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**THE HISTORY OF THE IKF  
AND THE U23 WORLD AND  
U21 EUROPEAN CHAMPIONSHIP**

**international  
korfball  
federation**



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## **1. THE EARLY HISTORY: FROM ONE TO FIVE EUROPEAN COUNTRIES (1903 - 1973)**

In 1902 Dutch school teacher Nico Broekhuysen developed korfbal as a sport for mixed groups of boys and girls. In 1903 the Dutch Korfbal Association was founded, followed in 1921 by the Belgian Association and in 1933 by the International Korfbal Federation. Korfbal was played in the then Dutch colonies of Indonesia, Surinam and the islands of the Dutch Antilles and the sport was demonstrated during the Olympic Games of 1920 in Antwerp (BEL) and 1928 in Amsterdam (NED). However, in spite of many efforts, the International Korfbal Federation did not grow. In 1946 Great Britain affiliated. In one or two other countries korfbal was introduced but without any lasting results.

In the beginning of the 1960's, only three countries were affiliated to the International Korfbal Federation, viz. The Netherlands, Belgium and Great Britain. International matches were played on a regular basis between The Netherlands and Belgium, between The Netherlands and Great Britain and between Belgium and Great Britain, but no tournament in which all three countries competed existed. In 1962, however, it was decided to hold a three-zone tournament every year between the national teams of those countries.

The British Korfbal Association (BKA) had high expectations of this tournament and hoped that the matches would contribute to British korfbal reaching eventually the same standard as in Belgium and the Netherlands. It was the BKA who donated the "Triangular Trophy" for the winner of this three-sided tournament. This first IKF match series started in 1963 with a tournament in London which was won by Belgium. This was followed until 1973 by a further eight tournaments. However, the ultimate aim was not achieved: of the nine tournaments held The Netherlands won on seven occasions and Belgium twice. The British team could get no further than third position despite the fact that on a few occasions they lost by only one point.

The introduction of the annual European Cup tournament in 1967, during the first ten years of which each of the three participating countries entered two of its club teams, also failed to fulfil Great Britain's hopes. Looking back, however, this is not really surprising: korfbal expansion in Great Britain progressed at a much slower pace than was anticipated so that she had far fewer quality players at her disposal than Belgium and the Netherlands. The situation as a whole caused Belgium and the Netherlands to raise doubts about the value of a continuation of this tournament.

In the meantime the Federal Republic of Germany (1964) and Spain (1973) had joined the ranks of the IKF and there was every reason to believe that other European countries would follow. It seemed conceivable, therefore, that the Triangular Trophy Tournament might in due course develop into a European championship for national teams. One thing was certain, however: an enormous difference would remain for some time to come between the power and potential of the various senior teams in Europe.

Because there were likely to be fewer and less striking differences between the youth teams it was decided, by way of experiment, to organize a three-zone tournament for national youth teams. Plans went ahead and because the tournament had yet to prove itself, the event was publicised as an International Youth Tournament rather than a European championship.

## **2. FROM FIVE TO TWELVE EUROPEAN COUNTRIES; TEN EUROPEAN CHAMPIONSHIPS FOR NATIONAL YOUTH TEAMS (1973-1990)**

### **Launched in 1973 with five participating countries**

The first youth tournament was held in Zutphen (NED) in 1973 with teams from The Netherlands, Belgium, Great Britain, Germany and Spain. An East-Netherlands team was invited to bring the total number to six. The tournament was a success with several attractive matches, from which the host country emerged as winners. Belgium took second place, The Netherlands-East third, Great Britain fourth, Germany fifth and new-comers Spain sixth.

### **The last senior tournament for the Triangular Trophy**

In 1974 the 10<sup>th</sup> Triangular Trophy Tournament was held in London, this time including a team from the Federal Republic of Germany. The Netherlands proved victorious once again followed by Belgium while Great Britain took third place with a 6-4 victory over Germany. The results of this tournament and the success of the Youth Tournament led to the decision to discontinue the Triangular Trophy Tournament in favour of an event for youth teams. For a number of years the Triangular Trophy was used as a challenge prize for an annual indoor tournament between representative teams from a regional korfbal association in The Netherlands and a number of British regional korfbal associations.

#### **The second tournament in Spain in 1975**

The second youth tournament was held in Marbella (ESP) in 1975, and during the preparations the IKF found itself confronted by what would be a recurring problem in the following years, viz. the choice between two- and three-zone korfbal. Spain, in line with Germany, was only familiar with two-zone play and it is understandable that its players and their supporters should find it difficult to accept a korfbal form different from their own. On the other hand, The Netherlands and Belgium played their korfbal according to the three-zone rules and were equally unwilling to make a change. The difficulties were resolved temporarily by making an exception for the event in Marbella, i.e. the games would be played outdoors in two zones. Despite these initial problems the tournament brought pleasant surprises and good results. Belgium reigned supreme against The Netherlands on this occasion and Spain on its home ground rewarded its supporters by achieving an unexpected third place, followed by Great Britain and Germany in that order.

#### **A return to three-zone korfbal in 1976 - Spain declines**

For the tournament in Antwerp (BEL) in 1976, it was decided to revert to three-zone play, and as some people had feared, Spain declined to take part. There were thus four countries remaining. The Netherlands came out on top with Belgium in the runner-up position while the match between Great Britain and Germany ended in a draw.

#### **Bochum (FRG) 1977 and Maidstone (GBR) 1978 - Luxemburg joins**

The fourth tournament in Bochum (FRG) in 1977 was also played in three zones. Spain was again absent and its place was taken by Luxemburg which had been admitted to IKF membership in 1976. The Federal Republic of Germany entered a second team which ended in fifth position in front of a rather weak Luxemburg. Belgium produced the winning team on this occasion with The Netherlands, Germany and Great Britain second, third and fourth respectively. Maidstone (GBR) set the scene for the fifth tournament in 1978, in which Great Britain's second team finished in 5<sup>th</sup> position ahead of Luxemburg. Belgium beat The Netherlands yet again while the match between Great Britain and Germany ended in a draw with the British winners of the penalty shoot-out.

#### **The last three-zone tournament in 1979 - Germany declines**

The three-zone tournament held in Hoorn (NED) in 1979 was the sixth and last outdoor tournament. The German team was not prepared to participate in a three-zone tournament again, so that it was left to The Netherlands, Belgium, Great Britain and Luxemburg to make the day. Luxemburg had not made as much progress as had been expected and her last position was a reflection of her weakness.

#### **The first indoor tournament in 1981 - Spain and Germany enter again**

The situation caused the IKF a good deal of disappointment but it was decided, nonetheless, not to give up easily. The policy was reversed. The three-zone tournament was abandoned and replaced by an indoor tournament which formed the seventh in the series when it was held in Deurne (BEL) on 27 and 28 December 1981. Spain and the Federal Republic of Germany joined the party, together with Luxemburg thus enabling the tournament to proceed with six teams. The Netherlands took first place followed by Belgium with Spain making its presence truly felt by taking third place ahead of Great Britain. Germany was fifth and Luxemburg sixth. This was the first tournament to be played for the Herman Duns Challenge Cup, a prize donated by the IKF in memory of its past President who had died suddenly earlier that year.

#### **1982 - Luxemburg replaced by France**

The indoor tournament was repeated in 1982 in Papendrecht/Dordrecht (NED). France now entered the contest having been admitted to IKF membership in 1982; its team replaced Luxemburg's team whose play was considered to be below standard for such an event. Unfortunately Spain was unable to be present. This meant that five teams played a round robin tournament, in which Belgium succumbed to The Netherlands, followed by Germany and Great Britain in joint third place. Not surprisingly France had to be satisfied with fifth position.

#### **1986 - return to Marbella**

In the intervening years the IKF had reached the decision that the European championship for national youth teams would in future be played once every four years. The 9<sup>th</sup> tournament was thus held in 1986 and Marbella was again the selected venue. On this occasion Belgium broke through and took the first place against The Netherlands. In the battle for third place Great Britain beat Germany, followed by Spain in 5<sup>th</sup> and France in 6<sup>th</sup> and last position.

#### **1990 - debut of Portugal and Poland**

Following the tournament in Spain in 1986, five new European countries were granted membership of the IKF: Portugal in 1987, Denmark and Poland in 1988, Czechoslovakia in 1989 and Armenia in 1990. This meant that no less than 12 countries could participate in the 10<sup>th</sup> tournament, which was organized in the province of Friesland in the north of The Netherlands. For financial and organisational reasons, however, the number of competing countries was restricted to eight, viz. the 'old' countries Belgium, The Netherlands, Great Britain, Federal Republic of Germany, France and Spain, in addition to the 'new' countries Portugal and Poland. At the last minute, however, financial problems forced Spain to drop out, its place being taken by Holland B, who were not, however, allowed to compete for the title. The teams were lodged in Makkum and the pool matches were played in Heerenveen, Drachten and Leeuwarden. The final round was played in the large Friesland Hall in Leeuwarden.

Once again, The Netherlands and Belgium met in the final match. The Belgian team leapt ahead 2-0, trailed later 2-3, equalled at 4-4 and at half time trailed again 6-7. The score was again level early in the second half but The Netherlands finally took victory with a 9-10 score.

In pool A Portugal had surprised everyone by beating France 9-5 and Germany 9-8. Germany also won against France leaving Portugal in second place in pool A with Germany third and France fourth. In pool B Great Britain were second before Poland.

In the final round, Portugal succumbed to the British team with a clear 6-12 defeat. For 5<sup>th</sup>, 6<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> place the numbers 3 and 4 in pool A (France and Germany) had to play against the number 3 in pool B (Poland). France beat the Polish team 10-9 which was then physically unable to take on the German representatives. In view of the fact that Germany had already beaten France in Pool A, the fifth place was awarded to Germany. France was 6<sup>th</sup> and Poland 7<sup>th</sup> and last.

### **3. FROM NONE TO FOURTEEN NON-EUROPEAN COUNTRIES IKF WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS I, II AND III AND WORLD GAMES II AND III (1970-1990)**

#### **The first four non-European countries - the first IKF World Championship in 1978**

In 1990 the number of European member countries of the IKF had gone up to twelve. For the IKF it was extremely gratifying that after 1970 the first non-European countries could be welcomed. The first country came in 1971 when the Surinam Korfbal Association, already founded in 1935, joined. In 1973 and 1978 this was followed by the affiliation of resp. Papua New Guinea and Australia, where korfbal was introduced by Roy Kirkby, a teacher and korfbal player from Great Britain. Demonstration visits of Dutch teams to the USA in 1978 led to the affiliation of the United States.

This very pleasant development inspired the IKF and the Royal Dutch Korfbal Association to organise the first World Championships in 1978 on the occasion of the 75<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Dutch Association. Eight of the ten affiliated countries participated: Belgium, Luxemburg, the Federal Republic of Germany, Great Britain, The Netherlands, Papua New Guinea, Spain and the USA. Only Surinam and new member country Australia did not take part. It became a very exciting tournament. The battle for the first world title between Belgium and The Netherlands ended in a 10-10 draw. The Dutch won after extra time by 14-13.

#### **More non-European countries – IKF World Championship II (1984) - World Games II (1985).**

The number of member countries outside Europe kept going up. India affiliated in 1980, Aruba in 1982 and Indonesia in 1984. In the meantime the growing number of members caused the IKF to apply for membership of the General Association of International Sports Federations (GAISF), rebranded in 2009 to SportAccord. In 1982 the IKF was accepted as a member. At the same time the IKF joined the International World Games Association (IWGA). The main objective of the IWGA is to organize every four years World Games for recognised sports and

sport disciplines which are not yet on the Olympic programme. The IKF managed to have korfbal included on the programme of the 2<sup>nd</sup> World Games in London (GBR) in 1985.

In 1984 the second IKF World Championship were organised in Belgium, again with eight countries taking part, six of which had already participated in 1978. Luxemburg was replaced by France and Papua New Guinea by Australia. The final result of the tournament looked very much like the ranking of 1978. The Netherlands became world champions again, this time by a 11-9 victory over their Belgian rivals. For third ("the best of the rest") place Germany and Great Britain met again and Germany was again victorious (7-5).

One year later, in 1985 World Games II followed at the Crystal Palace National Sports Centre in London (GBR). At this tournament the number of participating teams, as in other team sports, was limited to six countries. These were: Belgium, Germany, Great Britain, India, The Netherlands and the USA. The Germans had qualified by winning a playoff match against France. In the tournament the team of The Netherlands became winner with Belgium second and the USA third.

After this tournament the IKF decided that the IKF World Championship would be organized every four years, as are the World Games. The 3<sup>rd</sup> IKF World Championship would therefore take place in 1987, World Games III in 1989.

#### **World Championship III (1987) and World Games III (1989)**

The growth outside Europe kept on. Chinese Taipei was granted membership in 1985 and the Caribbean islands of Curacao and Bonaire, where korfbal had been played for a long time, affiliated in 1986 and 1987.

The increase in membership enabled the IKF to organize the 1987 IKF World Championship in The Netherlands for the first time with twelve competing countries. Six of those had also taken part in the two earlier championships, viz. Belgium, Germany, Great Britain, The Netherlands, Spain and the USA. Two countries - Australia and France - had only participated in IKF World Championships II. Four new countries were admitted: Indonesia, Chinese Taipei, Aruba and Portugal. After an exciting tournament the final matches for the first four places were played in the AHOY Sports Palace in Rotterdam with 7,000 spectators. Once again The Netherlands became champion with Belgium as runner-up. This time Great Britain finished in third place by beating first time participants Chinese Taipei in extra time.

The joining of non-European countries went on after the championships. In 1988 Hong Kong and New Zealand were granted membership and in 1989 Singapore.

World Games III in 1989 in Karlsruhe (GER) were an enormous success. A total of 4,000 athletes from 60 countries participated in the various events and there were 200,000 spectators. At the korfbal tournament in the Schwarzwaldhalle, often with 1,200 spectators, Belgium, Germany, Great Britain, The Netherlands and the USA came again into action, with Chinese Taipei taking the place which India had occupied four years earlier. Places 1 and 2 were for The Netherlands and Belgium. In the decisive game The Netherlands beat their arch-rivals Belgium 11-9. Germany came third and Chinese Taipei ended, just as in the previous World Championships, in fourth place.

In 1990 a new event was added to the international tournament calendar of the IKF, viz. the first Asia/Oceania Championship which was held in Jakarta (INA) with Chinese Taipei as the winner, followed by Australia, Hong Kong and Indonesia.

In that same year Japan was granted membership, so that the number of non-European countries rose to fourteen. The number of affiliated European countries was twelve in that year, which meant that the total membership of the IKF had risen from five in 1970 to twenty-six two decades later. A result to be proud of.

## **4. FROM 26 TO 31 COUNTRIES ON FIVE CONTINENTS -WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP IV WORLD GAMES IV - OLYMPIC RECOGNITION (1990-1994)**

#### **Now 27 member countries - fourth IKF World Championship in 1991**

In 1991 Hungary affiliated to the IKF. This was also the year of IKF World Championship IV. This was organised in Belgium with again twelve teams participating. The battle for first place was again between Belgium and The

Netherlands. In an extremely exciting match Belgium managed to win 11-10, so that Belgium became IKF World Champions for the first time and The Netherlands had to be satisfied with the silver medals. In a final game against Germany Chinese Taipei came third. For the first time a non-European country had become the bronze medal winner in a major world event.

#### **World Games IV and Olympic Recognition in 1993**

The growth of the IKF went on: Finland and Canada were admitted in 1992. In that year the second IKF Asia/Oceania Championships were held in New Delhi (IND) with Chinese Taipei and Australia finishing again first and second in that order. A new event appeared on the calendar: the Intercontinental Championships between Australia, Chinese Taipei and The Netherlands. The matches were played in Chinese Taipei, India and Australia. In the final ranking The Netherlands came first with Chinese Taipei and Australia sharing 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> place.

Also new in 1992 was an experimental outdoor IKF European Championship for national senior teams in London (GBR) with seven countries participating. The Dutch team came first with Belgium and Great Britain finishing second and third. The experiment would not, however, be repeated.

The korfbal tournament of World Games IV in The Hague (NED) in 1993 had the same six participants as four years earlier. The Netherlands again became the winners by a narrow 15-14 victory over Belgium. The German team finished in third place.

In the same year the IKF celebrated its 60<sup>th</sup> anniversary, was South Africa welcomed as 30<sup>th</sup> member of the IKF and was the IKF granted official recognition by the International Olympic Committee (IOC).

With the affiliation to the Olympic family the IKF had finally achieved the goal it had been striving for since the early eighties. Following the division of Czechoslovakia into two independent states a separate korfbal association was established in Slovakia which was affiliated to the IKF in 1994. With that the total membership reached 31 countries.

## **5. FIRST IKF U23 WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP (1994)**

According to the planning made after the IKF European Championship for national youth teams in 1982 this tournament would be held every four years. So tournaments were played in 1986 in Marbella (ESP) and in 1990 in the province of Friesland (NED). However, this planning was thwarted by the offer of Chinese Taipei to host an IKF U23 World Championship in 1994. This offer was gratefully accepted and the tournament was played in April 1994 by eight teams from Australia, Belgium, Czech Republic, Chinese Taipei, Great Britain, Hungary, The Netherlands and South Africa. The teams were divided into two pools. In Pool A the team of The Netherlands was by far the strongest. Australia reached second place in that pool by beating Hungary as well as Great Britain convincingly. The surprise was that Hungary ended in third place by beating Great Britain 10-8. In Pool B Belgium was the strongest team and Chinese Taipei reached second place by substantial victories over the Czech Republic and South Africa. South Africa, appearing on the international scene for the first time, came fourth after the Czech Republic. In the final round The Netherlands became champions by beating Belgium and Chinese Taipei took the bronze medals by a 18-10 victory over Australia. The Czech Republic reached fifth place through a win over Hungary and the disappointing British team came seventh by beating South Africa.

## **6. IKF WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP V AND WORLD GAMES V (1995 - 1997)**

After the exciting and extremely well organised IKF U23 World Championship in 1994 the 3<sup>rd</sup> IKF Asia/Oceania Championship followed in that same year, organised in Adelaide (AUS). Again Chinese Taipei won, with Australia finishing in second place and Indonesia third.

In 1995 Cyprus was accepted as IKF's 32<sup>nd</sup> member followed by Russia and Turkey in 1997. The constant growth of European member countries led the IKF to establish an IKF European Championship Committee (ECC).



In November 1995 the 5<sup>th</sup> IKF World Championships - the first to be held outside Europe - took place at the Indira Gandhi Indoor Stadium of New Delhi (IND). After qualifying matches and the withdrawal of the USA team due to financial problems, the following 12 countries participated: Armenia, Australia, Belgium, Chinese Taipei, Czech Republic, Germany, Great Britain, India, The Netherlands, Portugal, Slovakia and South Africa. After a smoothly run tournament the Dutch team won the Nico Broekhuysen World Cup with Belgium in second place. Surprisingly the next three places went to Portugal, Australia and Chinese Taipei. Germany and the Czech Republic came 6<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> and the five remaining places went to Great Britain, Armenia, Slovakia, South Africa and India in that order.

The second – and unfortunately last - edition of the IKF Intercontinental Championships was held in Tulsa (USA) in August 1996 with the participation of four of the five continental champions. The Netherlands, Chinese Taipei, USA and South Africa finished in that order.

The korfbal tournament of World Games V in Lahti (FIN) in August 1997 saw two new participants, Portugal and Australia having qualified at the expense of Great Britain and the USA. With a fairly easy win over their arch-rivals Belgium the Netherlands won the tournament for the fourth time running while Chinese Taipei became first time winners of the World Games bronze medals. The remaining positions in the final ranking were: 4. Germany; 5. Australia; 6. Portugal.

## 7. ELEVENTH EUROPEAN CHAMPIONSHIP FOR NATIONAL U21 TEAMS (1996)

On the occasion of the 75<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the Royal Belgium Korfbal Association the 11<sup>th</sup> IKF U21 European Championship were held in Antwerp (BEL) in November 1996 with the participation of no less than ten national selections.

On the first day eight teams played a preliminary round in two pools to determine which four teams would join Belgium and The Netherlands in the main tournament.

In Pool A a very young German team was taken by surprise by Hungary. After an eight goal lead in the first half the Hungarians finally won by 14 - 12. With their win over Armenia (12 - 5) they managed to reach the final round together with a very strong number one: the Czech Republic.

Portugal - Great Britain turned out to be the most exciting match in Pool B. In a close and hard-fought game the Portuguese triumphed by 10 - 7. At the end of the day, however, both teams had left Spain and Slovakia behind them.

On the second day The Netherlands and Belgium played their first matches. As Hungary and Great Britain did not field their strongest sides their matches resulted in big victories for the Low Countries. The Portuguese put the Dutch under more pressure but they still lost by a formidable 30 - 6. For a very long time the Czechs managed to keep up with the Belgians and at 7 - 7 the score was still level. However, an acceleration by the host country led eventually to a 23 - 16 victory.

The final day started off with a thriller for 9<sup>th</sup>/10<sup>th</sup> place between Slovakia and Spain. The Spaniards managed to win by the narrowest of margins (12 - 11) but over the three days the Slovaks played much better than their final ranking suggests. In the battle for 7<sup>th</sup> place Armenia offered good resistance but the German team scored more goals (18 - 10). Hungary beat Great Britain 15 - 12 and thereby finished in 5<sup>th</sup> place, an outstanding performance.

**THE** match of the tournament turned out to be the "little final" between Portugal and the Czech Republic. The Portuguese took a 5 - 2 lead but the Czechs fought back and after regular time the score was level at 11 - 11. After ten minutes of extra time the score was 14 - 14, which meant that the winner had to be determined by "sudden death".

As the Czechs scored before their opponents had had a chance to touch the ball the Portuguese were allowed one more attempt. This resulted in a penalty but to the horror of all their supporters this was missed. The Czechs celebrated as if they had won the tournament and the two teams deservedly received a standing ovation from a large and enthusiastic crowd.

In the final match of the day the Dutch seemed to head for an easy victory when they took an 11 - 7 lead. However, within five minutes the Belgians had equalised and after that the teams alternately went ahead until four minutes

from the end when an 18 - 18 score was reached. Two goals in a row brought victory and a seventh title to the reigning champions but disappointment to a disillusioned Belgian team: so close to victory and still so far!

During the tournament a European Congress was held which decided that the next IKF European Championship in Belgium as part of the Ghent 1500-2000 celebrations in the year 2000 would be organised for U21 teams.

But first a second IKF U23 World Championships was held in various towns in The Netherlands during the first week of November 1998.

## 8. SECOND IKF U23 WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP (1998)

Twelve teams were to take part in the 2<sup>nd</sup> IKF U23 World Championships. Four teams from outside Europe had been invited but after the withdrawal of India only three remained. In Europe several qualification matches had been necessary to fill the eight (later increased to nine) places reserved for that continent. A new match schedule called for three pools of four teams.

The teams in Pool A played in Heerenveen where The Netherlands won all its matches with ease. Australia came second before South Africa and a disappointing British team. A similar situation occurred in The Hague where in Pool B Belgium came first before Portugal, Catalonia (ESP) and Poland. In Pool C the decision fell on the first day when Chinese Taipei beat the Czech Republic. Germany came third before Hungary who had been asked to replace late withdrawals Armenia.

The rules called for the numbers 1 and 2 of each pool plus the two best numbers 3 going through to the quarter finals. To decide the best numbers 3 the results of the teams against the number one in their pool were discounted. This meant that South Africa and Germany had the dubious honour of playing against and be beaten by Belgium and The Netherlands in the quarter finals. Chinese Taipei scored a fairly easy victory over Australia but the match between the Czech Republic and Portugal could have gone either way. At the final whistle the Czechs had won by the odd goal.

In the semi-final matches The Netherlands and Belgium showed that they are still the best in the world. Chinese Taipei and the Czech Republic had no chance against their opponents. In their mutual match for the bronze medals the Chinese team scored a 23 - 18 victory over their European rivals. In the final -refereed by Chien-chih Li in his first international tournament- The Netherlands gave Belgium little chance and a 27 - 18 win made them the first time winners of the Swan Cup, donated by and named after Dutch korfbal pioneer Adri Zwaanswijk ("Swan").

## 9. TOWARD A NEW MILLENNIUM; TWELFTH U21 EUROPEAN CHAMPIONSHIP (2000)

### 12<sup>th</sup> U21 European Championship

The first big event in the new millennium was the 12<sup>th</sup> U21 European Championship, once again held in Belgium but this time in Ghent for U21 players. A record twelve participating countries were drawn into two groups. The round robin with surprise wins by newcomers Cyprus over Hungary and by Catalonia over Great Britain produced the following ranking after five days:

Pool A	Pool B
1. The Netherlands	1. Belgium
2. Portugal	2. Czech Republic
3. Catalonia	3. Germany
4. Great Britain	4. Slovakia
5. Cyprus	5. Poland
6. Hungary	6. France

The cross finals between the numbers 2/3 and 4/5 brought no great surprises although the match between Great Britain and Poland (22 - 21) was a thriller. And so the scene was set for an interesting final day of the

championship. The first three matches, however, brought little excitement, France, Poland and Great Britain scoring easy victories over Hungary, Cyprus and Slovakia. The remaining three matches were no thrillers either but besides occasionally good korfbal they brought some tension back into the game. Germany managed to stay just ahead of Catalonia and the Czechs retained the 3<sup>rd</sup> place they had first conquered four years earlier (against the same opponents!). This time they did not need a "golden goal" to achieve their objective (18 - 14). The final was a bit of a disappointment. The Dutch soon took a four goal lead which they managed to retain until the very end (18 - 14).

## **10. THIRD U23 WORLD AND THIRTEENTH U21 EUROPEAN CHAMPIONSHIP (2001/2002)**

Following the success of an IKF Asian-African Championship in Durban in 1998 the South African Korfbal Federation was awarded the organisation of the 3<sup>rd</sup> U23 World Championship. Unfortunately only nine countries managed to find the finances to participate in the event which was held on the premises of the University of Pretoria in conjunction with the SAKF's own annual national tournament.

The pool matches brought no major surprises although few would have put their money on South Africa to beat Germany and on Great Britain to win against the European bronze medal winners from the Czech Republic. On goal average, however, the Czechs just managed to get through to a semi-final match against Belgium, which in spite of a good start they lost by a relatively large margin, just like in the other semi-final Chinese Taipei were well and truly beaten by the title holders from The Netherlands.

On the final day Australia repeated its win against Great Britain and South Africa, although 8-12 down halfway through the second half, did the same against Germany, thus giving the host country a surprising but thoroughly deserved 5<sup>th</sup> place in the final ranking. In addition they were awarded the IOC President's trophy for the most spectacular team of the tournament.

The bronze medal match saw the same two teams as three years earlier during the previous IKF World Championship. This time, however, the Czechs showed that they have made great progress in the intermediate years. They beat their Chinese rivals 15 - 12 to win their first trophy in a major world event.

The final brought one of the better games between eternal rivals Belgium and The Netherlands. Twice The Netherlands were four goals up (8-4 and 15-11) but two minutes from the end the Belgians managed to draw level at 16-16. Cheered on by an enthusiastic crowd they then went for the gold but a last minute goal brought victory and the Swan Cup once again to the Dutch.

Final ranking: 1. The Netherlands; 2. Belgium; 3. Czech Republic; 4. Chinese Taipei; 5. South Africa; 6. Germany; 7. Australia; 8. Great Britain; 9. Catalonia (ESP).

As a result of a change in the four year cycle of major world and continental events by the 2001 World Congress in Pretoria (RSA) we did not have to wait until 2004 for the **13<sup>th</sup> U21 European Championship**. This was now held in Rio Maior (POR) in the autumn of 2002.

Eight European countries had entered their U21 team for the event but the late withdrawal by the Polish team necessitated a change in the original playing schedule. In consultation with the organisers and the participating countries the IKF European Championships Committee decided to relinquish the two pool system and to play a round robin between all seven remaining teams.

The tournament produced no major surprises although few would have predicted that Russia - first time participants in an official IKF championship - would finish ahead of the much more experienced countries of Portugal and Great Britain. Although the opposition from the Belgian team was better than some people had expected the title went once again to the Dutch team: their ninth win in thirteen championships.

Final ranking: 1. The Netherlands; 2. Belgium; 3. Czech Republic; 4. Russia; 5. Portugal; 6. Great Britain; 7 France.

## 11. FOURTH U23 WORLD AND FOURTEENTH U21 EUROPEAN CHAMPIONSHIP (2004 / 2006)

In accordance with the new championship calendar the **4<sup>th</sup> U23 World Championship** was held in Duisburg (GER). It also served as a test event for The World Games which would be held in the same venue one year later.

Beside the host country the first five countries of the 2002 IKF U21 European Championship, the first three of the 2003 U23 Asian-Oceanian Championship as well as South Africa had qualified for the event.

The pool matches showed no major upsets although not many people would have predicted Australia's 12-11 win against the Czech Republic. However, when Germany in its turn beat the Aussies 17-13, this gave the Czechs a second chance to reach second place in the pool. For that the 2001 bronze medal winners had to beat the host country by a three goal margin and when less than 10 minutes from the end they were leading 15-9 no one doubted that they would achieve that objective. The Germans, however, did the well-nigh impossible. They scored five goals in a row, lost the match 14-15 but their goal difference against the other two six point teams was enough to guarantee them a place in the "little final". The remaining two teams in Pool A performed according to expectations: the Belgians won and the Hong Kong Chinese lost all their matches.

In Pool B The Netherlands reigned supreme and although the South Africans only lost their match against Portugal by a "golden goal" they were not strong enough to join the battle for second place in the pool. When Chinese Taipei lost its match against Portugal on the opening day but one day later beat surprisingly strong newcomers Russia they depended on those same Russians to beat Portugal in the final pool match. The Portuguese, who had lost a number of players through injuries, lost 8-13 and thus saw their Chinese rivals qualify for a match against A-pool winners Belgium.

In the cross finals favourites Belgium and The Netherlands had no problems with their opponents and easily qualified for the final. The other cross final matches sprang no surprises either, the Czechs beating Portugal and the Australians winning against Russia.

The final day saw two matches in which the winners revenged themselves for the defeats they had earlier in the tournament suffered against the same opponents. This time Portugal beat the disheartened Russian team 20-17 and the Czechs easily overcame Australia 21-11. The other two matches brought considerably more tension. At half-time Germany was a goal down against Chinese Taipei but cheered on by a large and enthusiastic crowd the Germans managed to pull ahead and although five minutes from the end they were still only one goal up (12-11) they finally beat their opponents 16-12 to win the bronze medals.

In the final it was Belgium that led most of the way. At half-time they were one goal (10-9) up and ten minutes from the end it still looked as if they would finally beat their eternal rivals. But it was not to be. In the 54<sup>th</sup> minute the Dutch equalized and in the remaining five minutes they pulled away to win the championship and the Swan Cup by a 20-17 victory.

Final ranking: 1. The Netherlands; 2. Belgium; 3. Germany; 4. Chinese Taipei; 5. Czech Republic; 6. Australia; 7. Portugal; 8. Russia; 9. South Africa; 10. Hong Kong China.

Two years later the **14<sup>th</sup> U21 European Championships** were held in Oeiras (Portugal). Nine countries had entered their team for this event but an ingenious match schedule gave every team five or six matches during the seven days of the championship. The pool matches brought no real surprises although five matches (including the game between Belgium and Russia!) were decided by just one goal and Great Britain went through to the semi-finals thanks to the golden goal that decided their game against Catalonia.

This meant that in the end the old order was (re-)established by IKF's four oldest members. In the bronze medal game between Germany and Great Britain the Germans took revenge for the defeat they had suffered against the same opponents on the opening day of the tournament. As on the previous occasion the final was contested between the teams from the Netherlands and Belgium. A Dutch victory was never in danger and after their 17 - 11 win the Dutch were presented with a brand new trophy replacing the old Herman Duns trophy that had served for the past 25 years - the first indoor championship being held in 1981.

Fifth place and a final ticket for the 2008 U23 World Championship went to Russia. 6. Czech Republic; 7. Catalonia; 8. Portugal; 9. Hungary.

## 12. FIFTH IKF U23 WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP (2008)

The 5<sup>th</sup> IKF World Championship for National Youth teams in 2008 served once again as test event for The World Games which would be held in Kaohsiung (TPE) eight months later. The organisers requested the IKF to ensure the participation of 12 teams and consequently 7 teams from Europe, 4 from Asia/Oceania and 1 from Africa were invited to take part.

As expected the team from The Netherlands reigned supreme in pool A. The runner-up position was virtually decided in the very first match of the tournament, when the young Russian team beat the Czech Republic by a golden goal after a 10-10 draw in normal time. Newcomers China lost all their matches but seeing the progress they made during the tournament they will surely be a force to reckon with in future editions.

In pool B all eyes were on the third day match between four times silver medalists Belgium and hosts Chinese Taipei. After a very close game which could have gone either way a packed Kaohsiung Normal University sports hall saw history made when the home team gained a 13-12 victory. It did so by achieving a higher scoring ratio than Belgium, who had more shots but missed them due to the defensive pressure from their opponents. After a first day win over Hong Kong Australia disappointed by losing all their other matches.

In the cross finals the Belgium team had no chance against The Netherlands (8-27), while Chinese Taipei had more difficulty with the U23 Russians than expected (18-16).

On the final day hosts Chinese Taipei had the capacity crowd roaring with the opening goal. However, the Dutch gradually took control due mainly to their better rebounding and awesome shooting from medium to long distance. With a few minutes of the first half left the hosts were still in the match, only three behind. However, by half time the Dutch led by six (5-11).

In the second period the Dutch rather ran away with the game, opening the gap to 11 in the opening 15 minutes and wrapping up the game with four substitutions and a few more goals. Final score 11-23.

Belgium did win the bronze medals by beating Russia 26-10.

Final ranking: 1. The Netherlands; 2. Chinese Taipei; 3. Belgium; 4. Russia; 5. Catalonia; 6. England; 7. Germany; 8. Czech Republic; 9. Australia; 10. Hong Kong; 11. China; 12. South Africa

## 13. CONSTANT EXPANSION OF THE IKF MATCH CALENDAR

From the above it may be clear that the IKF match calendar has expanded considerably. Some important IKF matches have not yet been mentioned. So has the IKF European Cup Tournament for club teams been organised annually since 1967 and as from 1988 IKF European Student Championships have been held every year.

The year 1998 saw the first (indoor) edition of an IKF European Championship for national teams. This was held in Estoril (POR) with The Netherlands as first time winners of the Ton Martejijn Trophy. The second edition for the European countries took place in April 2002 in Catalonia (ESP). The prolongation by the Dutch of their title was not so much a surprise as the loss by Belgium to the Czech Republic, the first time a national team from a B-country managed to beat their opponents from one of the two A-countries. Four years later the third European Championship was held in Budapest (HUN). After a win in the final against Belgium the title went once again to the Netherlands and a golden goal against their German opponents gave the bronze medals to the Czech Republic. The 4<sup>th</sup> IKF European Championship in 2010 was a great success for spectators (over 34,000 in the sportshalls), multi media, TV, Internet, Twitter. Many millions of people saw korfbal as a spectator oriented sport. Sixteen teams participated for the first time. Live TV matches were shown in 46 countries all around the world. The Netherlands won their fourth title in a row. The Championship final was a remarkable match between 2 top teams. The Belgian team gave their opponents a hard time. The Dutch ladies made the difference by their scoring abilities over the Belgian ladies.

In the Far East it is the Asian Oceanian Korfbal Federation which organises championships for the national selections in its region. Beside a number of championships for seniors Asian-Oceanian Youth Championships were held in Hong Kong in January 2001, followed by a second edition in Bacchus Marsh (AUS) in January 2003 and a third one in Christchurch (NZL) in July 2007. All but one of the ten championships were won by Chinese Taipei with Australia in the runner-up position.

The most important events on the IKF calendar remain, of course, the quadrennial World Games and IKF World Championship for national teams.

In 2003 the IKF celebrated its 70<sup>th</sup> anniversary and korfbal's centenary with a number of activities in The Netherlands: the 7<sup>th</sup> **World Championship**, a scientific congress and a General Assembly, where President Bob de Die handed the reins of the IKF to his successor Jan Fransoo. The Netherlands retained their world title with a convincing 22-9 win over Belgium. Other rankings: 3. Czech Republic; 4. Chinese Taipei; 5. Great Britain; 6. Portugal; 7. Australia; 8. Germany; 9. Catalonia (Spain); 10. Hungary; 11. South Africa; 12. Poland; 13. Slovakia; 14. India; 15. Armenia; 16. Japan.

Four years later the 8<sup>th</sup> **World Championship** was held in Brno (CZE). Once again the Netherlands beat their eternal rivals Belgium in the final (23-10) while the home country again won the bronze medals. Other rankings: 4. Portugal; 5. Chinese Taipei; 6. Russia; 7. England; 8. Australia; 9. Catalonia; 10. Hungary; 11. Germany; 12. India; 13. USA; 14. Poland; 15. South Africa; 16. China.

The 6<sup>th</sup> **World Games** with korfbal as fifth time participants were held in Akita (JPN) in August 2001. The Netherlands won their 5<sup>th</sup> consecutive title after a convincing win in the final against Belgium. Chinese Taipei came third. Four years later the 7<sup>th</sup> **edition** was held in Duisburg (GER). The Dutch beat their rivals Belgium again by a 12 goal margin but this time the Czech Republic won the bronze medals. The 8<sup>th</sup> **World Games** took place in Kaohsiung (TPE) in July 2009. For the first time korfbal was allowed to participate with its best eight teams. The title went once again to the Dutch who beat Belgium 25-10 in the final. The home team of Chinese Taipei won the bronze medals.

Besides these matches there are, of course, a great number of friendly games between national teams and club teams of the member countries, whereby the teams travel more and more to other continents. In addition a great many matches for youth and junior teams are organised. The Dutch KNKV East district has its annual U23 World Cup tournament while the North district organises a similar U19 Junior World Cup tournament each year and the South District the U16 Talent World Cup. All three tournaments enjoy IKF patronage.

The IKF has adapted its internal organisation constantly and smoothly to the strong growth in the number of member countries and international matches. Match regulations and disciplinary regulations have been drawn up, playing rules have been changed a number of times, disciplinary, appeal and referees committees have been set up and education groups for referees and coaches have been formed. Since 1971 the IKF has an international referees list, which counted 11 referees from 3 countries at the start. In 2011 this list had been extended to 50 referees from 21 different countries.

One must realise, of course, that the international match calendar would never had taken such a flight if it had not been supported by the member countries and by the top players and the clubs from these countries. It is amazing and admirable to find that even the countries where korfbal has only recently been introduced, are staunch supporters of this development. They succeed in finding enough volunteers and the financial means to organise not only friendly matches but also important IKF tournaments. They even manage to take part in matches in other countries, sometimes in other continents, whereby it is not uncommon that the players have to take care of the travelling and accommodation costs to a large extent themselves.

It is this enormous enthusiasm that encourages the many IKF volunteers and the IKF organisation to continue its task: a further expansion of korfbal on all five continents. As a result the IKF easily reached its target of 50 affiliated countries by 2008, an absolute requirement to retain its official recognition by the International Olympic Committee.

# Appendix I

## WINNERS OF THE IKF U21 EUROPEAN CHAMPIONSHIP

1. 1973 - Zutphen	The Netherlands	26-27 May	The Netherlands
2. 1975 - Marbella	Spain	8-10 May	Belgium
3. 1976 - Antwerp	Belgium	8-9 May	The Netherlands
4. 1977 - Bochum	FR of Germany	7-8 May	Belgium
5. 1978 - Maidstone	Great Britain	29-30 Apr.	Belgium
6. 1979 - Hoorn	The Netherlands	26-27 May	The Netherlands
7. 1981 - Deurne	Belgium	27-28 Dec.	The Netherlands
8. 1982 - Dordrecht/Papendrecht	The Netherlands	29-30 Dec.	The Netherlands
9. 1986 - Marbella	Spain	16-17 Nov.	Belgium
10. 1990 - Drachten/ Leeuwarden/ Heerenveen	The Netherlands	3-6 Jan.	The Netherlands
11. 1996 - Wilrijk/ Hoboken	Belgium	22-24 Nov.	The Netherlands
12. 2000 - Ghent	Belgium	16-22 Apr.	The Netherlands
13. 2002 - Rio Maior	Portugal	29 Oct-2 Nov.	The Netherlands
14. 2006 - Oeiras	Portugal	5-11 Nov.	The Netherlands
15. 2011 - Budapest	Hungary	8-14 May	.....

<b>Winners of the 14 Championships :</b>	10	The Netherlands
	4	Belgium

## Appendix II

### PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES AND THEIR RANKINGS IN THE IKF U21 EUROPEAN CHAMPIONSHIP

	1973	'75	'76	'77	'78	'79	'81	'82	'86	'90	'96	2000	'02	'06
1. Netherlands	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
2. Belgium	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2
3. Great Britain	4	5	3/4	4	3	3	4	3/4	3	3	6	7	6	4
4. Germany	5	4	3/4	3	4	-	5	3/4	4	5	7	5	-	3
5. Spain/Catalonia	6	3	-	-	-	-	3	-	5	-	9	6	-	7
6. France	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	6	6	-	11	7	-
7. Luxembourg	-	-	-	6	6	4	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Portugal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	4	5	8
9. Czech Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	3	6
10. Poland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	9	-	-
11. Hungary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	12	-	9
12. Slovakia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	8	-	-
13. Armenia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-
14. Cyprus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-
15. Russia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	5
16. Netherlands (E)	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17. Germany 2	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18. Great Britain 2	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



## Appendix III

### REVIEW OF MATCH RESULTS OF ALL PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES IN THE IKF U21 EUROPEAN CHAMPIONSHIP

1. The Netherlands	53	49	-	4	1041 - 321
2. Belgium	54	44	-	10	878 - 346
3. Germany	47	19	3	25	429 - 472
4. Great Britain	57	18	4	35	473 - 708
5. Czech Republic	25	19	-	6	381 - 302
6. Portugal	28	15	-	13	341 - 399
7. Spain/Catalonia	31	10	-	21	253 - 365
8. Slovakia	12	4	-	8	148 - 175
9. Hungary	17	3	-	14	149 - 338
10. France	23	2	-	21	163 - 458
11. Poland	10	2	-	8	111 - 167
12. Armenia	5	1	-	4	39 - 81
13. Cyprus	7	1	-	6	70 - 132
14. Luxemburg	12	-	-	12	11 - 215
15. Russia	12	6	-	6	163 - 182
16. Netherlands East	3	2	-	1	21 - 8
17. Germany 2	3	1	1	1	22 - 21
18. Great Britain 2	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>14 - 17</u>
	402	197	8	197	4707 - 4707

## Appendix IV

### RESULTS AND FINAL RANKINGS IN THE IKF U21 EUROPEAN CHAMPIONSHIP

#### 1. 1973 Zutphen (The Netherlands); 26/27 May three-zone outdoor

##### Pool A

Great Britain	-	Spain	13 - 3
The Netherlands	-	Great Britain	16 - 2
Spain	-	The Netherlands	4 - 14

##### Pool B

Netherlands East	-	FR of Germany	9 - 2
Belgium	-	Netherlands East	5 - 3
FR of Germany	-	Belgium	5 - 6

##### Final round

Spain	-	FR of Germany	3 - 9 (5 <sup>th</sup> /6 <sup>th</sup> place)
Great Britain	-	Netherlands East	1 - 9 (3 <sup>rd</sup> /4 <sup>th</sup> place)
Belgium	-	The Netherlands	5 - 10 (1 <sup>st</sup> /2 <sup>nd</sup> place)

#### 2. 1975 Marbella (Spain); 8-10 May two-zone outdoor

FR of Germany	-	Spain	4 - 6
Great Britain	-	The Netherlands	2 - 17
Belgium	-	FR of Germany	11 - 3
FR of Germany	-	Great Britain	10 - 3
The Netherlands	-	Belgium	6 - 9
Spain	-	Great Britain	11 - 6
Belgium	-	Spain	9 - 3
The Netherlands	-	FR of Germany	9 - 2
Great Britain	-	Belgium	0 - 14
Spain	-	The Netherlands	5 - 6

##### Final ranking:

1. Belgium	4	4	-	-	43 - 12	8
2. The Netherlands	4	3	-	1	38 - 18	6
3. Spain	4	2	-	2	25 - 25	4
4. FR of Germany	4	1	-	3	19 - 29	2
5. Great Britain	4	-	-	4	11 - 52	0

### 3. 1976 Antwerp (Belgium); 8/9 May three-zone outdoor

Belgium	-	Great Britain	14 - 0
FR of Germany	-	The Netherlands	1 - 17
Belgium	-	FR of Germany	14 - 2
Great Britain	-	The Netherlands	3 - 12
Great Britain	-	FR of Germany	4 - 4
Belgium	-	The Netherlands	6 - 8

#### Final ranking:

1. The Netherlands	3	3	-	-	37 - 10	6
2. Belgium	3	2	-	1	34 - 10	4
3. Great Britain	3	-	-	2	7 - 30	1
4. FR of Germany	3	-	1	2	7 - 35	1

### 4. 1977 Bochum (FR of Germany); 7/8 May three-zone outdoor

#### Pool A

The Netherlands	-	FR of Germany 2	16 - 3
Great Britain	-	The Netherlands	4 - 13
FR of Germany 2	-	Great Britain	3 - 3

#### Pool B

Belgium	-	FR of Germany	11 - 3
Luxemburg	-	Belgium	0 - 30
FR of Germany	-	Luxemburg	12 - 0

#### Final round

FR of Germany 2	-	Luxemburg	16 - 2 (5 <sup>th</sup> /6 <sup>th</sup> place)
Great Britain	-	FR of Germany	4 - 11 (3 <sup>rd</sup> /4 <sup>th</sup> place)
The Netherlands	-	Belgium	9 - 11 (BEL winner)

### 5. 1978 Maidstone (Great Britain); 29/30 April three-zone outdoor

#### Pool A

Belgium	-	Great Britain	11 - 3
Luxemburg	-	Belgium	0 - 18
Great Britain	-	Luxemburg	12 - 0

#### Pool B

The Netherlands	-	Great Britain 2	10 - 0
FR of Germany	-	The Netherlands	0 - 11
Great Britain 2	-	FR of Germany	4 - 7

**Final round**

Great Britain 2	-	Luxemburg	10 - 0 (5 <sup>th</sup> /6 <sup>th</sup> place)
FR of Germany	-	Great Britain	5 - 5 (3 <sup>rd</sup> /4 <sup>th</sup> place) (GBR winner bronze after penalty shots)
Belgium	-	The Netherlands	11 - 6 (BEL winner)

**6. 1979 Hoorn (The Netherlands); 26/27 May three-zone outdoor**

Belgium	-	Great Britain	10 - 1
Luxemburg	-	The Netherlands	1 - 24
Great Britain	-	Luxemburg	8 - 0
Luxemburg	-	Belgium	3 - 21
Great Britain	-	The Netherlands	2 - 17
The Netherlands	-	Belgium	5 - 3

**Final ranking:**

1. The Netherlands	3	3	-	-	46 - 6	6
2. Belgium	3	2	-	1	34 - 9	4
3. Great Britain	3	1	-	2	11 - 27	2
4. Luxemburg	3	-	-	3	4 - 53	0

**7. 1981 Deurne (Belgium); 27/28 December****Pool A**

Luxemburg	-	Belgium	1 - 24
Great Britain	-	Luxemburg	15 - 1
Belgium	-	Great Britain	13 - 2

**Pool B**

Spain	-	The Netherlands	3 - 13
FR of Germany	-	Spain	4 - 5
The Netherlands	-	FR of Germany	15 - 2

**Final round**

Luxemburg	-	FR of Germany	3 - 25 (5 <sup>th</sup> /6 <sup>th</sup> place)
Great Britain	-	Spain	3 - 6 (3 <sup>rd</sup> /4 <sup>th</sup> place)
Belgium	-	The Netherlands	7 - 10 (NED winner)

## 8. 1982 Papendrecht/Dordrecht (The Netherlands); 29/30 December

### Dordrecht

Great Britain	-	Belgium	5 - 15
France	-	FR of Germany	1 - 15
The Netherlands	-	Great Britain	20 - 2
Belgium	-	France	24 - 3
FR of Germany	-	The Netherlands	2 - 22

### Papendrecht

Great Britain	-	France	16 - 2
Belgium	-	FR of Germany	12 - 4
France	-	The Netherlands	11 - 21
FR of Germany	-	Great Britain	7 - 7
The Netherlands	-	Belgium	13 - 7

### Final ranking:

1. The Netherlands	4	4	-	-	76 - 22	8
2. Belgium	4	3	-	1	58 - 25	6
3. Great Britain	4	1	1	2	30 - 44	3
4. FR of Germany	4	1	1	2	28 - 42	3
5. France	4	-	-	4	17 - 76	-

## 9. 1986 Marbella (Spain); 16/17 November

### Pool A

The Netherlands	-	FR of Germany	17 - 7
France	-	The Netherlands	4 - 24
FR of Germany	-	France	14 - 5

### Pool B

Belgium	-	Great Britain	10 - 5
Spain	-	Belgium	4 - 14
Great Britain	-	Spain	8 - 2

### Final round

Spain	-	France	10 - 7 (5 <sup>th</sup> /6 <sup>th</sup> place)
FR of Germany	-	Great Britain	6 - 9 (3 <sup>rd</sup> /4 <sup>th</sup> place)
The Netherlands	-	Belgium	9 - 10 (BEL winner)

## 10. 1990 Drachten, Heerenveen, Leeuwarden (The Netherlands); 3-6 January

### Pool A

#### Heerenveen

Belgium - Portugal 25 - 5

FR of Germany - France 17 - 4

#### Leeuwarden

FR of Germany - Belgium 6 - 20

Portugal - France 9 - 5

#### Drachten

France - Belgium 2 - 33

Portugal - FR of Germany 9 - 8

### Pool B

#### Drachten

Great Britain - Poland 15 - 5

#### Heerenveen

Great Britain - The Netherlands 7 - 27

#### Leeuwarden

The Netherlands - Poland 24 - 8

### Final round

#### Leeuwarden

Poland - France 9 - 10 (5<sup>th</sup>-7<sup>th</sup> place)

Poland - FR of Germany \* (5<sup>th</sup>-7<sup>th</sup> place)

Portugal - Great Britain 6 - 12 (3<sup>rd</sup>/4<sup>th</sup> place)

The Netherlands - Belgium 11 - 10 (NED winner)

\* This match was not played because the Polish team was not fit enough to play. As the FR of Germany had already beaten the French team in pool A, she was awarded 5<sup>th</sup> place with France in 6<sup>th</sup> and Poland in 7<sup>th</sup> position.

## 11. 1996 Wilrijk / Hoboken (Belgium); 22 - 24 November

Admitted to the qualifying round of the tournament in Belgium: Armenia, Czech Republic, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary, Portugal and Spain.

Match in Olomouc (CZE) on 3 May 1996 for 8<sup>th</sup> place in qualifying round: Slovakia - Poland 14 - 11.

Admitted to round 2 (winners) of the tournament: Belgium and The Netherlands.

### QUALIFYING ROUND

#### 22 November

##### Pool A

##### Hoboken

Germany	-	Armenia	12 - 5
Czech Republic	-	Hungary	11 - 6
Germany	-	Czech Republic	8 - 14
Armenia	-	Hungary	5 - 12
Germany	-	Hungary	12 - 14
Armenia	-	Czech Republic	2 - 24

##### Final ranking pool A

Czech Republic	3	3	-	-	49 - 16	6
Hungary	3	2	-	1	32 - 28	4
Germany	3	1	-	2	32 - 33	2
Armenia	3	-	-	3	12 - 48	0

Qualified for round 2 (winners): Czech Republic and Hungary.

To play in round 2 (losers): Germany and Armenia.

##### Pool B

##### Wilrijk

Portugal	-	Slovakia	11 - 8
Great Britain	-	Spain	12 - 4
Portugal	-	Great Britain	10 - 7
Slovakia	-	Spain	9 - 5
Portugal	-	Spain	12 - 5
Slovakia	-	Great Britain	10 - 12

##### Final ranking pool B

Portugal	3	3	-	-	33 - 20	6
Great Britain	3	2	-	1	31 - 24	4
Slovakia	3	1	-	2	27 - 28	2
Spain	3	-	-	3	14 - 33	0

Qualified for round 2 (winners): Portugal and Great Britain.

To play in round 2 (losers): Slovakia and Spain.

## ROUND 2

### Hoboken - 23 November

#### Pool C

The Netherlands	-	Hungary	35 - 8
The Netherlands	-	Portugal	30 - 6
Hungary	-	Portugal	10 - 15

#### Final ranking pool C

The Netherlands	2	2	-	-	65 - 14	4
Portugal	2	1	-	1	21 - 40	2
Hungary	2	-	-	2	18 - 50	0

#### Pool D

Belgium	-	Great Britain	29 - 11
Czech Republic	-	Great Britain	14 - 7
Belgium	-	Czech Republic	25 - 16

#### Final ranking pool D

Belgium	2	2	-	-	54 - 27	4
Czech Republic	2	1	-	1	30 - 32	2
Great Britain	2	-	-	2	18 - 43	-

#### Matches for positions 7 - 10

Armenia	-	Slovakia	17 - 15
Germany	-	Spain	13 - 10

#### Final Round

Hoboken - 24 November

Slovakia	-	Spain	11 - 12 (9 <sup>th</sup> /10 <sup>th</sup> place)
Germany	-	Armenia	18 - 10 (7 <sup>th</sup> /8 <sup>th</sup> place)
Great Britain	-	Hungary	12 - 15 (5 <sup>th</sup> /6 <sup>th</sup> place)
Czech Republic	-	Portugal	15 - 14 (3 <sup>rd</sup> /4 <sup>th</sup> place); (score after normal time 11-11 after extra time 14 - 14, after sudden death 15-14)
Belgium	-	The Netherlands	18 - 20 (NED winner)



**12. 2000 Ghent (Belgium); 16 - 22 April****First Round; 16 - 20 April****Pool A**

Great Britain	-Cyprus	24 - 13
Portugal	-Catalonia(ESP)	12 - 8
Netherlands	-Hungary	39 - 10
Hungary	-Portugal	3 - 39
Cyprus	-Catalonia(ESP)	10 - 21
Great Britain	-Netherlands	8 - 34
Catalonia(ESP)-Great Britain		13 - 12
Hungary	-Cyprus	11 - 12
Netherlands	-Portugal	27 - 8
Netherlands	-Cyprus	25 - 5
Hungary	- Catalonia(ESP)	10 - 12
Portugal	-Great Britain	18 - 13
Portugal	-Cyprus	14 - 13
Catalonia(ESP)-	Netherlands	10 - 26
Great Britain	-Hungary	18 - 12

**Pool B**

Germany	-	France	20 - 8
Belgium	-	Poland	6 - 7
Czech Rep.	-	Slovakia	19 - 9
France	-	Slovakia	17 - 19
Belgium	-	Germany	13 - 6
Czech Rep.	-	Poland	18 - 5
France	-	Poland	10 - 18
Slovakia	-	Germany	14 - 17
Czech Rep.	-	Belgium	9 - 19
Belgium	-	France	30 - 3
Slovakia	-	Poland	12 - 10
Czech Rep.	-	Germany	12 - 7
Czech Rep.	-	France	17 - 10
Poland	-	Germany	12 - 18
Belgium	-	Slovakia	32 - 10

**Final Rankings Pool A**

1. The Netherlands	5	5	-	15
2. Portugal	5	4	1	12
3. Catalonia (ESP)	5	3	2	9
4. Great Britain	5	2	3	6
5. Cyprus	5	1	4	3
6. Hungary	5	-	5	-

**Final Rankings Pool B**

1. Belgium	5	5	-	15
2. Czech Republic	5	4	1	12
3. Germany	5	3	2	9
4. Slovakia	5	2	3	6
5. Poland	5	1	4	3
6. France	5	-	5	-

**Intermediate Round; 21 April**

Portugal	-	Germany	18 - 15
Catalonia (ESP)	-	Czech Republic	8 - 12
Great Britain	-	Poland	22 - 21
Cyprus	-	Slovakia	5 - 21

**Final Round; 22 April**

Hungary	-	France	11 - 24 (11 <sup>th</sup> /12 <sup>th</sup> place)
Poland	-	Cyprus	16 - 12 ( 9 <sup>th</sup> /10 <sup>th</sup> place)
Great Britain	-	Slovakia	18 - 10 ( 7 <sup>th</sup> /8 <sup>th</sup> place)
Germany	-	Catalonia (ESP)	17 - 15 ( 5 <sup>th</sup> /6 <sup>th</sup> place)
Portugal	-	Czech Republic	14 - 18 ( 3 <sup>rd</sup> /4 <sup>th</sup> place)
Belgium	-	The Netherlands	14 - 18 (NED winner)

**13. 2002 Rio Maior (Portugal); 29 October - 2 November**

Czech Republic - Russia	20 - 15	Belgium - France	23 - 4
Netherlands - Great Britain	34 - 4	Netherlands - Czech Republic	24 - 10
Portugal - Belgium	3 - 25	Portugal - Great Britain	17 - 10
Czech Republic - France	20 - 7	France - Russia	3 - 20
Portugal - Russia	13 - 20	Portugal - Netherlands	5 - 30
Netherlands - France	54 - 6	Belgium - Czech Republic	29 - 10
Czech Republic - Great Britain	18 - 11	Great Britain - France	19 - 10
Belgium - Russia	30 - 7	Great Britain - Russia	11 - 12
Portugal - France	15 - 7	Portugal - Czech Republic	7 - 15
Belgium - Great Britain	27 - 3	Netherlands - Belgium	12 - 9
Netherlands- Russia	25 - 5		

**Final Ranking:**

1. Netherlands	6	6	-	-	179 - 39	18
2. Belgium	6	5	-	1	143 - 39	15
3. Czech Republic	6	4	-	2	93 - 93	12
4. Russia	6	3	-	3	79 - 102	9
5. Portugal	6	2	-	4	60 - 107	6
6. Great Britain	6	1	-	5	58 - 118	3
7. France	6	-	-	6	37 - 151	-

#### 14. 2006 Oeiras (Portugal); 5 – 11 November

##### Pool A

Russia - Hungary	21 - 5
Netherlands - Russia	27 - 11
Netherlands - Hungary	34 - 4

##### Pool B

Catalonia - Belgium	9 - 14
Portugal - Belgium	9 - 25
Portugal - Catalonia	14 - 15

##### Pool C

Germany - Great Britain	9 - 10
Germany - Czech Rep.	18 - 11
Czech Rep.- Gr. Britain	15 - 14

##### Pool P

Catalonia – Netherlands	5 - 29
Catalonia - Great Britain	12 - 13
Netherlands - Gt. Britain	28 - 5 B

##### Pool Q

Belgium - Russia	9 - 8
Russia - Germany	15 - 18
Belgium - Germany	15 - 8

##### Pool R

Portugal - Hungary	17 - 8
Hungary - Czech Rep.	6 - 17
Portugal - Czech Rep.	6 - 18

##### Pool 5/7

Russia - Czech Republic	16 - 12
Catalonia - Czech Rep.	15 - 16
Catalonia - Russia	9 - 13

##### Game 8/9

Portugal – Hungary	15 - 4
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##### Semi Finals

Netherlands - Germany	21 - 5	3/4 place
Great Britain - Belgium	6 - 12	1/2 place

##### Finals

Germany - Great Britain	11 - 9
Netherlands - Belgium	17 - 11

##### Final Ranking:

1. The Netherlands	4. Great Britain	7. Catalonia
2. Belgium	5. Russia	8. Portugal
3. Germany	6. Czech Republic	9. Hungary

## Appendix V

### RESULTS AND FINAL RANKINGS IN THE IKF U23 WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP

#### 1. 1994 Taipei (Chinese Taipei); 4 - 7 April

##### Pool A

##### 4 April

The Netherlands	-	Great Britain	30 - 4
Hungary	-	Australia	5- 18

##### 5 April

Great Britain	-	Hungary	8 - 10
Australia	-	The Netherlands	8 - 30

##### 6 April

Hungary	-	The Netherlands	6 - 38
Australia	-	Great Britain	12 - 5

##### Final rankings pool A

The Netherlands	3	3	-	98 - 18	6
Australia	3	2	1	38 - 40	4
Hungary	3	1	2	21 - 64	2
Great Britain	<u>3</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>17 - 52</u>	<u>-</u>
	12	6	6	174 - 174	12

##### Pool B

##### 4 April

Belgium	-	Chinese Taipei	19 - 10
South Africa	-	Czech Republic	2 - 10

##### 5 April

Chinese Taipei	-	Czech Republic	15 - 6
South Africa	-	Belgium	1 - 30

##### 6 April

Belgium	-	Czech Republic	18 - 9
South Africa	-	Chinese Taipei	4 - 20

##### Final rankings pool B

Belgium	3	3	-	67 - 20	6
Chinese Taipei	3	2	1	45 - 29	4
Czech Republic	3	1	2	25 - 35	2
South Africa	<u>3</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>7 - 60</u>	<u>-</u>
	12	6	6	144 - 144	12

## Final round

### 7 April

South Africa	-	Great Britain	6 - 14 (7 <sup>th</sup> /8 <sup>th</sup> place)
Czech Republic	-	Hungary	23 - 8 (5 <sup>th</sup> /6 <sup>th</sup> place)
Australia	-	Chinese Taipei	10 - 18 (3 <sup>rd</sup> /4 <sup>th</sup> place)
The Netherlands	-	Belgium	14 - 5 (NED winner)

### Referees:

Australia:	Bruce Bungey
Belgium:	Peter Hubrechts
Chinese Taipei:	Hsieh, Fang Yi (Mrs) and Chen, Li-jen
India:	Pramod Chander Sharma
The Netherlands:	Luit Kannegieter
Referee final match The Netherlands - Belgium:	Mrs Hsieh, Fang Yi

## 2. 1998 The Netherlands; 2 - 8 November

### Pool A - Heerenveen

#### 2 November

The Netherlands	-	Great Britain	40 - 4
South Africa	-	Australia	14 - 20

#### 3 November

Australia	-	The Netherlands	8 - 33
Great Britain	-	South Africa	13 - 16

#### 4 November

The Netherlands	-	South Africa	41 - 11
Australia	-	Great Britain	17 - 10

### Final rankings Pool A

The Netherlands	3	3	-	114 - 23	9
Australia	3	2	1	45 - 57	6
South Africa	3	1	2	41 - 74	3
Great Britain	<u>3</u>	-	<u>3</u>	<u>27 - 73</u>	-
	12	6	6	227 - 227	18

### Pool B - Den Haag

#### 2 November

Poland	-	Portugal	13 - 17
Belgium	-	Catalonia (ESP)	21 - 6

### 3 November

Catalonia (ESP)	-	Poland	15 - 11
Portugal	-	Belgium	9 - 26

### 4 November

Portugal	-	Catalonia (ESP)	19 - 10
Belgium	-	Poland	26 - 10

### Final rankings Pool B

Belgium	3	3	-	73 - 25	9
Portugal	3	2	1	45 - 49	6
Catalonia (ESP)	3	1	2	31 - 51	3
Poland	<u>3</u>	-	<u>3</u>	<u>34 - 58</u>	-
	12	6	6	183 - 183	18

### Pool C - Bennekom

#### 2 November

Chinese Taipei	-	Czech Republic	23 - 17
Hungary	-	Germany	10 - 19

#### 3 November

Czech Republic	-	Hungary	20 - 12
Germany	-	Chinese Taipei	16 - 25

#### 4 November

Czech Republic	-	Germany	21 - 16
Hungary	-	Chinese Taipei	8 - 20

### Final rankings Pool C

Chinese Taipei	3	3	-	68 - 41	9
Czech Republic	3	2	1	58 - 51	6
Germany	3	1	2	51 - 56	3
Hungary	<u>3</u>	-	<u>3</u>	<u>30 - 59</u>	-
	12	6	6	207 - 207	18

**NB** The nrs 1 and 2 of each pool and the two best nrs 3 (discounting the result against the nr 1 of the pool) qualify for the quarter finals. The remaining four teams play for places 9 - 12

### Papendrecht

#### 5 November

The Netherlands	-	Germany	32 - 6
Czech Republic	-	Portugal	15 - 15

**6 November**

Poland	-	Hungary	16 - 13
Chinese Taipei	-	Belgium	18 - 31

**Tilburg****5 November**

Chinese Taipei	-	Australia	26 - 13
Belgium	-	South Africa	27 - 10

**6 November**

Great Britain	-	Catalonia (ESP)	15 - 12
The Netherlands	-	Czech Republic	36 - 10

**Eindhoven****7 November**

Germany	-	Portugal	14 - 20
Australia	-	South Africa	19 - 18 (after extra time; score at full time 18-18)
Catalonia (ESP)	-	Hungary	12 - 16 (11 <sup>th</sup> /12 <sup>th</sup> place)
Great Britain	-	Poland	14 - 18 (9 <sup>th</sup> /10 <sup>th</sup> place)

**8 November**

Germany	-	South Africa	14 - 12 (7 <sup>th</sup> /8 <sup>th</sup> place)
Portugal	-	Australia	24 - 16 (5 <sup>th</sup> /6 <sup>th</sup> place)
Czech Republic	-	Chinese Taipei	18 - 23 (3 <sup>rd</sup> /4 <sup>th</sup> place)
The Netherlands	-	Belgium	27 - 18 (NED winner)

**Referees:**

Belgium:	Frank Buvens
Czech Republic:	Jan Königsmark
Great Britain:	David Bond
The Netherlands:	Walter Eijnsink and Pim van Heerde
Catalonia (ESP):	Jose Manuel Castillo Ruiz
Chinese Taipei:	Chien-chih Li
Referee final match The Netherlands - Belgium:	Chien-chih Li

**3. 2001 Pretoria (South Africa); 30 June - 7 July****Pool A****30 June**

The Netherlands	-	Catalonia (ESP)	24 - 7
Australia	-	Czech Republic	11 - 14

**1 July**

Czech Republic	-	Great Britain	15 - 16
Catalonia (ESP)	-	Australia	15 – 16

**2 July**

Great Britain	-	The Netherlands	13 - 33
Catalonia (ESP)	-	Czech Republic	8 – 16

**3 July**

Czech Republic	-	The Netherlands	8 - 25
Australia	-	Great Britain	21 – 16

**4 July**

The Netherlands	-	Australia	30 - 14
Great Britain	-	Catalonia (ESP)	21 - 18

**Final rankings pool A**

The Netherlands	4	4	-	112 - 42	12
Czech Republic	4	2	2	53 - 60	6
Australia	4	2	2	62 - 75	6
Great Britain	4	2	2	66 - 87	6
Catalonia	<u>4</u>	-	<u>4</u>	<u>48 - 77</u>	-
	20	10	10	341 - 341	30

**NB** Catalonia finishes in 9<sup>th</sup> place

**Pool B****30 June**

Germany	-	Chinese Taipei	14 – 16
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**1 July**

South Africa	-	Chinese Taipei	12 – 20
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**2 July**

Belgium	-	Germany	19 – 12
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**3 July**

South Africa	-	Belgium	11 – 24
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**4 July**

South Africa	-	Germany	17 - 15
Chinese Taipei	-	Belgium	14 - 26

**Final rankings pool B**

Belgium	3	3	-	69 - 37	9
Chinese Taipei	3	2	1	50 - 52	6
South Africa	3	1	2	40 - 59	3
Germany	<u>3</u>	-	<u>3</u>	<u>41 - 52</u>	-
	12	6	6	200 – 200	18



### **Cross finals**

#### **6 July**

Great Britain	-	South Africa	9 - 17
Australia	-	Germany	10 - 18
Czech Republic	-	Belgium	14 - 27
The Netherlands	-	Chinese Taipei	31 - 13

### **Final round**

#### **7 July**

Australia	-	Great Britain	16 - 11 (7 <sup>th</sup> /8 <sup>th</sup> place)
South Africa	-	Germany	17 - 15 (5 <sup>th</sup> /6 <sup>th</sup> place)
Czech Republic	-	Chinese Taipei	15 - 12 (3 <sup>rd</sup> /4 <sup>th</sup> place)
The Netherlands	-	Belgium	17 - 16 (NED winner)

**Winners of the IOC President's Trophy for the most spectacular team:** South Africa

### **Referees:**

Belgium:	Bjorn Elewaut
The Netherlands:	Berthold Komduur
Portugal:	Jorge Alves
South Africa:	Saar Prinsloo
Catalonia (ESP):	Francisco Ramos Mas
Chinese Taipei:	Ms Cheng, Pei-Ling
Referee final match The Netherlands - Belgium:	Jorge Alves

### **4. 2004 Duisburg (Germany); 31 October – 7 November**

#### **Pool A**

#### **31 October**

Hong Kong China	-	Czech Republic	6 - 27
Germany	-	Belgium	9 - 23

#### **1 November**

Australia	-	Czech Republic	12 - 11
Belgium	-	Hong Kong China	42 - 3

#### **2 November**

Belgium	-	Australia	25 - 9
Germany	-	Hong Kong China	26 - 8

#### **3 November**

Belgium	-	Czech Republic	13 - 7
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Germany - Australia 17 – 13

**4 November**

Australia - Hong Kong China 23 - 8

Germany - Czech Republic 14 - 15

**Final rankings pool A**

Belgium	4	4	-	103 - 28	12
Germany	4	2	2	66 - 59	6
Czech Republic	4	2	2	60 - 45	6
Australia	4	2	2	57 - 61	6
Hong Kong China	<u>4</u>	-	<u>4</u>	<u>25 - 118</u>	-
	20	10	10	311 - 311	30

**Pool B**

**31 October**

Portugal - Chinese Taipei 18 - 14

The Netherlands - South Africa 36 – 11

**1 November**

Russia - Chinese Taipei 11 - 20

The Netherlands - Portugal 42 – 13

**2 November**

The Netherlands - Russia 30 - 14

South Africa - Portugal 16 - 17 (after golden goal)

**3 November**

South Africa - Russia 12 - 17

The Netherlands - Chinese Taipei 30 – 14

**4 November**

South Africa - Chinese Taipei 10 - 17

Russia - Portugal 13 - 8

**Final rankings pool B**

The Netherlands	4	4	-	138 - 52	12
Chinese Taipei	4	2	2	65 - 69	6
Russia	4	2	2	55 - 70	6
Portugal	4	2	2	56 - 85	5
South Africa	<u>4</u>	-	<u>4</u>	<u>49 - 87</u>	<u>1</u>
	20	10	10	363 - 363	30

## **Cross finals**

### **6 November**

Czech Republic	-	Portugal	22 - 9
Australia	-	Russia	23 - 17
Hong Kong China	-	South Africa	9 - 17 (9 <sup>th</sup> /10 <sup>th</sup> place)
Belgium	-	Chinese Taipei	22 - 11
Germany	-	The Netherlands	9 - 29

## **Final round**

### **7 November**

Portugal	-	Russia	20 - 17 (7 <sup>th</sup> /8 <sup>th</sup> place)
Czech Republic	-	Australia	21 - 11 (5 <sup>th</sup> /6 <sup>th</sup> place)
Chinese Taipei	-	Germany	12 - 16 (3 <sup>rd</sup> /4 <sup>th</sup> place)
Belgium	-	The Netherlands	17 - 20 (NED winner)

## **Referees:**

Belgium:	Adri van Bavel
The Netherlands:	Peter van der Terp
Portugal:	Jorge Alves
Chinese Taipei:	Ms Cheng, Pei-Ling
Czech Republic:	Tomas Voda
Great Britain:	Steve Jones
Germany:	Georg Berkel
Poland:	Maciek Golawski
Referee Championship Final match Belgium - The Netherlands: Jorge Alves	

## **5. 2008 Kaohsiung (Taiwan); 1 - 8 November**

### **Pool A**

#### **1 November**

Czech Republic	-	Russia	10 - 11 (after Golden Goal)
China	-	South Africa	11 - 12
Netherlands	-	Germany	28 - 15

#### **2 November**

China	-	Germany	16 - 23
South Africa	-	Czech Republic	9 - 17
Netherlands	-	Russia	21 - 10

#### **3 November**

Germany	-	South Africa	25 - 5
Netherlands	-	Czech Republic	33 - 10

China - Russia 13 – 24

**4 November**

China - Czech Republic 10 - 24

Netherlands - South Africa 37 - 8

Germany - Russia 7 – 21

**5 November**

Netherlands - China 28 - 9

South Africa - Russia 10 - 31

Czech Republic - Germany 10 - 13

**Final rankings pool A**

Netherlands	5	5	-	147 - 52	15
Russia	5	4	1	97 - 61	11
Germany	5	3	2	83 - 80	9
Czech Republic	5	2	3	71 - 76	7
South Africa	5	1	4	44 - 121	3
China	<u>5</u>	-	<u>5</u>	<u>59 - 111</u>	-
	30	15	15	501 - 501	45

**Pool B**

**1 November**

Hong Kong - Australia 12 - 18

Belgium - England 14 - 8

Chinese Taipei - Catalonia 26 - 8

**2 November**

Hong Kong - England 4 - 14

Belgium - Catalonia 17 - 10

Chinese Taipei - Australia 25 - 7

**3 November**

Hong Kong - Catalonia 8 - 20

England - Australia 16 - 7

Chinese Taipei - Belgium 14 – 13

**4 November**

England - Catalonia 14 - 13

Belgium - Australia 41 - 9

Chinese Taipei - Hong Kong 30 - 6

**5 November**

Belgium - Hong Kong 32 - 5

Australia - Catalonia 8 - 23

Chinese Taipei - England 17 - 11

### Final rankings pool B

Chinese Taipei	5	5	-	112 - 45	15
Belgium	5	4	1	117 - 46	12
England	5	3	2	63 - 55	9
Catalonia	5	2	3	74 - 73	6
Australia	5	1	4	49 - 117	3
Hong Kong	<u>5</u>	-	<u>5</u>	<u>35 - 114</u>	-
	30	15	15	450 - 450	45

### Cross finals

#### 6 November

Australia	-	China	16 - 15
Hong Kong	-	South Africa	9 - 8
England	-	Czech Republic	13 - 11
Catalonia	-	Germany	19 - 18 (after Golden Goal)
Chinese Taipei	-	Russia	18 - 16
Belgium	-	Netherlands	8 - 27

### Final round

#### 7 and 8 November

China	-	South Africa	21 - 16 (11 <sup>th</sup> /12 <sup>th</sup> place)
Australia	-	Hong Kong	17 - 12 (9 <sup>th</sup> /10 <sup>th</sup> place)
Czech Republic	-	Germany	12 - 17 (7 <sup>th</sup> /8 <sup>th</sup> place)
England	-	Catalonia	8 - 13 (5 <sup>th</sup> /6 <sup>th</sup> place)
Russia	-	Belgium	10 - 26 (3 <sup>rd</sup> /4 <sup>th</sup> place)
Chinese Taipei	-	Netherlands	11 - 23 (NED winner)

### Referees:

Belgium: Geoffrey Picqueur

Portugal: Carlos Faria

England: Paul Jeanes

South Africa: Charles Byleveldt

Chinese Taipei: Chih-Wei Chen

Netherlands: Alle Visser

Hong Kong: Wing Hung Lee + Chi-Hon Tsang

(Not IKF Referee: Rose Paterson)

Referee Championship Ffinal match Chinese Taipei - The Netherlands: Geoffrey Picqueur