

OTHER PUBLICATIONS IN THE SERIES 'THE HISTORY OF THE IKF':

- THE HISTORY OF THE IKF EUROPEAN KORFBALL CHAMPIONSHIP
- THE HISTORY OF THE IKF WORLD KORFBALL CHAMPIONSHIP
- THE HISTORY OF THE IKF ASIA OCEANIA KORFBALL CHAMPIONSHIP
- THE HISTORY OF THE IKF EUROPA CUP TOURNAMENT FOR CLUBS
- THE HISTORY OF THE IKF AND THE WORLD GAMES
- THE HISTORY OF THE IKF AND ITS REFEREES



CONTENTS

CONTENTS	1
1. THE EARLY HISTORY: FROM ONE TO FIVE EUROPEAN COUNTRIES (1903 - 1973).....	3
2. FROM FIVE TO TWELVE EUROPEAN COUNTRIES; TEN EUROPEAN CHAMPIONSHIPS FOR NATIONAL YOUTH TEAMS (1973-1990)	3
3. FROM NONE TO FOURTEEN NON-EUROPEAN COUNTRIES IKF WORLD KORFBALL CHAMPIONSHIPS I, II AND III AND WORLD GAMES II AND III (1970-1990)	5
4. FROM 26 TO 31 COUNTRIES ON FIVE CONTINENTS -WORLD KORFBALL CHAMPIONSHIP IV WORLD GAMES IV - OLYMPIC RECOGNITION (1990-1994)	6
5. FIRST IKF U23 WORLD KORFBALL CHAMPIONSHIP (1994)	7
6. IKF WORLD KORFBALL CHAMPIONSHIP V AND WORLD GAMES V (1995 - 1997)	7
7. ELEVENTH EUROPEAN KORFBALL CHAMPIONSHIP FOR NATIONAL U21 TEAMS (1996)	8
8. SECOND IKF U23 WORLD KORFBALL CHAMPIONSHIP (1998)	9
9. TOWARD A NEW MILLENNIUM; TWELFTH U21 EUROPEAN KORFBALL CHAMPIONSHIP (2000)	9
10. THIRD U23 WORLD KORFBALL AND THIRTEENTH U21 EUROPEAN KORFBALL CHAMPIONSHIP (2001/2002).....	10
11. FOURTH U23 WORLD KORFBALL AND FOURTEENTH U21 EUROPEAN KORFBALL CHAMPIONSHIP (2004 / 2006).....	10
12. FIFTH IKF U23 WORLD KORFBALL CHAMPIONSHIP (2008)	11
13. SIXTH IKF U23 WORLD KORFBALL CHAMPIONSHIP (2012)	12
14. 15 th and 16 th IKF U21 EUROPEAN KORFBALL CHAMPIONSHIP in 2011 and 2014	12
15. 1 st U21 WKC in 2018	13
16. 1 st U21 Asio-Oceania Korfball Championship in 2019	14
17. 16 th U21 European Korfball Championship in 2019	14
Appendix I	15
WINNERS OF THE IKF U21 EUROPEAN KORFBALL CHAMPIONSHIP	15
WINNERS OF THE IKF U21 WORLD KORFBALL CHAMPIONSHIP	15
WINNERS OF THE IKF U21 ASIA-OCEANIA KORFBALL CHAMPIONSHIP	15
Appendix II	16
PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES AND THEIR RANKINGS IN THE IKF U21 EUROPEAN KORFBALL CHAMPIONSHIPS.....	16
PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES AND THEIR RANKINGS IN THE IKF U21 WORLD KORFBALL CHAMPIONSHIPS.....	17
PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES AND THEIR RANKINGS IN THE IKF U21 ASIA-OCEANIA CHAMPIONSHIPS ..	17
Appendix III	18
RESULTS AND FINAL RANKINGS IN THE IKF U21 EUROPEAN KORFBALL CHAMPIONSHIP	18
Appendix IV.....	31
RESULTS AND FINAL RANKINGS IN THE IKF U21 ASIA-OCEANIA KORFBALL CHAMPIONSHIP	31
Appendix V.....	32
RESULTS AND FINAL RANKING IN THE IKF U21 WORLD KORFBALL CHAMPIONSHIP	32
Appendix VI.....	37

RESULTS AND FINAL RANKINGS IN THE IKF U23 WORLD KORFBALL CHAMPIONSHIP37

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 10th 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 5th 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 9th 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 5th and France in 6th 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 10th 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 5th, 6th and 7th 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 6th and Poland 7th and last.

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

The first four non-European countries - the first IKF World Korfball 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 Korfball Association, already founded in 1935, joined. In 1973 and 1978 this was followed by the affiliation of resp. Papua New Guinea and Australia, where korfball was introduced by Roy Kirkby, a teacher and korfball player from Great Britain. Demonstration visits of Dutch teams to the USA in 1978 led to the affiliation of the United States of America.

This very pleasant development inspired the IKF and the Royal Dutch Korfball Association to organise the first World Korfball Championships in 1978 on the occasion of the 75th 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 Korfball 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 korfball included on the programme of the 2nd World Games in London (GBR) in 1985.

In 1984 the second IKF World Korfball 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 korfbal champions again, this time by a 11-9 victory over their Belgian rivals. For third 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 Korfbal Championship would be organized every four years, as are the World Games. The 3rd IKF World Korfbal Championship would therefore take place in 1987, World Games III in 1989.

World Korfbal 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 Korfbal 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 Korfbal 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 Korfbal 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 KORFBAL CHAMPIONSHIP IV WORLD GAMES IV - OLYMPIC RECOGNITION (1990-1994)

Now 27 member countries - fourth IKF World Korfbal Championship in 1991

In 1991 Hungary affiliated to the IKF. This was also the year of IKF World Korfbal 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 Korfbal 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 korfbal 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 Korfball 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 2nd and 3rd place.

Also new in 1992 was an experimental outdoor IKF European Korfball 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 korfball 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 60th anniversary, was South Africa welcomed as 30th 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 korfball 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 KORFBALL CHAMPIONSHIP (1994)

According to the planning made after the IKF European Korfball 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 Korfball 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 KORFBALL CHAMPIONSHIP V AND WORLD GAMES V (1995 - 1997)

After the exciting and extremely well organised IKF U23 World Korfball Championship in 1994 the 3rd IKF Asia/Oceania Korfball 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 32nd 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 5th IKF World Korfball 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 6th and 7th 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 Korfball 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 korfball 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 KORFBALL CHAMPIONSHIP FOR NATIONAL U21 TEAMS (1996)

On the occasion of the 75th Anniversary of the Royal Belgium Korfball Association the 11th IKF U21 European Korfball 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 9th/10th 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 7th place Armenia offered good resistance but the German team scored more goals (18 - 10). Hungary beat Great Britain 15 - 12 and thereby finished in 5th 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 an European Congress was held which decided that the next IKF U21 European Korfball Championship in Belgium as part of the Ghent 1500-2000 celebrations in the year 2000 would be organised.

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

8. SECOND IKF U23 WORLD KORFBALL CHAMPIONSHIP (1998)

Twelve teams were to take part in the 2nd IKF U23 World Korfball Championship. 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 korfball pioneer Adri Zwaanswijk ("Swan").

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

12th U21 European Korfball Championship

The first big event in the new millennium was the 12th U21 European Korfball Championship, once again held in Belgium but this time in Ghent for U21 players. A record 12 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 korfball they brought some tension back into the game. Germany managed to stay just ahead of Catalonia and the Czechs retained the 3rd 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 KORFBALL AND THIRTEENTH U21 EUROPEAN KORFBALL CHAMPIONSHIP (2001/2002)

Following the success of an IKF Asian-African Korfball Championship in Durban in 1998 the South African Korfball Federation was awarded the organisation of the 3rd 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 5th 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 Korfball 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 **13th U21 European Korfball 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 KORFBALL AND FOURTEENTH U21 EUROPEAN KORFBALL CHAMPIONSHIP (2004 / 2006)

In accordance with the new championship calendar the **4th U23 World Korfball 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 Korfball Championship, the first three of the 2003 U23 Asian-Oceanian Korfball 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 54th 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 **14th U21 European Korfball Championship** 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 Korfball Championship went to Russia. 6. Czech Republic; 7. Catalonia; 8. Portugal; 9. Hungary.

12. FIFTH IKF U23 WORLD KORFBALL CHAMPIONSHIP (2008)

The 5th IKF U23 World Korfball Championship 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. SIXTH IKF U23 WORLD KORFBALL CHAMPIONSHIP (2012)

The 6th IKF U23 World Korfball Championship in Barcelona was played in a former (1992) Olympic stadium. The atmosphere was great. During the event the number of spectators in the venue grew substantially.

Twelve teams from all five continents divided over two pools competed heavily. The pool matches made the ranking for the semi-finals and finals. All details on all matches can be found in Appendix III and V. More details can be found in www.worldkorfball.org. All IKF events since 2007 are available over there. From the 6th IKF U23 WKC onwards you can find the match videos of all major IKF Events in www.worldkorfball.org as well.

More than 100,000 viewers watched over 8 days the live webcasting recordings by the IKF. We used Facebook as well.

The final days of this event made up the ranking. The Dutch U23 team showed their supremacy in the final. They beat their eternal rivals from Belgium with 30-15. At half time the difference was 10 goals already (16-6). Laurens Leeuwenhoek (NED) with 8 and Celeste Split (NED) with 7 goals were the topscorers in the final. Tamas Elekes from Hungary was the referee in the final.

The total ranking of the 6th IKF U23 WKC

1. Netherlands
2. Belgium
3. Chinese Taipei
4. Germany
5. England
6. Catalonia
7. Portugal
8. Hong Kong China
9. Australia
10. India
11. China
12. South Africa

14. 15th and 16th IKF U21 EUROPEAN KORFBALL CHAMPIONSHIP in 2011 and 2014

The 15th IKF U21 European Korfball Championship in May 2011 in Százhalombatta, in the Budapest area (Hungary). The organisers did a great job again. They organised a good event for the 11 competing U21 national teams. Unfortunately Russia withdrew from competition due to financial issues in quite a late stage.

The competition itself showed high level of youth korfbal in many matches. The increased intensity of training, video analysis, coaching pays off in the matches.

Final Ranking 15th IKF U21 EKC:

1. The Netherlands	4. Germany	7. Catalonia	10. Turkey
2. Belgium	5. Portugal	8. Hungary	11. Slovakia
3. England	6. Czech Republic	9. Poland	

The Dutch won the final by 22-13. They decided the match in the first quarter of the the match. After 16 minutes of play the scoreboard showed 8-0. As you can see the difference at the end – after 50 minutes of real playing time – was 8 goals still. Paul Jeanes from England was the referee in this final.

The **16th IKF U21 European Korfbal Championship** was organised by the Czech Korfbal Association. The Czechs showed their organising capabilities again. The University complex in Olomouc was the center of this U21 event.

The matches were played in good atmosphere with quite some tension. The referees in close cooperation with the jury did their jobs with commitment and dedication. In various cases they had their hands full but they managed to show their abilities to lead high level youth korfbal.

The final was a remarkable match between the Dutch and Belgium U21 teams. The differences were minimal in scoring. The Belgium team had the growing confidence this match could lead them to to a very good result. At half time the score was 12-11 for the Dutch. After the full 40 minutes of real playing time the score was equal 23-23. In the Golden Goal extension the Dutch topscorer Jelmer Jonker scored his 9th goal (24-23). After the equaliser by Kane Gerlo (24-24) the match tension increased even further. It was Brent Struyf (BEL) with a long distance goal (24-25) who made the difference and brought the 5th IKF U21 European Korfbal Champion to Belgium in 16 U21 competitions. The Belgium squad celebrated the title with great joy. The English referee Dean Woods had a good performance in the final despite the fact he needed both yellow and red card to control the final.

Final Ranking 16th IKF U21 EKC in 2014:

1. Belgium	4. England	7. Germany	10. Poland
2. The Netherlands	5. Czech Republic	8. Russia	11. Turkey
3. Portugal	6. Catalonia	9. Hungary	

15. 1st IKF U19 World Korfbal Championship

The first edition of the U19 WKC was a step in accordance with the IKF Councils decision to focus more on the development of yout categories. The first U19 WKC followed the tradition of the U19 World Cup, of which many edition have been organized in the north of the Netherlands. During this first edition, 12 teams participated. They played their matches in 3 days, meaning that there was a dense programm with lots of exiting matches. The final was played by Belgium and the Netherlands. Both teams were planning on taking the cup home, and in a sporthall full with spectators they did not allow each other an easy win. In the end, the dutch managed to stay on top and won the final with a marge of only 1 goal.

Final ranking: 1) Netherlands, 2) Belgium, 3) Chinese Taipei, 4) Germany, 5) England, 6) Portugal, 7) Czech Republic, 8) Hungary, 9) Malaysia, 10) Catalonia, 11) Hong Kong China, 12) China

16. 1st U21 WKC in 2018

The first every U21 World Korfbal Championship was hosted by the Hungarian Korfbal Association in Budapest, Hungary. From 7 – 14 July 11 countries battled to become the first U21 World Champion. The participant were: Belgium, Netherlands, Portugal, England, Turkey, China, Hong Kong China, Chinese Taipei, Germany, Czech Republic, Hungary.

The organisation of this tournament was excellent, as is usually the case when the Hungarian Korfball Association hosts IKF events. The final was an exiting match between the Netherlands and Belgium, in which the Netherlands managed to become the world champion with only three goals difference. The end results was 18 for Belgium and 21 for the Netherlands.

During this event Krisztina Pogany was awarded the IKF Pin of Merit for all her great efforts put into the organisation of IKF events and the spread and development of korfball in Europe.

Final ranking of the 1st U21 WKC in 2018:

1. The Netherlands
2. Belgium
3. Chinese Taipei
4. Portugal
5. China
6. Hungary
7. Czech Republic
8. Hong Kong China
9. England
10. Turkey
11. Germany

17. 1st U21 Asia-Oceania Korfball Championship in 2019

The first edition of the IKF U21 Asia-Oceania Korfball Championship was hosted by the China Korfball Association in Shaoxing. 5 teams participated and aimed to qualify for the IKF U21 World Korfball Championship to be organized in 2020 in Chinese Taipei. From 20 – 25 May the young athletes battled each other. In the end, the top favourite Chinese Taipei claimed the trophy, followed by China, Hong Kong China, New Zealand and Thailand.

18. 16th U21 European Korfball Championship in 2019

The 16th edition of the U21 European Korfball Championship was hosted by the Czech Korfball Association in Prostejov, from 15 – 19 October. 8 countries participated in this event. During all matches, the stands were filled with enthusiastic primary school students, who cheered the team on. In the end, the Netherlands reclaimed the trophy by beating Belgium in the final. The bronze medal match was very exciting, since neither England nor Germany could make the decisive goal in regular playing time. The golden goal was scored by Germany, thereby claiming bronze medal, which was celebrated with great joy.

Final Ranking: 1) Netherlands, 2) Belgium, 3) Germany, 4) England, 5) Hungary, 6) Portugal, 7) Czech Republic, 8) Catalonia

19. IKF U21 Korfball World Cup 2021

The U19 and U21 events in 2020 and the first part of 2020 were cancelled due to the COVID-19 pandemic. To give the youth category an option to participate in an international event, the IKF decided to organise a one-time IKF U21 Korfball World Cup. The event was originally scheduled to take place in France, but got relocated to the Czech Republic due to COVID-19 rules in France. The event marked the restart of the international tournament competition calendar, as it was the first IKF event in over 1.5 years time.

The final ranking was: 1) The Netherlands, 2) Germany, 3) Portugal, 4) Hungary, 5) Czech Republic.

Appendix I

WINNERS OF THE IKF U21 EUROPEAN KORFBALL 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	The Netherlands
16. 2014 – Olomouc	Czech Republic	6-13 July	Belgium
17. 2019 – Prostejov	Czech Republic	15-19 October	The Netherlands

Winners of the 16 * IKF U21 European Korfball Championships :

12	The Netherlands
5	Belgium

WINNERS OF THE IKF U21 WORLD KORFBALL CHAMPIONSHIP

1. 2018 – Budapest	Hungary	7 – 14 July	The Netherlands
--------------------	---------	-------------	-----------------

WINNERS OF THE IKF U21 ASIA-OCEANIA KORFBALL CHAMPIONSHIP

1. 2018 – Shaoxing	China	20 – 25 May	Chinese Taipei
--------------------	-------	-------------	----------------

WINNERS OF THE U19 WORLD KORFBALL CHAMPIONSHIP

1. 2019 – Leeuwarden	Netherlands	19 – 21 April	Netherlands
----------------------	-------------	---------------	-------------

Appendix II

PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES AND THEIR RANKINGS IN THE IKF U21 EUROPEAN KORFBALL CHAMPIONSHIPS

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

'19

1. Belgium	2
2. Netherlands	1
3. Portugal	6
4. England	4
5. Czech republic	7
6. Catalonia	8
7. Germany	3
8. Russia	-
9. Hungary	5
10. Poland	-
11. Turkey	-
12. Slovakia	-
13. France	-
14. Luxemburg	-
15. Armenia	-
16. Cyprus	-

PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES AND THEIR RANKINGS IN THE IKF U21 WORLD KORFBALL CHAMPIONSHIPS

		'19
1.	Netherlands	1
2.	Belgium	2
3.	Chinese Taipei	3
4.	Portugal	4
5.	China	5
6.	Hungary	6
7.	Czech Republic	7
8.	Hong Kong China	8
9.	England	9
10.	Turkey	10
11.	Germany	11

PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES AND THEIR RANKINGS IN THE IKF U21 ASIA- OCEANIA CHAMPIONSHIPS

		'19
1.	Chinese Taipei	1
2.	China	2
3.	Hong Kong China	3
4.	New Zealand	4
5.	Thailand	5

PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES AND THEIR RANKINGS IN THE IKF U19 WORLD KORFBALL CHAMPIONSHIP

		'19
1.	Netherlands	1
2.	Belgium	2
3.	Chinese Taipei	3
4.	Germany	4
5.	England	5
6.	Portugal	6
7.	Czech Republic	7
8.	Hungary	8
9.	Malaysia	9
10.	Catalonia	10
11.	Hong Kong China	11
12.	China	12

Appendix III

RESULTS AND FINAL RANKINGS IN THE IKF U21 EUROPEAN KORFBALL 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 th /6 th place)
Great Britain	-	Netherlands East	1 - 9 (3 rd /4 th place)
Belgium	-	The Netherlands	5 - 10 (1 st /2 nd 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 th /6 th place)
Great Britain	-	FR of Germany	4 - 11 (3 rd /4 th 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 (5th/6th place)

FR of Germany - Great Britain 5 - 5 (3rd/4th 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 (5th/6th place)

Great Britain - Spain 3 - 6 (3rd/4th 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 th /6 th place)
FR of Germany	-	Great Britain	6 - 9 (3 rd /4 th 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 th -7 th place)
Poland	-	FR of Germany	* (5 th -7 th place)
Portugal	-	Great Britain	6 - 12 (3 rd /4 th 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 5th place with France in 6th and Poland in 7th 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 8th 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 th /10 th place)
Germany	-	Armenia	18 - 10 (7 th /8 th place)
Great Britain	-	Hungary	12 - 15 (5 th /6 th place)
Czech Republic	-	Portugal	15 - 14 (3 rd /4 th 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 th /12 th place)
Poland	-	Cyprus	16 - 12 (9 th /10 th place)
Great Britain	-	Slovakia	18 - 10 (7 th /8 th place)
Germany	-	Catalonia (ESP)	17 - 15 (5 th /6 th place)
Portugal	-	Czech Republic	14 - 18 (3 rd /4 th 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		Pool B		Pool C	
Russia - Hungary	21 - 5	Catalonia - Belgium	9 - 14	Germany - Great Britain	9 - 10
Netherlands - Russia	27 - 11	Portugal - Belgium	9 - 25	Germany - Czech Rep.	18 - 11
Netherlands - Hungary	34 - 4	Portugal - Catalonia	14 - 15	Czech Rep.- Gr. Britain	15 - 14

Pool P		Pool Q		Pool R	
Catalonia – Netherlands	5 - 29	Belgium - Russia	9 - 8	Portugal - Hungary	17 - 8
Catalonia - Great Britain	12 - 13	Russia - Germany	15 - 18	Hungary - Czech Rep.	6 – 17
Netherlands - Gt. Britain	28 - 5 B	Belgium - Germany	15 - 8	Portugal - Czech Rep.	6 - 18

Pool 5/7

Russia - Czech Republic	16 - 12
Catalonia - Czech Rep.	15 – 16

Game 8/9

Portugal – Hungary	15 - 4
Catalonia - Russia	9 - 13

Semi Finals

Netherlands - Germany	21 - 5	3/4 place
-----------------------	--------	-----------

Finals

Germany - Great Britain	11 - 9
-------------------------	--------

Great Britain - Belgium	6 - 12	1/2 place	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

15. 2011 Százhalombatta – Budapest area (Hungary); 8 – 14 May

Pool A

Pool B

8 May

Netherlands – Germany	23 - 7	Slovakia - Poland	12 - 15
Hungry – Turkey	16 - 13	England – Belgium	14 - 19
		Czech Rep – Portugal	13 - 19

9 May

Germany – Turkey	23 - 11	Czech Rep – Slovakia	19 - 12
Catalonia – Netherlands	8 – 28	England – Poland	27 – 8
		Belgium – Portugal	22 – 12

10 May

Turkey – Catalonia	10 - 26	Belgium – Czech Rep	30 – 12
Hungary – Germany	10 - 20	Slovakia – England	3- 36
		Poland – Portugal	7 – 21

11 May

Catalonia – Germany	16 - 17	Slovakia – Belgium	5 – 42
Hungary - Netherlands	15 - 31	Portugal – England	12 – 20
		Poland – Czech Rep:	15 - 25

12 May

Netherlands - Turkey	37 - 7	Portugal – Slowakije	32 – 10
Hungary – Catalonia	18 – 19	Belgium – Poland	39 – 8
		England – Czech Rep	20 - 18

Final ranking Pool A

Final ranking Pool B

- 1) Netherlands
- 2) Germany
- 3) Catalonia
- 4) Hungary
- 5) Turkey

- 1) Belgium
- 2) England
- 3) Portugal
- 4) Czech Rep
- 5) Poland
- 6) Slovakia

13 May

Semi finals 1-4

Netherlands – England 28 – 12
 Germany - Belgium 17 – 28

Semi finals 5-8

Catalonia – Czech Rep 17 – 19
 Hungary - Portugal 13 – 28

Semifinals 9-11

Turkey - Slovakia 16 – 11

14 May

Poland – Turkey 16 – 15 (9th/10th)
 Hungary – Catalonia 19 – 20 (7th/8th)
 Portugal – Czech Rep 23 – 15 (5th/6th)
 England – Germany 13 – 9 (3rd/4th)
 Netherlands – Belgium 22 – 13 (1st/2nd)

Final Ranking:

1. The Netherlands	4. Germany	7. Catalonia	10. Turkey
2. Belgium	5. Portugal	8. Hungary	11. Slovakia
3. England	6. Czech Republic	9. Poland	

16. 2014 Olomouc (Czech Republic); 6 – 12 July**Pool A****6 July**

Hungary – Catalonia 16 - 15
 Portugal – Turkey 19 - 10
 Netherlands – Russia 35 - 11

Pool B

Germany – Poland 17 – 11
 Czech Rep – Belgiuml 12 - 29

7 July

Hungary – Turkey 16 - 13
 Catalonia – Russia 20 – 19
 Netherlands – Portugal 32 - 13

Belgium – England 13 – 12
 Czech Rep – Germany 11 – 14

8 July

Turkey – Russia 10 - 17
 Netherlands – Catalonia 36 – 8
 Hungary – Portugal 12 - 19

Belgium – Germany 25 - 9
 Poland – England 21 – 13

9 July

Turkey - Catalonia 7 – 11
 Russia – Portugal 10 – 16
 Hungary – Netherlands 13 – 37

Czech Rep – England 14 – 20
 Belgium – Poland 33 – 6

10 July

Netherlands - Turkey	28 - 12	England – Germany	18 – 14
Portugal – Catalonia	20 – 14	Czech Rep – Poland	15 – 7
Hungary – Russia	16 – 17		

Final ranking Pool A

- 1) Netherlands
- 2) Portugal
- 3) Russia
- 4) Catalonia
- 5) Hungary
- 6) Turkey

Final ranking Pool B

- 1) Belgium
- 2) England
- 3) Germany
- 4) Czech Rep
- 5) Poland

11 July

Semi finals 1-4

Netherlands – England	29 – 10
Portugal - Belgium	11 – 31

Semi finals 5-8

Catalonia – Germany	17 – 15
Russia – Czech Rep	9 – 21

Semifinals 9-11

Turkey - Poland	12 – 13
-----------------	---------

12 July

Poland – Hungary	13 – 17	(9 th /10 th)
Germany – Russia	18 – 13	(7 th /8 th)
Catalonia – Czech Rep	18 – 26	(5 th /6 th)
England – Portugal	11 – 14	(3 rd /4 th)
Netherlands – Belgium	24 – 25	(1 st /2 nd)

Final Ranking IKF U21 EKC in 2014:

1. Belgium	4. England	7. Germany	10. Poland
2. The Netherlands	5. Czech Republic	8. Russia	11. Turkey
3. Portugal	6. Catalonia	9. Hungary	

U21 EKC 2019

Results Pool A

15 July

England U21 - Netherlands U21	6 – 22
Czech Republic U21 - Catalonia U21	15 – 9

16 July

Catalonia U21 - England U21	15 – 28
-----------------------------	---------

Czech Republic U21 - Netherlands U21 13 – 33

17 July

Catalonia U21 - Netherlands U21 9 – 42

Czech Republic U21 - England U21 13 - 15

Final Ranking Pool A

Rank	Pool A	Points	Points in games	Goals +	Goals -	Diff
1	Netherlands U21	9	15	154	50	104
2	England U21	6	7	75	99	-24
3	Czech Republic U21	3	6	72	78	-6
4	Catalonia U21	0	0	47	111	-64

Results Pool B

15 July

Germany U21 - Belgium U21 13 – 20

Portugal U21 - Hungary U21 21 – 17

16 July

Hungary U21 - Germany U21 7 – 25

Belgium U21 - Portugal U21 24 – 10

17 July

Hungary U21 - Belgium U21 10 – 37

Germany U21 - Portugal U21 18 – 15

Final Ranking Pool B

Rank	Pool B	Points	Points in games	Goals +	Goals -	Diff
1	Belgium U21	9	12	126	65	61
2	Germany U21	6	8	82	93	-11
3	Portugal U21	3	6	68	83	-15
4	Hungary U21	0	6	65	110	-45

18 July

Portugal U21 - Catalonia U21 11 – 10

Czech Republic U21 - Hungary U21 16 – 17

Belgium U21 - England U21 33 – 10 semi-final

Netherlands U21 - Germany U21 36 – 10 semi-final

19 July

Catalonia U21 - Czech Republic U21 4 – 15

Portugal U21 - Hungary U21 11 – 15

England U21 - Germany U21 15 – 16 bronze medal match

Belgium U21 - Netherlands U21 12 – 21 final

Referees

Vincent van der Beken (BEL) - Uğurtan Akbulut (TUR) - Peter Busik (SVK) - Maciek Golawski (POL) - Peter van der Terp (NED)

Assessor

Walter Eijsink (NED) - Werner van der Meulen (BEL)

Jury

Judit Veres (HUN) (Jury chair) - Pieter Swinkels (NED) - Hilal Karas (TUR)

Social media

Dani Ezpeleta (CAT) - Marco Spelten (photography) (NED)

IKF U21 Korfball World Cup 2021

Game date	Team 1	Team 2		Referee
24-9-2021	Hungary U21	Portugal U21	8- 14	Denisa KOLAROVA
24-9-2021	Czech Republic U21	Germany U21	6- 16	Bruno GILIBERT
24-9-2021	Germany U21	Hungary U21	9- 10	Lukas PAZOUREK
24-9-2021	Czech Republic U21	Netherlands U21	5- 37	Isabel ALMEIDA
25-9-2021	Netherlands U21	Portugal U21	19- 6	Denisa KOLAROVA
25-9-2021	Netherlands U21	Hungary U21	11- 0	Denisa KOLAROVA
25-9-2021	Germany U21	Portugal U21	12- 8	Lukas PAZOUREK
25-9-2021	Czech Republic U21	Hungary U21	11- 10	Isabel ALMEIDA
26-9-2021	Czech Republic U21	Portugal U21	9- 19	James WILCOX
26-9-2021	Netherlands U21	Germany U21	29- 12	Isabel ALMEIDA

Final Ranking

Team	Rank	Games	Points in games	Goals +	Goals -	Diff
Netherlands U21	1	4	12	96	23	73
Germany U21	2	4	6	49	53	-4
Portugal U21	3	4	6	47	48	-1
Hungary U21	4	4	4	28	45	-17
Czech Republic U21	5	4	2	31	82	-51

Referees

Denisa Kolarova (CZE) – Bruno Gilibert (FRA) – Lukas Pazourek (CZE) – Isabel Almeida (POR) – James Wilcox (NED) – Mireile van Zoggel – Foolen (NED)

Jury

Theo van der Linde (NED) - Tomáš Buriánek (CZE) - Judit Veres (HUN)

Social Media

Dani Ezpeleta (CAT) – Gertrude de Vries (NED) – Ilham Teidj (MOR)

Assessors

Bjorn Elewaut (BEL)

Appendix IV

RESULTS AND FINAL RANKINGS IN THE IKF U21 ASIA-OCEANIA KORFBALL CHAMPIONSHIP

1. 2019, Shaoxing, China. 20 – 25 May

20 May

Thailand U21 - Hong Kong China U21 9 – 12
China U21 - New Zealand U21 24 – 14

21 May

New Zealand U21 - Hong Kong China U21 10 – 11
China U21 - Chinese Taipei U21 13 – 19

22 May

Thailand U21 - Chinese Taipei U21	10 – 32	
Hong Kong China U21 - China U21	9 – 33	
23 May		
Thailand U21 - New Zealand U21	10 – 20	
Chinese Taipei U21 - Hong Kong China U21	35 – 9	
24 May		
New Zealand U21 - Chinese Taipei U21	8 – 31	
China U21 - Thailand U21	26 – 96	
25 May		
Hong Kong China U21 - New Zealand U21	14 – 9	bronze medal match
Chinese Taipei U21 vs China U21	23 – 5	final

Team	Rank	Games	Points in games	Goals +	Goals -	Diff
Chinese Taipei U21	1	1	3	140	45	95
China U21	2	1	0	101	71	30
Hong Kong China U21	3	2	6	55	96	-41
New Zealand U21	4	1	0	61	90	-29
Thailand U21	5	1	0	35	90	-55

Appendix V

RESULTS AND FINAL RANKING IN THE IKF U21 WORLD KORFBALL CHAMPIONSHIP

1. 2018, Budapest, Hungary. 7 – 14 July

Pool A

7 July

Hong Kong China U21 - England U21	19 – 17
Belgium U21 - Czech Republic U21	31 – 12

8 July

Czech Republic U21 - England U21	20 – 7
Netherlands U21 - Belgium U21	21 – 14

9 July

Belgium U21 - Hong Kong China U21	40 – 5
Netherlands U21 - Czech Republic U21	53 – 12

10 July

England U21 - Netherlands U21	5 – 50
Czech Republic U21 - Hong Kong China U21	26 – 10

11 July

Hong Kong China U21 - Netherlands U21	10 – 48
England U21 - Belgium U21	9 – 36

Final Ranking Pool A

Rank	pool A	Points	Points in games	Goals +	Goals -	Diff
1	Netherlands U21	12	18	222	64	158
2	Belgium U21	9	12	164	85	79
3	Czech Republic U21	6	9	101	126	-25
4	Hong Kong China U21	3	3	70	166	-96
5	England U21	0	6	67	152	-85

Pool B

7 July

Germany U21 - Portugal U21	11 – 14
Turkey U21 - Chinese Taipei U21	8 – 27
Hungary U21 - China U21	19 – 15

8 July

Portugal U21 - China U21	24 – 14
Hungary U21 - Turkey U21	19 – 7
Chinese Taipei U21 - Germany U21	25 – 7

9 July

Portugal U21 - Chinese Taipei U21	16 – 19
China U21 - Turkey U21	24 – 15
Hungary U21 - Germany U21	21 – 23

10 July

Germany U21 - Turkey U21	8 – 12
Hungary U21 - Portugal U21	14 – 24
Chinese Taipei U21 - China U21	21 – 11

11 July

Turkey U21 - Portugal U21	16 – 19
China U21 - Germany U21	26 – 23
Hungary U21 - Chinese Taipei U21	6 – 22

Final Ranking Pool B

Rank	pool B	Points	Points in games	Goals +	Goals -	Diff
1	Chinese Taipei U21	15	18	149	89	60
2	Portugal U21	12	12	118	121	-3
3	Hungary U21	6	9	115	126	-11
4	China U21	6	12	124	134	-10
5	Turkey U21	3	3	71	111	-40
6	Germany U21	3	6	110	119	-9

12 July

Germany U21 - England U21	14 – 15	
Hungary U21 - Hong Kong China U21	17 – 15	
China U21 - Czech Republic U21	14 – 13	
Chinese Taipei U21 - Belgium U21	17 – 25	semi-final
Portugal U21 - Netherlands U21	5 – 29	semi-final

13 July

HUN Special team - Germany U21	6 – 24
Turkey U21 - England U21	13 – 14
Hong Kong China U21 - Czech Republic U21	11 – 18

Hungary U21 - China U21	19 – 20	
Chinese Taipei U21 - Portugal U21	18 – 16	bronze medal match
Belgium U21 - Netherlands U21	18 – 21	finale

Final Ranking

Team	Rank	Games	Points in games	Goals +	Goals -	Diff
Netherlands U21	1	6	18	222	64	158
Belgium U21	2	6	12	164	85	79
Chinese Taipei U21	3	7	18	149	89	60
Portugal U21	4	7	12	118	121	-3
China U21	5	7	12	124	134	-10
Hungary U21	6	7	9	115	126	-11
Czech Republic U21	7	6	9	101	126	-25
Hong Kong China U21	8	6	3	70	166	-96
England U21	9	6	6	67	152	-85
Turkey U21	10	6	3	71	111	-40
Germany U21	11	7	6	110	119	-9
HUN Special team	12	1	0	6	24	-18

Referees

Dean Woods (ENG) - Megan Marks (AUS) - Adria Garcia (CAT) - Peter Van der Terp (NED) - Tina Van Grimberge (BEL) - Lukas Pazourek (CZE) - Hunag Dan-Lin (Alice) (TPE) - Wing-Hung LEE (Ivan) (HKG) - Peter Busik (SVK)

Assessors

Walter Eijnsink (NED) - Werner Van der Meulen (BEL)

Jury

Judit Veres (Jury Chair) (HUN) - Marc Breugelmans (BEL) (IT) - Pieter Swinkels (Assistent CO) (NED) - Michael Janssens (BEL) - Duc Le Minh (HUN) - Hilal KARAŞ (TUR)

Livestream

Brian Koppelaar (streaming) (NED) Dani Ezpeleta (Soc Media) (Cat) Marco Spelten (NED)

Appendix VI

RESULTS AND FINAL RANKINGS IN THE IKF U19 WORLD KORFBALL CHAMPIONSHIP

Pool A

19 April

Malaysia U19 - Germany U19	6 – 18
Netherlands U19 - Catalonia U19	35 – 5
Netherlands U19 - Germany U19	26 – 8
Catalonia U19 - Malaysia U19	14 – 13
Netherlands U19 - Malaysia U19	27 – 6
Germany U19 - Catalonia U19	16 – 18

Final Ranking Pool A;

Rank	Pool A	Points	Points in games	Goals +	Goals -	Diff
------	--------	--------	-----------------	---------	---------	------

1	Netherlands U19	9	18	181	47	134
2	Germany U19	6	9	72	92	-20
3	Catalonia U19	2	9	81	99	-18
4	Malaysia U19	0	9	59	84	-25

Pool B

19 April

Hong Kong China U19 - Portugal U19	5 – 14
Chinese Taipei U19 - Czech Republic U19	17 – 11
Czech Republic U19 - Hong Kong China U19	24 – 7
Portugal U19 - Chinese Taipei U19	6 – 22
Chinese Taipei U19 - Hong Kong China U19	31 – 4
Portugal U19 - Czech Republic U19	11 – 7

Final Ranking Pool B:

Rank	Pool B	Points	Points in games	Goals +	Goals -	Diff
1	Chinese Taipei U19	9	15	127	78	49
2	Portugal U19	6	9	67	71	-4
3	Czech Republic U19	3	6	68	85	-17
4	Hong Kong China U19	0	3	49	108	-59

Pool C

19 April

China U19 - England U19	3 – 30
Belgium U19 - Hungary U19	22 – 3
Hungary U19 - England U19	4 – 18
China U19 - Belgium U19	3 – 33
England U19 - Belgium U19	12 – 19
China U19 - Hungary U19	8 – 16

Final Ranking Pool C:

Rank	Pool C	Points	Points in games	Goals +	Goals -	Diff
1	Belgium U19	9	15	145	65	80
2	England U19	6	12	113	61	52
3	Hungary U19	3	3	41	132	-91
4	China U19	0	0	40	121	-81

20 April

Portugal U19 - Germany U19	6 – 14
Netherlands U19 - Hungary U19	54 – 6
Belgium U19 - Czech Republic U19	23 – 10
Chinese Taipei U19 - England U19	19 – 15
Malaysia U19 - China U19	10 – 6
Catalonia U19 - Hong Kong China U19	18 – 12
Netherlands U19 - Germany U19	20 – 4
Hungary U19 - Portugal U19	8 – 22
Chinese Taipei U19 - Belgium U19	18 – 30
England U19 - Czech Republic U19	23 – 8
Malaysia U19 - Hong Kong China U19	9 – 7
Catalonia U19 - China U19	18 – 8

21 April

China U19 - Hong Kong China U19	12 – 14
Malaysia U19 - Catalonia U19	15 – 12
Hungary U19 - Czech Republic U19	4 – 8
Portugal U19 - England U19	8 – 15
Germany U19 - Chinese Taipei U19	12 – 20
Netherlands U19 - Belgium U19	19 – 18

Appendix VII

RESULTS AND FINAL RANKINGS IN THE IKF U23 WORLD KORFBALL 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>3</u>	<u>17 - 52</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>3</u>	<u>7 - 60</u>	-
	12	6	6	144 - 144	12

Final round

7 April

South Africa	-	Great Britain	6 - 14 (7 th /8 th place)
Czech Republic	-	Hungary	23 - 8 (5 th /6 th place)
Australia	-	Chinese Taipei	10 - 18 (3 rd /4 th 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 th /12 th place)
Great Britain	-	Poland	14 - 18 (9 th /10 th place)

8 November

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

Referees:

Belgium:	Frank Buvens
Czech Republic:	Jan Königsmark
Great Britain:	David Bond
The Netherlands:	Walter Eijsink 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 9th place

Pool B**30 June**

Germany	-	Chinese Taipei	14 - 16
---------	---	----------------	---------

1 July

South Africa	-	Chinese Taipei	12 - 20
--------------	---	----------------	---------

2 July

Belgium	-	Germany	19 - 12
---------	---	---------	---------

3 July

South Africa	-	Belgium	11 - 24
--------------	---	---------	---------

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 th /8 th place)
South Africa	-	Germany	17 - 15 (5 th /6 th place)
Czech Republic	-	Chinese Taipei	15 - 12 (3 rd /4 th 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:	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
---------	---	----------------	--------

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 th /10 th place)
Belgium	-	Chinese Taipei	22 - 11
Germany	-	The Netherlands	9 - 29

Final round

7 November

Portugal	-	Russia	20 - 17 (7 th /8 th place)
Czech Republic	-	Australia	21 - 11 (5 th /6 th place)
Chinese Taipei	-	Germany	12 - 16 (3 rd /4 th 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 (Chinese Taipei); 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 th /12 th place)
Australia	-	Hong Kong	17 - 12	(9 th /10 th place)
Czech Republic	-	Germany	12 - 17	(7 th /8 th place)
England	-	Catalonia	8 - 13	(5 th /6 th place)
Russia	-	Belgium	10 - 26	(3 rd /4 th 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 Final match Chinese Taipei - The Netherlands: Geoffrey Picqueur

6. 2012 Barcelona (Catalonia); 13 - 20 October

Pool A

13 October

England	-	Hong Kong China	30 -12
Australia	-	Germany	13 - 25
Netherlands	-	India	46 -12

14 October

Australia	-	Hong Kong China	19 – 21
Germany	-	India	34 – 9
Netherlands	-	England	22 – 14

15 October

Netherlands	-	Germany	31 – 16
Hong Kong China	-	India	29 – 21
Australia	-	England	14 – 19

16 October

Hong Kong China	-	Germany	9 – 33
Australia	-	Netherlands	17 – 46
India	-	England	14 – 33

17 October

Australia	-	India	20 – 21
Netherlands	-	Hong Kong China	47 – 21
England	-	Germany	13 – 17

Final rankings pool A

Netherlands	5	5	-	15
Germany	5	4	1	12
England	5	3	2	9
Hong Kong China	5	2	3	6
India	5	4	1	3
Australia	5	-	5	0

Pool B

13 October

Portugal	-	South Africa	32 - 6
Chinese Taipei	-	China	36 - 14
Belgium	-	Catalonia	36 - 13

14 October

South Africa	-	China	14 - 25
Portugal	-	Catalonia	19 - 20
Belgium	-	Chinese Taipei	23 - 21

15 October

Belgium	-	Portugal	19 - 16
South Africa	-	Chinese Taipei	9 - 37
Catalonia	-	China	28 - 17

16 October

China	-	Portugal	11 - 36
Belgium	-	South Africa	40 - 11
Catalonia	-	Chinese Taipei	32 - 35

17 October

Belgium	-	China	34 - 11
Chinese Taipei	-	Portugal	22 - 21
Catalonia	-	South Africa	24 - 10

Final rankings pool B

Belgium	5	5	-	15
Chinese Taipei	5	4	1	12
Catalonia	5	3	2	9
Portugal	5	2	3	6
China	5	4	1	3
South Africa	5	-	5	0

Cross finals

18 October

India	-	South Africa	19 - 23
Australia	-	China	23 - 13
Hong Kong China	-	Catalonia	10 - 23

England	-	Portugal	17 - 14
Germany	-	Belgium	11 - 22
Netherlands	-	Chinese Taipei	35 - 17

Final round

19 October

South Africa	-	China	22 - 26	(11 th /12 th place)
India	-	Australia	17 - 22	(9 th /10 th place)
Hong Kong China	-	Portugal	19 - 32	(7 th /8 th place)

Final round

20 October

Catalonia	-	England	10 - 11	(5 th /6 th place)
Germany	-	Chinese Taipei	18 - 24	(3 rd /4 th place)
Belgium	-	Netherlands	15 - 30	(NED winner)

Referees:

Australia: Luke Rosie

Belgium: Luc Vingerhoedt

Chinese Taipei: Chi -Wei Chen

Czech Republic: Lukáš Filip

Hong Kong: Wing Hung Lee

Hungary: Tamas Elekes

Netherlands: Marco van der Lucht

Poland: Maciej Golawski

Portugal: Jorge Alves

Referee U23 Championship Final match Belgium - The Netherlands: Tamas Elekes

7. 2016, Czech Republic, 9-16 July 2016

Pool A	Pool B
Chinese Taipei	Netherlands
Germany	Czech Republic
England	China
Hong Kong China	Hungary
Dominican Republic	Turkey
Poland	South Africa

Hungary - China	16 - 20
Poland - England	10 - 21
Netherlands - Turkey	21 - 9
Chinese Taipei - Hong Kong China	32 - 11
Czech Republic - South Africa	26 - 5
Germany - Dominican Republic	19 - 7
South Africa - Hungary	5 - 18
Hong Kong China - Poland	18 - 14
China - Turkey	20 - 9
England - Dominican Republic	20 - 8
Czech Republic - Netherlands	9 - 31
Germany - Chinese Taipei	13 - 25
China - South Africa	22 - 11
Dominican Republic - Chinese Taipei	8 - 25
Hungary - Netherlands	9 - 31
Poland - Germany	9 - 20
Czech Republic - Turkey	18 - 15
England - Hong Kong China	24 - 11
Netherlands - China	30 - 10
Dominican Republic - Hong Kong China	16 - 15
South Africa - Turkey	8 - 19
Chinese Taipei - Poland	31 - 12
Czech Republic - Hungary	12 - 13
England - Germany	15 - 17
Hungary - Turkey	21 - 16
Hong Kong China - Germany	9 - 20
Netherlands - South Africa	50 - 8
Poland - Dominican Republic	12 - 11
Czech Republic - China	21 - 18
Chinese Taipei - England	26 - 14
Turkey U23 - Poland U23	18 - 13
China U23 - Hong Kong China U23	30 - 22
Hungary U23 - England U23	14 - 13
The Netherlands U23 - Germany U23	20 - 2
Czech Republic U23 - Chinese Taipei	15 - 26
South Africa - Poland	11 - 14
Dominican Republic - Turkey	15 - 14
Hong Kong China - England	14 - 18
China - Hungary	17 - 15
Germany - Czech Republic	13 - 14
Netherlands - Chinese Taipei	24 - 16

Final Ranking

Team	Rank	Games	Points in games	Goals +	Goals -	Diff
Netherlands U23	1	7	21	207	63	144
Chinese Taipei U23	2	7	18	181	97	84
Czech Republic U23	3	7	12	115	121	-6
Germany U23	4	7	12	104	99	5
China U23	5	7	15	137	124	13
Hungary U23	6	7	12	106	114	-8
England U23	7	7	12	125	100	25
Hong Kong China U23	8	7	3	100	154	-54
Dominican Republic U23	9	7	9	85	111	-26
Turkey U23	10	7	6	100	116	-16
Poland U23	11	7	6	84	130	-46
South Africa U23	12	7	0	54	169	-115

U21 WKC 2018, Budapest, Hungary

Results Pool A

7 July

Hong Kong China U21 - England U21 19 – 17
 Belgium U21 - Czech Republic U21 31 – 12

8 July

Czech Republic U21 - England U21 20 – 7
 Netherlands U21 - Belgium U21 21 – 14

9 July

Belgium U21 - Hong Kong China U21 40 – 5
 Netherlands U21 - Czech Republic U21 53 – 12

10 July

England U21 - Netherlands U21 5 – 50
 Czech Republic U21 - Hong Kong China U21 26 – 10

11 July

Hong Kong China U21 - Netherlands U21 10 – 48
 England U21 - Belgium U21 9 – 36

Results Pool B

7 July

Germany U21 - Portugal U21 11 – 14
 Turkey U21 - Chinese Taipei U21 8 – 27
 Hungary U21 - China U21 19 – 15

8 July

Portugal U21 - China U21 24 – 14
 Hungary U21 - Turkey U21 19 – 7
 Chinese Taipei U21 - Germany U21 25 – 7

9 July

Portugal U21 - Chinese Taipei U21 16 – 19
 China U21 - Turkey U21 24 – 15
 Hungary U21 - Germany U21 21 – 23

10 July		
Germany U21 - Turkey U21	8 – 12	
Hungary U21 - Portugal U21	14 – 4	
Chinese Taipei U21 - China U21	21 – 11	
11 July		
Turkey U21 - Portugal U21	16 – 19	
China U21 - Germany U21	26 – 23	
Hungary U21 - Chinese Taipei U21	6 – 22	
12 July		
Germany U21 - England U21	14 – 15	
Hungary U21 - Hong Kong China U21	17 – 15	
China U21 - Czech Republic U21	14 – 13	
Chinese Taipei U21 - Belgium U21	17 – 25	
Portugal U21 - Netherlands U21	5 – 29	
13 July		
HUN Special team - Germany U21	6 – 24	
Turkey U21 - England U21	13 – 14	
Hong Kong China U21 - Czech Republic U21	11 – 18	
14 July		
Hungary U21 - China U21	19 – 20	
Chinese Taipei U21 - Portugal U21	18 – 16	Bronze Medal Match
Belgium U21 - Netherlands U21	18 – 21	Final

Referees

Dean Woods (ENG) - Megan Marks (AUS) - Adria Garcia (CAT) - Peter Van der Terp (NED) - Tina Van Grimberge (BEL) - Lukas Pazourek (CZE) - Hunag Dan-Lin (Alice) (TPE) - Wing-Hung LEE (Ivan) (HKG) - Peter Busik (SVK)

Assessor

Walter Eijsink (NED) - Werner Van der Meulen (BEL)

Jury

Judit Veres (Jury Chair) (HUN) - Marc Breugelmans (BEL) (IT) - Pieter Swinkels (Assistent CO) (NED) - Michael Janssens (BEL) - Duc Le Minh (HUN) - Hilal KARAŞ (TUR)

IT/social media

Brian Koppelaar (NED) - Dani Ezpeleta (Cat)