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international korfball federation



International Korfball Federation

Postal Box 417

3700 AK Zeist

The Netherlands

Website: www.korfball.org

Telephone: +31 343 499 655

Telefax: +31 343 499 650

E-mail: office@ikf.org

HISTORY OF THE IKF AND THE IKF WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP

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Edition: February 2011



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1. The first 75 years

To commemorate the 75th anniversary of the Royal Netherlands Korfball Association (KNKV) in 1978 it was decided to hold a first IKF World Championship Korfball. One might well ask: why did 75 years have to pass before an IKF World Championship was organised? We can only understand this in the light of korfball's history and expansion, and what follows, therefore, is a brief summary of that early history.

As far back as 1902, inspired by a game he had seen during a summer course in Sweden, Dutch school teacher Nico Broekhuysen developed korfball as an outdoor sport for mixed groups of boys and girls in Amsterdam. This led a year later to the establishment of a Netherlands Korfball Association. Thereafter the game spread to the rest of the country and to the then Dutch colonial territories of Indonesia, Surinam and the Dutch Antilles. Korfball was demonstrated at the Olympic Games of 1920 in Antwerp - which led to the establishment of the Belgian Korfball Association in 1921- and 1928 in Amsterdam. An International Korfball Bureau was set up in 1924, which in 1933 changed its name into Fédération Internationale de Korfball (FIK). There was, however, no money available at that time to widen the international scope of the federation and it was not until after World War II that the situation began to change. Even then, activities were only incidental and could only be undertaken as long as korfball clubs and players in The Netherlands and Belgium were prepared to support them financially by means of individual and voluntary contributions. Korfball core-groups were established in a number of countries, but once again the lack of a guaranteed annual income of any significance made it impossible to sustain or build on the contacts already made. No wonder then that of all those core-groups formed in 1946, only one, the British Korfball Association, was still active in 1960.

A new day dawned, however, and The Netherlands and Belgium were gradually able to release more funds for korfball promotion, resulting in a sharp increase in the number of international activities. The only tangible result of this considerable initial input was the affiliation in 1964 of the Deutscher Turnerbund (DTB) in the then Federal Republic of Germany. Meanwhile the FIK pushed ahead to broaden its international match programme. A very intensive match contact had existed from the beginning between the clubs and national teams of the affiliated countries and in the 1960's the federation took it upon itself to bring a certain order into the organisation of those events. The first FIK tournament between the Netherlands, Belgian and British national teams was held in 1963 and it continued annually in this form until 1974 when the Federal Republic of Germany sent its national team to participate, whereupon the tournament was transformed into an IKF European Championship for National Youth Teams. This event still lives on and is played every four years as an indoor tournament. (See: The History of the IKF U23 World and U21 European Championship).

The first IKF European Cup Tournament for Club Teams was played in 1967 between the champion and runners-up teams of The Netherlands, Belgium and Great Britain and this tournament has been played annually ever since despite several changes to its format over the years. Nowadays the indoor champions of the affiliated European countries play annually in the IKF European Cup tournament for club teams. (See: The History of the IKF European Cup tournament for Club Teams).



Having reached the year 1970 without any dramatic developments, the FIK finally embarked on a period of real growth.

The Surinam Korfball Association, established as early as 1935, 'started the ball rolling' by joining the federation in 1971, followed by Papua New Guinea in 1973, where English teacher and korfball player Roy Kirkby had been instrumental in the establishment of a korfball association. Spain followed also in 1973, thanks to valuable groundwork by resident Dutch korfball player Kees Terol. The activities of the Belgian Association brought Luxemburg into the federation in 1976. Dutch demonstration teams also visited the United States; their efforts were rewarded by the affiliation of the United States Korfball Federation in 1978. That same year, the FIK welcomed Australia's membership, thanks again to Roy Kirkby's hard work and support.

It was this steady expansion which inspired the FIK, together with the Royal Netherlands Korfball Association then celebrating its 75th anniversary, to organize the first-ever IKF World Championship Korfball in 1978.

2. The first IKF World Championship in The Netherlands in 1978

All ten countries affiliated at that time were invited to send their Under-21 teams to the tournament, and only Surinam and Australia were unable to do so. Korfball players in The Netherlands contributed towards the travel expenses of the Papua New Guinea team.

The eight participating countries played in two groups. All Pool A matches were played in the North of The Netherlands and the Pool B matches in the South, with the cross-finals and finals in Amsterdam.

The European countries were, of course, particularly interested in what kind of performance the new member countries, USA and Papua New Guinea, would present. The American team members who had already had some match experience in Europe, played surprisingly well. Victories against Spain (twice!) and Luxemburg gave them fifth place. Papua New Guinea, despite its total lack of international experience, held its head high throughout its games and finished in seventh place by beating Luxemburg. The final match was, of course, the well-known confrontation between the korfball pioneers, The Netherlands and Belgium, both teams scoring ten goals in a truly exciting game. In extra time The Netherlands went on to win 14-13 thus making sure that the first World Cup stayed in The Netherlands. The battle for third place between Great Britain and the Federal Republic of Germany also ended in a draw (14-14) but in extra time the Germans showed their strength by bringing the score to 20-15.

3. The consolidation of korfball's international breakthrough

The FIK's growth and the success of the first IKF World Championship encouraged 'older' korfball countries to pursue their own potential to expand. More money became available, the number of volunteers actively involved increased and korfball clubs were much more inclined than ever before to establish contacts with clubs in other countries. A Development and Promotion Committee (DPC) was formed in 1979 which then set up working committees responsible for specific continents and groups of countries. Coaches and demonstration teams made journeys to many countries abroad and 1980 saw the publication of the first issue of the FIK Newsletter, which since then has appeared quarterly under the name of "Korfball International". The end of the 1970's also brought the first of the famous summer courses for coaches, which were later broadened to include specific instruction for referees; these courses have all been held at the Netherlands National Sport Centre in Papendal, and have for many years provided an annual meeting place for scores of korfball enthusiasts from all over the world. One of the highlights of this period in the federation's history was Adri Zwaanswijk's ("Swan") world tour, as head of the training department, where on all his stops along the way he was able to carry out a programme of workshops, renew old contacts and establish new ones.

All these activities were influential in forming new korfball core-groups and in more countries becoming eligible for FIK membership. India made its entry into the federation in 1980, followed by France and Aruba in 1982 and by Indonesia in 1984. Several other countries set up korfball committees under the auspices of the FIK, in preparation



for their later official affiliation to the federation. This degree of expansion meant that the federation - which had changed its name in 1982 into International Korfball Federation (IKF) - could now satisfy the conditions set down for membership of the General Association of International Sports Federations (GAISF), now rebranded to SportAccord. An official application for membership of the GAISF and its sister organisation the International World Games Association (IWGA) was submitted in 1982.

One of the main aims of the IWGA is to organize World Games for non-olympic sports and sport disciplines, once every four years. The IKF was granted GAISF/IWGA membership in October 1982 and then set about the task, with success, of getting korfball into the official programme of World Games II to be held in London in 1985. The number of countries participating in each of the team sports was restricted to 6 in order to keep the organising country's financial burden within reasonable proportions.

4. The second World Championship in Belgium in 1984

The enormous financial outlays involved in the organization of an IKF World Championship tournament are such that it was not until 1984 that the 2nd IKF World Championship could be held, this time in Belgium. In the early preparatory stages of the event everything pointed to ten teams participating, but shortly before the opening it became apparent that only eight countries would be able to confirm their registration. Competing for the second time were Belgium, The Netherlands, the Federal Republic of Germany, Great Britain, Spain and the USA; Australia took the place of the Papua New Guinea team, and France replaced Luxemburg. The players were accommodated in Antwerp, and preliminary pool matches took place in Antwerp, Hasselt and Louvain-la-Neuve, with Ghent as the venue for the final games.

True to tradition, the Dutch and Belgian players had to decide which country would take the first prize - and The Netherlands it was with a 11-9 score. For third ("the best of the rest") place, the 1978 contestants Germany and Great Britain met again, and Germany was again victorious (7-5). For fifth place too, the 1978 situation was repeated between Spain and USA, although this time with an equal score, with Spain winning the subsequent penalty shoot-out. The two newcomers, Australia and France, played a very close game for seventh place with Australia the 8-7 winners.

5. The IKF continues to expand and participates in the World Games 1985

In London, 2000 athletes demonstrated their skills in 23 non-Olympic sports and sport disciplines in the 2nd edition of the World Games. The IKF sent teams from The Netherlands, Belgium, Great Britain, the USA, India and the F.R. of Germany to the korfball tournament in the sport hall at the Crystal Palace National Sports Centre. The Germans had qualified by winning a play-off match against France.

The first place was a matter for The Netherlands and Belgium to decide and The Netherlands took the title with a 12-8 score. India, entirely new to the international arena, lost all its matches, but not without honour. The USA won 10-5 against Great Britain but later lost against Germany, after which Great Britain deservedly earned its victory over the German players. At this point, three teams had a same number of points and it was time for a penalty shoot-out; USA took third place, whilst Great Britain and Germany with equal scores, shared the fourth/fifth positions. The IKF decided, following the success of the tournament, to continue its participation in the World Games, and in order to reach an even spread of top events it was also decided that, like the World Games, the IKF World Championship would be held every four years. The World Championships and the World Games would then alternate at two yearly intervals, and the results of the World Championship matches could be used to determine which countries would be allowed to compete in the subsequent World Games. For more detailed information on korfball at the World Games the reader is referred to to the booklet "The History of the IKF and the World Games".



The work of international korfbal expansion knew no let-up; Chinese Taipei was granted membership in 1985 and by sending coaches and teams to Europe and by organizing large-scale activities in its own country, it has done everything possible to bring its standard of play as quickly as possible to a high level. The Caribbean islands of Curaçao and Bonaire, where korfbal had been played for a long time, affiliated in 1986 and 1987, the latter year being also the year of Portugal's entry into the federation. The increase in membership enabled the IKF to set up the 1987 World Championship in The Netherlands for twelve competing countries.

6. Third IKF World Championship in The Netherlands in 1987

Of the twelve countries now admitted to the contest, six had also taken part in the two earlier World Championships, namely The Netherlands, Belgium, Federal Republic of Germany, Great Britain, Spain and the USA. Two other countries, Australia and France had previously only participated in the 2nd IKF World Championship. Four new countries were now included: Indonesia, Chinese Taipei, Aruba and Portugal. All the teams were accommodated in Zeist in the centre of The Netherlands, with good access to the five korfbal club-owned sport halls spread around the country, where the matches were played in two pools.

The Netherlands won all its matches in pool A. Chinese Taipei, the Federal Republic of Germany and the USA each were victorious in three of their matches. After a penalty shoot-out the team of newcomers Chinese Taipei finished in second place.

In spite of some very spectacular korfbal by Aruba -another newcomer- there were no surprises in pool B, Belgium finishing first ahead of Great Britain.

The final matches put Spain in 11th position after winning 10-7 against France; Portugal won 8-5 against Indonesia and took 9th place whilst the USA beat Aruba 12-6 for 7th place. And after beating Australia 10-7, the Federal Republic of Germany finished this time in 5th place.

The matches between the first and second teams of both pools, were played before a crowd of 7,000 enthusiastic people in the Ahoy Sport Palace in Rotterdam. The first was a confrontation between Chinese Taipei and Great Britain with plenty of fireworks. The match ended in a 4-4 draw, but Chinese Taipei capitulated in extra time and Great Britain's winning score of 9-5 earned the team third place. The final match also produced a close score (9-7), once again in favour of The Netherlands against its old rival Belgium.

7. Continued IKF expansion 1987 - 1991

The years that followed were very much in the IKF's favour. Korfbal had developed to such an extent in New Zealand that its Development Group qualified for membership in 1988. Chinese Taipei had done much to encourage korfbal in Hong Kong and Singapore so that these two countries were granted IKF membership in 1988 and 1989 respectively. The same trend was apparent in Europe with Poland and Denmark entering the federation in 1988, followed by Czechoslovakia in 1989.

At the same time, student korfbal within the IKF had made great strides since it began in The Netherlands in 1974 and later in the Federal Republic of Germany, Belgium and Great Britain. International student tournaments had been held annually and Rob Blokpoel, the IKF's student korfbal coordinator, having seen the need for a European student championship brought it to fruition. The first of such championships was held in Nottingham (GBR) in 1988 and every year since the various universities have competed for the title.

The IKF continued its upward surge in so that in 1990 Japan and Armenia could be welcomed to Federation membership. The first Asia/Oceania Championship was held in Jakarta (INA) from 28 February - 2 March 1990; Chinese Taipei became the first champion of the event with a 11-7 win against Australia; Hong Kong came third and Indonesia fourth.



Special mention should be made of the fact that it has always been the custom for non-European teams and the "new" European teams to arrive in Belgium or The Netherlands several weeks in advance of a tournament, where they are the guests of local korfbal clubs and their families. They then embark on a period of intensive training and match practice, from which long-lasting friendships between the clubs evolve and grow. As a consequence, the visiting countries are assured of a large contingent of supporters from the hosting clubs to cheer them on in their matches. But more important perhaps is that in the years that follow, visits are made back and forth between the clubs. This has even meant that western European clubs make regular trips to places as far afield as the USA, South Africa, India and Australia where they take part in a programme of matches and strengthen the bonds.

8. Fourth IKF World Championship in Belgium in 1991

It had been decided to have once again twelve countries participate in the 4th IKF World Championship from 2 - 6 April 1991 in Belgium. Nine countries were admitted automatically to the event on the basis of previous tournament results and/or their geographical position: Australia, Belgium, Germany, Great Britain, India, Indonesia, The Netherlands, Chinese Taipei and the USA. A series of qualifying matches had to be played for the remaining three places which eventually went to Aruba, Portugal and Armenia.

The 12 teams and all officials were accommodated in Antwerp where the hotel was also the venue for a two-day IKF congress and the IKF Annual General Meeting. After much discussion the Congress agreed that henceforth the emphasis should be on quality rather than quantity; on strengthening the structure of existing member countries rather than trying to involve new countries.

The tournament matches were played in the Arena sports hall in Deurne (Antwerp) -where the semi-finals and finals were also played- and in Ghent, Brussels, Turnhout and Berchem. One of the burning questions was how Armenia and India would present themselves, never before having taken part in a World Championship. They did not disappoint.

The final ranking of the tournament had an added dimension in that the top six teams would win themselves a place in World Games IV, to be held in The Hague (NED) in 1993. However, whatever happened, the top two of the non-European countries would be among the six.

As expected the home team won its five pool A matches in no uncertain terms. Germany took second place by beating its main rivals Australia, USA and Portugal in very exciting matches by the odd goal. Indonesia suffered from a lack of experience and lost its five matches.

Final ranking Group A: 1. Belgium; 2. Germany; 3. Portugal; 4. USA; 5. Australia; 6. Indonesia.

In pool B a similar development occurred, The Netherlands winning and India losing all their matches. Chinese Taipei beat Great Britain for second place.

Final ranking Group B: 1. The Netherlands; 2. Chinese Taipei; 3. Great Britain; 4. Armenia; 5. Aruba; 6. India.

On the final day, India achieved a very creditable 11th place by scoring its first ever victory in an international match against Indonesia (15-9), and Australia took 9th place with an easy 13-5 win against Aruba. Seventh place went to the USA after its 16-6 victory over the Armenian players who must surely have been very pleased indeed with their 8th place in their first ever World Championship. Great Britain took 5th place after a decisive 20-13 win against Portugal.

In a the "little final" for third place, Germany and Chinese Taipei played a thrilling match to a packed Arena hall; Germany took a 3-0 and 5-2 lead, whereafter the game went to 5-5, 6-6 and 7-7. At that point Chinese Taipei pushed ahead to 7-9 and 8-9, and in the absence of a German equaliser took final victory 8-10. This was thus the first time that a non-European country had reached third place in a major world event.

Some might claim that the match between Belgium and The Netherlands was even more exciting than the Germany-Chinese Taipei game. The Dutch team went ahead 1-0 and 2-1, but Belgium fought back with confidence



and brought the score to 10-10 seven minutes from the end; in the last minute of the match Belgium went ahead 11-10 and the sensation was complete when a few seconds from the final whistle The Netherlands missed a penalty shot. With a final score of 11-10 Belgium became thus IKF World Champions for the first time.

The final ranking was: 1. Belgium; 2. The Netherlands; 3. Chinese Taipei; 4. Germany; 5. Great Britain; 6. Portugal; 7. USA; 8. Armenia; 9. Australia; 10. Aruba; 11. India; 12. Indonesia.

These results meant that the following countries earned themselves a place in the World Games IV to be played in 1993 in The Hague (NED): Belgium, The Netherlands, Chinese Taipei, Germany, Great Britain and the USA.

9. Further growth of the IKF

The steady growth of the IKF continued. Hungary was admitted to membership in 1991, followed by Finland and Canada in 1992. Also in that year the second Asia/Oceania Championships were held in New Delhi (India). Chinese Taipei and Australia finished again in first and second place.

This tournament had a sequel in the Continental Champions Trophy Tournament, whereby the two matches played in New Delhi between Australia and Chinese Taipei were completed by two matches by The Netherlands against each Chinese Taipei in Taipei and Australia in Adelaide. In the final ranking The Netherlands came first with Chinese Taipei and Australia sharing 2nd and 3rd place.

The IKF's steady growth through the years called for a restructuring of its organization. In addition to the already existing Disciplinary, Finance, Playing Rules, Referees and Medical Committees, new committees and subcommittees were formed for Promotion, Development and Education. A Support Group Means and Resources was put at the disposal of all those committees. All these changes entailed that appropriate amendments to the Statutes had to be made, plus the introduction of new Match Regulations and Disciplinary Regulations.

During the World Games in 1993 in The Hague (NED) in the summer period many other korfbal activities took place. Beach korfbal was introduced on Scheveningen beach with teams of 2 male and 2 female players in one 20 x 20 m zone with the basket in the middle and unlimited player substitutions.

To mark its 60th anniversary the IKF held a stylish reception and during the General Assembly South Africa was welcomed as 30th member of the Federation.

The most important event in 1993 was the granting of recognition to the IKF by the the International Olympic Committee. Provisional recognition was given by the 101st session in Monte Carlo in September 1993 and this was followed by full recognition during the 104th session in Budapest in June 1995. With the affiliation to the Olympic family the IKF had finally achieved the goal it had been striving for since the early eighties. It was well aware, however, that a larger membership and a steady expansion of the match calendar remain necessary.

Following the division of Czechoslovakia into two independent states a separate korfbal association was established in Slovakia and this was affiliated to the IKF in 1994. Largely as a result of student activities Cyprus followed as 32nd member in 1995.

The constant growth in the number of European member countries led the IKF to form a European Championships Committee in preparation for the possible establishment of an IKF European Korfbal Federation in the future.

An expansion of the match calendar was achieved by the organisation of the first World Championship for National U23 teams in Taipei from 4 - 7 April 1994. Eight U23 teams participated in this event, including South Africa in its first ever official IKF tournament. For more details the reader is referred to the booklet "The History of the IKF and the U23 World and U21 European Championship".

The 3rd Asia/Oceania Championship was held in Adelaide (AUS) from 10 - 14 October 1994. For the third time running the tournament was won by Chinese Taipei with host country Australia in second and Indonesia in third place.



10. Fifth IKF World Championship in India 1995

From 5 - 11 November 1995 the 5th IKF World Championship - and the first to be held outside Europe - took place at the gigantic Indira Gandhi Indoor Stadium in New Delhi (IND).

Eight countries were admitted on the basis of previous results and/or their geographical position: India, Belgium, The Netherlands, Chinese Taipei, Germany, Australia, South Africa and the USA. During two qualifying tournaments a further four teams from Europe earned their entrance tickets: Armenia, Czech Republic, Great Britain and Portugal. Shortly before the start of the tournament the team of the USA announced its withdrawal and its place was taken by Slovakia.

Contrary to previous IKF World Championships the teams played a first round in four pools of three teams. Apart from a 13-11 win by Australia over Germany and encouraging performances by the Armenians the pool matches provided few surprises, with Belgium, Australia, Chinese Taipei and The Netherlands as group winners.

An intermediate round brought no surprises either, the number 2 teams all beating a number 3 team from another pool without too many problems.

In the quarter-finals Belgium and The Netherlands scored clear victories over resp. the Czech Republic (14-7) and Germany (28-12). The other two quarter-final matches provided considerably more excitement. Australia continued its winning streak by beating Great Britain 15-11 and Portugal surprised friend and foe by beating the 1991 bronze medal winners from Chinese Taipei 16-11.

In preparation for the "little final" Portugal and Australia did not field their strongest teams in their semi-final matches against The Netherlands and Belgium respectively, so that these resulted in easy victories for the 1991 finalists.

In the final round South Africa scored a hard won 17-14 victory over the host country, while Armenia beat Slovakia 22-20, the Czech Republic Great Britain 12-10 and Chinese Taipei Germany 12-8.

The "little final" between Australia and Portugal provided the many spectators with plenty of good korfbal and even more excitement. At the final whistle the Portuguese were leading 13-11. Their victory was celebrated as if they had won the championship.

After this explosion the final match between reigning title holders Belgium and The Netherlands was a bit of an anti-climax. The Dutch were supreme in all aspects of the game and with their 21-13 victory they regained the Nico Broekhuysen World Cup they had lost four years earlier to their eternal rivals.

The IKF World Championship was concluded by a farewell party at the Suraj Kund hotel complex of such magnificence as the korfbal world had never seen before.

The final ranking was: 1. The Netherlands; 2. Belgium; 3. Portugal; 4. Australia; 5. Chinese Taipei; 6. Germany; 7. Czech Republic; 8. Great Britain; 9. Armenia; 10. Slovakia; 11. South Africa; 12. India.

The first six teams qualified for World Games V in Lahti (FIN) in 1997.

11. A period of consolidation 1995 - 1999

The period 1995 – 1999 heralded a period of consolidation and of refinement of the international match calendar.

Although Russia (Orel Province) and Turkey were admitted to membership in 1997 emphasis was placed on the strengthening of existing structures. To that end a special policy was developed in collaboration with the KNKV (Netherlands) to give extra support to 6 so-called B-countries which have the potential to reach the standards of the A-countries Belgium and the Netherlands by the year 2003 when the sport of korfbal will celebrate its centenary. The KNKV will thereby limit its efforts to the European countries Great Britain, Germany, Portugal and the Czech Republic while the IKF will give special attention to Australia and Chinese Taipei.



Efforts are being made to refine the international match calendar in the sense that every year in a four year cycle will know only one major tournament. The Netherlands confirmed their superiority by winning the second edition of the Intercontinental Championships in Tulsa (USA) in the summer of 1996, followed by victory in the 11th IKF European U21 Championship held in Antwerp (BEL) four months later.

The korfbal tournament of World Games V in Lahti (FIN) 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.

To illustrate the need for a more refined match calendar the year 1998 brought no less than three major tournaments. In April a very successful first edition of an IKF European Championship was held in Estoril (POR) with the Netherlands the winners before Belgium and the home team who beat the Czech Republic in an exciting match for third place. Three months later another first was held: an Asian-African Championship in Durban (RSA) which came in place of the Asia-Oceania Championship which could not be held because Australia was unable to attend. Chinese Taipei won the title before South Africa and India.

In November the second IKF World Championships for national U23 teams with 12 participating countries were held in 6 different towns in the Netherlands. The home team retained the title it had won four years ahead of Belgium and Chinese Taipei who beat the team of the Czech Republic for third place.

12. Sixth IKF World Championship in Australia in 1999

From 10 - 17 July 1999 the sixth IKF World Championship was held in yet another continent. Venue was the Clipsal Powerhouse in Adelaide, Australia.

Admitted to the tournament were the following 12 countries:

- Host country: Australia
- Current world champions: The Netherlands
- Nrs 2 - 6 of the European Championship: Belgium, Portugal, Czech Republic, Great Britain and Germany
- A 7th team from Europe: the winner of the playoff between Poland and Catalonia: Poland
- Nrs 1- 3 of the Asian - African Championship: Chinese Taipei, South Africa and India
- A team from the American zone; however, as previous participants Aruba and the USA showed no interest the final place was allotted to the organising country of the 6th World Games: Japan.

As the Czech Republic had to withdraw for financial reasons, it was replaced by the team of Catalonia.

For the first round the teams were divided into three pools of four. The pool matches provided no real surprises although the victory by Chinese Taipei over Portugal was a close one and Poland did well against some of the traditionally stronger countries. The Poles were, however, disadvantaged by the fact that there was no really weak team in their pool and consequently they were not among the two numbers 3 that qualified for the quarter-finals.

The quarter-finals brought easy victories for The Netherlands against Australia and for Belgium against Catalonia. The other two quarter-final matches, however, were real thrillers, Germany beating Chinese Taipei by the odd goal (21 - 20) and Great Britain scoring a narrow victory over Portugal (16 - 14). Unfortunately those two teams did not field their best players in the semi-finals so that The Netherlands and Belgium practically had a walk-over into the final. The penultimate day of the championship saw the first (and only!) "golden goal" of the championship, Portugal beating the host country 19 - 18 in one of the matches for places 5 - 8.



In the final the Dutch were so superior that after their 23 - 11 victory the IKF President wrote that he was "inclined to contend that such proficiency in korfball has never been shown by any team anywhere". The "little final", contested by the same teams that did so 21 years earlier at the first World Championship, was a much closer and, therefore, more interesting game. After a 13 - 13 half-time score the British finally managed a 24 - 22 victory against a "never give up" German team. Portugal revenged itself for its defeat against Chinese Taipei in the pool match by beating the Taiwanese in the match for 5th place by the narrowest of margins (20 - 19). South Africa nearly did the same in its match against Poland but by scoring three goals in the last five minutes the Poles repeated their pool victory (17 - 14). Australia had no problems with Catalonia (Spain) (22 - 14) and neither had India with newcomers Japan (33-13).

The final ranking was thus: 1. The Netherlands; 2. Belgium; 3. Great Britain; 4. Germany; 5. Portugal; 6. Chinese Taipei; 7. Australia; 8. Catalonia (Spain); 9. Poland; 10. South Africa; 11. India; 12. Japan. The first six teams qualified for the 6th World Games in Akita (JPN) in 2001. Poland was voted the most spectacular team by a special jury which awarded the team the IOC President's Trophy.

13. KORFBALL'S CENTENARY in 2003

During the four year period leading up to korfball's centenary extra support was given to the so-called B-countries so that they might challenge the two A-countries The Netherlands and Belgium for the world title in the 2003 Centennial World Championship. To that end the Dutch KNKV organised two very successful World Challenge Cup tournaments in Eindhoven (NED) in August 2000 and 2002.

The international match calendar received its final form, which meant that during the period no less than four official international youth events were held, one (U23 World Championship) in Pretoria (RSA) in July 2001 (a narrow 17-16 win by The Netherlands over Belgium), two U21 in Europe (Ghent – BEL in April 2000 and Rio Maior – POR in October 2002) and a first Asia-Oceania U23 Championship in Hong Kong China in January 2001, won by Chinese Taipei.

The 5th Asia-Oceania Championships in New Delhi (IND) in February 2002 and the 2nd European Championships in Catalonia in April 2002 served as qualifying tournaments for the 2003 World Championships.

To give young players much needed international experience the IKF confirmed its patronage for three annual youth events in The Netherlands: the U16 World Talent Cup, the U19 Junior World Cup and the U23 World Cup as well as an annual University World Cup event for national student teams.

No less than seven new countries joined the IKF in this period: Macao (2000), Bosnia and Herzegovina (2001), Sweden (2002), Brazil, Greece, Romania and Italy in 2003.

In June 2003 the sport of korfball celebrated its centenary with a special reception in Amsterdam's Olympic Stadium. One of the speakers was Nico Broekhuysen Jr., son of korfball's creator, who together with his father attended the korfball demonstration in this same stadium during the 1928 Olympic Games.

During the IKF World Championship in November 2003 the IKF organised a scientific congress on "The spirit of Korfball" and a reception for its retiring President Bob de Die, who was on that occasion presented with the Olympic Order by Dutch IOC member Mr. Anton Geesink. Mr. Geesink passed away in 2010 at the age of 76.



14. Seventh IKF World Championship in The Netherlands in 2003

For its 7th IKF World Championship, the Centennial Championship, the IKF went back to its roots: The Netherlands. A first preliminary round was held in three different venues in the province of Zeeland while the final round took place in Rotterdam, pool matches in the city's topsport centre and the final days in the AHOY Sports Palace.

In order to achieve global representation the following sixteen countries were invited to participate in the 7th World Championship in Rotterdam (NED):

- **From Europe:** The Netherlands, Belgium, Czech Republic, Germany, Great Britain, Portugal, Catalonia (Spain), Slovakia, Hungary, Poland and Armenia;
- **From Asia/Oceania:** Chinese Taipei, Australia, India and Japan;
- **From Africa and the Americas:** South Africa.

It had been agreed with the host country that the world championship would be played in two groups: the teams in Group A would play for the places 1 – 8 and the teams in Group B for the places 9 – 16.

On the basis of their rankings in continental championships the following six teams were placed in Group A:

The numbers 1 – 4 of the European Championships (The Netherlands, Czech Republic, Belgium and Germany), and the numbers 1 and 2 of the Asian/Oceanian Championship (Chinese Taipei and Australia);

Six teams were invited to play the preliminary round tournament in Zeeland (NED). Great Britain, Hungary and India were drawn in Pool- I, Catalonia, Portugal and South Africa in Pool-II. The pool winners would qualify for Group A of the world championship, the remaining four teams would join the teams of Slovakia, Poland, Armenia and Japan in Group B.

It became soon clear that the two non-European teams lacked the experience to secure a place in the top group. Great Britain and Portugal won their two matches and thus qualified for Group A.

By fairly easy wins in all their matches in Group B Catalonia and Hungary proved, however, that they had rightly been given a chance to play for a place in Group A. In their mutual game for 9th place they showed that there was little or nothing between the teams. The match ended in a 13-13 draw, whereafter a "golden goal" gave the victory to the Spaniards.

Those who had hoped that the special efforts to increase the playing level of the B-countries would finally produce results were disappointed: their level was indeed much higher than in previous championships but so was that of the A-countries! In other words Belgium and The Netherlands had no difficulty in reaching the semi-finals in which they beat their opponents from Chinese Taipei and the Czech Republic by disappointingly large margins.

The final day started off with a very close 14-13 win by Australia over a German side which had never come up to expectations. Portugal and Great Britain played a most exciting game which had to decide on the last available place for the 2005 World Games in Duisburg(GER). Both teams felt the hardships of a long tournament and in the end the greater experience of the British team just turned the scale (18-17). The other two matches produced less excitement. The physically strong Czechs were clearly superior to their athletic Taiwanese rivals (21-15) and in the final the Dutch played at times such superior korfbal that the Belgians were soon resigned to the fact that this was not going to be their day. However, in spite of the 22-9 final score the match - shown live on the main Dutch TV channel with - offered a great deal of entertainment to a capacity crowd of 8,000 enthusiastic people.

The final ranking was thus: 1. The Netherlands; 2. Belgium; 3. Czech Republic; 4. Chinese Taipei; 5. Great Britain; 6. Portugal; 7. Australia; 8. Germany; 9. Catalonia (Spain); 10. Hungary; 11. South Africa; 12. Poland; 13. Slovakia; 14. India; 15. Armenia; 16 Japan.

The first five teams plus host country Germany qualified for the 7th World Games in Duisburg (GER) in 2005 and Germany received the IOC President's Fair Play Trophy.



15. Korfball's aim at 50 member countries

The next four years were marked by the IOC announcement that all its recognitions would be reviewed in 2007. Among the (many!) requirements would be a minimum of 50 (active!) member countries. This meant that the IKF would once again have to concentrate on the acquisition of new countries and on the revival of some of its existing members. The first objective was easily reached with the affiliation of Serbia, Zimbabwe and Bulgaria in 2005, China, Korea, Georgia and Malawi in 2006 and Malaysia, Argentina, Ireland and the Dominican Republic in 2007. A split-up of Great Britain into England, Scotland and Wales brought the number of member countries at the end of 2007 to 54.

October 2005 saw the birth of a new addition to the international match calendar: the European Bowl, a qualification event for future championships. The 2006 IKF European and Asia Oceania championships served as the final qualification events for the 2007 IKF World Championship. In Budapest (HUN) the Netherlands triumphed over Belgium and in Hong Kong (HKG) Chinese Taipei recaptured the title they lost to Australia two years earlier.

The 2004 IKF U23 World Championships in Duisburg were a test event for the 2005 World Games in the same German town. The German team performed exceptionally well by winning the bronze medals behind the Netherlands and Belgium. Two years later the German youth repeated their performance in Oeiras (POR) at the IKF U21 European Championship. This event, like the 2007 Asia/Oceania Youth Championships in Christchurch (NZL) served as a qualifier for the 2008 IKF U23 World Championship in Kaohsiung (TPE).

16. Eighth IKF World Championship in the Czech Republic in 2007

The 8th edition of the IKF World Championship was held in the city of Brno in the Czech Republic. On the basis of their rankings in continental championships the following sixteen countries were invited to participate:

- Host country: Czech Republic
- Champion country of the American continent: USA
- Champion country of the African continent: South Africa
- Top four countries of the Asia/Oceania championship: Chinese Taipei, Australia, India and Hongkong China
- Nine more countries from the European continent: The Netherlands, Belgium, Germany, England, Catalonia, Russia, Portugal, Poland and Hungary

Hongkong China, however, declined the invitation and was replaced by the Republic of China, the number five of the Asia/Oceania Championship.

In accordance with their world ranking the 16 teams were placed in four groups of four. At the end of the first round the eight teams in places 1 and 2 would play for the places 1 to 8, the teams finishing 3 and 4 for places 9 to 16 in the final ranking.

Pool A was dominated by The Netherlands with Portugal winning the Iberian battle for 2nd place against Catalonia.

As expected Belgium were the winners of pool B with Australia, Poland and South Africa all finishing on three points. After their shock defeat by Poland Australia had to win the deciding match against South Africa by at least 7 goals. They made it 22 - 13 and thereby made sure of the runner-up position. It would turn out to be Australia's only win of the tournament!



The Czech Republic and England headed pool C but Hungary did very well too. It lost by the smallest of margins against its two rivals.

Chinese Taipei won its three matches in pool D. Germany disappointed by losing narrowly against newcomers Russia, who thereby qualified for the top rankings in their first ever IKF World Championship.

In the quarter final stage the teams were again placed in groups of four, whereby the mutual result of the first round matches was carried forward to the new pool.

The Netherlands ruled supreme in pool E, where Portugal also qualified for the semifinals by good wins over Chinese Taipei and Russia. In pool F Belgium and the Czech Republic reached the semifinals at the expense of England and Australia. Those semifinal matches were a big disappointment since Portugal and the Czech Republic decided not to field their strongest teams, which resulted in heavy 13 point(!) losses against Belgium and the Netherlands.

In the lower half Hungary and Catalonia showed their strength by winning all their matches so that in the end their mutual game had to decide on place 9 in the final ranking. The match ended in a 12 - 12 draw, whereupon just like four years earlier, when the same two teams played for place 9 and drew 13 - 13, a golden goal decided in favour of Catalonia. Special mention should be made of China. Member only since 2006 they did surprisingly well. Although they lost five of their six matches and finished last in the final ranking it must have given the team great pleasure to score their first ever victory against the USA. If the team can build more experience it will no doubt be a force to reckon with when the next World Championship is held in their home country in 2011.

Cheered on by a capacity home crowd the Czech Republic saved their best performance for the "little final", turning on a spectacular second half to put paid to the Portuguese and repeat the bronze medals they won at the 2003 IKF World Championship, the 2005 World Games and the 2006 IKF European Championship.

The Netherlands once again demonstrated their superiority to every other korbball nation, retaining their title with ease in a one sided final against Belgium. Superior in all facets of the game, by half time it was 11 - 2! The second half was slightly less intense, with elements of exhibition korbball coming into the Dutch performance. The final score (23 - 10) was almost identical to that of the 2003 final (22 - 9), with the gold medals a formality.

The final ranking was thus: 1. The Netherlands; 2. Belgium; 3. Czech Republic; 4. Portugal; 5. Chinese Taipei; 6. Russia; 7. England; 8. Australia; 9. Catalonia; 10. Hungary; 11. Germany; 12. India; 13. USA; 14. Poland; 15. South Africa; 16. China.

The first eight teams qualify for the 8th World Games in Kaohsiung (TPE) in 2009:

The Netherlands, Belgium, Czech Republic, Portugal, Chinese Taipei, Russia, England, Australia;



Appendix I

Results and final rankings of the first IKF World Championship in 1978

(The Netherlands)

Pool A - Assen

6 November:

USA - FR of Germany	6 - 7
Netherlands - Spain	26 - 2

7 November:

Netherlands - USA	20 - 6
FR of Germany - Spain	8 - 4

8 November:

FR of Germany - Netherlands	2 - 17
Spain - USA	8 - 13

Ranking pool A

1. The Netherlands	3	3	-	63 - 10	6
2. FR of Germany	3	2	1	17 - 27	4
3. USA	3	1	2	25 - 35	2
4. Spain	3	-	3	14 - 47	-

Pool B - Nuenen

6 November:

Belgium - Luxemburg	26 - 2
Papua New Guinea - Great Britain	3 - 16

7 November:

Luxemburg - Great Britain	1 - 28
Papua New Guinea - Belgium	5 - 23

**8 November:**

Luxemburg - Papua New Guinea	3 - 24
Belgium - Great Britain	21 - 3

Ranking pool B

1. Belgium	3	3	-	70 - 10	6
2. Great Britain	3	2	1	47 - 25	4
3. Papua New Guinea	3	1	2	32 - 42	2
4. Luxemburg	3	-	3	6 - 78	-

Cross finals - Amsterdam**10 November:**

Spain - Papua New Guinea	12 - 7
USA - Luxemburg	18 - 1
The Netherlands - Great Britain	23 - 6
FR of Germany - Belgium	3 - 24

Final round - Amsterdam**11 November:**

Papua New Guinea - Luxemburg	12 - 3 (7 th /8 th place)
Spain - USA	7 - 11 (5 th /6 th place)
Great Britain - FR of Germany	15 - 20 (after extra time, score at full time 14 - 14) (3 rd /4 th place)
The Netherlands - Belgium	14 - 13 (after extra time, score at full time 10 - 10) (1 st /2 nd place)

Final rankings:

1. The Netherlands	5	5	-	100 - 29
2. Belgium	5	4	1	107 - 27
3. FR of Germany	5	3	2	40 - 66
4. Great Britain	5	2	3	68 - 68
5. USA	5	3	2	54 - 43
6. Spain	5	1	4	33 - 65
7. Papua New Guinea	5	2	3	51 - 57
8. Luxemburg	<u>5</u>	-	<u>5</u>	<u>10 - 108</u>
	40	20	20	463 - 463



Special Award:

KRO-Goal Fair play Cup: Belgium

Referees:

Belgium: Karel Stessens, Hugo van Rompaey

Great Britain: Miss Marion Atkinson

The Netherlands: Kees Kuiper, Frans Meek, Teun van Es

Spain: Francisco González Hidalgo

Referee Championship final match The Netherlands - Belgium: Miss Marion Atkinson (GBR)



Appendix II

Results and final rankings of the second IKF World Championship in 1984 (Belgium)

Pool A

24 April:

Antwerp	Netherlands - Great Britain	21 - 7
Louvain-la-Neuve	France - USA	8 - 13

25 April:

Antwerp	Netherlands - USA	21 - 9
Antwerp	France - Great Britain	6 - 14

26 April:

Antwerp	Great Britain - USA	11 - 10
Hasselt	Netherlands - France	39 - 16

Ranking pool A

1. The Netherlands	3	3	-	81 - 32	6
2. Great Britain	3	2	1	32 - 37	4
3. USA	3	1	2	32 - 40	2
4. France	3	-	3	30 - 66	-

Pool B

24 April:

Antwerp	Spain - FR of Germany	6 - 11
Louvain-la-Neuve	Belgium - Australia	38 - 13

25 April:

Ghent	Belgium - FR of Germany	14 - 4
Ghent	Australia - Spain	5 - 6

26 April:

Antwerp	Belgium - Spain	20 - 1
Hasselt	FR of Germany - Australia	19 - 6

**Ranking pool B**

1. Belgium	3	3	-	72 - 18	6
2. FR of Germany	3	2	1	34 - 26	4
3. Spain	3	1	2	13 - 36	2
4. Australia	3	-	3	24 - 63	-

Final round (Ghent)**27 April:**

Australia - France	8 - 7 (7 th /8 th place)
Spain - USA	8 - 8 (Spain wins after penalty shoot-out) (5 th /6 th place)
FR of Germany - Great Britain	7 - 5 (3 rd /4 th place)
The Netherlands - Belgium	11 - 9 (1 st /2 nd place)

Final rankings

1. The Netherlands	4	4	-	92 - 41
2. Belgium	4	3	1	81 - 29
3. FR of Germany	4	3	1	41 - 31
4. Great Britain	4	2	2	37 - 44
5. Spain	4	2	2	21 - 44
6. USA	4	1	3	40 - 48
7. Australia	4	1	3	32 - 70
8. France	<u>4</u>	-	-	<u>37 - 74</u>
	32	16	16	381 - 381

Referees:

Belgium:	Gilbert Gilles, Hugo van Rompaey
FR of Germany:	Otto Halberstadt
Great Britain:	Peter Allan
The Netherlands:	Fred Rosink, Cor Visser

Referee Championship final match The Netherlands - Belgium : Fred Rosink (NED)



Appendix III

Results and final rankings of the third IKF World Championship in 1987 (The Netherlands)

Pool A

20 April:

Amsterdam	Indonesia - Chinese Taipei	6 - 11
Amsterdam	Netherlands - FR of Germany	23 - 6
Wormer	USA - France	20 - 4
Bennekom	France - Netherlands	11 - 28
Bennekom	Chinese Taipei - FR of Germany	8 - 7
Papendrecht	Indonesia - USA	4 - 13

21 April:

Papendrecht	Netherlands - Indonesia	21 - 10
Papendrecht	France - FR of Germany	3 - 14
Wormer	Chinese Taipei - USA	15 - 18 (after penalty shoot-out; score 10-10 at full time; 13-13 after extra time)

22nd April:

Amsterdam	FR of Germany - Indonesia	13 - 2
Dordrecht	USA - Netherlands	4 - 21
Dordrecht	Chinese Taipei - France	10 - 4

23rd April:

Amsterdam	FR of Germany - USA	8 - 6
Wormer	Netherlands - Chinese Taipei	24 - 9
Dordrecht	France - Indonesia	6 - 7

Final rankings pool A

1. The Netherlands	5	5	-	117 - 40	10
2. Chinese Taipei	5	3	2	53 - 61	6
3. FR of Germany	5	3	2	50 - 42	6
4. USA	5	3	2	61 - 52	6
5. Indonesia	5	1	4	29 - 64	2
6. France	<u>5</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>28 - 79</u>	<u>-</u>
	30	15	15	338 - 338	30



*) after penalty shoot-out for second, third and fourth position

Pool B

20 April:

Papendrecht	Portugal - Great Britain	6 - 10
Papendrecht	Australia - Belgium	9 - 19
Wormer	Spain - Aruba	17 - 20 (after penalty shoot-out; score 10-10 at full time, 14-14 after extra time)
Papendrecht	Aruba - Portugal	15 - 13
Dordrecht	Australia - Great Britain	7 - 13
Dordrecht	Belgium - Spain	20 - 10

21 April:

Amsterdam	Spain - Portugal	10 - 11
Amsterdam	Aruba - Australia	6 - 8
Wormer	Great Britain - Belgium	3 - 18

22 April:

Bennekom	Portugal - Australia	5 - 7
Bennekom	Belgium - Aruba	22 - 17
Amsterdam	Great Britain - Spain	11 - 4

23 April:

Amsterdam	Great Britain - Aruba	10 - 9
Wormer	Australia - Spain	8 - 7
Dordrecht	Belgium - Portugal	23 - 7

Final rankings pool B:

1. Belgium	5	5	-	102 - 46	10
2. Great Britain	5	4	1	47 - 44	8
3. Australia	5	3	2	39 - 50	6
4. Aruba	5	2	3	67 - 70	4
5. Portugal	5	1	4	42 - 65	2
6. Spain	<u>5</u>	-	<u>5</u>	<u>48 - 70</u>	-
	30	15	15	345 - 3453	0



Final round:

25 April:

Papendrecht	France - Spain	7 - 10 (11 th /12 th place)
Amsterdam	Indonesia - Portugal	5 - 8 (9 th /10 th place)
Amsterdam	USA - Aruba	12 - 6 (7 th /8 th place)
Papendrecht	FR of Germany - Australia	10 - 7 (5 th /6 th place)
Rotterdam	Chinese Taipei - Great Britain	5 - 9 (after extra time, score at full time 4-4) (3 rd /4 th place)
Rotterdam	The Netherlands- Belgium	9 - 7 (1 st /2 nd place)

Final rankings:

1. The Netherlands	6	6	-	126 - 47
2. Belgium	6	5	1	109 - 55
3. Great Britain	6	5	1	56 - 49
4. Chinese Taipei	6	3	3	58 - 70
5. FR of Germany	6	4	2	60 - 49
6. Australia	6	3	3	46 - 60
7. USA	6	4	2	73 - 58
8. Aruba	6	2	4	73 - 82
9. Portugal	6	2	4	50 - 70
10. Indonesia	6	1	5	34 - 72
11. Spain	6	1	5	58 - 77
12. France	<u>6</u>	-	<u>6</u>	<u>35 - 89</u>
	72	36	36	778 - 778

Special Awards:

Fair Play Cup:	Aruba
Best male player:	Erik Wolsink (The Netherlands)
Most promising female player:	Shieh Fang-Yi (Chinese Taipei)

All stars team: (selected from all the teams, except The Netherlands and Belgium)

Females: Jodie Spurr (Australia), Marianne Büsing (FRG), Shieh Fang-Yi (Chinese Taipei), Lori Mezanko (USA).

Males: Steve Jones (Great Britain), Francisco Gradeco (Portugal), Chris Frederick (USA), Jose Garcia Tirado (Spain).



Referees:

Belgium: Lucien Dequinnemaere, Peter Hubrechts, Gilbert Gilles

Great Britain: Peter Allan, Michael Redman, Graham Crafter

FR of Germany: Norbert Mörchen, Wolfgang von der Höh

France: Philippe Messenger

The Netherlands: Harry Brack, Henk Rietel, Kees Kuiper

Referee Championship final match The Netherlands - Belgium: Graham Crafter (GBR)



Appendix IV

Results and final rankings of the fourth IKF World Championship in 1991 (Belgium)

Determining the 12 participating countries.

a. **Places 1-9:** Direct entry : Australia, Belgium, Germany, Great Britain, India, Indonesia, The Netherlands, Chinese Taipei, United States of America.

b. **10th Place:** Winner of the play-offs between Aruba, Bonaire and Curaçao.

Matches played:

12 June 1990:	Aruba:	Bonaire - Aruba	3 - 10
23 June 1990:	Aruba:	Curaçao - Bonaire	8 - 2
24 June 1990:	Aruba:	Aruba - Curaçao	12 - 3

Final rankings:

Aruba	2	2	-	22 - 6	4
Curaçao	2	1	-	11 - 14	2
Bonaire	2	-	2	5 - 18	0

Qualified : Aruba.

c. **11th Place:** The winner of the match between Denmark and Luxemburg plays for the 11th place against Portugal.

Matches played:

5 August 1990:	Luxemburg (LUX)	Luxemburg - Denmark	4 - 10
11 August 1990:	Vester Skerninge, Funen (DEN)	Denmark - Luxemburg	9 - 5
28 December 1990:	Bennekom (NED)	Portugal - Denmark	18 - 6

Qualified : Portugal

d. **12th Place:** The winner of the match between France and Spain plays for the 12th place against the winner of the play-offs between Armenia, Czechoslovakia and Poland.

Matches played:

26 May 1990:	Vittoria (ESP)	Spain - France	18-19
(After extra time; Score at full time 15-15)			
20 August 1990:	Delft (NED)	Poland - Armenia	10 - 11
21 August 1990:	Papendrecht (NED):	Poland - Czechoslovakia	5 - 6
22 August 1990:	Dordrecht (NED):	Czechoslovakia - Armenia	10 - 11



Final rankings:

1. Armenia	2	2	-	22 - 20	4
2. Czechoslovakia	2	1	1	16 - 16	2
3. Poland	2	-	2	15 - 17	0

23 December 1990:

Antwerp (BEL): France - Armenia 14 - 17
(After extra time; score at full time 9-9)

Qualified: Armenia

Pool A

2 April:

Antwerp	Australia - Indonesia	19 - 7
Antwerp	Portugal - USA	10 - 9
Antwerp	Belgium - Germany	27 - 5

3 April:

Ghent	Belgium - USA	21 - 15
Ghent	Indonesia - Portugal	6 - 23
Turnhout	Australia - Germany	8 - 9

4 April:

Antwerp	Belgium - Indonesia	24 - 11
Brussels	Germany - USA	12 - 11
Brussels	Australia - Portugal	16 - 10
Antwerp	Germany - Portugal	9 - 8 (after extra time; score 4-4 at full time)
Brussels	Australia - Belgium	12 - 28
Brussels	Indonesia - USA	6 - 21

5 April:

Antwerp	Australia - USA	8 - 12
Ghent	Germany - Indonesia	15 - 7
Turnhout	Belgium - Portugal	30 - 5



Final rankings Pool A

1. Belgium	5	5	-	130 - 48	10
2. Germany	5	4	1	50 - 61	8
3. Portugal	5	2	3	56 - 70	4 *
4. USA	5	2	3	68 - 57	4 *
5. Australia	5	2	3	63 - 66	4 *
6. Indonesia	<u>5</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>37 - 102</u>	<u>0</u>
	30	15	15	404 - 404	30

*) Portugal was awarded third place because its team lost a match only after extra time. USA precedes Australia on the list because the USA won its match against Australia.

Pool B:

2 April:

Antwerp	Great Britain - Netherlands	6 - 19
Antwerp	Armenia - Aruba	16 - 12
Antwerp	India - Chinese Taipei	8 - 20

3 April:

Antwerp	Aruba - India	14 - 9
Antwerp	Armenia - Great Britain	8 - 11
Turnhout	Chinese Taipei - Netherlands	14 - 20

4 April:

Antwerp	Armenia - Netherlands	7 - 22
Ghent	Aruba - Chinese Taipei	14 - 18
Ghent	Great Britain - India	25 - 10
Antwerp	Armenia - Chinese Taipei	9 - 12
Ghent	Aruba - Great Britain	10 - 24
Ghent	India - Netherlands	24 - 33

5 April:

Antwerp	Great Britain - Chinese Taipei	10 - 12
Ghent	Aruba - Netherlands	20 - 27
Turnhout	Armenia - India	27 - 10

**Final rankings Pool B:**

1. The Netherlands	5	5	-	121 - 71	10
2. Chinese Taipei	5	4	1	76 - 61	8
3. Great Britain	5	3	2	76 - 59	6
4. Armenia	5	2	3	67 - 67	4
5. Aruba	5	1	4	70 - 94	2
6. India	<u>5</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>61 - 119</u>	<u>0</u>
	30	15	15	471 - 471	30

Final round**6 April:**

Antwerp: India -Indonesia	15 - 9 (11 th /12 th place)
Berchem:Australia - Aruba	13 - 5 (9 th /10 th place)
Antwerp: USA - Armenia	16 - 6 (7 th /8 th place)
Berchem:Great Britain - Portugal	20 - 13 (5 th /6 th place)
Antwerp: Chinese Taipei - Germany	10 - 8 (3 rd /4 th place)
Antwerp: Belgium - The Netherlands	11 - 10 (1 st /2 nd place)

Final rankings

1. Belgium	6	6	-	141 - 58
2. The Netherlands	6	5	1	131 - 82
3. Chinese Taipei	6	5	1	86 - 69
4. Germany	6	4	2	58 - 71
5. Great Britain	6	4	2	96 - 72
6. Portugal	6	2	4	69 - 90
7. USA	6	3	3	84 - 63
8. Armenia	6	2	4	73 - 83
9. Australia	6	3	3	76 - 71
10.Aruba	6	1	5	75 - 107
11.India	6	1	5	76 - 128
12.Indonesia	<u>6</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>46 - 117</u>
	72	36	36	1011 - 1011



Referees:

Belgium:	Lucien Dequinnemaere, Peter Hubrechts, Lode Lambrechts.
Czechoslovakia:	Milan Schwarz
France:	Jean-Claude Besnard
Germany:	Norbert Mörchen
Great Britain:	Peter Allan, Graham Crafter
The Netherlands:	Wim Dirksen, Leo van Huêt, Ton van der Laaken
Chinese Taipei:	Lee, Chih-wen

Referee Championship final match Belgium - The Netherlands: Norbert Mörchen (GER)

Special award: Qualified for participation in the 1993 World Games in The Hague (NED): Belgium, The Netherlands, Chinese Taipei, Germany, Great Britain, USA.



Appendix V

Results and final rankings of the fifth IKF World Championship in 1995 (India)

Twelve countries could participate in the 5th World Championship in New Delhi (IND) in 1995. Eight countries were directly admitted, eight European countries had to play in two qualifying tournaments for four places.

a. Directly admitted:

- Host country: India;
- Numbers 1-4 of the 1991 IKF World Championship: Belgium, the Netherlands, Chinese Taipei and Germany;
- One team from Oceania: Australia;
- One team from the America's: United States of America;
- One team from Africa: South Africa.

b. Play-off tournament in Warszawa (POL) on 28/29 January 1995

28 January:	Czech Republic	-	Armenia	13 - 10
28 January:	Slovakia	-	Poland	11 - 7
28 January:	Czech Republic	-	Poland	20 - 8
28 January:	Armenia	-	Slovakia	15 - 13
				(after extra time, score at full time 12 - 12)
29 January:	Czech Republic	-	Slovakia	25 - 5
29 January:	Poland	-	Armenia	13 - 18

Final rankings:

Czech Republic	3	3	-	58 - 23	6
Armenia	3	2	1	43 - 39	4
Slovakia	3	1	2	29 - 47	2
Poland	3	-	3	28 - 49	-

Qualified: Czech Republic and Armenia.



c. Play-off tournament in Luxemburg (LUX) on 18/19 March 1995.

18 March:	France	-	Luxemburg	16 - 3
18 March:	Portugal	-	Great Britain	11 - 10
18 March:	Great Britain	-	Luxemburg	22 - 0
18 March:	Portugal	-	France	22 - 3
19 March:	Portugal	-	Luxemburg	37 - 2
19 March:	Great Britain	-	France	25 - 6

Final rankings:

Portugal	3	3	-	70 - 15	6
Great Britain	3	2	1	57 - 17	4
France	3	1	2	25 - 50	2
Luxemburg	3	0	3	5 - 75	0

Qualified: Portugal and Great Britain

d. Financial difficulties made it impossible for the USA-team to travel to India. Slovakia was admitted instead.

Pool A

5 November:	Belgium	-	India	41 - 10
6 November:	India	-	Portugal	6 - 28
7 November:	Portugal	-	Belgium	12 - 26

Final rankings Pool A:

Belgium	2	2	-	67 - 22	4
Portugal	2	1	1	40 - 32	2
India	2	0	2	16 - 69	0

Pool B

5 November:	Germany	-	Australia	11 - 13
6 November:	Australia	-	Armenia	17 - 15
7 November:	Armenia	-	Germany	14 - 19

**Final rankings Pool B:**

Australia	2	2	-	30 - 26	4
Germany	2	1	1	30 - 27	2
Armenia	2	0	2	29 - 36	0

Pool C

5 November:	Chinese Taipei	-	Slovakia	22 - 11
6 November:	Slovakia	-	Great Britain	5 - 12
7 November:	Great Britain	-	Chinese Taipei	8 - 26

Final rankings Pool C:

Chinese Taipei	2	2	-	48 - 19	4
Great Britain	2	1	1	20 - 31	2
Slovakia	2	0	2	16 - 34	0

Pool D

5 November:	Netherlands	-	South Africa	39 - 11
6 November:	South Africa	-	Czech Republic	5 - 17
7 November:	Czech Republic	-	Netherlands	7 - 25

Final rankings Pool D:

The Netherlands	2	2	-	64 - 18	4
Czech Republic	2	1	1	24 - 30	2
South Africa	2	0	2	16 - 56	0

Intermediate round, matches of the number 2 teams against the number 3 teams of another pool

8 November:	Great Britain (C)	-	South Africa (D)	21 - 12
8 November:	Czech Republic (D)	-	Slovakia (C)	22 - 11
8 November:	Portugal (A)	-	Armenia (B)	20 - 12
8 November:	Germany (B)	-	India (A)	28 - 11



Quarter finals (after a draw was made) of the pool winners against the winners in the intermediate round

9 November:	Belgium	-	Czech Republic	14 - 7
9 November:	Australia	-	Great Britain	15 - 11
9 November:	Chinese Taipei	-	Portugal	11 - 16
9 November:	The Netherlands	-	Germany	28 - 12

Matches for places 9 to 12

9 November:	South Africa	-	Armenia	10 - 20
9 November:	Slovakia	-	India	14 - 10

Matches for places 5 to 8

10 November:	Czech Republic	-	Chinese Taipei	11 - 18
10 November:	Great Britain	-	Germany	14 - 15

Semi finals

10 November:	Belgium	-	Australia	28 - 4
10 November:	Portugal	-	The Netherlands	13 - 28

Final round

11 November:	South Africa	-	India	17 - 14 (11 th /12 th place)
11 November:	Armenia	-	Slovakia	22 - 20 (9 th /10 th place)
11 November:	Czech Republic	-	Great Britain	12 - 10 (7 th /8 th place)
11 November:	Chinese Taipei	-	Germany	12 - 8 (5 th /6 th place)
11 November:	Australia	-	Portugal	11 - 13 (3 rd /4 th place)
11 November:	Belgium	-	The Netherlands	13 - 21 (1 st /2 nd place)

Final rankings:

1.	The Netherlands	5	5	0	141 - 56
2.	Belgium	5	4	1	122 - 54
3.	Portugal	6	4	2	102 - 94
4.	Australia	5	3	2	60 - 78
5.	Chinese Taipei	5	4	1	89 - 54
6.	Germany	6	3	3	93 - 92
7.	Czech Republic	6	3	3	76 - 83
8.	Great Britain	6	2	4	76 - 85
9.	Armenia	5	2	3	83 - 86
10.	Slovakia	5	1	4	61 - 88
11.	South Africa	5	1	4	55 - 111
12.	India	<u>5</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>51 - 128</u>



64 32 32 1009 - 1009

Special awards:

Qualified for participation in the 1997 World Games in Lahti (FIN):

The Netherlands, Belgium, Portugal, Australia, Chinese Taipei and Germany.

Fair Play Cup: Czech Republic

Referees:	Armenia:	Vahan Asatrian
	Australia:	Bruce Bungey, Mrs. Nicole Cobb
	Belgium:	Dirk Van Heertum
	Chinese Taipei:	Chen, Li Jen
	Great Britain:	Peter Allan
	India:	Pramod Chander Sharma, Virendra Singh Verma
	The Netherlands:	Gerrit van der Beek
	Portugal:	Jorge Alves

Referee Championship final match Belgium - The Netherlands : Peter Allan (GBR)



Appendix VI

Results and final rankings of the sixth IKF World Championship in 1999 (Australia)

On the basis of their rankings in continental championships the following twelve countries were invited to participate in the 6th World Championship in Adelaide (AUS):

- Host country: Australia
- Current World Champion country: The Netherlands
- Champion country of the American continent: USA
- Champion country of the African continent: South Africa
- Top two countries of the Asian continent: Chinese Taipei and India
- Six more countries from the European continent: Belgium, Portugal, Czech Republic, Great Britain, Germany and Poland.

However, for financial reasons two countries had to decline the invitation: the Czech Republic was replaced by Catalonia and the USA by Japan, the host country of the 2001 World Games.

Pool A

10 July:	Catalonia (Spain)	-	Japan	31 - 3
	Netherlands	-	Germany	32 - 9
11 July:	Catalonia (Spain)	-	Germany	12 - 24
	Netherlands	-	Japan	42 - 8
12 July:	Germany	-	Japan	37 - 5
	Catalonia	-	Netherlands	14 - 28

Final rankings pool A:

The Netherlands	3	3	-	102 - 31	9
Germany	3	2	1	70 - 49	6
Catalonia (Spain)	3	1	2	57 - 55	3
Japan	3	0	3	16 - 110	0

Pool B

10 July:	Great Britain	-	India	31 - 8
	Australia	-	Belgium	13 - 28
11 July:	Belgium	-	Great Britain	23 - 6
	Australia	-	India	25 - 8
12 July:	Belgium	-	India	47 - 15
	Australia	-	Great Britain	14 - 19

**Final rankings pool B:**

Belgium	3	3	-	98 - 34	9
Great Britain	3	2	1	56 - 45	6
Australia	3	1	2	52 - 55	3
India	3	0	3	31 - 103	0

Pool C

10 July:	Chinese Taipei	-	Portugal	19 - 17
	South Africa	-	Poland	14 - 21
11 July:	Poland	-	Portugal	13 - 15
	Chinese Taipei	-	South Africa	20 - 11
12 July:	South Africa	-	Portugal	12 - 25
	Chinese Taipei	-	Poland	20 - 16

Final rankings Pool C:

Chinese Taipei	3	3	-	59 - 44	9
Portugal	3	2	1	57 - 44	6
Poland	3	1	2	50 - 49	3
South Africa	3	0	3	37 - 66	0

NB Nrs 1 and 2 in the pool plus the best two nrs 3 proceed to the quarter finals.

Quarter finals

14 July:	Catalonia (Spain)	-	Belgium	6 - 39
	The Netherlands	-	Australia	31 - 11
	Chinese Taipei	-	Germany	20 - 21
	Portugal	-	Great Britain	14 - 16

Matches for places 9 to 12

15 July:	Japan	-	Poland	8 - 30
	India	-	South Africa	13 - 21



Semi finals

15 July:	The Netherlands	-	Great Britain	35 - 5
	Belgium	-	Germany	23 - 8

Matches for places 5 to 8

16 July:	Australia	-	Portugal	18 - 19 (after golden goal)
	Catalonia (Spain)	-	Chinese Taipei	15 - 25

Final round

16 July:	Japan	-	India	13 - 33 (11 th /12 th place)
	South Africa	-	Poland	14 - 17 (9 th /10 th place)
17 July:	Catalonia (Spain)	-	Australia	14 - 22 (7 th /8 th place)
	Chinese Taipei	-	Portugal	19 - 20 (5 th /6 th place)
	Great Britain	-	Germany	24 - 22 (3 rd /4 th place)
	The Netherlands	-	Belgium	23 - 11 (1 st /2 nd place)

Final rankings:

1.	The Netherlands	6	6	0	191 - 58
2.	Belgium	6	5	1	171 - 71
3.	Great Britain	6	4	2	101 - 116
4.	Germany	6	3	3	121 - 116
5.	Portugal	6	4	2	110 - 97
6.	Chinese Taipei	6	4	2	123 - 100
7.	Australia	6	2	4	103 - 119
8.	Catalonia (Spain)	6	1	5	92 - 141
9.	Poland	5	3	2	97 - 71
10.	South Africa	5	1	4	72 - 96
11.	India	5	1	4	77 - 137
12.	Japan	<u>5</u>	<u>0</u>	5	<u>37 - 173</u>
		68			1295 - 1295



Special awards:

IOC President's Trophy for most spectacular team: Poland

Qualified for participation in the **2001 World Games** in Akita (JPN):

Belgium, Germany, Great Britain, The Netherlands, Portugal and Chinese Taipei.

Referees:

Australia: Paul Adams, Shayne Phillips

Belgium: Karel Stessens

Chinese Taipei: Taco Chang

Czech Republic: Milan Schwartz

Germany: Norbert Mörchen

Great Britain: Robert Allen

The Netherlands: Walter Eijsink

Referee championship final match The Netherlands - Belgium: Robert Allen (GBR)



Appendix VII

Results and final rankings of the seventh IKF World Championship in 2003 (The Netherlands)

Preliminary round results:

27 October:	Vlissingen	Pool-I	Hungary – Great Britain	12 - 17
		Pool-II	Catalonia – South Africa	15 - 14
28 October:	Middelburg	Pool-I	Hungary – India	21 - 13
		Pool-II	South Africa – Portugal	11 - 22
29 October:	Goes	Pool-I	Great Britain – India	19 - 12
		Pool-II	Catalonia (Spain) – Portugal	13 - 20

Final ranking:

Pool-I:			Pool-II		
Great Britain	2 - 6	36 – 24	Portugal	2 - 6	42 - 24
Hungary	2 - 3	33 – 30	Catalonia	2 - 3	28 - 34
India	2 - 0	25 – 40	South Africa	2 - 0	25 - 37

Pool A – I

2 November:

Germany	-	Great Britain	16 - 17 (after Golden Goal)
Netherlands	-	Chinese Taipei	25 – 10

4 November:

Chinese Taipei	-	Germany	16 - 14
Great Britain	-	Netherlands	6 - 25

6 November:

Chinese Taipei	-	Great Britain	13 - 12
Netherlands	-	Germany	29 - 6

Final rankings Pool A – I

The Netherlands	3	3	0	79 - 22	9
Chinese Taipei	3	2	1	39 - 51	6
Great Britain	3	1	2	35 - 54	2
Germany	3	0	3	36 - 62	1



Pool A – II

2 November:

Czech Republic	-	Australia	21 - 13
Belgium	-	Portugal	25 – 15

4 November:

Australia	-	Belgium	5 - 24
Portugal	-	Czech Rep.	9 - 12

6 November:

Portugal	-	Australia	17 - 15
Czech Republic	-	Belgium	17 - 20

Final rankings Pool A – II

Belgium	3	3	-	69 - 37	9
Czech Republic	3	2	1	50 - 42	6
Portugal	3	1	2	41 - 52	3
Australia	3	0	3	33 - 62	0

Pool B – I

1 November:

Japan	-	Hungary	5 - 20
Slovakia	-	South Africa	15 - 16 (after golden goal)

3 November:

South Africa	-	Japan	11 - 10
Hungary	-	Slovakia	19 - 12

5 November:

Japan	-	Slovakia	6 - 27
Hungary	-	South Africa	17 - 14

Final rankings Pool B – I

Hungary	3	3	-	56 - 31	9
South Africa	3	2	1	41 - 42	5
Slovakia	3	1	2	54 - 41	4
Japan	3	0	3	21 - 58	0



Pool B – II

1 November:

Armenia	-	India	14 - 17
Poland	-	Catalonia	10 – 14

3 November:

India	-	Poland	10 - 23
Catalonia	-	Armenia	17 - 9

5 November:

Armenia	-	Poland	10 - 15
India	-	Catalonia	10 - 17

Final Rankings Pool B - II

Catalonia	3	3	0	48 - 29	9
Poland	3	2	1	48 - 34	6
India	3	1	2	37 - 54	3
Armenia	3	0	3	33 - 49	0

Finals Group B

7 November:

Japan	-	Armenia	12 - 13 (15 th /16 th place)
Slovakia	-	India	21 - 20 (after golden goal) (13 th /14 th place)
South Africa	-	Poland	19 - 15 (11 th /12 th place)
Hungary	-	Catalonia	13 - 14 (after golden goal) (9 th /10 th place)

Cross finals Group A

8 November:

Great Britain	-	Australia	15 - 13
Germany	-	Portugal	12 – 19
Chinese Taipei	-	Belgium	10 - 23
Netherlands	-	Czech Rep.	23 - 12

Finals Group A

9 November:

Australia	-	Germany	14 - 13 (7 th /8 th place)
Portugal	-	Great Britain	17 - 18 (5 th /6 th place)
Chinese Taipei	-	Czech Rep.	15 - 21 (3 rd /4 th place)
Netherlands	-	Belgium	22 - 9 (1 st /2 nd place)



Final rankings:

		<u>M</u>	<u>W</u>	<u>L</u>	<u>GF - GA</u>
1.	The Netherlands	5	5	0	124 - 43
2.	Belgium	5	4	1	101 - 69
3.	Czech Republic	5	3	2	83 - 80
4.	Chinese Taipei	5	2	3	64 - 95
5.	Great Britain	5	3	2	68 - 84
6.	Portugal	5	2	3	77 - 82
7.	Australia	5	1	4	60 - 90
8.	Germany	5	0	5	61 - 95
9.	Catalonia	4	4	0	62 - 42
10.	Hungary	4	3	1	69 - 45
11.	South Africa	4	3	1	60 - 57
12.	Poland	4	2	2	63 - 53
13.	Slovakia	4	2	2	75 - 61
14.	India	4	1	3	57 - 75
15.	Armenia	4	1	3	46 - 61
16.	Japan	<u>4</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>33 - 71</u>
		72			1103-1103

Special awards:

IOC President's trophy (Fair Play Trophy): Germany

Best female player: Heleen van der Wilt (NED)

Best male player: Wim Scholtmeijer (NED)

Qualified for participation in the 2005 World Games in Duisburg (GER):

Belgium, Czech Republic, Great Britain, The Netherlands, Chinese Taipei and Germany (host country).



Referees first round: Dick Hoegen, Alle Visser (NED); Dirk van Heertum, Geoffrey Picqueur (BEL)

Referees main tournament:

Australia:	Shayne Phillips
Belgium:	Bjorn Elewaut
Catalonia:	Mrs. Nuria Hernandes
Chinese Taipei:	Mrs. Pei-Ling Cheng
Czech Republic:	Lukas Filip, Tomas Voda
Great Britain:	Paul Jeanes
The Netherlands:	Berthold Komduur
Portugal:	Jorge Alves, Francisco Ponciano

Referee Championship final match The Netherlands – Belgium: Jorge Alves (POR)



Appendix VIII

Results and final rankings of the eighth IKF World Championship in 2007 (Czech Republic)

On the basis of their rankings in continental championships the following sixteen countries were invited to participate in the 8th World Championship in Brno (Czech Republic):

- Host country: Czech Republic
- Champion country of the American continent: USA
- Champion country of the African continent: South Africa
- Top four countries of the Asia/Oceania championship: Chinese Taipei, Australia, India and Hongkong China
- Nine more countries from the European continent: The Netherlands, Belgium, Germany, England, Catalonia, Russia, Portugal, Poland and Hungary

Hongkong China, however, declined the invitation and was replaced by the Republic of China, the number 5 of the Asia/Oceania Championship.

Pool A

1 November:

Netherlands – Catalonia 29 – 11

Portugal – China 32 – 7

2 November:

Catalonia – China 23 – 11

Netherlands – Portugal 30 – 10

3 November:

Netherlands – China 42 – 10

Portugal – Catalonia 17 – 10

Final ranking pool A

Netherlands	3	3	0	101 – 31	9
Portugal	3	2	1	59 – 47	6
Catalonia	3	1	2	44 – 57	3
China	3	0	3	28 – 97	0



Pool B

1 November

Belgium – South Africa	32 – 7
Australia – Poland	12 – 18

2 November

South Africa – Poland	22 – 15
Belgium – Australia	32 – 6

3 November

Belgium – Poland	28 – 5
Australia – South Africa	22 – 13

Final ranking pool B

Belgium	3	3	0	92 – 18	9
Australia	3	1	2	40 – 63	3
Poland	3	1	2	38 – 62	3
South Africa	3	1	2	42 – 69	3

Pool C

1 November

England – India	20 – 13
Czech Republic – Hungary	14 – 13

2 November

Hungary – India	19 – 7
Czech Republic – England	12 – 11 (after golden goal)

3 November

England – Hungary	7 – 6
Czech Republic – India	24 – 14



Final ranking pool C

Czech Republic	3	3	0	50 – 38	8
England	3	2	1	38 – 31	7
Hungary	3	1	2	38 – 28	3
India	3	0	3	34 – 63	0

Pool D

1 November

Chinese Taipei – Russia 20 – 16

Germany – USA 24 – 10

2 November

Russia – USA 19 – 9

Chinese Taipei – Germany 21 – 16

3 November

Chinese Taipei – USA 28 – 13

Germany – Russia 12 – 13

Final Ranking pool D

Chinese Taipei	3	3	0	69 – 45	9
Russia	3	2	1	48 – 41	6
Germany	3	1	2	52 – 44	3
USA	3	0	3	32 – 71	0

QUARTER FINAL POOL MATCHES (first round results stand)

Pool E (places 1- 8)

5 November

Netherlands – Russia 30 – 6

Portugal – Chinese Taipei 17 – 15

6 November

Portugal – Russia 14 – 12

Netherlands – Chinese Taipei 28 – 9



Final ranking pool E

Netherlands	3	3	0	88 – 25	9
Portugal	3	2	1	41 – 57	6
Chinese Taipei	3	1	2	44 – 61	3
Russia	3	0	3	34 – 64	0

Pool F (places 1- 8)

5 November

Belgium – England 14 – 10

Australia – Czech Republic 9 – 18

6 November

Australia – England 12 – 13 (after golden Goal)

Belgium - Czech Republic 23 – 12

Final ranking pool F

Belgium	3	3	0	69 – 28	9
Czech Republic	3	2	1	42 – 43	6
England	3	1	2	34 – 38	2
Australia	3	0	3	27 – 63	1

Pool G (places 9 – 16)

5 November

Catalonia – USA 14 – 1

China – Germany 9 – 17

6 November

China – USA 16 – 1

Catalonia – Germany 13 – 11

Final ranking pool G

Catalonia	3	3	0	50 – 23	9
Germany	3	2	1	52 – 32	6
China	3	1	2	36 – 53	3
USA	3	0	3	24 – 54	0



Pool H (places 9 -16)

5 November

Poland – India 16 – 17 (after Golden Goal)

South Africa – Hungary 10 – 22

6 November

South Africa – India 19 – 26

Poland – Hungary 8 – 14

Final ranking pool H

Hungary	3	3	0	55 – 25	9
India	3	2	1	50 – 54	5
South Africa	3	1	2	51 – 63	3
Poland	3	0	3	39 – 53	1

SEMIFINAL MATCHES

For places 9 – 16

7 November

China – Poland 15 – 17

South Africa – USA 9 – 10 (after Golden Goal)

Catalonia – India 12 – 10

Hungary – Germany 17 – 16

For places 1 – 8

8 November

Chinese Taipei – Australia 21 – 13

England – Russia 9 – 13

Netherlands – Czech Republic 22 – 9

Belgium – Portugal 19 – 6



FINAL MATCHES

For places 9 – 16

9 November

China – South Africa 16 – 17 (after Golden Goal)

Poland – USA 12 – 13

India – Germany 9 – 19

Catalonia – Hungary 13 – 12 (after Golden Goal)

For places 1 – 8

10 November

Australia – England 11 – 12

Russia – Chinese Taipei 8 – 13

Czech Republic – Portugal 19 – 14

Netherlands – Belgium 23 – 10

Final rankings

	<u>M</u>	<u>W</u>	<u>L</u>	<u>GF - GA</u>
1. The Netherlands	7	7	0	204 – 65
2. Belgium	7	6	1	158 – 69
3. Czech Republic	7	5	2	108 – 106
4. Portugal	7	4	3	110 – 112
5. Chinese Taipei	7	5	2	127 – 111
6. Russia	7	3	4	87 – 107
7. England	7	4	3	82 – 81
8. Australia	7	1	6	85 – 127
9. Catalonia	7	5	2	96 – 91
10. Hungary	7	4	3	103 – 75
11. Germany	7	3	4	115 – 92
12. India	7	2	5	96 – 129
13. USA	7	2	5	69 – 122
14. Poland	7	2	5	91 – 121
15. South Africa	7	2	5	97 – 143
16. China	7	1	6	84 – 161



Qualified for the 2009 World Games in Kaohsiung (TPE): the numbers 1 – 8 in the final ranking.

Referees

Paul Adams (Australia)	Jorge Alves (Portugal)	Chih Wei Chen (Chinese Taipei)
Deepak Dutta (India)	Lukas Filip (Czech Republic)	Dirk van Heertum (Belgium)
Paul Jeanes (England)	Steve Jones (England)	Henry van Meerten (Netherlands)
Karel Mwala (South Africa)	Piotr Osinski (Poland)	Geoffrey Picqueur (Belgium)
Martin Uherka (Czech Republic)	Alle Visser (Netherlands)	Wing Hung Lee (Hongkong China)

Referee championship final match Netherlands - Belgium: Lukas Filip (Czech Republic)

Referee Assessors

Gerrit van der Beek (Netherlands)	Walter Eijsink (Netherlands)	Teun Lepelaar (Netherlands)
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Jury Members

Ton Tieleman (Netherlands) (chair)	Karen Banninga (South Africa)	Marc Breugelmans (Belgium)
Milan Cejka (Czech Republic)	Warman Cheng (Hongkong China)	Pierre Coppens (Belgium)
Steve Wright (England)	Susan Wright (England)	

Top three male scorers: Michiel Gerritsen (NED) 35; Werner Basson (RSA) 31; Bart Cleyman (BEL) 30

Top three female scorers: Ines Biocas (POR) 17; Qian Cui (CHN) 16; Megan O'Keefe (AUS) 15



Appendix IX

Review of participating countries and their final rankings

	1978	1984	1987	1991	1995	1999	2003	2007
The Netherlands	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1
Belgium	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2
Czech Republic	-	-	-	-	7	-	3	3
Portugal	-	-	9	6	3	5	6	4
Chinese Taipei	-	-	4	3	5	6	4	5
Russia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
England (Great Britain before 2007)	4	4	3	5	8	3	5	7
Australia	-	7	6	9	4	7	7	8
Catalonia / Spain	6	5	11	-	-	8	9	9
Hungary	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	10
Germany	3	3	5	4	6	4	8	11
India	-	-	-	11	12	11	14	12
USA	5	6	7	7	-	-	-	13
Poland	-	-	-	-	-	9	12	14
South Africa	-	-	-	-	11	10	11	15
China	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
Slovakia	-	-	-	-	10	-	13	-
Armenia	-	-	-	8	9	-	15	-
Japan	-	-	-	-	-	12	16	-
Aruba	-	-	8	10	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	-	-	10	12	-	-	-	-
France	-	8	12	-	-	-	-	-
Papua New Guinea	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Luxemburg	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



Appendix X

Review of match results of all participating countries in IKF WC

	Matches	Win	Loss	GF		GA
The Netherlands	44	43	1	1,109	-	423
Belgium	44	37	7	990	-	432
Czech Republic	18	11	7	267	-	269
Portugal	36	18	18	518	-	545
Chinese Taipei	35	23	12	547	-	496
Russia	7	3	4	87	-	107
Great Britain (England before 2007)	45	26	19	646	-	694
Australia	39	14	25	462	-	615
Catalonia (Spain)	32	14	18	362	-	460
Hungary	11	7	4	172	-	120
Germany	45	23	22	527	-	517
India	27	5	22	357	-	597
USA	28	13	15	320	-	334
Poland	16	7	9	251	-	245
South Africa	21	7	14	284	-	408
China	7	1	6	84	-	161
Slovakia	9	3	6	136	-	149
Armenia	15	5	10	202	-	230
Japan	9	0	9	70	-	244
Aruba	12	3	9	148	-	189
Indonesia	12	1	11	80	-	189
France	10	0	10	72	-	163
Papua New Guinea	5	2	3	51	-	57
Luxemburg	5	0	5	10	-	108
	532	266	266	7,752	-	7,752