CAR - Centre d’Alt Rendiment de Catalunya
High Performance Sports Centre - Barcelona

Paralympics - SPAIN

Presented by Josep Escoda
The Spanish Disabled Sports Federation was created in the year 1969. At that time, its members were, exclusively, those athletes who were integrated in the Stoke Mandeville Federation.

At this moment in time, there are four levels of organisation in Spain, with their duties and fields of activity clearly defined, and they plan, administer and organise Adapted Sport:

- Spanish Paralympic Committee
- Spanish Adapted Sport Federations
- Territorial Federations
- Clubs
The Spanish Paralympic Committee was established in 1994, at the request of the five Disabled Sports Federations legally recognised by the International Paralympic Committee and the Spanish National Sports Council.

Duties of the Spanish Paralympic Committee
Duties of the Spanish Paralympic Committee

1. To organise, co-ordinate and control the Spanish participation in the Paralympic Games.
2. To develop and perfect the sport, promoting and orienting its practice.
3. To supervise and co-ordinate the preparation programmes.
4. To strengthen the notion of the Paralympic ideal.
5. To collaborate with the Spanish Federations.
6. To ensure the exact fulfilment of the Paralympic rules.
7. To act as the exclusive representative in Spain of the International Paralympic Committee.
8. To organise the Paralympic Games whenever they take place in Spain.
PARALIMPICS IN SPAIN

Institutions involved in the Spanish Paralympic Committee

Three representatives from each of the five Disabled Sports Federations that exist in Spain were included as federative members:

- Spanish Blind Sports Federation.
- Spanish Sports Federation for the Intellectually Disabled.
- Spanish Sports Federation for the Physically Handicapped.
- Spanish Cerebral Palsy Sports Federation.
- Spanish Sports Federation for the Deaf.
Financial resources of the Spanish Paralympic Committee

The Spanish Paralympic Committee, being an institution recognised under the Sports Act, is a private entity that undertakes functions of a public nature, as a collaborating agent of the State Administration. For this reason, approximately 25% of its budget proceeds from the Spanish annual state budget, funds it receives through the National Sports Council (Ministry of Education and Culture).
Financial resources of the Spanish Paralympic Committee

The rest of the Spanish Paralympic Committee’s budget is obtained through private institutions, by means of attracting private sponsors.

The principal sponsor of the Spanish Paralympic Committee is the telecom company Telefónica de España, followed by the ONCE Foundation. There are also other sponsors who contribute with lesser amounts.
Financial resources of the Spanish Paralympic Committee

In order to publicise Paralympic Sport to a greater degree, and in return for the contributions of the sponsors, the Spanish Paralympic Committee, in collaboration with the Second Channel of the Spanish state TV company, produces the programme “Paralympics”, sending out a television production team to the most interesting competitions, both national and international, in which Spanish athletes participate.
Activities of the Spanish Paralympic Committee

The Spanish Paralympic Committee also offers expert advice to the Spanish government on the drafting of sports legislation, ensuring that disabled sports are always taken into consideration and that their particular problems are catered for in the laws of our country.
PARALIMPICS IN SPAIN

SPANISH ADAPTED SPORT FEDERATIONS

The Spanish Disabled Sports Federation was created in 1969 and solely included those athletes who were integrated in the Stoke Mandeville Federation. As of the date on which the 1990 law was enacted, Adapted Sport in Spain was structured in five Federations that represent each of the disabled groups.

- Spanish Blind Sports Federation.
- Spanish Sports Federation for the Intellectually Disabled.
- Spanish Sports Federation for the Physically Handicapped.
- Spanish Cerebral Palsy Sports Federation.
- Spanish Sports Federation for the Deaf.
The annual state budget allocates a budget item for sports and this is distributed through the National Sports Council, part of which goes to the Adapted Sport Federations. This budget, financed by the Public Administration, is subjected to strict budgetary control. Apart from the funds it receives from the State Administration, each Spanish Federation obtains further budgetary resources through a wide range of sponsors, principally the ONCE and its Foundation.
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CAR - Centre d’Alt Rendiment de Catalunya
High Performance Sports Centre - Barcelona
### 1. What are the aims of your approach? (Is it integrated/non-integrated with able-bodied athletes; describe the services/personnel involved, your overall objectives/priorities)

- CAR have been established in 1987 based on a rehabilitation centre facility
- CAR receives some paralimpic groups on stage every year
- Personnel mentality is used to work for the integration of deshabilitated athletes
- The flat base of the buildings helps for a wheelchair displacements
2. Issues & challenges? (Outline the key issues and challenges)

• Not all the facilities are well adapted for paralimpics athletes
• Some toilettes and dressing rooms needs to be adapted to better suite their needs
The need to adapt more and new services did not allow to place them in the optimal location.

The access to the swimming pool have been adapted to get flat access to it.

3. Why does your approach work well? (Describe the strengths & Key lessons learned along the way)
CAR - Centre d’Alt Rendiment de Catalunya
High Performance Sports Centre - Barcelona
### PARALYMPIC ATHLETES IN AN INSTITUTE/ HIGH PERFORMANCE CENTRE ENVIRONMENT?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>4. Plans for the future? (Outline any weaknesses to be addressed plus areas for future development)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• A new director plan established to construct a new elevator to communicate easily with the Health Unit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• All new facilities on the director plan will be designed accordingly to the adapted facilities regulations</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
New proposals for the touchdown zone. High Definition photocell Sensors to identify null and valid jumps

Supported by I.O.C. and ONCE
Long Jump project

Touchdown Zone
Rieti 1999 Experience
Goals

• To measure and identify null and valid jumps
• To measure real distance vs official distance
• Simple system easy to use
• Improve dynamism of the event
• Provide relevant information to athletes and coaches
A-CAGE™ High-Resolution MINI-ARRAY™ Banner®

IR array cells

Controller
# Fotocells detail

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Specification</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total cells</td>
<td>384 (used 192)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resolution</td>
<td>0.0051 m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matrix Length</td>
<td>0.975 m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td>0.008 m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cable length</td>
<td>15 m</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

![Fotocells detail image]

5.1 mm
Array cells (192, each 5.1 mm)

Add to the official distance Null = 0 m
Track setup

Mini Array + Camera + Laptop + Video mixer
Automatic null detection

Non identified objects filtered by software in real time
Immediate information provided

Official = 6.74 m
T.off d. = 0.131 m
Real dist = 6.871 m

Approach speed
9.80 m/s

Take off distance
0.04 m
# Rieti 1999 Classification

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resultados Oficiales</th>
<th>Res. Según Distancia Real</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clasificación Masculina</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 TARUS 8.20</td>
<td>1 TARUS 8.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 TOURE 7.97</td>
<td>2 TOURE 7.97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 TAUERIMA 7.96</td>
<td>3 TAUERIMA 7.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 ATANASOV 7.94</td>
<td>4 ATANASOV 7.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 TRENTIN 7.93</td>
<td>5 TRENTIN 7.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 BALDI 7.82</td>
<td>6 STRETE-T. 7.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 CAMOSSI 7.79</td>
<td>7 BALDI 7.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 AGRESTI 7.64</td>
<td>8 CAMOSSI 7.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 STRETE-T. 7.63</td>
<td>9 AGRESTI 7.64</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Clasificación Femenina**            |                           |
| 1 MAY 6.74                            | 1 MAY 6.87                |
| 2 RAHOULI 6.70                        | 2 TSIAMITA 6.73           |
| 3 VERSHININA 6.57                     | 3 RAHOULI 6.70            |
| 4 TSIAMITA 6.55                       | 4 VERSHININA 6.60         |
| 5 VASZI 6.49                          | 5 GOTOVSKA 6.54           |
| 6 GOTOVSKA 6.43                       | 6 VASZI 6.50              |
| 7 PERIGINELLI 5.33                    | 7 PERIGINELLI 5.39        |
Conclusions

Evaluate null and valid jumps and provide the real distance.

Simple, easy to use, accurate and reliable.

Provides relevant information to athletes and coaches.

Solves IBSA needs for Long Jump measurements.
Published
In New Studies
In Athletics
In 2001

Para ver esta película, debe disponer de QuickTime™ y de un descompresor H.263.
Thank you for sharing

http://www.car.edu

http://www.forumelitesport.org

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IT Manager