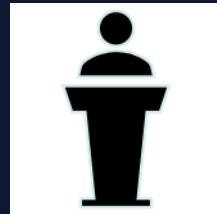


# ANALYSIS OF THE 2018 EHF EURO TEAMS - CONSEQUENCES FOR REFEREEING



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# Participants on Woman ECh 2018

Group A	Group B	Group C	Group D
Denmark	France	Hungary	Norway
Serbia	Montenegro	Spain	Romania
Sweden	Russia	Netherlands	Germany
Poland	Slovenia	Croatia	Czech Republic

Out: No one.

In: No one.



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# A brief analysis of the previous W-ECh 2016

## Final Standing W-ECh 2016

1. NOR - Norway

2. NED - Netherlands

3. FRA - France

4. DEN - Denmark

5. ROU - Romania

6. GER - Germany

7. RUS - Russia

8. SWE - Sweden

9. SRB – Serbia

10. CZE – Czech

11. ESP - Spain

12. HUN – Hungary

13. MNR - Montenegro

14. SLO - Slovenia

15. POL – Poland

16. CRO – Croatia

# Characteristics of 2016 Woman ECh (P. Kovacs, 2016)

- The goal-difference in the results of the matches (47):

Draw	1 goal	2 goals	3 goals	4-5 goals	6-8 goals	8-10 goals	> 10 goals
4	8	9	2	10	9	3	2



## Defence set-play:

- In general, the teams used a 6:0 set-zone defence system;
- MNE played 5:1 set-zone defence as default system;
- SWE and DEN changed 6:0, 5:1 and 3:2:1 defence during the matches, sometimes even during one attack, if it was suitable (FRA 6:0 and 5:1);
- The teams used „ball traps“ for stealing the balls;
- The teams changed 1-2 players - attack-defence;



- In the clear goal opportunity of the attackers, the defenders used fewer fouls not to risk 2min. suspension.
- **Refereeing: - controversial situations:**
  - Punishment – double punishment!
  - Violations related to the line players!
  - Use of GK area in order to achieve better position regarding attacker!

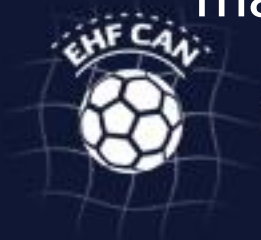


Passive play!

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- On the average the two teams of a match stole 6 times the ball from each other (3/team), and blocked 4 shots (2/team).
- The number of steals and blocks depend on the defensive system of the given team, on the height of the players and on the experience and anticipation skill of the players.
- The most steals were made by Russia 26 (4,3 per match), ESP 25 (4,2) and FRA 29 (3,6).



- Two medallists have the highest number of blocks – NED – 27 (3,4) and FRA 24 (3).
- In these two parameters of defensive efforts the teams RUS – 7,3, FRA - 6,4, NED – 5,4, DEN – 5,4 and SRB – 5,3 performed well, while SLO (2,3) and CRO (1,6) had the lowest values in this parameters.
- The last ranked teams had the lowest values in these two parameters (CRO, POL, SLO and MNE).





## Suspensions:

- In 2014 the referees gave 337 times 2 minutes suspension, and this number remained almost the same in 2016 - 332 (M-ECh 2016 – 386 (48 matches)).
- All three medallists had a relatively low number of 2-min. suspensions per match – NOR – 3,4, NED – 3,2 and FRA – 3,1.
- The largest number of suspensions were given to DEN - 36 (4,4) and RUS – 27 (4,5).



- CRO had extremely large number of suspensions per match: 20 times in 3 matches, which means 6,6 suspensions per game in average.
- During the entire tournament 8 red cards were given to the participants (M-ECh 2016 – 16).



## Goal keepers' performance.

	No. of saves	% saves
W-ECh 2014	12	33%
W-ECh 2016	12	33%

- The best 6 teams' goal keeper performance was over the average.



## Offensive play:

The average number of attacks per "team/ game" at the Women and Men ECh 2016:

	No. of attacks	% successful att.
Men ECh 2016	52,3	52%
Women ECh 2016	54	45%

The average number of shots and goals per "team/ game" at the Women and Men ECh 2016.

	No. of shots	No. of goals	%
Men ECh 2016	46	27,4	59%
Women ECh 2016	44	25	55%



- Women's teams try to follow the men's offensive solutions and offensive tactics – especially team tactic solutions.
- Individually less strong – some physical, technical and tactical weaknesses.



- The number of successful fast breaks show a slight decrease - just like in men's handball -, which is a result of better transition to defence.
- Quick throw-offs were used by about half of the teams, with varying success.
- By far the most this type of attack was performed by NED - 17 goals / 20 attempts - 85%.



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	Turnovers
Men ECh 2016	10,3
Women ECh 2016	13,3

- The number of turnovers is relatively high, compared to the same statistics of men's handball.





## General conclusions:

- Similar tendencies could be seen in the defensive and offensive tactics of the teams (unification);
- Fast game, with many attacks, but less goals;
- Scarce shoot efficiency;
- A lot of turnovers;
- Not too many tactical play - with the exception of the best teams.



# Particular team characteristics of participants on W-ECh 2018.



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## Spain

- Classic 6:0 zone defence, combined with a anticipation actions – a lot of skipping when approaching attackers;
- not too tall back players – but very mobile and with excellent breakthrough abilities;
- relatively short attacks with quick conclusions - no delay;
- tall pivot player;
- forcing a rapid game — CA and fast throw-off.

## Germany

- Classic 6:0 zone defence – not to deep approach to the attackers;
- elements of modern way of defence – anticipation and demolition of opponents tactical combinations;
- excellent goalkeeper;
- good shooters from a distance;
- good collaboration with pivot;
- forcing a rapid game.



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## Montenegro

- 6:0 zone defence;
- strong and rough in a body contacts;
- at least one defence specialist – change attack-defence;
- excellent shooters from a distance and very good pivot and wings;
- tactically very strong – good team attack conception with individual solutions.

## Poland

- 6:0 zone defence;
- Tall players on back and pivot position;
- Strong and rough in a body contacts;
- sometimes low shoot efficiency;
- good shooters from a distance;
- good in a break through;
- forcing a rapid game — CA and TO.



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## Denmark

- Classic 6:0 zone defence;
- Elements of modern way of defence – anticipation and demolition of opponents tactical combinations;
- Classical tactic in attack vs. set zone defence – good piston movements combined with crosses and changing of position;
- Good shooters from a distance;
- Forcing a rapid game — CA and TO.
- Well balanced team – all positions good covered.

## Slovenia

- 6:0 zone defence - deep approach to the attackers;
- Very good goalkeeper;
- Forcing CA;
- Not so good shooters from a distance - except RB;
- Try to find a break through chance, pivot and wings.
- lack of body height and body mass.



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## Romania

- Classic 6:0 zone defence;
- on the body and ball oriented defence play;
- defence – attack change one or even two players;
- physically very strong and tall, but also very mobile;
- classical play in offence with many crossing actions, good piston movements and changing position;
- good shooters from a distance;
- dominant player - Neagu;
- forcing a rapid game — a lot of technical errors.

## Russia

- 5:1 zone defence;
- 5+1 combined defence;
- on the body and ball oriented defence play;
- at least one defence specialist – change attack-defence;
- physically very strong and tall, but more mobile as in the past;
- classical play in offence with many crossing actions;
- good shooters from a distance;
- right-handed RB;
- forcing a rapid play.



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## Serbia

- Classic 6:0 zone defence, combined with a anticipation actions;
- Players change - attack – defence;
- Pivot player with a great body mass;
- Back players with good 1:1 play and break-through abilities;
- Forcing a rapid game — CA.

## Sweden

- Classic 6:0 zone defence;
- Occasionally combined defence;
- Classical tactic in attack vs. set zone defence – good piston movements combined with crosses;
- Good shooters from a distance – RB low body height (change in defence);
- occasional attack tactics 7: 6;
- Forcing a rapid game — CA and fast throw-off.



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## Norway

- Classic 6:0 zone defence – not to deep approach to the attackers;
- Elements of modern way of defence – anticipation and demolition of opponents tactical combinations;
- Excellent goalkeeper;
- Players are not too tall and not have great body mass – but they are very skilful and tactical well prepared;
- Good shooters from a distance;
- Good collaboration with excellent pivot;
- Forcing a rapid game — especially different kind of CA.



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## Croatia

- 6:0 zone defence;
- On the body and ball oriented defence play;
- Classical play in offence with many crossing actions (especially good collaboration with pivot);
- right-handed player on RB position;
- Good shooters from a distance;
- Forcing a rapid game — a lot of technical errors;
- Well balanced team with a less good individual abilities.





## France

- 6:0 and 5:1 zone defence;
- On ball oriented defence;
- Very good goalkeeper;
- Sometimes too rough fouls „without sense“;
- Excellent individual CA;
- Very good shooters from a distance;
- Sometimes too individual attack play – too few tactics.
- Physically exceptional well-prepared



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## Czech republic

- 6:0 and 5:1 zone defence (change during one match);
- On the body and ball oriented defence play;
- Forcing a rapid game — a lot of technical errors — on the other side also very efficient;
- In attack good collaboration with P and wings — good efficacy.



## Netherlands

- Classic 6:0 zone defence;
- classical tactic in attack vs. set zone defence – good piston movements combined with crosses;
- occasional attack tactics 7vs6;
- forcing a rapid game — CA and fast throw-off;
- excellent goalkeeper;
- well balanced team with a good individual abilities.



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## Hungary

- Classic 6:0 zone defence;
- Classical tactic in attack vs. set zone defence – good piston movements combined with crosses;
- Transition of wingers on P position (mostly LW);
- Sometimes too much individual play in attack;
- Very good in break-through;
- right-handed player on RB position (beside left-handed);
- forcing a rapid game;
- occasional attack tactics 7vs6.



Thank you very much for your  
attention!



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