendees at IPC General Assembly and Conference
Paralympic Games

The Paralympic Games are the pinnacle of the career of Paralympic athletes and a motivation for many to participate or engage in Paralympic sports. They also represent the most visible element of the Paralympic Movement and its values.
World Cup Finals and the ice sledge hockey event as a four-team tournament.

### IPC Excellence Programme

Both a Sochi 2014 Games management and a Games-wide operational simulation were carried out during the year to ensure members of the IPC and the Sochi 2014 Organising Committee could deal with any potential incidents that would arise during the event. Organised by the IPC Academy, the exercises marked the final pre-Games activity of the Sochi 2014 Excellence Programme, an integrated learning programme that started three years ago that aimed to transfer knowledge from previous Paralympic Games to the Sochi Organising Committee.

The simulation exercise was designed to create a life-like experience of what the first day of the Paralympic Winter Games may be like with the Organising Committee and stakeholders having to deal with a number of real life scenarios. A number of virtual incidents were created using structured scenarios which were interspersed during the four-hour long exercise.
Chef de Mission Seminar

In March, representatives from 36 NPCs took part in the Chefs de Mission Seminar, receiving updates on the Games in regards to accommodation, accreditation, sport entries, ticketing and venues. Sixteen NPCs also took part in a workshop organised by the IPC Academy that trained new and interested team leaders about their Games responsibilities.

Paralympic medals launched

The Sochi 2014 Paralympic medals were revealed at the SportAccord Annual International Sports Convention in St. Petersburg, Russia, in May by Sochi 2014 President and CEO Dmitry Chernyshenko and Russian Deputy Prime Minister Dmitry Kozak. One side of the medals features the Paralympic Agitos, while the reverse displays the logo of the Sochi 2014 Paralympic Winter Games and the name of the competition in English. The official name of the Games in Russian and English is engraved on the medal rim. The awards also contain inscriptions in Braille for the visually impaired. The medals featured the Sochi 2014 “Patchwork Quilt” – a mosaic of national designs from the various cultures and ethnicities of the Russian Federation.

Volunteers

The Sochi 2014 Organising Committee had nearly 200,000 people apply to be volunteers at the Olympics and Paralympics, with 21,000 applicants coming from 101 countries outside Russia. The committee’s 26 volunteer centres chose the volunteers and began training them throughout Russia for the rest of the year.

Paralympic Torch

In January, the Sochi 2014 Organising Committee revealed the torch that will carry the Paralympic flame for the Winter Games. More than 1,000 editions of the sky-blue torch were produced, and it was officially presented to the public in Moscow by Sochi 2014 Ambassadors Natalia Vodianova and Olesya Vladykina. The concept behind the torch for the 2014 Games combines motifs from Russian folklore with ideas of innovation and technological breakthroughs. The IPC announced that Great Britain would be involved in all future Paralympic Torch Relays starting in 2014, revealing that Stoke Mandeville, the birthplace of the Paralympic Movement, will be an international component of the Relays. In the lead-up to Sochi 2014, it was decided a Flame Lighting Ceremony would take place at Stoke Mandeville Stadium, and then the Flame would visit several local landmarks before a Flame Celebration would be held to send it on its way to Sochi. Sochi’s Paralympic Torch Relay would visit 46 cities in all eight Russian Federal districts, and over 10 days, several cities in parallel would host a day-long Flame Festival aiming to ignite sparks and thus symbolise the energy and support to the Paralympics and their athletes.
Milestones

The Rio 2016 Organising Committee marked three years to go until their Games on 7 September, Brazil’s National Independence Day. Brazilian Paralympic champion sprinter Yohansson Nascimento marked the milestone by competing on the track with 100 children, many of whom had an impairment. Nascimento spoke to the youngsters about his career, and the event also included presentations about the Paralympic Games. The Organising Committee will also develop a programme to help promote para-sports in South America with the guidance of the IPC’s Agitos Foundation. In Rio, there are already 1,800 students with an impairment being taught sports by more than 40 specially trained coaches at the municipal government’s community sports centres, such as in the Mato Alto village, where the three years to go event took place.

IPC President Sir Philip Craven and top Brazilian athletes marked 1,000 days to go in December by attending the Brazilian Paralympic Awards at Rio’s Museum of Modern Art. Sir Philip Craven also took part in a range of interviews with various Brazilian media outlets. Also during the year, IPC delegations visited Rio in April and November for project reviews and in September and November for technical meetings about the venues and transport.

IPC Excellence Programme

Eight IPC Excellence Programmes run by IPC Academy were carried out during the year for Rio 2016 in the following functional areas: Communications; brand, sponsors and marketing; planning integration; understanding Paralympic sport; inspiring and engaging spectators; expectations of Paralympic Family; and accessible tourism accommodation. The purpose of these workshops was to transfer knowledge to the Organising Committee, and they allowed IPC Directors to pass along vital information to their counterparts at Rio 2016.

Paralympic mascots and pictograms

In January, the Rio 2016 Organising Committee decided on 15 potential companies who could create the mascots for the 2016 Olympic and Paralympic Games. Twenty-three Rio 2016 Paralympic pictograms were created for each sport that will be a part of the
Games. Rio 2016’s design team portrayed athletes’ different impairments, along with their sport, in a balanced, natural way, depicting prostheses, blindfolds and other elements. The pebble shapes, which are a characteristic of Rio 2016’s visual language, support the designs and alter their shape according to the athletes’ different movements. Facebook cover photos for all the Rio 2016 sports were made available for download from the Rio 2016 Facebook app.

**Paralympic Friends Programme**

Rio 2016’s Organising Committee launched the Paralympic Friends Programme in May in order to mold attitudes toward para-sport integration within the organisation. Visually impaired journalist and football 5-a-side player Marcos Lima led the first session, which gathered employees from each functional area for a blindfolded exercise and informative lectures about a visually impaired person’s daily routine.

**Accessibility assessed**

Rio 2016 published its Accessibility Technical Guidelines for the design and construction of competition venues. In addition, the Organising Committee delegated six professionals to Antonio Carlos Jobim International Airport to check the mobility and accessibility improvement opportunities in a place that will receive a great number of people with an impairment in a short period of time. The operations department’s arrivals and departures specialist, Jose Maggessi, co-ordinated the visit and insisted on going through the entire airport in a wheelchair.

**Qualification criteria announced**

The IPC published the Qualification Guide for Rio 2016, which describes in detail how athletes and teams can qualify for each of the 22 sports on the Games programme. Triathlon and canoe will make their Paralympic Games debuts in Rio, with each sport staging six medal events. The Rio 2016 qualification period began on 1 January 2014 and sport entries must be submitted for the Games by 15 August 2016.

**‘Road to Rio’**

Rio 2016 launched the “Road to Rio” section of its website, which was a project that resulted from an IPC Academy Excellence Workshop and features the world’s best Paralympic athletes expected to star at the 2016 Games. The section shares content about these top athletes, including their achievements, hobbies and motivations, with all of the Paralympians having been chosen from the IPC’s Ones to Watch list.
The IPC agreed to carry out the third edition of the IPC Academy Excellence Programme, which means it will roll out a range of knowledge workshops over the next five years geared toward enhancing the planning and delivery of the PyeongChang 2018 Paralympics. PyeongChang 2018 staff will hear from industry experts in regards to past experiences and best practices. Closer to Games time, the IPC Academy will host a Simulation and Readiness Programme allowing organisers to undertake specific Paralympic Games exercises. At that point, Sochi 2014 and Rio 2016 Games organisers will share their learnings with the PyeongChang staff.

The first Excellence Programme Workshop, focused on accessibility, took place in December. PyeongChang 2018 also confirmed their participation in the Sochi 2014 IPC Observers Programme and the hosting of the PyeongChang 2018 House during those Games. Also during the year, IPC delegations visited PyeongChang several times for project reviews and IOC Co-ordination Commission meetings.

Paralympic emblem launch

The official emblem of the PyeongChang 2018 Paralympic Winter Games was launched at the National Museum of Korea in Seoul in October, and the ceremony was attended by 400 guests and dignitaries from home and abroad. The main design motif of the emblem comes from a Korean letter symbolising snow, ice and the Paralympic athletes. The letters together mean a grand festival for the athletes, the audience and everyone around the globe. The paralleled letters also signify equality while Korea’s five cardinal colours are used to represent the uniqueness of each Paralympian.
Tokyo 2020

Three candidate cities — Istanbul, Madrid and Tokyo — bid to host the 2020 Olympic and Paralympic Games. At a secret ballot vote in Buenos Aires, Argentina, in September, IOC members chose Tokyo as the host city.

The bid’s ‘Discover Tomorrow’ vision aims to put Tokyo’s power for innovation and inspiration at the heart of the Games and in terms of the Paralympics this means further accessibility improvements and a strong focus on sport for a better and healthier city.

In October, the IPC began a 12-month long process to determine which sports will be included on the Tokyo 2020 Paralympic programme. Tokyo 2020 and the IPC also put forth plans for a Paralympic Orientation Seminar that would be held in January 2014 to give the Organising Committee an overview of Paralympic sports, an introduction to inclusion and legacy opportunities and information about key requirements and timelines.
Athlete Development

The athletes are the essence of the Paralympic Movement. It is the goal to empower para-athletes at all levels to enjoy the opportunity to practice sports and to facilitate the development of competition pathways from grassroots through to the Paralympic Games.
AGITOS FOUNDATION

As the IPC’s development arm, the Agitos Foundation aims to be the leading global organisation developing sport activities for people with an impairment as a tool for changing lives and contributing to an inclusive society. Its vision is to lead the Paralympic Movement’s aspiration of driving change towards an inclusive society through its programmes, workshops and resources.

Capacity building programmes

The Agitos Foundation initiated several programmes and courses that would help members of the Paralympic Movement further develop and maximise resources in their respective countries and sports. Planning was initiated for the launch of the first cycle of the Organisational Capacity Programme, which seeks to strengthen the capacity of NPCs toward stronger management, Games preparation and athlete development. Programme leads from all regions of the world have been appointed and 15 NPCs will be equipped with the skills and knowledge necessary for the aforementioned working areas.

In order to increase the number of women in leadership positions in sports, the WoMentoring programme was developed with a focus on European member organisations. The programme will run from 2014-2016, and it will be based around forming mentoring relationships between a more experienced or knowledgeable leader and an emerging female leader from a NPL or member association in Europe.

Several workshops and courses were held throughout 2013, including a “Maintain the Momentum” workshop in the Caribbean. This enabled 18 participants from NPCs in the region to engage in strategic planning and set priorities for the newly founded Carib-
bean Association of National Paralympic Committees (CANPC).

IPC Athletics Technical Courses for the African region, financed by UK Sport, were hosted in Kenya to train nearly 100 coaches, officials and national classification experts. Twenty low-cost racing wheelchairs provided by Charity and Sport were distributed among the attending NPCs.

**Partner-funded programmes**

Through the Agitos Foundation, the IPC collaborates with international partners to support programmes aimed at developing new para-athletes. In 2013, NPC Uganda launched its sport development programme in conjunction with the Agitos Foundation and with funding and support from the Chinese Lions Club and the Chinese Foundation for Disabled Persons. The programme is mainly focused on athletics and wheelchair basketball, and due to its success a similar project will now be launched by NPC Kenya in 2014.

Also launched in 2013, the IPC European Para-Snow Sport Youth Circuit proved very successful with competition camps for snow sports held for youngsters aged 10-17 in Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Slovenia and Spain. The project is a collaboration between the Agitos Foundation, European Commission, Atos, the Foundation for Global Sports Development and IPC Alpine Skiing. The 18-month long circuit has seen youngsters take part in five three-day long camps where they learned and practiced the skills required to take part in alpine skiing, snowboard and Nordic skiing. Many of the participants took part in educational workshops covering a variety of topics including anti-doping, media, nutrition and equipment and technology.

**Education and advocacy**

Through Play and Train, the Agitos Foundation introduced the Paralympic Movement and inclusive practices to 120 young leaders in Qatar, Switzerland, Sweden and South Korea in 2013 at the United Nations Sport for Development and Peace’s (UNOSDP’s) Youth Leadership Camps. Among the young leaders, 15 were from NPCs in Africa, Asia and Oceania.

IPC President Sir Philip Craven was one of the keynote speakers at May’s International Conference of Ministers and Senior Officials Responsible for Physical Education and Sport (MINEPS V), in Berlin, Germany.

At the conference, which was opened by German Chancellor Angela Merkel and UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) Director General Irina Bokova, sport ministers from more than 100 member states of the UNESCO discussed policy solutions to overcome the main challenges in physical education and sport today.
World programmes

The Agitos Foundation’s Grant Support Programme (GSP) provided EUR 630,000 of funding to 32 IPC member organisations’ projects to develop para-sports and the Movement around the world. The grants supported programmes covering areas such as athlete, sport, coach and classification development, as well as awareness and education.

Projects funded included: Iran’s National Paralympic Week; the creation of a multi-sports camp in Serbia for young athletes; a wheelchair tennis awareness campaign targeting women and athletes with high-support needs in Central and South America; and a talent identification and pathway development programme in New Zealand for swimmers with high-support needs.

Ahead of the Toronto 2015 Parapan American Games, Agitos Foundation sessions were held as a part of a sport management workshop hosted by NPC Colombia. Nearly 30 participants from 25 countries focused on three main themes: organisational capacity, athlete and sport development and strategic partnerships. Facilitators of the sessions included experts from sport management and non-governmental organisations.
BULGARIA - €40,000
- Balkan Regional Collaboration on Sport

CAPE VERDE - €11,000
- Capacity building for classification in Portuguese-Speaking African countries

ETHIOPIA - €18,700
- Building capacity of ETH NPC and regional committees

FRANCE - €11,000
- Projet Jeune a Potentiel (JAP)

IRAQ - €11,000
- Paralympic development within
Dutch speaking areas

NETHERLANDS - €30,000
- IPC Skiing – development in South Eastern Europe

SERBIA - €20,000
- IPC Skiing – development in South Eastern Europe

SLOVENIA - €20,000
- With Knowledge to Success

SLOVAKIA - €20,000
- Paralympic Centres for Young Talented Athletes in Slovakia

RWANDA - €20,000
- Development of Paralympic pathways for athletes in Rwanda

NAMIBIA - €10,000
- Regional Clubs Development, Leadership, and Management
- Training and Sports Career Development in the Namibian Athletes

NEW ZEALAND - €30,000
- Paralympics New Zealand Express Lane - Swim Identification Programme
MEDICAL AND SCIENCE

Anti-doping

The IPC went to great lengths in 2013 to enhance its anti-doping education and awareness initiatives with new programmes and outreach methods. IPC anti-doping representatives held meetings for International Federations at the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) symposium and for athletes at numerous major sport competitions. An IPC anti-doping athlete advice leaflet was produced and distributed to athletes through various channels. Formal IPC anti-doping education and awareness programmes were held at:

- IPC Nordic Skiing Test Event
- IPC Athletics World Championships
- IPC Powerlifting Asian Open Championships
- IPC Swimming World Championships
- IPC Powerlifting Europeans Championships
- IPC Ice Sledge Hockey Sochi Qualification Tournament
- Youth Parapan American Games (WADA athlete outreach booth)

In particular, IPC Powerlifting with the Agitos Foundation funding launched its “Raise the Bar – Say No! to Doping” campaign, which educated approximately 850 lifters and their support staff about the importance of anti-doping. A “Say No! to Doping” day was held at the IPC Swimming World Championships in Montreal, Canada, as all areas from sport management and media to marketing and officials played a role in putting anti-doping initiatives centre stage. More than 100 people visited a dedicated outreach booth at the event to speak to anti-doping experts. Athletes were given branded swim camps, teams and officials were given branded T-shirts and spectators were given branded temporary tattoos and banners that all reflected the day’s message.

A revised version of the World Anti-Doping Code was approved in November in Johannesburg, South Africa, which requires a revision of the IPC Anti-Doping Code. Work has been initiated for the IPC’s Code and must be finalised in 2014 in order to take effect on 1 January 2015.

Ten anti-doping rule violations from IPC testing were announced in 2013, as 681 in and out-of-competition tests were carried out across the nine IPC sports.
## IPC Anti-Doping Annual Statistics 2013

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</tr>
<tr>
<td>SWIMMING</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>0</td>
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<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WHEELCHAIR DANCE SPORT</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>118</strong></td>
<td><strong>459</strong></td>
<td><strong>92</strong></td>
<td><strong>12</strong></td>
<td><strong>577</strong></td>
<td><strong>104</strong></td>
<td><strong>681</strong></td>
<td><strong>10</strong></td>
<td><strong>4</strong></td>
<td><strong>10</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### AAF (Adverse Analytical Finding)
A report from a laboratory or other WADA approved testing entity that identifies in a specimen the presence of a prohibited substance or its metabolites or markers, or evidence of the use of a prohibited method.

### ATF (Atypical Finding)
A report from a laboratory or other WADA approved entity which requires further investigation as provided by the International Standard for Laboratories or related Technical Documents prior to the determination of an Adverse Analytical Finding.

### ADRV (Anti-Doping Rule Violation)
An AAF or ATF, or any other investigation that is not supported by a TUE or where no apparent departure of the applicable International Standards is derived.

## Sanctioned Athletes in 2013 (IPC as Result Management Authority)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>COUNTRY</th>
<th>SPORT</th>
<th>EVENT</th>
<th>DATE OF SANCTION</th>
<th>SANCTION</th>
<th>SUBSTANCE(S)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Truszkowski, Piotr</td>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>Ice Sledge Hockey</td>
<td>2012 IPC Ice Sledge Hockey B Pool World Championships</td>
<td>13.12.2012</td>
<td>1 year + 750 EUR</td>
<td>S8: Cannabinoids</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ali, Huda</td>
<td>Iraq</td>
<td>Powerlifting</td>
<td>IPC Powerlifting European Championships</td>
<td>12.06.2013</td>
<td>2 years + EUR 1,500</td>
<td>S1A: Nandrolone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rosca, Stefan</td>
<td>Moldova</td>
<td>Powerlifting</td>
<td>IPC Powerlifting European Championships</td>
<td>12.06.2013</td>
<td>2 years + EUR 1,500</td>
<td>S1A: Testosterone</td>
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<td>Arapu, Verginiu</td>
<td>Moldova</td>
<td>Powerlifting</td>
<td>IPC Powerlifting European Championships</td>
<td>12.06.2013</td>
<td>2 years + EUR 1,500</td>
<td>S1A: Testosterone</td>
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<tr>
<td>Latypov, Ilnar</td>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>Powerlifting</td>
<td>IPC Powerlifting European Championships</td>
<td>12.06.2013</td>
<td>2 years + EUR 1,500</td>
<td>S1A: Testosterone</td>
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<tr>
<td>Okuwafemiayo, Folashade</td>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>Powerlifting</td>
<td>5th Fazza International Powerlifting Championship</td>
<td>19.04.2013</td>
<td>2 years + EUR 1,500</td>
<td>S5: Furosemide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nwokorie, Ivory</td>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>Powerlifting</td>
<td>5th Fazza International Powerlifting Championship</td>
<td>19.04.2013</td>
<td>2 years + EUR 1,500</td>
<td>S5: Furosemide</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kuzieva, Ruza</td>
<td>Uzbekistan</td>
<td>Powerlifting</td>
<td>5th Fazza International Powerlifting Championship</td>
<td>19.04.2013</td>
<td>2 years + EUR 1,500</td>
<td>S1A: Methandienone</td>
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<tr>
<td>Okoniewski, Slawomir</td>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>Shooting</td>
<td>IPC Shooting World Cup - Szczecin, Poland</td>
<td>23.05.2013</td>
<td>3 months</td>
<td>S5: Hydrochlorothiazide, Chlorothiazide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shea, Michael</td>
<td>United States of America</td>
<td>Para-Snowboard</td>
<td>2013 IPC Test Event Sochi, Russia</td>
<td>06.03.2013</td>
<td>1 month</td>
<td>S7: Buprenorphine</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Medical

The IPC Medical Code took effect on 1 January 2013, aiming to encourage all stakeholders to take measures to ensure that sport is practiced in a manner that protects the health of the athlete and respects fair play and sports ethics. Developed to ensure that all sport is practiced in a safe manner, the Code makes the health of an athlete its leading priority by minimising and controlling the risks of physical injury and psychological harm. It also develops measures to protect athletes who suffer injury in their dealings with healthcare professionals. An official medical encounter reporting system went into effect in 2013 at all IPC events, and the cases reported will allow IPC medical staff to adjust their service levels according to the sport and provide insight to athletes and officials on potential preventative measures for the future. The IPC also published the results of its London 2012 Injury and Illness Survey, which captured information from 3,365 athletes across 160 countries in regards to reported injury and illness at the Paralympic Games.

Sports science

The IPC Sports Science Committee developed a strategic plan from 2014-2018 that would prioritise athletes health, evidence-based classification research, the education of coaches and trainers, and socio-economic determinants of participation and success in sports. There was an increased number of para-sport related scientific works published in various journals throughout the year thanks to concerted efforts of the IPC Sports Science Committee. Research was finalised on the WADA-supported research project regarding “The effect of Sildenafil on athletic performance in athletes with spinal-cord injury.” May’s successful VISTA2013 conference in Bonn, Germany, allowed sport scientists and experts to meet and explore equipment and technology in Paralympic sports. The theme of the conference was explored from the grassroots to the elite level of para-sport and a debate was initiated on what is performance enhancing and what is necessary for performance.
The IPC’s Scientific Award was presented at VISTA2013 to Dr. Rory Cooper, the founding director of the Human Engineering Research Laboratories at the University of Pittsburgh in the USA. Cooper had, and continues to, contribute to the Paralympic Movement as an athlete, coach, event organiser and sport scientist.

Classification

The IPC Governing Board approved the concept of Classification Research and Development Centres in 2013, and agreements were signed, which will allow for more concentrated actions on the development of evidence-based classification research. Three universities have been provided funds from the renewed IPC-IOC Co-operation Agreement allowing for each to host one of the centres and contract a post-doctoral researcher to assist with leading the project.

An agreement was signed with the Vrije Universiteit of Amsterdam, which will lead a project for the development of sport-specific classification for athletes with a visual impairment.

A second contract was signed at the University of Queensland in Brisbane, Australia, for a centre that will focus on athletes with a physical impairment.

Negotiations for a third centre in Leuven, Belgium, to focus on athletes with intellectual impairment remain ongoing.

The IPC Classification Code Review was initiated in 2013, allowing all IPC members and interested parties to provide feedback and suggest reasonable amendments to the current Code. Adopted by the IPC Governing Board in 2007, the Code provides policies and procedures for Paralympic classification that should be common to all sports and to the Paralympic Games.

More than 750 items of feedback were considered by the IPC Classification Committee, leading to a revised Code to be released mid-2014 for membership consultation. A final version of the revised Code will be ready for approval at the 2015 IPC General Assembly. In consultation with International Federations, the Code was complemented with “Models of Best Practice” rules on the impact of sport class changes on competition and on the choice of sport class for athletes with multiple impairment types. Rules and regulations were produced to administer intentional misrepresentation of skills and abilities in classification.

Twenty-three Paralympic sports took part in April’s Head of Classification meeting to discuss the implementation and compliance in regards to the IPC Classification Code, the Paralympic Games and various initiatives.

Specific classification expert meetings were held in IPC Swimming, IPC Alpine Skiing and IPC Nordic Skiing to further develop and revise the current classification systems.
Paralympic Brand

The Paralympic brand teaches the values of acceptance and appreciation of people with an impairment through the lessons and examples of athletes and the Paralympic Games. Para-athletes demonstrate courage and determination and they inspire all mankind to believe that anything is possible.
Broadcast

It was a historical year for the IPC in terms of broadcasting with the organisation taking over ownership of selling TV rights for future Paralympic Games. As a result a number of lucrative and innovative two Games deals covering Sochi 2014 and Rio 2016 were secured, ensuring more channels and more hours of coverage for para-sport than ever before.

After showing minimal coverage of the London 2012 Paralympic Games, NBC Olympics and the United States Olympic Committee partnered to acquire the US media rights to the next two Paralympic Games. NBC’s networks agreed to devote 116 combined hours of coverage to the Sochi 2014 and Rio 2016 Paralympics.

The IPC awarded the exclusive host broadcast rights in Japan for Sochi 2014 and Rio 2016 to NHK, the country’s only public broadcaster.

NHK agreed to broadcast 29 hours from Sochi and 46 from Rio and also has the option to broadcast World Championships staged by IPC sports through to the end of 2016.

Channel 4 secured a two-Games bundle after a highly competitive tender process. The network agreed to broadcast more than 45 hours from Sochi 2014 and 500 hours from Rio 2016. Additionally, they showcased both the 2013 IPC Athletics and IPC Swimming World Championships.

EBU, Eurovision and the IPC announced a multi-service partnership covering the media rights on all platforms for Sochi 2014 and Rio 2016. The EBU agreed to exploit the media rights for all EBU territories, excluding Russia for Sochi 2014 and Great Britain for both Games.

Twenty-seven EBU members have already committed to showing the Rio 2016 Paralympics — an unprecedented number so far in advance of any Games.

In addition, Eurovision, operated by the EBU, will provide the IPC with extra services, such as production, distribution and onsite activities, to enhance the coverage of IPC championships and Test Events, making the EBU a committed partner in furthering the Movement.

Through a pioneering new broadcast model, the Canadian Paralympic Committee secured the Canadian broadcast rights to Sochi 2014 and Rio 2016 and agreed to lead broadcast consortium partners in creating coverage across five platforms: CBC/Radio-Canada, Sportsnet, Accessible Media Inc. and Yahoo Canada Sports.
Digital media

The IPC’s website, www.paralympic.org attracted nearly 2.1 million visitors – a record number for a non-Paralympic Games year – and pushed forward as the world’s leading hub for information about the Paralympic Movement, athletes and sports.

News, features, blogs, photos and videos were created specifically for the site, which also housed biographies for athletes in all IPC sports and Ones to Watch profiles for the world’s leading para-athletes.

The IPC’s Volunteer Writer’s Programme was launched in February and a team of 30 journalists from around the world were recruited to create regular content for each para-sport.

A mobile-optimised version of the website was developed by Atos to ensure that visitors using smartphones and tablets would have a better user experience.

For the first time, event microsites were created for all major IPC sport championships and included the latest news, features, videos, live results, medal standings and background information related to the event.

Paralympic.org drew the most visitors in July and August during the IPC Athletics and IPC Swimming World Championships.

A new website and Facebook page was launched for IPC Wheelchair Dance Sport, and the Agitos Foundation Twitter account was launched.

Away from Paralympic.org, the IPC created and launched websites for the NPCs of El Salvador, Indonesia and Ecuador.

The IPC’s social media platforms grew in 2013, with 239.9 million impressions and 1.2 million interactions with fans being recorded across all of its accounts.

Each day the platforms were updated with news stories, images, videos, press cuttings, poll and sport infographics previewing upcoming events and athlete rivalries.

The IPC’s @Paralympic Twitter account grew from 38,244 to 42,860 followers and its Paralympic Games Facebook page went from 145,491 to 163,650 fans. The Twitter accounts of the nine IPC sports grew to over 11,000 followers, and on Facebook the accounts grew to nearly 40,000 fans.

The IPC’s social media reach was also extended to Instagram and Google+, and photos from major events were uploaded to the IPC’s Flickr account, allowing news outlets and member organisations to download and showcase them.

ParalympicSport.TV, the IPC’s YouTube channel, grew from 17,325 to 22,397 subscribers. More than four million views were recorded and over 14 million minutes of footage watched.
Promoting the brand

The IPC’s marketing team created specific look elements for several major events in 2013, including the IPC General Assembly and Conference and VISTA2013, as well as look identities for the Agitos Foundation and IPC Academy. Working closely with Local Organising Committees for the IPC Athletics and IPC Swimming World Championships resulted in strong brand identities being produced for both events.

New sport graphics were created for IPC Alpine Skiing, IPC Nordic Skiing, IPC Powerlifting, IPC Shooting and IPC Wheelchair Dance Sport. New emblems were also created and approved for the National Paralympic Committees of Liechtenstein, Sao Tome and Seychelles.
Funding

Having sufficient funding in order to carry out the core activities will allow the IPC to focus its creative energies on its core strategic objectives. Continued funding growth is essential, if the IPC is to meet the rapidly increasing demands and opportunities of running major international events and supporting the development of its members.
The IPC generated record revenues of EUR 12.7 million in 2013 due to increased income from a variety of sources.

Paralympic Games

The revenue from IOC/IPC Marketing Agreements for the Sochi 2014 and Rio 2016 Paralympic Games accounted for around 23 per cent of the IPC’s overall income during the year.

IOC Contribution

Under the terms of the extended IOC/IPC Agreement signed in July 2012, the IPC received USD$2 million from the IOC. This investment was mainly used for development activities with the IPC and the Agitos Foundation.

Broadcasting

In 2013, the IPC took over the sales of broadcast rights for future Paralympic Games and agreed a number of innovative two Games deals covering Sochi 2014 and Rio 2016 with Channel 4 in Great Britain, NHK and Sky Perfect in Japan, EBU, NBC and USOC in the USA and American Movil covering most of Latin America. Although the majority of the funds raised from these deals are given to the Organising Committees, the IPC received commission for each agreement. The sale of Paralympic video footage from the IPC’s extensive archive also contributed towards a successful financial year.

Sponsorship

The contribution of the worldwide Paralympic partners - Atos, Otto Bock, Samsung and VISA - and the international partners – Allianz and BP – accounted for 17 per cent of the organisation’s core income. DB Schenker, one of the IPC’s logistical partners, provided transportation, freight forwarding and customs clearance services for a number of World Championships in 2013, which eased the costs the IPC had to pay to stage those events.

Agitos Foundation

In 2012, the IPC officially launched its Agitos Foundation as a tool to support athletes development initiatives. Besides the grant of the IPC, the Agitos Foundation received a sizeable donation from Rob Visser and Charity & Sport as a result of the IPC Flight Dinner that took place in Gilze-Rijen, the Netherlands on 4 September. Global Sports Development and Atos Spain contributed to an Agitos Foundation programme and through the participation of the China Foundation for Disabled Persons and Lions Club China, programmes in Africa could be realised. Through a partnership with the Toronto 2015 Parapan American Games Organising Committee, a sports and athlete development initiative was initiated.
Organisational Capability

Organisational capability refers to the ability to undertake the IPC's core roles effectively, to respond to new opportunities and to ultimately achieve its strategic goals.
IPC General Assembly and Conference

Nearly 450 people from more than 150 countries – including IPC members, observers and media – attended the 16th IPC General Assembly and Conference in November in Athens, Greece. The General Assembly is the supreme authority of the IPC, the Paralympic Movement’s global governing body, and meets every two years. During the event, a number of motions and policies were discussed and voted upon, and seven new members were added to the Paralympic Movement. The IPC also announced the publication of strategic plans for the nine Paralympic sports it acts as the federation for. In order to ensure these sports become more self-sustainable, the plans will help them develop athlete opportunities and pathways and ensure greater visibility and promotion of the sports between the Paralympic Games. Great Britain’s Sir Philip Craven was re-elected as IPC President and began serving a final four-year term after receiving 127 votes in the IPC Governing Board elections. The 63-year-old was chosen over fellow Britain and CPISRA candidate Alan Dickson, who polled 20 votes. Andrew Parsons, President of the Brazilian Paralympic Committee, was voted the new Vice President. Parsons, who received 96 votes ahead of the USA’s Ann Cody with 52 votes, replaced Australia’s Greg Hartung, who did not seek re-election.

IPC Governing Board

In 2013, there were 10 Members at Large elected to the IPC Governing Board, which also consists of the President, Vice President, Athletes’ Representative, and Chief Executive Officer. The IPC Governing Board is representative of the IPC membership and responsible for the implementation of policies and directions set by the General Assembly.

IPC Governing Board members

1. Xavier Gonzalez (IPC CEO)
2. Patrick Jarvis (Canada)*
3. Mohamed Alhameli (United Arab Emirates)
4. Rita van Driel (Netherlands)*
5. Jairus Mogalo (Kenya)
6. Andrew Parsons (Vice President)*
7. Miguel Sagarra (Spain)*
8. Kyung-won Na (South Korea)
9. Yasushi Yamawaki (Japan)
10. Todd Nicholson (Athletes representative)
11. Ann Cody (USA)*
12. Sir Philip Craven (President)*
13. Duane Kale (New Zealand)
14. John Petersson (Denmark)

*Denotes candidate was re-elected. All others are new to the IPC Governing Board.
NEW MEMBERS IN 2013

Membership

Seven new members were formally endorsed in 2013, including six National Paralympic Committees and one International Federation.
New members included:
  • Antigua and Barbuda National Paralympic Committee
  • National Paralympic Committee of Democratic People’s Republic of Korea
  • National Paralympic Committee US Virgin Islands
  • Paralympic Association of Seychelles
  • Sao Tome and Principle Paralympic Committee
  • Paralympic Committee of Chile
  • Boccia International Sports Federation

The IPC conducted a survey for its National Paralympic Committees, with 120 of 170 replying, and the results were shared with members at the IPC General Assembly and Conference. The purpose of the survey was to learn more about how each of the NPCs operate and where they receive their resources and funds from.

IPC Management Team

Due to the large growth of the Paralympic Movement, the IPC management team, based in Bonn, Germany, grew from 57 to 76 people by the end of 2013, with 58 per cent of those staff being women and 64 per cent coming from abroad.

A second headquarters building opened in Bonn to accommodate the new IPC staff, including the staff for all nine IPC sports, many of whom were self-funded by their sports for the first time.

IPC Academy

Several tailored workshops and programmes were delivered on site to Local Organising Committees of events by the IPC Academy team in 2013. These included Observer’s Programmes and Excellence Programmes to future Paralympic host cities, as well as strategic simulation workshops and continuous mentoring.

Both the Sochi 2014 and Rio 2016 Organising Committees took part in Excellence Programme workshops, while PyeongChang agreed to also implement the Programme for the 2018 Games.

Throughout the year, the IPC Academy supported the Agitos Foundation’s Organisational Capacity Programme, implementing its “Train the Trainer” methodology with specified IPC sports. It also provided support to the nine IPC sports through education, classification, officiating and other training workshops.
Strategic Partnerships

Partnerships refer to working relationships with organisations that have common interests and help the IPC achieve its strategic objectives. Partnerships enable the IPC and the Paralympic Movement to have an impact and influence beyond the immediate perimeter of operations.
Strategic partnership

Allianz

Allianz extended its partnership agreement until 2016 including support to the IPC sports.
Allianz became an official partner of IPC Athletics and sponsored the 2013 IPC Alpine Skiing World Championships. It later served as the presenting partner of the Paralympic Awards Gala Dinner in Athens, Greece.
As a part of their international agreement, Allianz also secured partnerships with the National Paralympic Committees of Australia, Croatia, Czech Republic, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Sri Lanka, Switzerland and Ukraine.

Atos

Atos extended its partnership agreement through to 2016 and became more involved in supporting the IPC sports and their competitions.
The company served as a sponsor of both the IPC Alpine Skiing World Championships and the IPC Athletics World Championships, both of which Atos executives regarded as very positive events.
Atos was also one of the main donors for the IPC European Youth Snow Sport Circuit, which is helping to build snow sports at the grassroots level for youngsters with an impairment.
After launching www.paralympic.org for the IPC in 2012, Atos worked to maintain and improve it during the year.

BP

BP became the IPC’s second international partner in 2013 signing an agreement through to 2016.
BP has also agreed to support the National Paralympic Committees of Angola, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Great Britain, Turkey, Trinidad and Tobago and the USA for the next four years.

Ottobock

Ottobock celebrated its 25-year anniversary of its Paralympic involvement in 2013, having supported the Games since Seoul 1988. It marked the occasion with a special photo exhibition which was open to the public at the Ottobock Science Centre in Berlin, Germany, before it travelled to Russia, where it was on display in the historic GUM department store in Moscow’s Red Square. It also featured at the 2013 IPC General Assembly and Conference.
The Worldwide Paralympic Partner signed an agreement to be the official technical service provider of the Sochi 2014 Paralympic Winter Games and also supported and participated in the IPC’s VISTA 2013 Conference, which centred around “Equipment and Technology in Paralympic Sports.”
Throughout the year, Ottobock became more involved in the IPC sports, sponsoring both the IPC Ice Sledge Hockey World Championships and IPC Athletics World Championships.
IPC Ice Sledge Hockey announced a two-year partnership with Ottobock to further develop the sport through the Equipment Loaner Programme.
Ottobock provided 30 sledges and sticks to distribute to National Paralympic Committees (NPCs) or organisations to build
the future of the sport in their respective countries and build those organisations’ capacities to offer the sport.

**Samsung**

Together with the IPC, Samsung began to create its Sochi 2014 Paralympic campaign, “Sport Doesn’t Care,” which highlights that everyone has problems in their lives to overcome, and that sport can help them do so.

**Visa**

Leading up to the Sochi 2014 Paralympics, Worldwide Paralympic Partner Visa prepared their unique global athlete programme, Team Visa, which provides long-term support to Paralympic hopefuls prior to a Games. In the run-up to Sochi 2014, Visa supported selected Paralympic athletes including: Alana Nichols (USA, alpine skiing); Brian McKeever (Canada, Nordic skiing); Dmitry Lisov (Russia, ice sledge hockey); Mikhailina Lysova (Russia, Nordic skiing) and Irek Zaripov (Russia, Nordic skiing). During the year, the IPC held negotiations regarding the extension of their partnership agreement, which would be renewed in 2014.

**IPC Honorary Board**

Members of the IPC Honorary Board, who are leaders in their respective countries, met in October 2013 at the Royal Palace of Brussels, Belgium, for a gathering hosted by HRH Princess Astrid to discuss how they could further the Paralympic Movement. The group explored the potential of hosting a fundraising and Paralympic awareness event scheduled around their next meeting in 2015.

The extension of the Samsung Paralympic Bloggers project — in which 30 leading athletes would record behind-the-scenes video blogs from Sochi 2014 — was discussed and agreed upon, and the IPC additionally successfully initiated negotiations to extend Samsung’s partnership agreement.

The IPC Honorary Board members are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HRH Princess Margriet of the Netherlands</td>
<td>Member of the Royal Family of the Netherlands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HRH Grand Duchess Maria Teresa of Luxembourg</td>
<td>Wife of the Sovereign of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HRH Crown Princess Victoria of Sweden</td>
<td>Member of the Royal Family of Sweden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HSH Prince Albert of Monaco</td>
<td>Sovereign of Monaco</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Wolfensohn</td>
<td>Former President of the World Bank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maria Guleghina</td>
<td>Opera singer (Soprano)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HRH Princess Haya Bint Al Hussein</td>
<td>Member of Royal Family of Jordan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Therese Rein</td>
<td>Founder of Ingeus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hassan Ali Bin Ali</td>
<td>Paralympic Ambassador from Qatar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HRH Princess Astrid of Belgium</td>
<td>Member of the Royal Family of Belgium</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
In 2013, all nine sports the IPC acts as the International Federation for took more steps toward becoming self-sustainable. Sport-specific strategic plans were published for all nine sports in 2013, with the goal in mind of helping them become independent by 2024.
Tremendous progress was made in 2013 to grow the sport.

IPC Athletics announced its new Grand Prix series of events in 2013, holding international competitions in the UAE, China, Brazil, Italy, Germany and Great Britain.

The aim of the Grand Prix is to showcase high-level events and provide a framework for the sport to further develop areas such as classification, education, research and anti-doping.

The Grand Prix was a direct legacy resulting from the London 2012 Paralympic Games and gives athletes a more regular competition schedule. The inaugural Grand Prix was so successful that it will continue in 2014, this time visiting nine countries across four continents.

Following the first installment of the Grand Prix, the 2013 IPC Athletics World Championships were held in Lyon, France, drawing 1,037 athletes from 69 countries to make it the biggest para-sport event of the year. Fifty-two world records were broken and three more were equalled, with one of the Championships’ most unique moments coming when Germany’s Heinrich Popow and Australia’s Scott Reardon shared gold in the 100m T42 after both clocked 12.68 seconds in the final.

Two American athletes made history, as Tatyana McFadden became the only athlete to win six world titles at one Championships and Raymond Martin, at just 19, became the first man to win five individual world titles.

Russia topped the standings with 26 golds and 53 total medals.

IPC Athletics also revealed that the 2014 European Championships will be held in Swansea, Wales, and that the 2015 World Championships will be staged in Doha, Qatar, adding to the previously announced 2017 World Championships in London, Great Britain.

A four-year contract extension was announced for the IPC Marathon World Cup, meaning the world’s best para-athletes will continue to compete in the Virgin Money London Marathon until 2017 in a range of impairment groups, including visually impaired, arm and leg amputees and wheelchair racers.

The medal events were announced for the Rio 2016 Paralympics, which will feature 177 athletics events. This will be seven more than London 2012, and there will be a 22 per cent increase in the number of track and field medal events for women.

Off the field of play, Allianz was named the first official partner of IPC Athletics for 2014 and the sport announced that it will unroll 22 educational courses with the aim of improving the standards of technical officials, coaches and classifiers.
An enhanced competition calendar for the 2012-13 IPC Alpine Skiing season — and one that included snowboard for the first time — helped increase awareness for the sport on the road to the Sochi 2014 Paralympic Winter Games.

IPC Alpine Skiing World Cup events were held in Italy, Switzerland and Slovenia before the circuit finished with the World Cup Finals in Sochi, a competition that also served as a Test Event for the Paralympic Winter Games.

The 2013 IPC Alpine Skiing World Championships were held in La Molina, Spain, drawing 120 athletes from 28 countries for 30 medal events. France topped the medals table, followed by Austria and Russia. French standing skier Marie Bochet was victorious in all five of her events, while Spanish visually impaired skier Jon Santacana Maiztegui quickly became a host nation favourite after winning three golds with his guide Miguel Galindo Garces.

Eight athletes who competed in La Molina were graduates of an IPC Alpine Skiing development camp in 2006. They combined to win 15 medals — including 10 golds — at the Championships.

IPC representatives were present at the International Ski Federation (FIS) Calendar Conference, as the two governing bodies agreed to co-operate on future initiatives that would benefit both parties. The IPC also met with the World Snowboard Federation (WSF) to discuss the future of snowboard for para-athletes at all levels.

Snowboarders had their own Sochi 2014 Test Event in preparation for their Paralympic Winter Games debut and it took place just before the sport held its first-ever World Cup event in Slovenia to end the 2012-13 season.

IPC Alpine Skiing Sport Technical Committee Chairperson Sylvana Mestre was presented the 2013 International Women's Day Recognition by the IPC Women in Sport Committee for being a positive role model within the Paralympic Movement for all females, from athletes to technical officials to committee leaders.

Thanks to funding from the European Union, Atos and the Foundation for Global Sports Development, IPC Alpine Skiing helped launch the IPC European Para-Snow Sport Youth Circuit in 2013 to help develop the sport further at the grassroots level.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Licensed athletes:</th>
<th>533 (alpine skiing); 94 (snowboard)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NPCs:</td>
<td>38 (alpine skiing); 20 (snowboard)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---
Licensed athletes: 314
NPCs: 17

IPC Ice Sledge Hockey expanded its reach during 2013, as the World Championships A-Pool and B-Pool were both held in Asia for the first time and 17 teams were licensed for the season.

April’s World Championships A-Pool drew eight teams to Goyang, South Korea, as Canada recorded a 1-0 victory over arch rival USA in the gold-medal game. The win was Canada’s third world title (2000, 2008, 2013) – the most ever for any ice sledge hockey team.

Russia beat the Czech Republic to grab bronze in their first appearance at the Championships.

Germany defeated Japan in the final of March’s World Championships B-Pool in Nagano, Japan, as Slovakia made their debut on the international stage at the tournament, which attracted six teams.

The Sochi 2014 Test Event was held in August, with Canada winning a tournament that included Russia, Norway and the Czech Republic.

Reporters had a unique opportunity to not only try on equipment and to understand the differences, specifics and nuances of the sport, but also to practice with the team and assess the quality of the ice at the arena that would host the Sochi 2014 competition.

Six teams battled for Sochi 2014 spots at October’s IPC Ice Sledge Hockey Qualification Tournament in Torino, Italy, with South Korea, Italy and Sweden securing the final qualification places.

IPC Ice Sledge Hockey announced a new two-year partnership with Worldwide Paralympic Partner Ottobock during the year to develop the sport further through the Equipment Loaner Programme.

Ottobock has provided IPC Ice Sledge Hockey with 30 sledges and sticks to distribute to National Paralympic Committees (NPCs) or organisations to build the future of the sport in their respective countries and build those organisations’ capacities to offer the sport. This programme will help emerging nations who are at the grassroots level in the sport, providing them with sledges for either six-month or one-year terms.

IPC Ice Sledge Hockey kicked off the programme by co-ordinating and distributing the equipment to local para-sport clubs in Italy and Norway.

Progress was also made to get more women involved in the sport, with an international tournament held for female athletes from North America and Europe. The IPC Ice Sledge Hockey Sport Forum, held in Vienna, Austria, discussed the future of the sport and the bid process was opened for the 2015 World Championships.
The 2012-13 IPC Nordic Skiing season included three World Cup stops and a World Championships, as new race formats were tested in the biathlon pursuit and cross-country skiing relays.

The World Cup circuit included events in Finland and the USA before heading to Sochi for the World Cup Finals, a competition that also served as the Sochi 2014 Test Event.

Russia reigned supreme at the 2013 IPC Nordic Skiing World Championships in Solleftea, Sweden, winning a total of 56 medals, including 22 golds. Russian sit skier Roman Petushkov and visually impaired skier Mikhalina Lysova finished as the king and queen of the event with five golds apiece.

Ukraine placed second in the medals tally followed by Germany.

IPC representatives were present at the International Ski Federation (FIS) Calendar Conference, as the two governing bodies agreed to co-operate on future initiatives that would benefit both parties.

Thanks to funding from the European Union, Atos and the Foundation for Global Sports Development, IPC Nordic Skiing helped launch the IPC European Para-Snow Sport Youth Circuit to help develop the sport further at the grassroots level.
In 2013, there were 25 IPC Powerlifting approved competitions held, including the first European Championships in six years and the first Asian Championships in four years.
To kick off the year, the sport’s new Rules and Regulations were implemented following input from the Sport Technical Committee, IPC management team and Sport Forum. The biggest update in the sport was the new bodyweight categories established for the Rio 2016 Paralympic cycle, meaning new world and regional records would be set across all categories during the year.
The IPC Powerlifting European Open Championships were held in May in Aleksin, Russia, drawing 137 athletes from 27 countries. They were shown live to a worldwide audience on the IPC’s YouTube channel. Host nation Russia put on a show, topping the medals table with 11 gold and 18 overall medals. They were followed in the standings by Iraq and Poland, respectively.
Ten world and 20 European records were broken, as France’s Souhad Ghazouani recorded a world-record lift of 150kg to win gold in the women’s up to 73kg category, lifting 4kg more than she did when she won London 2012 gold. Other highlights included Turkey’s Nazmiye Muslu smashing the women’s up to 41kg world record and Iraq’s Faris Al-ajeeli lifting 240kg – or as much as an adult zebra – in the men’s over 107kg category.
Around 200 athletes from 30 countries competed in the IPC Powerlifting Asian Open Championships in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, where Nigeria topped the medals table and 10 world records were broken. Iran’s Mansour Pourmirzaei was the biggest individual star at the event, lifting a world-record 276kg in the men’s over 107kg category.
Outside of competition, IPC Powerlifting held referees courses in 11 different countries and classification courses in three different countries.
IPC Powerlifting’s new “Raise the Bar – Say No! to Doping” campaign was launched in co-operation with the Agitos Foundation to educate athletes and teams about anti-doping. The programme targets about 500 athletes, their coaches and the support networks that surround them during training and competition. The first of several education sessions for the programme was carried out at the Asian Open Championships and the Fortazela Open Championships in Brazil.
Also during the year, the contract was signed for the 2014 IPC Powerlifting World Championships to be held in Dubai, UAE, hosted by the Dubai Club for the Disabled.
IPC Sports | Annual Report 2013

IPC Shooting made a number of new rule changes which have made the climax of competitions more exciting and dramatic for spectators and ensured that athletes need to be even more accurate than ever with their shots to achieve the highest success.

Under the new rules, changes were made to the format of finals, and decimal scoring in all 10m air rifle and 50m prone events.

The new format for finals sees finalists start from zero points and not carry over their qualification score as they had done so previously. Now, at different stages during the course of a final, athletes with the lowest score are eliminated until there is a duel between the top two athletes to decide gold and silver medal position.

These rules were enforced throughout 2013, including the IPC Shooting World Cup events in Poland, Turkey, Great Britain and Thailand, as well as the IPC Shooting European Championships in Alicante, Spain. It was the first European Championships in six years, and attracted more than 175 athletes from 30 countries. Eleven world and 14 European records fell over five days of competition, with Ukraine topping the medals table.

IPC Shooting signed a three-year deal with SIUS, the world’s leading producer of electronic target scoring systems, as the official target system and results provider for IPC Shooting at major Championship and World Cup events through to 2016.

It was announced that the 2014 IPC Shooting World Championships would be held in Suhl, Germany, and the sport also received funding from the Agitos Foundation for a workshop programme to develop the sport in Africa.

Finally, IPC Shooting received an increase of 10 slots for the Rio 2016 Paralympics — the first quota increase for the sport in over 25 years, ensuring that more athletes will be at the Games than ever before.
Licensed athletes: 2,160
NPCs: 82

The 2013 IPC Swimming World Championships were held in Montreal, Canada, and major developments took place outside of the competition pool.

At August’s World Championships, 480 athletes from 54 countries competed for 172 sets of gold medals. Thirty-seven countries made it onto the podium and 45 world records were broken. Namibia took part in an international competition for the first time.

Ukraine dominated the medals table with 84 overall medals and 33 golds, as Dmytro Vynohradets and Olga Sviderska each won seven golds.

Brazil’s Daniel Dias showed he is on pace for Rio 2016, capturing six golds and two silvers, while New Zealand’s Sophie Pascoe won five golds and went on to be voted the IPC’s Athlete of the Month for August.

Canada’s Valerie Grand’Masion fulfilled the role of host nation hero, adding three more golds to her already six world titles.

The Championships were streamed live by the IPC and were also broadcast by Channel 4 in Great Britain, the EBU in some European territories and by Globo Sport TV in Brazil.

IPC Swimming finalised its event programme and qualification guide for the Rio 2016 Paralympics, which will feature 152 events – four more than at London 2012. In addition to four more events for women, there will be seven more events for athletes competing across the S1-S4 classes and a new mixed relay race for lower-class athletes.

Furthermore, IPC Swimming initiated discussions for the 2017 World Championships, and held a consultation meeting with key stakeholders in the sport’s community, its Sport Forum and an classification training session.
IPC Wheelchair Dance Sport had a groundbreaking year, holding its first World Championships in nearly four years and introducing several new regulations for the sport.

More than 160 athletes from about 20 countries competed in seven medal events at December’s IPC Wheelchair Dance Sport World Championships in Tokyo, Japan. Russia topped the final standings with eight medals, including three golds, followed closely by Ukraine. The Ukrainian pair of Nadiia and Ivan Sivak won both of their country’s world titles, taking the top spot on the podium in the duo standard class 2 and duo Latin class 1 events.

Earlier in the year at the SportAccord conference in St. Petersburg, Russia, IPC Wheelchair Dance Sport was exposed to 2,000 leading representatives from international sports organisations, as a number of world champions took to the floor to entertain the attendees.

In 2013, IPC Wheelchair Dance Sport introduced temporary rules allowing dancers who cannot find partners with the same nationality to compete together at smaller competitions. While the new ruling does not include World or regional championships, it does allow the sport to grow quicker at the grassroots level.

The sport also developed regulations which allowed sponsor advertising on competition dress and equipment for the first time, and a new-look sport website was launched as well as an IPC Wheelchair Dance Sport Facebook page.
Financial Information

During the 2013 financial year, the IPC generated a total revenue of EUR 12,790,590 and incurred a total expenditure of EUR 12,775,466. This resulted in a surplus of EUR 15,124.

Half of the core income was generated through marketing, sponsorship and fundraising efforts, as well as grants.

The remainder of revenue came from membership fees, IPC sports, other sources, and special project funding.

The largest expenditures were devoted to administrative areas and IPC sports, in addition to special projects.
# Financial Info

## Statement of Financial Condition (as of 31 December 2013)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Assets</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fixed Assets</td>
<td>1,536,619</td>
<td>1,512,322</td>
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<tr>
<td>Current Assets</td>
<td>465,137</td>
<td>1,112,662</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cash and Bank Balances</td>
<td>1,874,989</td>
<td>1,358,688</td>
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<tr>
<td>Prepaid Expenses</td>
<td>1,232,858</td>
<td>450,031</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total Assets</strong></td>
<td>5,109,603</td>
<td>4,433,704</td>
</tr>
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</table>

## Equity and Liabilities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Equity</td>
<td>775,148</td>
<td>790,271</td>
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<tr>
<td>Provisions 1)</td>
<td>1,298,236</td>
<td>1,307,572</td>
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<tr>
<td>Liabilities 2)</td>
<td>1,025,015</td>
<td>1,613,581</td>
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<tr>
<td>Deferred Income</td>
<td>2,011,204</td>
<td>722,280</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total Equity and Liabilities</strong></td>
<td>5,109,603</td>
<td>4,433,704</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1) Including provisions for IPC Sports
2) The liabilities include a loan of EUR 325,000 from the International Olympic Committee (IOC)

## Statement of Income (as of 31 December 2013)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Revenue</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Membership Fees</td>
<td>220,046</td>
<td>304,288</td>
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<tr>
<td>IPC Sports Revenue 1)</td>
<td>961,241</td>
<td>4,063,787</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marketing &amp; Broadcasting/Sponsoring/Fundraising 2)</td>
<td>5,308,170</td>
<td>4,940,019</td>
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<tr>
<td>Grants</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>1,539,343</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>522,098</td>
<td>696,153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specific Project Funding 3)</td>
<td>3,232,470</td>
<td>1,247,001</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total revenue</strong></td>
<td>10,294,024</td>
<td>12,790,590</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Expenditure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expenditure</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Executive Office</td>
<td>369,159</td>
<td>625,772</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paralympic Games</td>
<td>551,600</td>
<td>225,854</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administration 4)</td>
<td>3,768,497</td>
<td>4,348,021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sports Budget 5)</td>
<td>1,230,523</td>
<td>4,290,161</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sport and IFs Relations</td>
<td>53,494</td>
<td>19,462</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical and Scientific</td>
<td>141,135</td>
<td>266,127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Media and Communication</td>
<td>190,582</td>
<td>370,587</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marketing and Commercial</td>
<td>152,791</td>
<td>282,215</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Membership Services and NPC Development</td>
<td>271,449</td>
<td>681,986</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specific Project Expenditure</td>
<td>3,184,340</td>
<td>1,493,280</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allocation to reserve funds</td>
<td>250,000</td>
<td>172,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allocation to unrestricted capital reserve</td>
<td>125,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Expenditure</strong></td>
<td>10,289,571</td>
<td>12,775,466</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Result</strong></td>
<td>4,454</td>
<td>15,124</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1) Entry fees from IPC Sports competitions, Athletes’ License fees, Competition Approval fees, other Sports related fees (related expenses see 5))
2) Marketing & Broadcasting fees from Organising Committees, Sponsoring and Fundraising Revenue
3) Project related resources incl. IPC Academy activities and for 2012 the London Paralympic Games initiatives. Related expenses to be found under “Specific Project Expenditure”
4) Administration, general operations and corporate services, salaries for IPC Headquarters staff, and depreciation of assets and software
5) Grants to IF Sports, Grants to Organisers of IPC Sports competitions, Management costs of IPC Sports and provisions for IPC Sports from IPC Sports revenue
Top 50 Moments

For the final 50 days of 2013, the IPC counted down the top moments of the year, culminating with the top moment on 31 December.
NBC, Channel 4, EBU and Canadian broadcast partners committed to showcasing the Sochi 2014 and Rio 2016 Paralympic Games. The IPC’s historic broadcast deal with NBC is bringing live Paralympic coverage to America for the first time ever.

France’s Marie Bochet, part of IPC Alpine Skiing’s development camp in 2006, moved on to become a five-time world champion on the slopes in La Molina in 2013.

From completing a marathon Grand Slam to winning six golds at the IPC Athletics World Championships, American wheelchair racer Tatyana McFadden had a magical season.

Mexico’s men’s wheelchair basketball team shocked Paralympic champions Canada in the quarter-finals of the 2013 Americas Cup to advance to the IWBF Wheelchair Basketball World Championships.

At just 14, Australia’s Maddison Elliot upset Paralympic champion Jessica Long to win gold in the 100m freestyle S8 at the IPC Swimming World Championships.

Dutch wheelchair tennis player Esther Vergeer retired from the court as one of the greatest Paralympians of all-time and has committed to staying involved in the Movement.
Germany’s Heinrich Popow and Australia’s Scott Reardon split 100m T42 gold in a photo finish at the IPC Athletics World Championships.

The IPC’s development arm, the Agitos Foundation, launched its Grant Support Programme to give EUR 630,000 to 35 development projects across the world.

Japan’s Tokyo 2020 won the bid to host the 2020 Olympic and Paralympic Games.

Iran’s Zahra Nemati was honoured at the 2013 SportAccord Spirit of Sport Awards for her influence in Muslim and female communities before going on to win gold at the World Archery Para-Championships.

Top leg amputee sprinters – Jonnie Peacock, Richard Browne, Alan Oliveira and Marlou van Rhijn – took athletics to new heights, smashing eight world records.

Russian Nordic skiers Mikhalina Lysova and Roman Petushkov each collected five gold medals over eight days at the IPC Nordic Skiing World Championships.

At the UCI Para-Cycling World Championships, Romania’s Carol-Eduard Novak beat one of the most acclaimed Paralympic cyclists, Jiri Jezek of the Czech Republic, putting a spotlight on the pair’s rivalry.

Canada’s ice sledge hockey team won their first world title since 2008, in addition to winning the Sochi 2014 Test Event and World Sledge Hockey Challenge.

Russia's Natalia Bolshakova set a world-best time and upset the top contenders at the World Rowing Championships.

Iran’s Mansour Pourmirzaei broke the men’s +107kg powerlifting world record on the last day of the 2013 IPC Asian Open Championships at Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

South Africa’s Lucas Sithole became the first African wheelchair tennis player to win a Grand Slam event, claiming the quads title at the US Open.
Top 50 Moments

18
Ukraine’s Olga Sviderska and Dmytro Vynohradets won seven gold medals each at the 2013 IPC Swimming World Championships, contributing to the 33 gold medals their country claimed overall.

19
Canada’s wheelchair curling team asserted their dominance with a third consecutive world title.

20
The Chinese wheelchair fencing team won 10 golds — five in the men’s events and five in the women’s — at the IWAS Wheelchair Fencing World Championships.

21
With three tournament titles, including a victory at the sport’s first outdoor event in Sydney, the USA’s wheelchair rugby team climbed back to No. 1 in the world rankings.

22
In his home country, Jose Macedo shocked the favourite, Greece’s Greg Polychronidis, to clinch the BC3 title at the BISFed Boccia European Championships in Portugal.

23
Despite being under a lot of pressure, Great Britain’s Sophie Christiansen was still the most successful rider at the 2013 European Para-Dressage Championships, where she won triple gold.

24
The first of two IPC Classification Research and Development Centres opened in Australia and the Netherlands to help spearhead the co-ordination of the classification research agenda in the Paralympic Movement.

25
The 2013 IPC Swimming World Championships featured a WADA anti-doping day to roll out new methods of their joint campaign with the IPC entitled “Say No! to Doping.”

26
After missing out on the London 2012 Paralympics, Russia’s women’s sitting volleyball team won the European Championships in Elblag, Poland.

27
From winning double table tennis gold at the European Championships to topping the world rankings, Great Britain’s Rob Davies had the best year of his career.
Sir Philip Craven was re-elected as IPC President for a fourth and final term in Athens, Greece.

Brazil’s football 5-a-side team won the Copa America in a penalty shoot-out, as Jefinho scored 12 goals in the tournament.

Germany’s 21 year-old Natascha Hiltrop beat a talented group of Paralympic medallists to win the R3 title at the IPC Shooting European Championships in Alicante, Spain.

The unexpected social media reaction to ESPN’s “Carry On” follow-up piece on American judoka Dartanyon Crockett drew awareness to the Paralympic Movement.

Germany’s Markus Rehm jumped 7.95m – a world record that would have put him in the long jump final of the able-bodied World Championships.

Dutch snowboarder Bibian Mentel-Spee won the Sochi 2014 women’s Test Event in a time that would have put her in silver-medal position in the men’s event.

Six months after entering the one-person keelboat, the Netherlands’ Guus Bijlard won his first sailing world title.

Highlights of 2013 on the commercial side of the Paralympic Movement included Marlou van Rhijn’s Nike sponsorship and Guinness’ wheelchair basketball advertisement.

Australia’s Bill Chaffey won his fourth straight para-triathlon world title in a field that is getting stronger and deeper by the year.

Ryan Chalmers pushed 3,500 miles across America, while Richard Whitehead ran 40 marathons in 40 days – both defying all odds.

The Parapan American and Asian Youth Games helped increase the number of youngsters interested in reaching the elite level of Paralympic sport.

Just hours after defeating Shingo Kunieda for the Roland Garros wheelchair tennis singles title, Stephane Houdet partnered with him to win the doubles title.
China’s Panfeng Feng followed up his double gold at London 2012 by winning another pair of golds at the ITTF Para-Table Tennis Asian Championships in his home country.

Brazil’s football 7-a-side team broke the hegemony of the top three teams in the world – Ukraine, Russia and Iran – to finish second at the Intercontinental Cup.

The start of construction for Brazil’s new Paralympic Training Centre highlighted a host of events in 2013 in the lead-up to the Rio 2016 Games.

At the IPC Powerlifting European Championships, France’s Souhad Ghazouani set a world record in the -73kg category, lifting more weight than she did when she won London 2012 Paralympic gold.

Jon Santacana Maiztegui, guided by Miguel Galindo Garces, claimed triple gold on his home snow at the IPC Alpine Skiing World Championships in La Molina, Spain.

Wheelchair dance sport held its first World Championships in four years, launched a new website and Facebook page and introduced sponsored advertising on wheelchairs and competition dress.

Lithuania’s men’s goalball team won European gold with a shoot-out victory against Spain.

Austria’s Mendy Swoboda won his second consecutive para-canoe world title.

Brazil’s football 7-a-side team broke the hegemony of the top three teams in the world – Ukraine, Russia and Iran – to finish second at the Intercontinental Cup.

The Alex Zanardi-Ernst van Dyk rivalry brewed up at the UCI Para-Cycling World Cup events.

Gideon Nasilowski – dubbed the Amphibian Namibian – became the first Namibian swimmer to enter a World Championships in the sport.

Russian archer Timur Tuchinov had won individual European and Paralympic gold, but in 2013 he finally took the top podium spot at a World Championships.