

2013 BEACH HANDBALL EUROPEAN CHAMPIONSHIPS

QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS

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Introduction

2013 Beach Handball European Championships has now ended. The tournaments were organized in Danish city Randers. The event area was located at the harbour just next to the beautiful river Gudenåen. The playing venue was an artificial 10.000 square metre beach and the main court was surrounded by tribunes for about 2.000 spectators. The event area was also built for different kinds of exciting side events, i.e. a stage for concerts, a mini village for merchandise sale booths, shopping corners, cafés and other alternative activities. Serial championships of YAC and senior levels have created a strong beach handball atmosphere in Randers for 10 days. This year, European Championships in senior levels were played with 13 teams in each gender. Russia, Spain, Turkey and Ukraine in men and Italy, Spain, Turkey, Ukraine in women were the teams that attended to the 8 competitions in a row including this year. There were no new entries. After one championship break Italy's men team and after two consecutive championship breaks Russia's women team participated the European Championship once again in Denmark.



In men's competition, Croatia's domination continues. They achieved third consecutive time the gold, and they played for the fourth consecutive time final. It is also remarkable that for the third consecutive time the final was played between Croatia and Russia. Denmark's remarkable bronze, with the contribution of their world class star Hans Lindberg, is also a great success for the host. Previous championships' successful teams like Ukraine, Spain and Turkey were out of the challenge for the medal. Serbia's fourth place is also another remarkable success; therefore they qualified for the World Championships in 2014.

In women, runners-up Denmark's success was a remarkable point. Though it's their third competition, girls of the north crowned their progress with silver. The medal winners of 2007 and 2009 European Championship Norway found a place in the podium after their fourth place in Umag in 2011. They achieved the bronze, beating strong and well prepared Ukraine after a thrilling third place match. Success expecting Croatia, Italy and Russia's disappointment for both medals and going to World Championship was one of important points of the women's tournament.

M	2000	2002	2004	2006	2007	2009	2011	2013
	Gaeta (ITA)	Cadiz (ESP)	Alanya (TUR)	Cuxhaven (GER)	Misano Adriatico (ITA)	Larvik (NOR)	Umag (CRO)	Randers (DEN)
Total Participant	8	16	15	16	18	12	15	13
BLR	1	3	-	-	8	-	-	-
BUL	-	-	-	14	18	-	-	-
CRO	-	12	7	6	2	1	1	1
CYP	-	6	11	9	13	-	11	-
DEN	-	-	-	-	11	4	7	3
ESP	2	1	4	1	7	5	3	5
FRA	-	14	15	-	-	-	-	-
GER	6	9	2	4	10	-	-	-
GRE	7	-	-	16	14	-	13	-
HUN	-	15	6	2	3	3	5	7
ITA	5	10	14	12	12	11	-	13
LIE	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-
MKD	-	-	9	-	16	-	12	-
MNE	-	-	-	-	17	-	-	-
NED	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	-
NOR	-	13	10	10	15	6	6	8
POL	-	-	-	15	-	8	10	9
POR	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
RUS	4	2	1	7	1	2	2	2
SRB	-	5*	8**	5**	4	-	8	4
SUI	-	-	13	11	9	10	14	12
SWE	-	11	12	-	-	12	15	11
TUR	8	8	3	3	5	7	9	10
UKR	3	4	5	8	6	9	4	6

(*) as YUG
(**) as SCG

	2000	2002	2004	2006	2007	2009	2011	2013
	Gaeta (ITA)	Cadiz (ESP)	Alanya (TUR)	Cuxhaven (GER)	Misano Adriatico (ITA)	Larvik (NOR)	Umag (CRO)	Randers (DEN)
Total Participant	8	16	14	14	18	11	14	13
AUT	-	9	-	-	18	-	-	-
BUL	-	-	-	8	11	-	-	-
CRO	-	-	2	3	1	3	1	9
CYP	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-
CZE	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-
DEN	-	-	-	-	15	7	2	2
ESP	8	8	8	7	7	5	6	7
FRA	-	16	13	-	-	-	-	-
GER	2	4	3	1	2	-	-	-
GRE	-	-	-	-	14	-	14	11
HUN	-	12	7	6	12	6	5	1
ITA	6	7	4	10	5	1	3	5
MKD	-	14	6	-	6	-	10	-
NED	5	15	-	12	-	-	-	-
NOR	-	11	11	5	3	2	4	3
POL	-	-	-	-	-	9	8	12
POR	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-
RUS	3	1	1	2	4	-	-	6
SLO	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
SRB	4*	3*	12**	11**	9	-	11	-
SUI	-	-	14	13	17	8	12	10
SVK	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	-
SWE	-	6	-	14	16	10	-	13
TUR	7	2	5	4	10	11	7	8
UKR	1	5	10	9	8	4	9	4

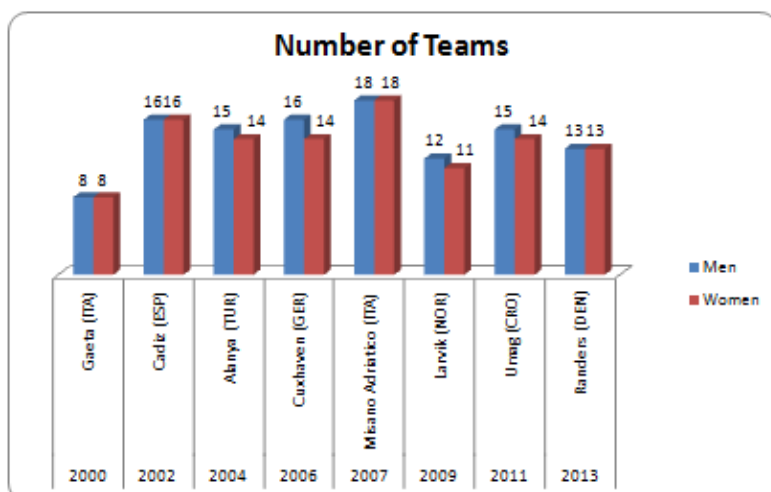
(*) as YUG
(**) as SCG

In both figures, all the teams and their degrees are seen in all championships during today. When we examine last four championships, in men 13 and in women 12 teams take attention for attending as regulars, participating more than 3 times. Being dominant in early years of beach handball in both men and women; Germany, Belarus and France not attending the championships on national team basis and staying away from this big organization may be the most upsetting detail of these figures like 2 years ago in Umag.

In men and women 13 teams participated in the championships. Preliminary Round was played with 2 groups in men and 2 groups in women, with one group of 6 and another group of 7 teams. The teams holding the first four positions in their groups were qualifying for the Main Round while the rest were in the Consolation Round, a group of five teams.

If we consider the number of participants, we can see that both in men and women's competition, the number of participating teams is below all competitions except the first championship in Gaeta in and the championship in Larvik in 2009.

For interesting score sheets during that round: In men's Group A, last three teams with equal points (2 points) differentiated with only their matches between themselves. Among top three teams, Croatia, Hungary and Ukraine, Serbia qualified to the Main Round. In Group B, Norway and Russia led the group with 10 points each. Denmark gets the third place with 8 goals and Spain topped Poland for the fourth place with 6 points. After the main round, the pairs for quarter finals were as follows: Ukraine (1) vs Serbia (4), Croatia (2)



vs Norway (3), Russia (3) vs Hungary (2) and Spain (4) vs Denmark (1). Meanwhile Poland topped the Consolation Group with 6 points, so they became the 9th Place of the Championship. The biggest surprise of the Quarter Finals was definitely underdog Serbia's win over favourites Ukraine. They beat Ukraine after a thrilling shoot-out and took the ticket for the next World

Championships. Denmark, Croatia and Russia were the other semi finalists. Both semi-finals, Serbia vs. Russia and Denmark vs. Croatia ended with shoot-out, where Russia and Croatia qualified to the final. Croatia was clear and deserved winner of the final with a clear 2-0 over Russia where Denmark gets the bronze after shoot-out over Serbia. In men's competition there were a lot of interesting performances. Turkey's decreasing performance since 2007 continued in Denmark and they took their worst place in their international tournament history with a surprising 10th place. Another decreasing performance came from Hungary. After their two consecutive times bronze in 2007 and 2009, they got the 7th place in Randers. Also Ukraine and Spain were below expectations where Serbia's surprising 4th place was one of the country's best records.

2013 European Beach Handball Championships (Men)	
Gold	Croatia
Silver	Russia
Bronze	Denmark
.....	
4	Serbia
5	Spain
6	Ukraine
7	Hungary
8	Norway
9	Poland
10	Turkey
11	Sweden
12	Switzerland
13	Italy



In women, Preliminary Round was more interesting. In Group A, Hungary reached the first place with five wins in five matches. Ukraine, Russia and Norway followed Hungary and reached the Main Round. The biggest surprise of the group was Croatia. The defending European Champions won only one match against Poland and they were out of the medal race. In Group B, Denmark won also all of the five matches and tops the table. Spain and Italy followed the host. For the fourth place there was a tough challenge. Turkey, Greece and Switzerland got four points and Turkey topped with their results between themselves. . After

the main round, the pairs for quarter finals were as follows: Hungary (1) vs. Italy (4), Russia (2) vs. Denmark (3), Spain (3) vs. Norway (2) and Turkey (4) vs. Ukraine (1). In the Consolation Group, Croatia topped the table and finished the championship in the 9th place. All four quarter final matches finished with the same result: 2-0. The semi finals also didn't finish with a shoot-out, where Hungary beat Norway and Denmark beat Ukraine with a clear 2-0. The matches for bronze and gold medal were definitely a close contest, both matches finished with the result 2-1, where Hungary won the gold over Denmark and Norway won the bronze medal. Hungary's dominating game style and creative attack style were really impressive. They won their all 10 games by losing only 3 sets during the whole championship. One of the most interesting teams of the Preliminary Round and Main Round was without doubt Italy. They won four matches in the Preliminary Round and lost both matches in the Main Round. Their up and down graphic, the Azzurri left people unclear about themselves. Also Russia's performance was interesting. They won against Norway in the Main Round and lost against Turkey in the Main Round. Their up and down performance bring the Russian girls only the 6th place in the competition.

<i>2013 European Beach Handball Championships (Women)</i>	
<i>Gold</i>	<i>Hungary</i>
<i>Silver</i>	<i>Denmark</i>
<i>Bronze</i>	<i>Norway</i>
.....	
<i>4</i>	<i>Ukraine</i>
<i>5</i>	<i>Italy</i>
<i>6</i>	<i>Russia</i>
<i>7</i>	<i>Spain</i>
<i>8</i>	<i>Turkey</i>
<i>9</i>	<i>Croatia</i>
<i>10</i>	<i>Switzerland</i>
<i>11</i>	<i>Greece</i>
<i>12</i>	<i>Poland</i>
<i>13</i>	<i>Sweden</i>



General Overview

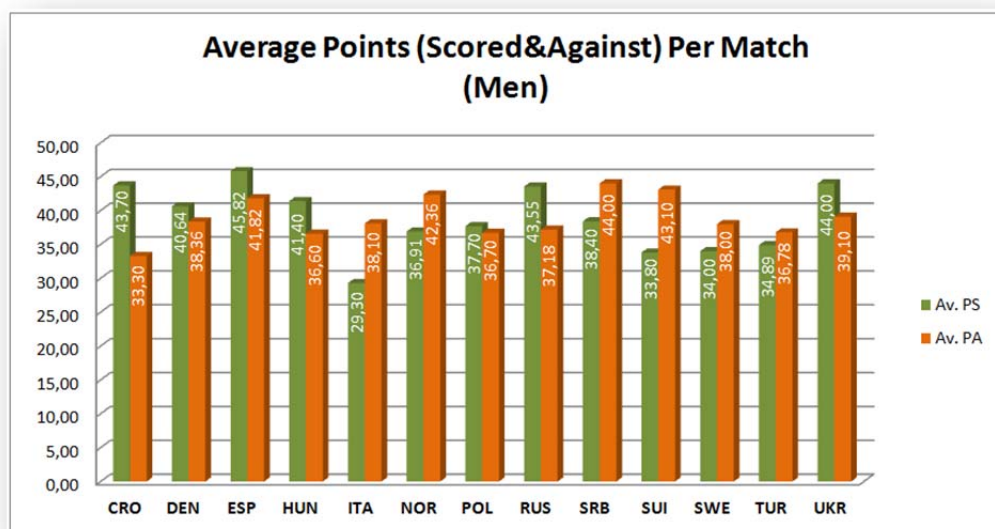
Statistics of teams in detail shows us the key factors for success and of course the differences between teams.

First we have to examine the goals for and against. The best teams have a better average on goals for and against. In men's

competition the team which scored most points per game was Spain with an average of 45.82, where Italy had the lowest average points per match: 29.30. Croatia has

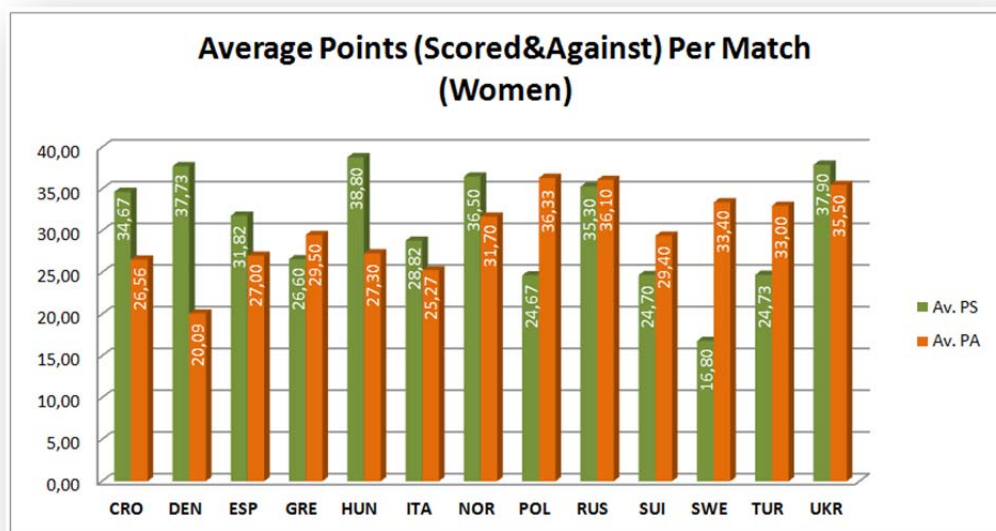
the best defensive score with an average of 33.70 goals per game. Serbia has the worst record in defence with an average of 44.00 goals per match. The champion Croatia lost only one match and lost only 5 sets during the entire championship. Despite Russia's silver medal their 11 sets loss is

M	Total Matches	Matches Won	Matches Lost	Sets For	Sets Against	Points For	Points Against	Avg. Points For	Avg. Points Against
CRO	10	9	1	19	5	437	337	43,70	33,70
DEN	11	8	3	18	11	447	422	40,64	38,36
ESP	11	6	5	16	11	504	460	45,82	41,82
HUN	10	6	4	13	10	414	366	41,40	36,60
ITA	10	0	10	2	20	293	381	29,30	38,10
NOR	11	6	5	14	13	406	466	36,91	42,36
POL	10	6	4	14	10	377	367	37,70	36,70
RUS	11	7	4	16	11	479	409	43,55	37,18
SRB	10	2	8	10	17	384	440	38,40	44,00
SUI	10	2	8	6	18	338	431	33,80	43,10
SWE	9	4	5	9	12	306	342	34,00	38,00
TUR	9	4	5	9	12	314	331	34,89	36,78
UKR	10	6	4	13	9	440	391	44,00	39,10



highly remarkable. Hungary, Ukraine and Poland had better records. Italy, which lost all their matches, is the only team with an average goal less the 30 per match. Despite their defensive record is better than Denmark, Norway, Serbia, Switzerland and Ukraine their unsuccessful offensive record caused to a 13th place for the "Azzurri".

In women's competition the leader for average points for was Hungary. Hungary was followed by Ukraine (37.90), Denmark (37.73) and Norway (36.50). Best defensive record is owned by Italy with average points of 25.27. It is very remarkable that 4th placed Ukraine had one the worst defensive scores with an average points of 35.50. If we consider the results of matches one by one, Turkey had the 3rd worst score with only 3 matches won. But they won the right matches in the right time, so they were able to achieve the 8th place in the championship.



W	Total Matches	Matches Won	Matches Lost	Sets For	Sets Against	Points For	Points Against	Avg. Points For	Avg. Points Against
CRO	9	5	4	11	8	312	239	34,67	26,56
DEN	11	8	3	18	8	415	321	37,73	29,18
ESP	11	6	5	14	10	350	297	31,82	27,00
GRE	10	4	6	10	13	266	295	26,60	29,50
HUN	10	10	0	20	3	388	273	38,80	27,30
ITA	11	6	5	13	11	317	278	28,82	25,27
NOR	10	6	4	17	9	365	317	36,50	31,70
POL	9	1	8	4	16	222	327	24,67	36,33
RUS	10	5	5	11	14	353	361	35,30	36,10
SUI	10	5	5	10	14	247	297	24,70	29,70
SWE	10	0	10	1	20	168	334	16,80	33,40
TUR	11	3	8	8	17	272	363	24,73	33,00
UKR	10	7	3	16	8	379	355	37,90	35,50

All-Stars of the Championships

Following the closing ceremony of the 2013 European Beach Handball Championships, the all stars for both events have been named. In the men's event Marko Pavlovic from fourth ranked Serbia was named Most Valuable Player.

Following a brilliant tournament and a particularly excellent performance in the final, the award for the best goalkeeper was given to Croatia's Igor Totic. Oleksandr Poltoratskyi from Ukraine received the top scorer award. His team also won the Fair Play award having received only nine suspensions in 10 matches.

In the women's event gold medallists Hungary's Kitti Groz was awarded Most Valuable Player of the tournament. Hanne Frandsen from silver medallists Denmark was awarded best goalkeeper, while Cathrine Korvald from bronze medallists Norway received the top scorer award. The Fair Play Award was given to Italy who only received four suspensions in eleven matches.

If we consider the personal statistics, some players distinguished with exclusive performances.

In men's competition, Serbia's Marko Pavlovic scored 102 points and made 71 assists and he was the main power in the success of Serbia. Denmark's international star Hans Lindberg was also the key of success for his team with 143 points and 10 assists. The top scorer of the championship Oleksandr Poltoratskyi from Ukraine scored 145 points but achieved only one assist. It is interesting that 3 players of best 5 five are specialists.

In women's competition, the numbers of assists were very low and because of this reason the best players were decided through number of goals. In opposite to men's competition, none of the best 5 players in women's competition is specialist. More or less all goals from best 5 players were scored as spin-shots.

Statistically the best women player from the championship was Catherine Kornvald from Norway. She has scored 132 points and made 5 assists. Denmark's successful player Pernille Sørensen scored 124 points and made a total of 4 assists. Her success rate (69.4% in spin-shots) is remarkable.

Bozsanna Fekete from Hungary, one of the most creative and successful players, scored 122 points but made only 2 assists during the entire championship.

	BEST PLAYERS (TOP 5)													
	TOTAL POINTS	TOTAL ASSISTS	ONP		SPS		INF		SPE		DIG		PEM	
			G/S	%	G/S	%	G/S	%	G/S	%	G/S	%	G/S	%
Marko Pavlovic (SRB)	102	71	2/2	100,0%	2/4	50,0%	0/1	0,0%	48/89	53,9%	0/0	0,0%	0/1	0,0%
Hans Lindberg (DEN)	143	10	5/5	100,0%	19/33	57,6%	1/1	100,0%	38/62	61,3%	0/0	0,0%	11/11	100,0%
Oleksandr Poltoratskyi (UKR)	145	1	13/15	86,7%	39/54	72,2%	13/19	68,4%	0/1	0,0%	0/0	0,0%	14/16	87,5%
Alvaro Polo Zamora (ESP)	105	37	9/9	100,0%	30/41	73,2%	1/2	50,0%	2/3	66,7%	0/0	0,0%	15/18	83,3%
Ivan Fiev (RUS)	103	29	1/1	100,0%	3/4	75,0%	0/0	0,0%	19/24	79,2%	0/0	0,0%	29/30	96,7%
Catherine Kornvald (NOR)	132	5	4/4	100,0%	60/101	59,4%	2/4	50,0%	2/2	100,0%	0/0	0,0%	0/0	0,0%
Pernille Sørensen (DEN)	124	4	6/8	75,0%	59/85	69,4%	0/0	0,0%	0/0	0,0%	0/0	0,0%	0/0	0,0%
Bozsanna Fekete (HUN)	122	2	24/28	85,7%	46/70	65,7%	1/1	100,0%	0/1	0,0%	0/0	0,0%	2/4	50,0%
Iryna Glibko (UKR)	121	2	7/8	87,5%	35/69	50,7%	0/0	0,0%	4/6	66,7%	1/1	100,0%	17/21	81,0%
Lise Kristensen (DEN)	98	10	12/15	80,0%	43/72	59,7%	0/0	0,0%	0/0	0,0%	0/0	0,0%	0/0	0,0%

Morphological Analysis

The morphological study is based on the height and weight factors of all players, except some teams, which their data are not available.

In the men's category, from all players observed, the total average height is 190.02 cm, Serbia was the tallest team (average 193.7 cm) and Italy is the shortest team (average 184.8 cm).

M	AGE	HEIGHT	WEIGHT	BEACH INT
CRO	26,4	191,1	92,6	17
DEN	25,9	188,9	86,6	N/A
ESP	26,5	187,5	89,3	10,1
HUN	25,5	193,6	89,4	71
ITA	25,3	184,8	83,9	N/A
NOR	23,4	N/A	N/A	5,2
POL	26,9	189,4	87,1	6,4
RUS	27,5	192,8	92,5	25,3
SRB	27,7	193,7	89,9	11,2
SUI	29,6	185,8	86,3	N/A
SWE	22,4	189,5	88,5	N/A
TUR	30,3	190,6	94,2	29,0
UKR	24,2	192,6	81	22,6

For the weight point of view, the total average weight is 88.44 kg and Turkey had the highest average of weight (94.2 kg). Ukraine is the weightless team with an average of 81.0 kg.

The players were, on average 26.28 years, with Turkey the oldest team with an average of 30.3 years and Sweden the youngest teams with an average year of 22.4 years.

The tallest player was Josip Sandrk (209 cm) from Croatia, and the shortest players were Andrea Raia from Italy, Jaroslav Knopik from Poland and Matti Schiltknecht from Switzerland (167 cm). The heaviest players were Balasz Babicz from Hungary and Dmitry Erokhin from Russia (115 kg) from Switzerland and the lightest was from Ukraine: Artem Kozakevych (68 kg).

In the women's category, from all players observed, the total average height is 173.2 cm, Ukraine was the tallest team (average 177.6 cm) and it had an average height of 7.6 cm more than Spain and Switzerland, which were the shortest teams with an average of 170.0 cm. From the weight point of view, the total average weight is 65.2 kg. Denmark had the highest average weight (average 70.8 kg) with a difference of 8.7 kg with Croatia team, which was also the weightless team.

The players were, on average an age of 25.17 years, with the Turkey the oldest one with an average of 28.1 years of age and Spain and Hungary the youngest teams with an average of 23 years of age.

The tallest players were Danish Lise Knudsen and Ukrainian Iulia Andriichuk (185 cm), while the shortest players were Danish Melanie Fuglsbjerg and Croatian Kristina Smajlagic (162 cm). The heaviest players were Lise Knudsen from Denmark and Anastasia Zhurman from Russia (80 kg) and the lightest player was Spanish Ivet Musons Gimeno (55 kg).



W	AGE	HEIGHT	WEIGHT	BEACH INT
CRO	25,4	170,7	62,1	N/A
DEN	26,5	176,0	70,8	13,7
ESP	23,0	170,0	64	14,2
GRE	26,0	174,0	65,0	N/A
HUN	23,0	173,4	64,0	N/A
ITA	27,9	175,1	66	28,6
NOR	27,0	N/A	N/A	N/A
POL	23,1	171,9	64,0	1,2
RUS	21,5	174,9	67,0	29,0
SUI	27,7	170,0	65,0	5,4
SWE	24,0	170,0	65,0	N/A
TUR	28,1	175,0	65,0	22,2
UKR	24,0	177,6	64,3	16,0



Score Analysis

When we examine the games played in 2013 Beach Handball European Championship, varied numbers take our attention. Scoring average of 66 games is seen as 77.86 per game (including the shoot-outs) in men is the highest average in the history of European Championships. Also the average points excluding the shoot-outs are very high: 72.58. 27 games out of 76 games were concluded with shoot-outs. This is % 41 of the average, second high in the competition history. When we focus on 12 games in Final Round, scoring average per game is higher than general scoring average and is 79.33 (excluding the shoot-outs). 7 games out of 12 games played were concluded with shoot-outs. It is a very interesting finding that the average score increased on every single stage: On preliminary round the average was the lowest (70.28 excl. Shoot-out), where in the Final Round the average was the highest.

If we consider the women's competition, average scoring in women, including shoot-outs is 61.42 per game in 66 games, once more the highest level of all time in European Championships. Number of the games which were concluded with shoot-outs is 19, lower than 3 previous championships. Its %29 of all games in this tournament and this is the third lowest level in the championships. When we focus on 12 games in Final Round, average per game is above overall average and is 68.08 (excl. Shoot-out). This average especially shows the success of the high class teams' attacking movements. In Final Round for women, only 4 games were concluded with shoot-outs.

M	2000	2002	2004	2006	2007	2009	2011	2013
	Gaeta (ITA)	Cadiz (ESP)	Alanya (TUR)	Cuxhaven (GER)	Misano Adriatico (ITA)	Larvik (NOR)	Umag (CRO)	Randers (DEN)
Participants	8	16	15	16	18	12	15	13
Total match	36	60	72	72	89	56	76	66
Shoot out	13	19	30	28	30	15	26	27
Percentage of S/O	36%	32%	42%	39%	34%	27%	34%	41%
Total goals	1.174	3.392	4.510	4.749	6.782	4.334	5.611	5.139
Goals per game	32,61	56,53	62,64	65,96	76,20	77,39	73,83	77,86
Shoot out goals	105	169	308	316	404	192	355	349

MEN'S COMPETITION	Preliminary Round	Main Round	Final Round	Total
Number of matches	36	18	12	66
Matches with shoot-out	13	7	7	27
Total points (without S/O)	2530	1308	952	4790
Total points (with S/O)	2705	1390	1044	5139
Avg. points (without S/O)	70,28	72,67	79,33	72,58
Avg. points (with S/O)	75,14	77,22	87,00	77,86

W	2000	2002	2004	2006	2007	2009	2011	2013
	Gaeta (ITA)	Cadiz (ESP)	Alanya (TUR)	Cuxhaven (GER)	Misano Adriatico (ITA)	Larvik (NOR)	Umag (CRO)	Randers (DEN)
Participants	8	16	14	14	18	11	14	13
Total match	36	60	67	63	89	55	71	66
Shoot out	14	17	25	15	30	20	26	19
Percentage of S/O	39%	28%	37%	24%	34%	36%	37%	29%
Total goals	1.627	2.886	3.091	3.090	5.105	3.171	4.166	4.054
Goals per game	45,19	48,10	46,13	49,05	57,36	57,65	58,68	61,42
Shoot out goals	118	123	261	112	324	199	288	263

WOMEN'S COMPETITION	Preliminary Round	Cons. Round	Final Round	Total
Number of matches	36	18	12	66
Matches with shoot-out	10	5	4	19
Total points (without S/O)	1913	1061	817	3791
Total points (with S/O)	2057	1121	876	4054
Avg. points (without S/O)	53,14	58,94	68,08	57,44
Avg. points (with S/O)	57,14	62,28	73,00	61,42

Attacking Movements Analysis

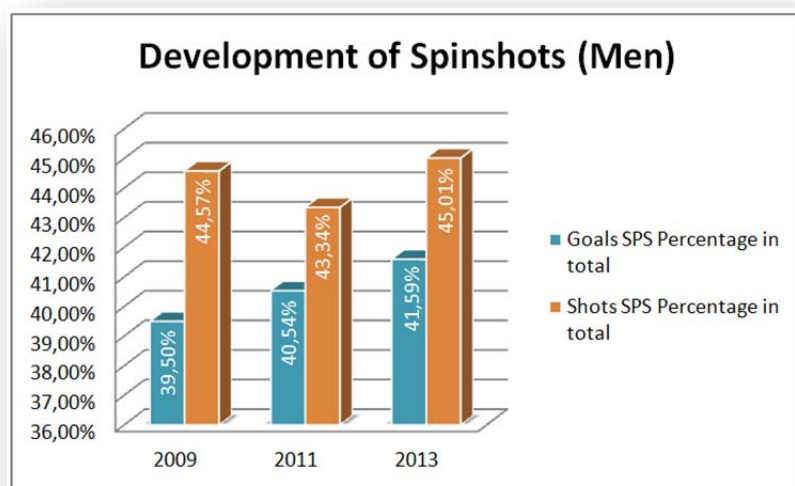
All the attacking movements in 2013 European Championship were inspected by the experts in Swiss Timing as previous years. As result of this investigation, we shall examine overall attacking movements, shooting details, success percentages of all teams. Let's start our game analyses with men. It appears that in men's games there are more different attacking movements than in women's games. During the championship overall shooting number is 4,519 in 66 games. 2,729 goals were

TEAM	MATCHES PLAYED	TOTAL		ONP		SPS		INF		SPE		DIG		P6M		AS/ASS	PUNISHMENTS			
		G/S	%	G/S	%	G/S	%	G/S	%	G/S	%	G/S	%	G/S	%		SUS	RCS	RC	EXC
CRO	10	229/335	68,4%	21/25	84,0%	121/181	66,9%	44/64	68,8%	32/49	65,3%	1/3	33,3%	10/13	76,9%	31/29	14	1	-	-
DEN	11	233/371	62,8%	19/23	82,6%	156/255	61,2%	2/7	28,6%	45/75	60,0%	0/0	0,0%	11/11	100,0%	18/9	14	1	-	-
ESP	11	273/408	66,9%	42/46	91,3%	89/147	60,5%	69/99	69,7%	50/85	58,8%	2/5	40,0%	21/26	80,8%	58/24	19	4	-	-
HUN	10	221/354	62,4%	28/33	84,8%	68/124	54,8%	61/93	65,6%	50/84	59,5%	4/6	66,7%	10/14	71,4%	54/31	14	5	-	-
ITA	10	158/293	53,9%	23/25	92,0%	90/184	48,9%	3/6	50,0%	29/57	50,9%	5/12	41,7%	8/9	88,9%	15/8	22	8	-	-
NOR	11	213/398	53,5%	20/23	87,0%	101/208	48,6%	16/34	47,1%	44/86	51,2%	3/8	37,5%	29/39	74,4%	29/21	12	1	-	-
POL	10	200/333	60,1%	23/27	85,2%	60/115	52,2%	52/86	60,5%	38/66	57,6%	8/11	72,7%	19/28	67,9%	35/34	9	-	1	-
RUS	11	250/390	64,1%	21/28	75,0%	92/162	56,8%	60/95	63,2%	44/60	73,3%	4/13	30,8%	29/32	90,6%	33/65	14	1	-	-
SRB	10	204/373	54,7%	24/33	72,7%	39/89	43,8%	75/134	56,0%	53/94	56,4%	7/15	46,7%	6/8	75,0%	34/65	13	2	-	-
SUI	10	181/323	56,0%	24/29	82,8%	94/170	55,3%	9/19	47,4%	39/79	49,4%	1/5	20,0%	14/21	66,7%	18/16	19	3	1	-
SWE	9	163/324	50,3%	20/25	80,0%	75/161	46,6%	17/31	54,8%	34/80	42,5%	3/5	60,0%	14/22	63,6%	35/18	16	3	1	-
TUR	9	167/281	59,4%	20/26	76,9%	47/82	57,3%	46/89	51,7%	32/49	65,3%	5/12	41,7%	17/23	73,9%	41/20	18	1	1	-
UKR	10	237/336	70,5%	34/39	87,2%	103/156	66,0%	33/49	67,3%	53/76	69,7%	0/0	0,0%	14/16	87,5%	49/11	9	1	-	-
TOTAL	66	2729/4519	60,4%	319/382	83,5%	1135/2034	55,8%	487/806	60,4%	543/940	57,8%	43/95	45,3%	202/262	77,1%	450/351	193	31	4	-

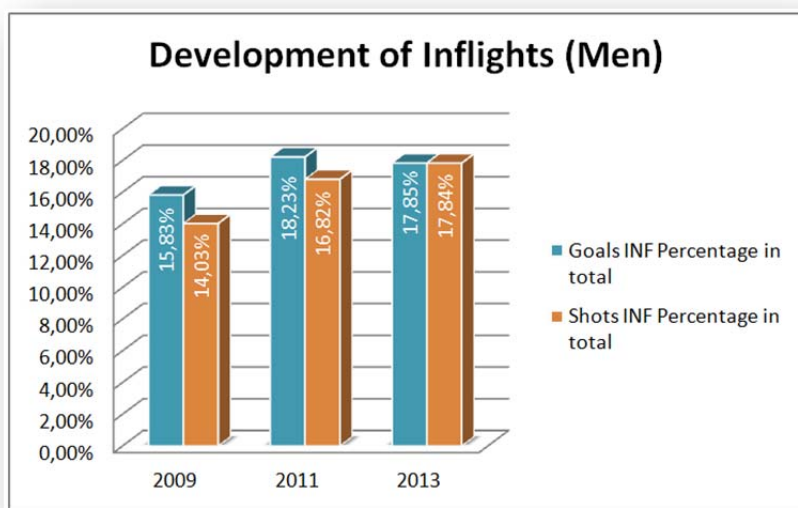
M	2009 Echs				2011 Echs				2013 Echs			
	GOAL	ATTEMPT	%	% in all goals	GOAL	ATTEMPT	%	% in all goals	GOAL	ATTEMPT	%	% in all goals
TOTAL	1819	3267	55,68		2472	4384	56,39		2729	4519	60,39	
INF	89	159	55,97	4,89%	150	289	51,90	6,07%	487	806	60,42	17,85%
SPS	675	1430	47,20	37,11%	1137	2098	54,19	46,00%	1135	2034	55,80	41,59%
SPE	373	700	53,29	20,51%	448	946	47,36	18,12%	543	940	57,77	19,90%
DIG	38	120	31,67	2,09%	56	136	41,18	2,27%	43	95	45,26	1,58%
OSG	477	652	73,16	26,22%	490	670	73,13	19,82%	319	382	83,51	11,69%
P6M	167	206	81,07	9,18%	191	245	77,96	7,73%	202	262	77,10	7,40%

scored out of 4,519 shots and efficiency of attacking movements was recorded as % 60.4.

Three shooting types were seen when we examine men's attacking preferences. 'Spinshot' takes first place with a ratio of % 45.01 among them. It continues with 'Specialist' (% 20.80) and 'Shot in Flight' (% 17.84). When they are compared with 2009 Larvik and 2011 Umag's statistics, the numbers will be more significant. Spin-shot was mostly preferred by men teams in last 3 championships. When Larvik and Umag were compared preferring ratio of spin-

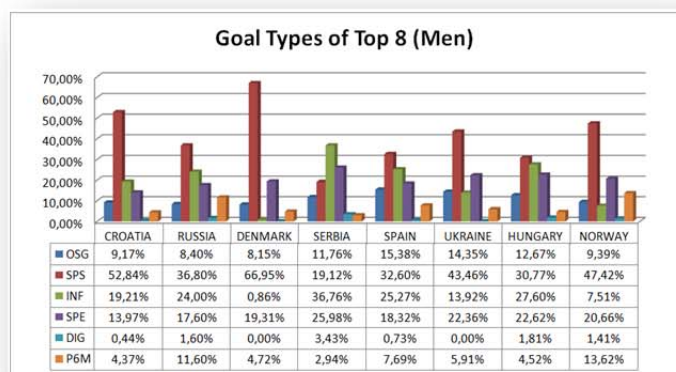
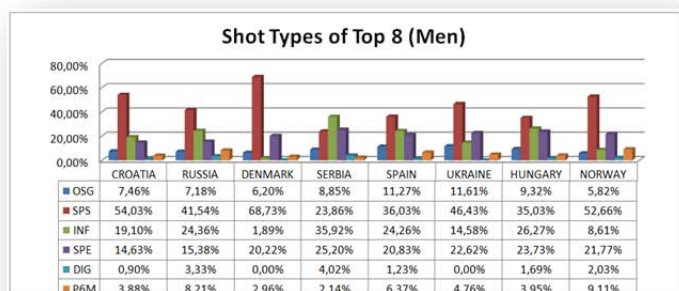


shot looks almost equal. The increase of inflight shots is definitely interesting. In Larvik in 2009 the ratio for inflight-shots was 14.03%. In Umag in 2011 it increased to a ratio of 16.82%. But we have to underline the increase of inflight-shots in Randers. The ratio increased to 17.84% which means more or less every one shot in 5 shots was an inflight shot. This growth shows recently in-flight begins to be preferred by men teams.



When we examine the averages per game, we see that an average of 68.47 shots have been made per match. Spin-shots are seen as most used in 30.82 shots per game while in flights were 12.21 and specialists were 14.24. 1 point shots per game were only 5.79. When 1 point shots are analysed for men, it is seen that teams prefer 1 point shots either to guarantee the score sheet or they technically fail to shoot spectaculars for 2 points and they were valued as 1 point by referees. In the other hand, for 'spectacular goal' teams couldn't manage any other movements than in flights and spin-shots.

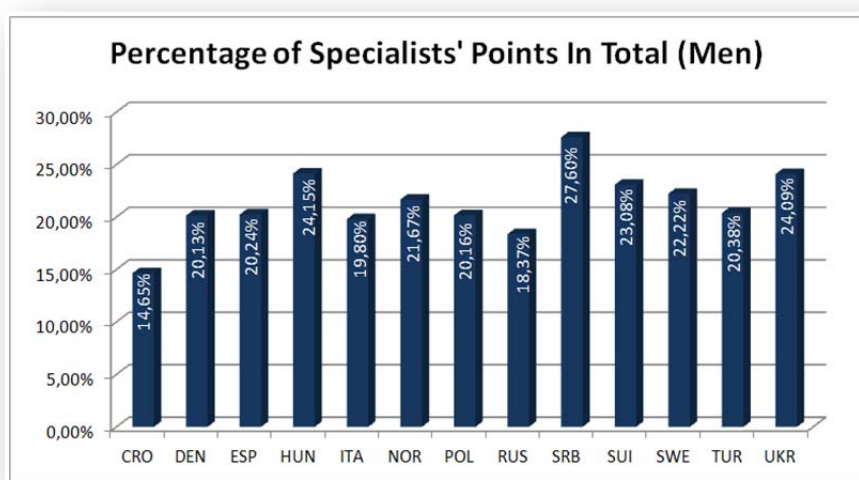
Different playing characteristics can be seen when we focus on teams' attacking movement details for the teams in first eight in the tournament. Excluding Serbia and Turkey, all the teams prefer spin-shots as their first choices. It is very interesting that spin-shot was Serbia's third choice (23.86% in all shots) after shot inflight (35.92%) and specialist (25.20%). Most of the teams used spin-shot with a very high percentage: Croatia (54.03%), Denmark (68.73%), Italy (62.80%), Switzerland (52.63%), Sweden (49.69%) or Ukraine (46.43%) are some



examples. The difference between teams is very clear if we consider the inflight-shots. Some teams have used inflight-shots as a regular tool of their playing style. Hungary (26.27%), Poland (25.83%), Serbia (35.92%) or Turkey (31.67) are very clear examples. But there were also teams which have used shot-inflight only as a last option: Denmark (1.89%), Italy (2.05%), Switzerland (5.88%) or Sweden (9.57%) are the best examples. If we consider the shot and point types of the first 8 teams we can have a clearer understanding about the style they are playing.

Croatia, Denmark, Ukraine and Norway mostly preferred spin-shot. We can see that Serbia, Spain, Russia and Hungary had a very well balanced offence options. Lack of usage of shot-in-flight of Northern teams, Norway and Denmark is very remarkable. 6 teams except Croatia and Russia used specialist also very effective. More or less 1 shot of every 4-5 shots done by the specialist. Especially Hungary, Serbia and Ukraine's points done by the specialist is one the main driving force of the teams.

In this point it is important to examine the usage of specialist by teams. Like mentioned before Serbia was the team which used their specialist most effective. Marco Pavlovic, individual scored 102 points, with the help of the other specialists (6 in total) they scored 27.60% of all points scored by Serbia. It has to be also underlined that the Serbian specialists made a total of 65 assists. Serbia showed with their unexpected 4th place once again the importance of specialist. Hungary, Switzerland, Sweden and Ukraine were also teams which used their specialists very effective. It was also remarkable that the specialists of finalists, Croatia and Russia, were not as "strong shooter" in the centre of their attacking strategy. They used their specialists (Ivan Dumencic and Anton Dache) mostly as playmakers.



Nation	CRO	DEN	ESP	HUN	ITA	NOR	POL	RUS	SRB	SUI	SWE	TUR	UKR
First option Specialist	Ivan Dumencic	Hans Lindberg	Carlos Molina Cossano	Balazs Pozsgai	Giambattista Carmignani	Filip Svele	Robert Juszczuk	Anton Dache	Marko Pavlovic	Benjamin Echaud	Jesper Knutsson	Cengiz Hatirnaz	Viktor Ladyko
Total Points	73	143	44	109	44	94	40	56	102	76	93	61	110
Points SPE	60	76	42	54	36	84	38	46	96	50	68	56	106
Assists SPE	29	0	7	8	6	19	16	41	65	13	13	16	11
Number of specialists	2	2	6	3	4	3	5	4	6	3	3	5	2
Total Points SPE	64	90	102	100	58	88	76	88	106	78	68	64	106
SPE % in overall points	14,65%	21,33%	20,24%	24,15%	19,80%	21,67%	20,16%	18,37%	27,60%	23,08%	22,22%	20,38%	24,09%
Total Assists SPE	29	9	24	31	8	21	34	65	65	16	18	20	11

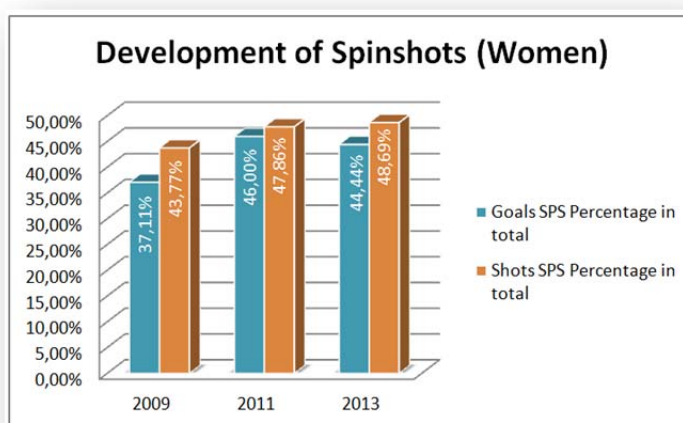
For games of women, variety of attacking movements is less than men's. Overall 4,221 shots were taken in 66 games during the tournament and 2,257 goals were scored out of 4,221 shots while

TEAM	MATCHES PLAYED	TOTAL		ONP		SPS		INF		SPE		DIG		P6M		AS/ASS	PUNISHMENTS			
		G/S	%	G/S	%	G/S	%	G/S	%	G/S	%	G/S	%	G/S	%		SUS	RCS	RC	EXC
CRO	9	171/285	60,0%	30/35	85,7%	57/108	52,8%	26/44	59,1%	36/67	53,7%	5/8	62,5%	17/23	73,9%	24/24	13	-	-	-
DEN	11	221/368	60,1%	27/34	79,4%	138/224	61,6%	3/4	75,0%	34/77	44,2%	7/15	46,7%	12/14	85,7%	23/4	7	1	1	-
ESP	11	189/346	54,6%	28/37	75,7%	59/126	46,8%	21/30	70,0%	57/114	50,0%	6/17	35,3%	18/22	81,8%	27/12	15	3	1	-
GRE	10	156/310	50,3%	46/55	83,6%	33/104	31,7%	22/37	59,5%	33/77	42,9%	12/19	63,2%	10/18	55,6%	24/17	14	3	1	-
HUN	10	223/329	67,8%	58/77	75,3%	122/185	65,9%	5/6	83,3%	20/40	50,0%	2/2	100,0%	16/19	84,2%	23/10	10	1	-	-
ITA	11	183/369	49,6%	49/62	79,0%	61/160	38,1%	5/12	41,7%	50/116	43,1%	1/1	100,0%	17/18	94,4%	16/8	4	1	-	-
NOR	10	189/331	57,1%	13/16	81,3%	124/216	57,4%	2/7	28,6%	38/75	50,7%	0/2	0,0%	12/15	80,0%	12/2	9	2	-	-
POL	9	123/261	47,1%	24/37	64,9%	66/159	41,5%	6/15	40,0%	13/33	39,4%	0/1	0,0%	14/16	87,5%	18/8	20	3	-	-
RUS	10	189/356	53,1%	25/28	89,3%	95/185	51,4%	12/21	57,1%	34/84	40,5%	7/13	53,8%	16/25	64,0%	22/13	15	3	-	-
SUI	10	139/315	44,1%	31/38	81,6%	52/135	38,5%	6/20	30,0%	36/94	38,3%	1/7	14,3%	13/21	61,9%	17/4	13	3	2	-
SWE	10	106/258	41,1%	44/52	84,6%	33/115	28,7%	4/16	25,0%	20/62	32,3%	1/3	33,3%	4/10	40,0%	14/5	11	1	-	-
TUR	11	164/340	48,2%	56/74	75,7%	52/128	40,6%	9/18	50,0%	27/85	31,8%	2/13	15,4%	18/22	81,8%	23/16	17	1	1	-
UKR	10	204/353	57,8%	29/33	87,9%	111/210	52,9%	1/2	50,0%	43/81	53,1%	1/3	33,3%	19/24	79,2%	19/2	21	4	-	-
TOTAL	66	2257/4221	53,5%	460/578	79,6%	1003/2055	48,8%	122/232	52,6%	441/1005	43,9%	45/104	43,3%	186/247	75,3%	2	169	26	6	0

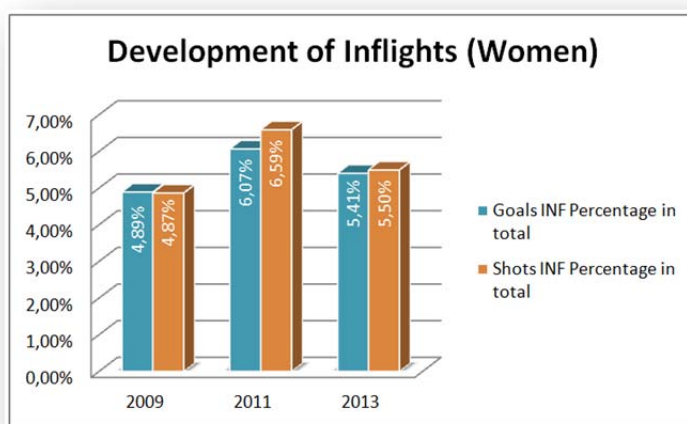
W	2009 Echs				2011 Echs				2013 Echs			
	GOAL	ATTEMPT	%	% in all goals	GOAL	ATTEMPT	%	% in all goals	GOAL	ATTEMPT	%	% in all goals
TOTAL	2180	3500	62,29		2990	4935	60,59		2257	4221	53,47	
INF	345	491	70,26	15,83%	545	830	65,66	18,23%	122	232	52,59	5,41%
SPS	861	1560	55,19	39,50%	1212	2139	56,66	40,54%	1003	2055	48,81	44,44%
SPE	474	785	60,38	21,74%	626	1122	55,79	20,94%	441	1005	43,88	19,54%
DIG	77	136	56,62	3,53%	62	132	46,97	2,07%	45	104	43,27	1,99%
OSG	224	274	81,75	10,28%	380	498	76,31	12,71%	460	578	79,58	20,38%
P6M	202	254	79,53	9,27%	165	214	77,10	5,52%	186	247	75,30	8,24%

average shots per game were 63.96, which was higher than the previous European Championship in Umag (61.75). Efficiency of attacking movements are recorded as 53.50%, which is definitely lower than in Umag (56.39%).

According to attacking preferences, mostly three shootings were preferred by women as it is for men. Among these, spin-shots clearly hold the first place with a ratio of 48.69% comparing to other shots, approximately the half of total shots. Spin-shots were followed by one specialist (23.81%) and one-point shots (13.69%). In-flight which had an important ratio for men, doesn't look like a choice for women. Only 5.50% in overall shots are in-flights, definitely less than the previous championship (6.07%). The fact beyond the diversity of shots is clearly because of the game mentality of women. Almost every team has used a high class shooter as specialist and the game has tactically based upon this specialist. Ratings will tell more comparing to 2009 Larvik and 2011 Umag.



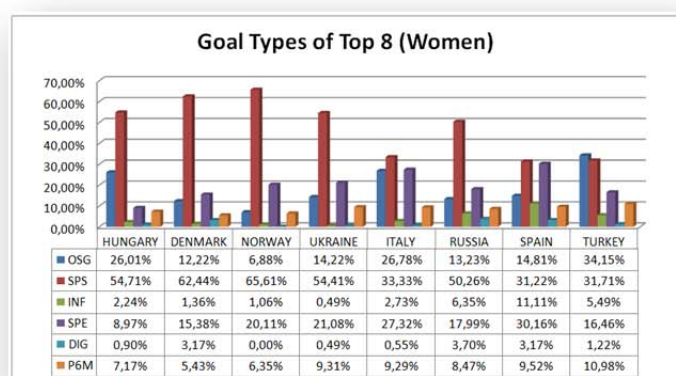
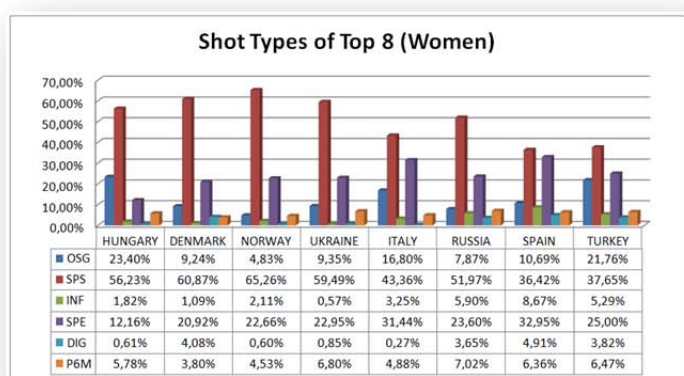
If we consider the goal statistics, the increase of goals from spin-shot is very clear. But another interesting point is the increase of one-point goals. The percentage of one-point goals in Larvik was 10.28% in total, but this ratio doubled in Randers and increased to 20,38%. Mainly the strictness of referees by evaluating the correct technique used for spin-shot and inflight was the main reason for the increase of one-point goals. This can be understood by comparing two ratios: The percentage of one-point shots was 13.69% in total, but the percentage of goals was 20.38%. This means most of the one-point goals were not intentionally one-point shots. But it should be also underline that some women teams also used one point shots as a safer method for scoring when there is a gap of 5-6 points and use one point shots on purpose in any period of the game.



Spin-shots were preferred as first choice in 2009 and 2011 European Championships. This situation hasn't changed in Randers either. The quantitative stillness shows there have not been any significant changes for attacking movements in women teams' playing mentality. The decrease of goal in-flights is very remarkable. In 2009 the women teams scored 15.83% of total goals from in-flight, but this ratio dropped down to 5.41% this year. Especially for such advanced teams which are technically and mentally advanced, in-flight must be considered as an important shooting option, but the decrease is remarkable and need further study.

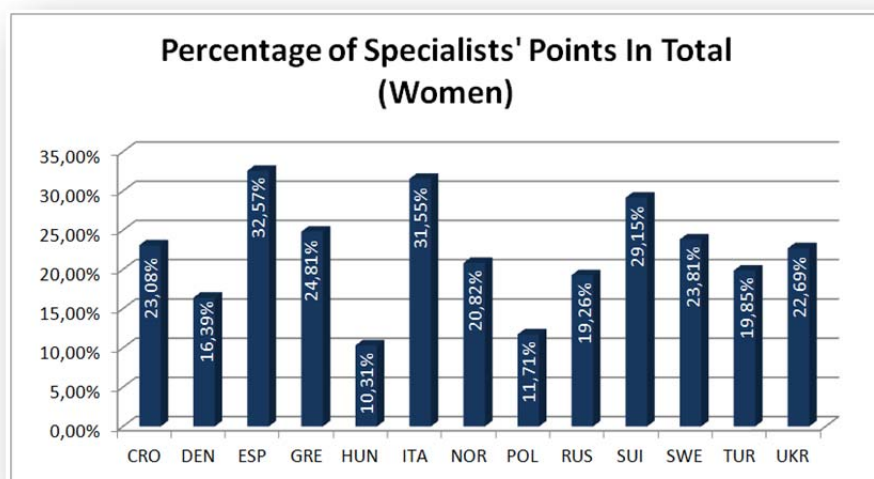
For average shots taken per game, it is 63.95. There were 31.14 spin-shots were taken while only 3.06 in-flight, 15.23 specialists and 8.76 one point shots. In the other hand, women teams never attempt for other movements except in-flight and spin-shots in spectacular goal category.

The table which shows the shot distributions of first eight teams gives some information about playing mentality while helping to have an idea about technical capabilities of teams. For every team first choice of shots which don't vary as it is for men is spin-shots. Also as same as it is for men, Denmark and Norway with the addition of Ukraine have an upper class use for spin-shots comparing



to other teams. They have a ratio of 60.87%, 65.26%, and 59.49% while the rest have around % 50 or even less than that. Preference of shot-inflight of Spain is also remarkable. Their ratio is 8.67% of all shot types and this ration is definitely higher than the other teams.

Main part to pay attention is teams' preference for specialist. Italy, Russia, Spain and Turkey used specialist as a part of their playing mentality while champion Hungary rarely use specialist as a shooter. It is also remarkable that despite their low averages, Russia, Spain and Turkey used in-flight as a part of their attacking movements. In fact, the interesting part is geographically similar teams' playing mentalities were also similar. However there are some other facts beyond numbers. For instance, Hungary's, Italy's and Turkey's use one point shots have different reasons. When focused on games, we see these shots were taken after Hungary or Italy leads the score line with 4-5 points to slow the tempo down. But teams which have similar ratings such as Turkey or the teams out of the top 8 act differently. The reason for high amount of one point shots is either use of two point shots with wrong technique or choice of players for one point shots.



The ratings for specialist usage also yield interesting results. There are clear differences between teams. Some teams' specialists are the main scoring power for their teams, like Spain, Italy or Switzerland. For instance Spain's 32.57% or Italy's 31.55% ratio are highly remarkable. It is also an interesting finding that the women specialists didn't make as much assists as the men specialists. If we compare for instance top assists made by Croatia, 24 assists and this rate is definitely very high if we compare it with the assists made by specialist of Denmark (4), Italy (8), Norway (2), Poland (8), Switzerland (4), Sweden (5) and Ukraine (2). Main reason for this is the usage of specialist as a "pure

Nation	CRO	DEN	ESP	GRE	HUN	ITA	NOR	POL	RUS	SUI	SWE	TUR	UKR
First option Specialist	Martina Corkovic	Lise Knudsen	Ivet Musons Gimeno	Vasiliki Skara	Krisztina Sido	Silvia Scamperle	Tanja Klevstad	Julita Kempa	Elena Komarchuk	Silvia Häflinger	Rebeca Nilsson	İlke Şen	Yuliya Andriychuk
Total Points	58	57	86	56	35	81	77	16	49	77	28	79	82
Points SPE	34	44	80	52	32	66	66	14	46	52	24	30	78
Assists SPE	17	3	3	16	7	7	1	1	11	4	1	3	1
Number of specialists	3	3	4	3	4	4	4	3	3	5	3	4	4
Total Points SPE	72	68	114	66	40	100	76	26	68	72	40	54	86
SPE % in overall points	23,08%	16,39%	32,57%	24,81%	10,31%	31,55%	20,82%	11,71%	19,26%	29,15%	23,81%	19,85%	22,69%
Total Assists SPE	24	4	12	17	10	8	2	8	13	4	5	16	2

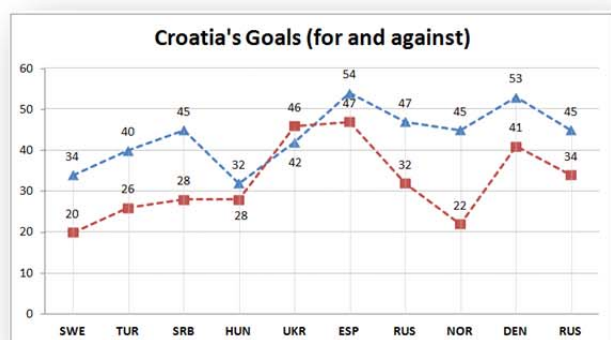
shooter". Most of the attacking moves and tactics end with a shot of specialist. If we compare the assists number by the specialists of women teams (125 in total) with the assists number by the specialists of men teams (351 in total) the difference about the aim of specialist usage will be more clearer. However when attacking movements are examined, considering the defending position, the pass which organizes the tactic before assist was generally used by specialists. Only specialists that take attention for being multi purposed in women are Martina Corkovic (Croatia), Ivet Musons Gimeno (Spain) or Vasiliki Skara (Greece). Despite their highest share on score sheet, Silvia Scamperle (Italy), Silvia Häflinger (Switzerland) or Tanja Klevstad (Norway) but they did not perform as well in assist making. Using of specialists may need an extra review just for them but the statistics give us good information about advanced playing mentality. For both men and women, we see specialists were used in three ways: shooting specialists, assisting specialists and multi purposed specialists. The success between the teams which use their specialists this way or not can be clearly seen. In the tables below, primary specialists and their contribution to attacking can be examined for both men and women.

The Champions and the Final Matches

Examining both champions in detail will tell us a little bit more about their success. Croatian men and Hungarian women teams were certainly the most creative attacking teams of Randers 2013. Besides their attacking mentality their main success was their defensive approach. We could summarize the most successful teams' attacking characteristics in a few bullet points:

- Simple-yet-effective playing sets, rather than complex sets
- Wingers with high technical capacity in inflight and spin-shots
- A good pivot with high technical capacity and strong positioning ability
- A specialist with a main role "playmaker" rather than "strong shooter"
- Multipurpose players rather than one-sided specialists

The performance summaries of the winning teams will be another key to understand their game-play. Croatia played 10 matches in total. They've only lost against Ukraine in the shoot-outs in the preliminary round. Their success rate for each different shot type never dropped down 50%.



CROATIA'S (M) PERFORMANCE SUMMARY												
MATCH NO	TOTAL POINTS	ONP		SPS		INF		SPE		DIG		AS/ASS
		G/S	%	G/S	%	G/S	%	G/S	%	G/S	%	
M01	34	2/2	100,0%	11/16	68,8%	2/9	22,2%	3/6	50,0%	0/1	0,0%	0/6
M04	40	4/4	100,0%	6/9	66,7%	4/5	80,0%	5/5	100,0%	1/1	100,0%	1/5
M07	45	1/1	100,0%	6/10	60,0%	11/12	91,7%	3/8	37,5%	0/0	0,0%	9/0
M10	32	4/4	100,0%	9/16	56,3%	0/2	0,0%	3/3	100,0%	0/0	0,0%	2/3
M14	42	0/0	0,0%	15/27	55,6%	2/4	50,0%	4/7	57,1%	0/1	0,0%	1/4
M37	54	4/6	66,7%	18/22	81,8%	2/5	40,0%	5/5	100,0%	0/0	0,0%	0/5
M40	47	1/1	100,0%	12/21	57,1%	5/6	83,3%	5/8	62,5%	0/0	0,0%	3/4
M57	45	1/1	100,0%	13/18	72,2%	9/10	90,0%	0/1	0,0%	0/0	0,0%	9/0
M62	53	1/2	50,0%	20/28	71,4%	3/4	75,0%	1/1	100,0%	0/0	0,0%	2/2
M66	45	3/4	75,0%	11/14	78,6%	6/7	85,7%	3/5	60,0%	0/0	0,0%	1/1
TOTAL	437	21/25	84,0%	121/181	66,9%	44/64	68,8%	32/49	65,3%	1/2	50,0%	9/13
M01	SWE	PR	2-0	20-11	14-9							
M04	TUR	PR	2-0	22-13	18-13							
M07	SRB	PR	2-0	21-14	24-14							
M10	HUN	PR	2-0	21-18	11-10							
M14	UKR	PR	1-2	22-20	16-19	4-7						
M37	ESP	MR	2-1	27-20	19-21	8-6						
M40	RUS	MR	2-1	24-16	16-21	7-5						
M57	NOR	QF	2-0	25-11	20-10							
M62	DEN	SF	2-1	21-24	26-13	6-4						
M66	RUS	FINAL	2-0	24-18	21-16							

If we consider the Hungarian women in the same more or less equal results will come. They played 10 matches in the championship and won all of them and only lost 3 sets. They have the same success rate; their ratio for different shot types never dropped down 50% like the Croatian Men's team.

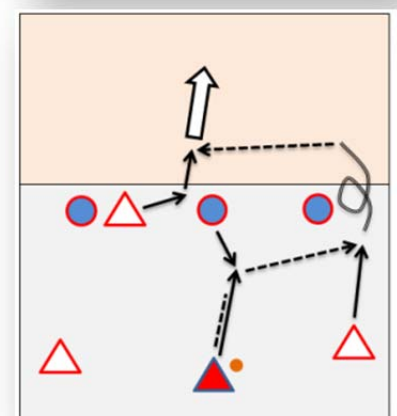
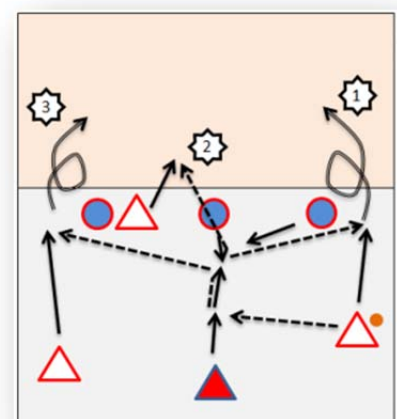
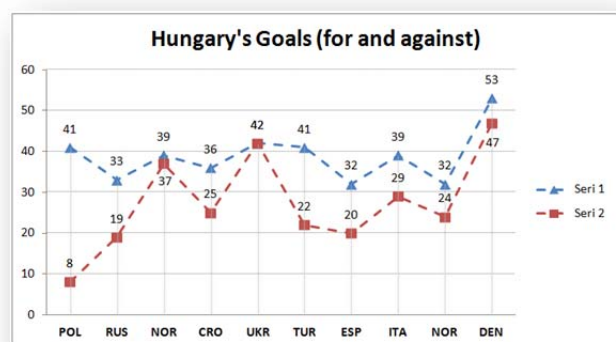
It is very interesting that a team like Hungary with a very high technical capability used only in 2 matches, 6 times in-flight shot. Even their success rate is high, they never used in-flight as a first option. In-flight doesn't have any part in their playbook.

If we consider both teams' final matches different approaches would be very helpful to create an effective playing style for every coach. First of all, Croatian men and Hungarian women teams have a very well designed playing strategy. They are very well balanced both in offence and defence. Since more than 3 championships both teams try to play the same style with some fine tunings. Their major strength is the diversity of their attacks. Most of their attacks create different options for attack players and this situation makes defence very difficult.

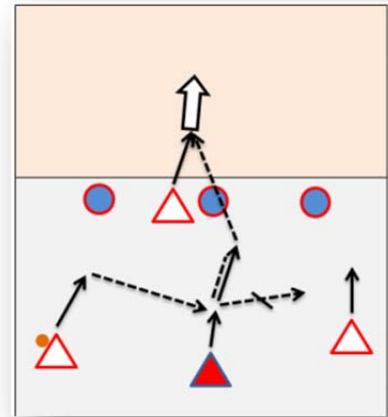
This is a very good example by Croatia. This is simply a summary of Croatia's main offensive approach. The diversity of specialist creates a minimum of three options in attack. The tall pivot with high technical capacity creates a very easy opportunity for him to make in-flight shots. This situation gives the wing-defenders only two options: close defence to specialist or close defence to pivot. With the peripheral ability of specialist it is not difficult for wingers to make spin-shots.

Another creative solution by Croatian team shows us again how they used the specialist. Specialist's active forward movement is very important to unbalance the defence. Afterwards an active movement to the right hand side create an open space for the pivot during in-flight after a fake spin-shot.

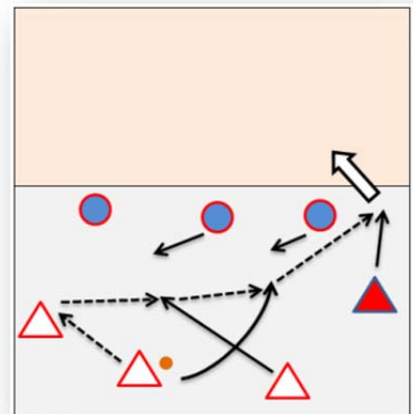
HUNGARY'S (W) PERFORMANCE SUMMARY														
MATCH NO	TOTAL POINTS	ONP		SPS		INF		SPE		DIG		P6M		AS/ASS
		G/S	%	G/S	%	G/S	%	G/S	%	G/S	%	G/S	%	
W03	41	7/9	77,8%	5/9	55,6%	3/3	100,0%	7/10	70,0%	1/1	100,0%	1/1	100,0%	5/2
W05	33	7/11	63,6%	8/10	80,0%	0/0	0,0%	2/5	40,0%	0/0	0,0%	3/3	100,0%	12/0
W09	39	7/10	70,0%	13/18	72,2%	0/0	0,0%	2/6	33,3%	0/0	0,0%	1/1	100,0%	1/0
W10	36	4/5	80,0%	10/17	58,8%	2/3	66,7%	2/4	50,0%	1/1	100,0%	1/3	33,3%	0/6
W13	42	4/5	80,0%	13/24	54,2%	0/0	0,0%	3/4	75,0%	0/0	0,0%	3/3	100,0%	3/2
W37	41	5/7	71,4%	14/15	93,3%	0/0	0,0%	1/4	25,0%	0/0	0,0%	3/4	75,0%	2/0
W40	32	8/10	80,0%	11/20	55,0%	0/0	0,0%	1/4	25,0%	0/0	0,0%	0/0	0,0%	0/0
W55	39	3/4	75,0%	16/20	80,0%	0/0	0,0%	1/2	50,0%	0/0	0,0%	1/2	50,0%	0/0
W61	32	8/10	80,0%	11/19	57,9%	0/0	0,0%	0/0	0,0%	0/0	0,0%	1/1	100,0%	0/0
W66	53	5/6	83,3%	21/33	63,6%	0/0	0,0%	1/1	100,0%	0/0	0,0%	2/2	100,0%	0/0
TOTAL	388	53/77	68,8%	122/185	65,9%	5/6	83,3%	20/40	50,0%	2/2	100,0%	16/20	80,0%	23/10
M01	POL	PR	2-0	18-7	23-1									
M04	RUS	PR	2-0	18-9	15-10									
M07	NOR	PR	2-1	18-12	9-14	12-11								
M10	CRO	PR	2-0	22-12	14-13									
M14	UKR	PR	2-1	18-20	17-16	7-6								
M37	TUR	MR	2-0	20-12	21-10									
M40	ESP	MR	2-0	15-10	17-10									
M57	ITA	QF	2-0	21-16	18-13									
M62	NOR	SF	2-0	18-12	14-12									
M66	DEN	FINAL	2-1	18-19	21-16	14-12								



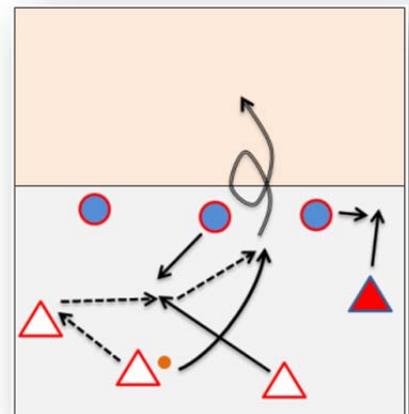
This is also another example by Croatia. This also shows the importance of specialist in Croatia's attacking strategy. By offensive approach of defence the specialist acts as playmaker, by defensive approach of the defence he acts as shooter. One of the most important aspects that separate Croatian team from other teams is the way they have used the attacking zone in a very wide and deep way. As a result, high passing ability of the team results in spectacular sets with a lot of passing fakes and spectacular passes for goal-inflight.



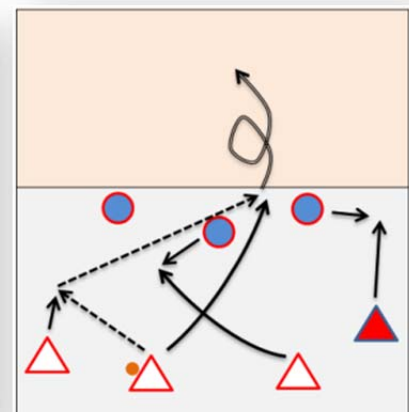
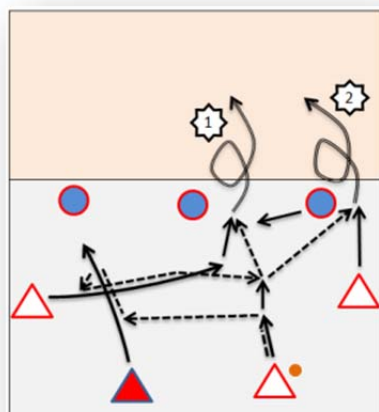
Since many years 4:0 offense is a trademark of Hungarian ladies. They open almost all attacking sets with a simple 4:0 and regarding the reaction of defence they continue it or change to 3:1. This is a simple set used by Hungarian Women. Especially the powerful crossing in the centre makes defending very difficult.



As an alternative to the previous set; Hungarian women using their strong shooting options, Kitti Groz or Bozsana Fekete for a spin-shot from the centre. The difficulty to defence of a very well trained 4:0 offense must be underlined.



Two different attack sets of Hungary, with different options in the final phase. The team used during the championship the high class finishing capability of their talented players like Kitti Groz and Bozsana Fekete.



Conclusion

The 2013 Beach Handball European Championships in Randers, have been very important for many reasons. Apart from the success in the organisation of the event, the high level of refereeing was proven by the lack of any complaints or major post-match discussions. It is remarkable that there were no protests during the championship. It has been a positive to observe the level both the referees and the delegates have reached during the tournament. It was also a milestone, the usage of online match report tool during a major championship. The system was used by all delegates during all matches of the championship without any problems. The level of knowledge of the rules by all attending teams, as well as the fair play competitiveness, was another positive for all beach handball lovers. The technical and tactical levels on display are worth analysing in many ways. First, we have seen that most of the relatively weaker teams have been closing the gap with the better teams very rapidly. All attacking teams had a variety of attacking sets, many different alternatives and attractive attacking options. Similarly teams have progressed very well defensively. Second, many teams used young players and the progress shown by the young players definitely was a step forward. Especially the technical level of the YAC European Championships strengthen this finding which will give the Beach Handball community to widen the pool of international beach handball players.

