

SITTING Volleyball 1980-2020



WORLD
ParaVolley



Commemorative
BOOKLET



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Horton Emergency Hospital Rehabilitation Centre: disabled patients play volleyball.
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From the World ParaVolley President

David McCullough: **"History is who we are and why we are the way we are".**

What an incredible sitting volleyball history we have created and experienced!

As the articles in this publication will illustrate, we have photographic evidence of physically impaired people with obvious injuries playing volleyball whilst sitting on the floor in the early 1940s in the UK and the USA – incredible that a version of volleyball for the physically impaired was played during the Second World War probably for recreation and rehabilitation purposes.

For 40 years sitting volleyball has been a part of the Paralympic Games program, from 1980 to 2020, (and indeed at least into the year 2024) and we have witnessed the incredible skills of our athletes, female and male, as they compete in the 4-yearly Paralympic Games competitions around the world.

Then there are the team coaches, managers and medics, the World ParaVolley personnel such as the ITOs who have volunteered to provide the necessary background planning, organisation and event delivery.

It really has been a great team effort by the member countries to retain the discipline in the Paralympic Games and in addition, to offer all of the other levels of sitting volleyball competitions such as World Championships and Zone Championships.

Our efforts and achievements as an independent, volunteer-driven, not-for-profit International Federation have been remarkable and unmatched in many ways.

On behalf of World ParaVolley, I wish to thank the Chief Historian Dr Kwok Ng and his team of volunteers who have worked long and hard to produce this historic publication.



The production of this publication is especially important as we have much to remember, record and celebrate and in the words of Theodore Roosevelt, **"The more you know about the past, the better prepared you are for the future".**



Barry Couzner OAM
President
World ParaVolley

From the IPC President

2016 - Rio Paralympics
Gold Medal Award Ceremony



On behalf of the International Paralympic Committee (IPC), it is my pleasure to congratulate World ParaVolley on sustaining sitting volleyball in the Paralympic Games for 40 years to date, that includes 11 Paralympic Games continuous appearances since the first official participation in 1980.

The origins of the Paralympic movement and the notion of rehabilitation through sport began with the innovative thinking of Dr Guttman back in the 1940s and it is significant that the first versions of playing volleyball whilst sitting on the floor occurred in 1943 in the UK and 1944 in the USA as the photographs in this booklet illustrate.

I congratulate World ParaVolley as an incredibly successful independent international federation that has been developing and evolving with the times and recommend this commemorative booklet as a fine historical record of sitting volleyball from the humble beginnings to the present.

May your success continue for many decades to come!



Andrew Parsons
President
International Paralympic Committee

Editor & World ParaVolley Chief Historian

This special commemorative booklet looks at the first 40 years of sitting volleyball as a Paralympic sport.

This history of sitting volleyball starts well before the 1980 Games in Arnhem, the Netherlands. Gathering insights to the beginnings has been a rollercoaster ride with the almost accidental finding of a photo you see on the front cover from London in 1943.

Another photo from a year later was taken from America of another version of volleyball played sitting down and it has left me wondering how did we get from these early examples to the modern fast and exciting game we see today.

The last fourty years has seen the organisation that manages international sitting volleyball change name three times, from the International Sports Organisation for Disabled volleyball committee in 1981 to the World Organization Volleyball for Disabled in 1996 to the most recent name of World ParaVolley in 2014.

As a standalone international federation, there have been some ground-breaking achievements in Parasports.

For example, the introduction of the 'les autres' classification to the Paralympics, transparent athlete protest process, athletes commission, and rebranding to remove 'disabled' in the sport name, to name a few.

While every effort was made to ensure the accuracy of information, there are parts in the history that remain unclear, misty or lost.

This booklet shares the information from what we currently know about the history of the sport.

Other findings may change it. This is why a steering committee was set up and they have been instrumental in setting up this concept and I'm thankful for their suggestions.

I would also like to thank all the contributors to this booklet, there have been some inspiring stories and interesting facts that have come together to make this booklet.

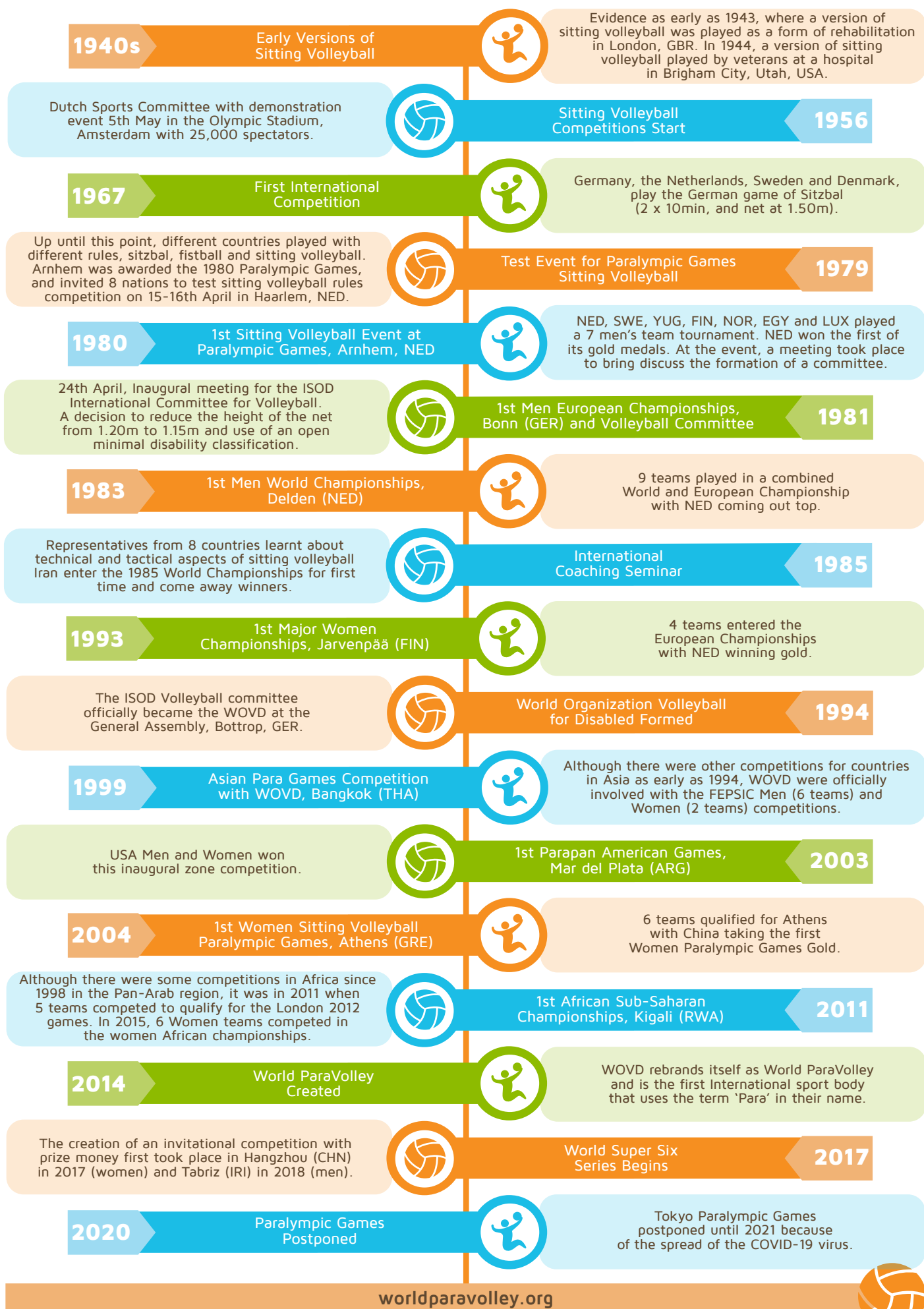
Last but not least, I would like to thank the partners who have supported the booklet through advertisements. It has made it possible to get this booklet out to the right audiences without costs to them to read it.

I hope that our readers find the content of this commemorative booklet on sitting volleyball captivating.



Dr Kwok Ng
Chief Historian
World ParaVolley

A BRIEF HISTORY OF SITTING VOLLEYBALL



worldparavolley.org

World ParaVolley Founding President

I had the opportunity to interview the Founding and Honourary President of World ParaVolley Pieter Joon at his home during the summer of 2019.

On a quiet, yet sunny day in Haarlem, Netherlands, we sat outside in the tranquil back garden to talk about him and the history of sitting volleyball.

KN: Please introduce yourself.

PJ: My name is Pieter Joon, I was born in 1942, in Amsterdam. I contracted the Polio virus in late 1944 when I was 2 ½ years old. In hospital, I was put into an iron lung for over 4 months. After more than 6 surgeries with muscle diversions on the legs, I taught myself to walk at the age of 13.

KN: What was your involvement with volleyball?

PJ: My first contacts were in regular volleyball, as coach, referee, board member region west of the Volleyball Federation and then after 1961 my activities in sitting volleyball and in the Board of the Dutch National Federation for disabled. I played in the Kennemer Invaliden Sportclub (KIS) where Anton Albers and Tammo van der Scheer had created the game of sitting volleyball.

KN: What did you have to do to get sitting volleyball into the Paralympic Games in 1980?

PJ: The great diversity of "Sit" ball games caused frustrations in many sports encounters between the German, Scandinavian and Dutch clubs.

Moreover, during an international tournament in May 1976 in Bonn, it became clear to me that these differences were the reason why only standing volleyball was invited to the 1976 Montreal Games.



1996 - Pieter Joon with Honorary Members Albert Anders and Tammo van der Scheer

After Arnhem was announced as the organisers for the 1980 games, I organised a test sitting volleyball tournament in 1979.

The 1979 tournament was for me the right time to get Europe on the same page, the volleyball line.

I had to convince Germany, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Luxembourg, Yugoslavia, and Belgium to leave their hard work over the years from 1944 till 1980 but choose for sitting volleyball in the future.

KN: What are some of your personal highlights as President of World ParaVolley, formerly WOVD, and Volleyball Committee of ISOD?

PJ: I had many highlights and that gave me a lot of energy.

- 7 sitting volleyball teams in the 1980 Games.
- The inauguration of the International Volleyball Committee 1981.
- The unanimous decision of the countries to play only with a minimum disability.
- The first Women Sitting Volleyball Championships 1993,
- The inauguration of the standalone WOVD in 1994.

Also, my meetings with Samaranch (IOC) and Ruben Acosta (FIVB) to explain my vision on sitting volleyball and the need of cooperation or integration with regular Sport Federations.

KN: Would you please describe some of the activities you did personally to help the WOVD grow.

PJ: The target group as defined in 1981 was for me the main mission.

My goal was to offer sitting volleyball as a sport in all world regions, without the impediment of a classification system.



1966 - Pieter's Team - KIS, National Champions

Thanks to the IFSD, I was able to set up development projects in 1986 in Africa, Middle-East, Asia, South- and Central America.

This for me was the base for further growth. Accessibility for our sport was more important than a classification requirement.

I want everyone with any kind of disability to play sports.



2019 - Kwok Ng Interviewing Pieter Joon

My role in the International bodies of ISMGF, ISOD, ICC and IPC was focused on SPORT and not on disability.

I showed my right by the great success and popularity of sitting volleyball and the big group of disabled ignored or pushed in the existing systems by the 4 International bodies.

KN: Thank you Pieter for your actions over the years and sharing your memories with me.

Listen to the full interview on the World ParaVolley History Podcast Series.

Best of the Best

Over 40 years, there have been some remarkable member countries of World ParaVolley – but who has been the “**top**” sitting volleyball country? Through using on-court results for both men and women at the major official competitions, we hope to answer this question.*

It may be something of a surprise for people who have just begun to follow the game in the 21st century (and think that IRI or BIH or CHN or the USA would be the best of the best), to discover that **the Netherlands has been our most successful country overall**. Not only did they invent sitting volleyball rules, they provided many of the leaders of the sport and host many major events, the Netherlands dominated on the court for both genders.

Medals Analysis

The NED has won 34 medals overall from 61 appearances followed by IRI with 30 from 34 appearances, CHN with 23 from 33 appearances, the USA with 22 from 37 appearances, and GER with 18 from 55 appearances. NED and IRI have won 20 gold medals – clearly in front on that count, with 12 to CHN, 9 to the USA, and GER still chasing for first gold.

Points Analysis

With a massive **941 points**, NED are clearly the best country with very even contributions by both genders.

In second place, **(685 points)** IRI has proven to be powerhouse with a very strong contribution by the dominant men’s team that has won practically every competition available. IRI shocked all teams as it won its first World Championships appearance in Kristiansand, Norway in 1985.

In third place **(618 points)**, GER men competed in 39 major competitions since 1980, more than any other men’s team. The gold medal eludes from them with 10 Silver medals for the men, and the women have yet to reach a podium.

In fourth place, CHN’s **569 points** were mainly gained by the women’s team as multi-Paralympic Games gold medallists. CHN were undefeated in major international competitions between 2008-2014.

In fifth place, the USA’s **503 points** were a combination of solid performances by both men and women teams. The women’s team managed to win gold at the Paralympics in Rio after silvers in Beijing, and London, but are still chasing the World Championships gold.

It is interesting to note that from this “**best of the best**” analysis, 3 of the 4 World ParaVolley Zone Confederations are represented – PVE (twice), PVAO (twice) and PVPA.

All hail to the Netherlands for their best of the best contribution to sitting volleyball over the decades – we owe much to them.

*From all official major competitions (Paralympic Games, World Championships, World Cups, Intercontinental, Regional Paralympic Games and Zone Championships) overall scoring was calculated based on the following formula or operational definition:

1st place = 25 points; 2nd place = 18 points
3rd place = 15 points; 4th place = 12 points
5th place = 10 points; 6th place = 8 points
7th place = 6 points; 8th place = 4 points
9th place = 2 points; 10th place = 1 point

Table Abbreviations:

Paralympics = Paralympic Games
Worlds = World Championships, World Cups, Intercontinental Cups
Zones = European Championships (Europe), Parapan (Americas). FESPIC, Asian Para Games, Championships (Asia-Oceania). Africa.



#1 Netherlands



941 Points

498 Men; 443 Women

MEN						
NUMBER OF TIMES	PARALYMPICS	GOLD	SILVER	BRONZE		
6		2	2	0		
NUMBER OF TIMES	WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS	GOLD	SILVER	BRONZE		
12		2	1	3		
NUMBER OF TIMES	ZONAL	GOLD	SILVER	BRONZE		
19		5	0	2		
TOTAL	MEDAL COUNT	GOLD	SILVER	BRONZE		
37		9	3	5		

WOMEN						
NUMBER OF TIMES	PARALYMPICS	GOLD	SILVER	BRONZE		
4		0	1	1		
NUMBER OF TIMES	WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS	GOLD	SILVER	BRONZE		
7		4	0	0		
NUMBER OF TIMES	ZONAL	GOLD	SILVER	BRONZE		
13		7	1	3		
TOTAL	MEDAL COUNT	GOLD	SILVER	BRONZE		
24		11	2	4		

#2 Iran

685 Points
584 Men; 101 Women



MEN						
NUMBER OF TIMES	PARALYMPICS	GOLD	SILVER	BRONZE		
8		6	2	0		
NUMBER OF TIMES	WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS	GOLD	SILVER	BRONZE		
10		7	1	2		
NUMBER OF TIMES	ZONAL	GOLD	SILVER	BRONZE		
7		7	0	0		
TOTAL	MEDAL COUNT	GOLD	SILVER	BRONZE		
25		20	3	2		

WOMEN						
NUMBER OF TIMES	PARALYMPICS	GOLD	SILVER	BRONZE		
1		0	0	0		
NUMBER OF TIMES	WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS	GOLD	SILVER	BRONZE		
3		0	0	0		
NUMBER OF TIMES	ZONAL	GOLD	SILVER	BRONZE		
5		0	2	3		
TOTAL	MEDAL COUNT	GOLD	SILVER	BRONZE		
9		0	2	3		



#3 Germany



618 Points

489 Men; 129 Women

MEN

NUMBER OF TIMES

8

PARALYMPICS

GOLD SILVER BRONZE

0

1

2

NUMBER OF TIMES

12

WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS

GOLD SILVER BRONZE

0

2

1

NUMBER OF TIMES

19

ZONAL

GOLD SILVER BRONZE

0

7

5

TOTAL

39

MEDAL COUNT

GOLD SILVER BRONZE

0

10

8

WOMEN

NUMBER OF TIMES

0

PARALYMPICS

GOLD SILVER BRONZE

0

0

0

NUMBER OF TIMES

4

WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS

GOLD SILVER BRONZE

0

0

0

NUMBER OF TIMES

12

ZONAL

GOLD SILVER BRONZE

0

0

0

TOTAL

16

MEDAL COUNT

GOLD SILVER BRONZE

0

0

0

#4 China



569 Points
206 Men; 363 Women

MEN						
NUMBER OF TIMES	PARALYMPICS	GOLD	SILVER	BRONZE		
3		0	0	0		
NUMBER OF TIMES	WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS	GOLD	SILVER	BRONZE		
4		0	0	0		
NUMBER OF TIMES	ZONAL	GOLD	SILVER	BRONZE		
10		0	6	2		
TOTAL	MEDAL COUNT	GOLD	SILVER	BRONZE		
17		0	6	2		

WOMEN						
NUMBER OF TIMES	PARALYMPICS	GOLD	SILVER	BRONZE		
4		3	1	0		
NUMBER OF TIMES	WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS	GOLD	SILVER	BRONZE		
5		2	1	1		
NUMBER OF TIMES	ZONAL	GOLD	SILVER	BRONZE		
7		7	0	0		
TOTAL	MEDAL COUNT	GOLD	SILVER	BRONZE		
16		12	2	1		



#5 USA



503 Points

188 Men; 315 Women

MEN						
NUMBER OF TIMES	PARALYMPICS	GOLD	SILVER	BRONZE		
7		0	0	0		
NUMBER OF TIMES	WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS	GOLD	SILVER	BRONZE		
7		0	0	0		
NUMBER OF TIMES	ZONAL	GOLD	SILVER	BRONZE		
8		2	6	0		
TOTAL	MEDAL COUNT	GOLD	SILVER	BRONZE		
22		2	6	0		

WOMEN						
NUMBER OF TIMES	PARALYMPICS	GOLD	SILVER	BRONZE		
4		1	2	1		
NUMBER OF TIMES	WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS	GOLD	SILVER	BRONZE		
4		0	3	0		
NUMBER OF TIMES	ZONAL	GOLD	SILVER	BRONZE		
7		7	0	0		
TOTAL	MEDAL COUNT	GOLD	SILVER	BRONZE		
15		8	5	1		

World Championships

DELLEN 1983

1. NED
2. GER
3. FIN
4. SWE
5. YUG
6. NOR
7. HUN
8. AUT
9. DEN

ASSEN 1990

- | | |
|--------|--------|
| 1. IRI | 6. NOR |
| 2. NED | 7. SWE |
| 3. YUG | 8. FIN |
| 4. HUN | 9. GBR |
| 5. GER | |

NETHERLANDS

NORWAY

ROERMOND 2006

- | | |
|--------|---------|
| 1. BIH | 7. CRO |
| 2. IRI | 8. NED |
| 3. EGY | 9. USA |
| 4. GER | 10. IRQ |
| 5. RUS | 11. BRA |
| 6. CHN | 12. JPN |

VENLO EINDHOVEN THE HAGUE 2018

1. IRI
2. BIH
3. BRA
4. UKR
5. RUS
6. EGY
7. CHN
8. USA
9. KAZ
10. GER
11. NED
12. POL
13. CRO
14. IRQ
15. JPN
16. RWA

BOTTROP 1994

1. IRI
2. NOR
3. NED
4. FIN
5. HUN
6. GER
7. SLO
8. SWE

GERMANY

KRISTIANSAND 1985

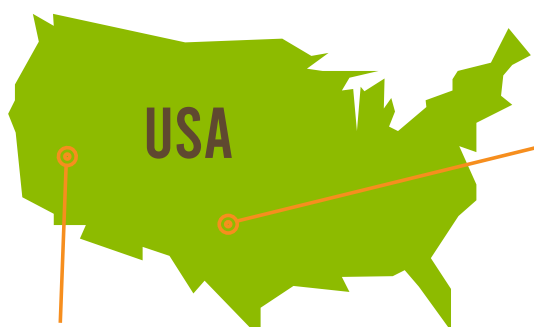
1. IRI
2. YUG
3. NED
4. SWE
5. NOR
6. HUN
7. GER
8. FIN
9. AUT
10. GBR

IRAN

MEN

PECS 1986

- | | |
|--------|---------|
| 1. IRI | 8. SWE |
| 2. HUN | 9. AUT |
| 3. NED | 10. TCH |
| 4. YUG | 11. EGY |
| 5. NOR | 12. USA |
| 6. GER | 13. GBR |
| 7. FIN | |



LAS VEGAS 1989

1. NED
2. HUN
3. GER
4. NOR
5. FIN
6. IRQ
7. GBR
8. SWE
9. USA

HUNGARY

OKLAHOMA 2010

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| 1. IRI | 13. KAZ |
| 2. BIH | 14. MAR |
| 3. EGY | 15. HUN |
| 4. RUS | 16. CAN |
| 5. UKR | 17. GBR |
| 6. GER | 18. LBA |
| 7. CHN | 19. KOR |
| 8. BRA | 20. RWA |
| 9. CRO | 21. IND |
| 10. USA | |
| 11. SRB | |
| 12. NED | |

TEHRAN 1998

1. IRI
2. FIN
3. BIH
4. NED
5. GER
6. NOR
7. EGY
8. KAZ
9. IRQ
10. SLO
11. JPN
12. AUS



POLAND

ELBLAG 2014

1. BIH
2. BRA
3. IRI
4. EGY
5. RUS
6. GER
7. UKR
8. CHN
9. NED
10. USA
11. CRO
12. POL
13. IRQ
14. KAZ
15. MAR
16. ALG



EGYPT

CAIRO 2002

- | | |
|--------|---------|
| 1. BIH | 6. IRQ |
| 2. GER | 7. HUN |
| 3. IRI | 8. JPN |
| 4. EGY | 9. MAR |
| 5. NED | 10. USA |

World Championships

ARNHEM ROTTERDAM 2018

1. RUS
2. USA
3. CHN
4. ITA
5. BRA
6. UKR
7. CAN
8. NED
9. IRI
10. JPN
11. RWA
12. FIN
13. SLO
14. HUN
15. EGY
16. CRO

DELTEN 1994

1. NED
2. LAT
3. LTU
4. RUS
5. GER
6. UKR

NETHERLANDS

OKLAHOMA 2010

1. CHN
2. USA
3. UKR
4. NED
5. SLO
6. GER
7. RUS
8. LTU
9. JPN
10. BRA
11. GBR
12. CAN

USA

WOMEN



ROERMOND 2006

1. NED
2. CHN
3. SLO
4. LTU
5. USA
6. UKR
7. JPN
8. BRA

MAASTRICHT 2000

1. NED
2. FIN
3. SLO
4. GER
5. JPN
6. MON
7. UKR
8. IRI

KAMNIK 2002

1. NED
2. SLO
3. FIN
4. CHN
5. LTU
6. JPN
7. UKR
8. IRN



ELBLAG 2014

1. CHN
2. USA
3. RUS
4. NED
5. UKR
6. BRA
7. SLO
8. FIN
9. JPN
10. GER
11. GBR
12. POL

Brand Development

1980 - Paralympic Games



2016 - Net Post System



1981 The ISOD Volleyball Committee.



1996 World Organisation Volleyball for Disabled.



2001 World Organisation Volleyball for Disabled.



2014 World ParaVolley.

Referee Badges



1992- Watford Referee Course

Classification

Early Development of Classification

In the early days of the sports development, persons with a disability played volleyball as part of their rehabilitation from injuries, typically sustained in the Second World War. Players were without any classification requirement to play.

1980s

Disability sport broadened from athletes with paralysis, amputees, visual impairments or cerebral palsy up to the beginning of 1980s.

Sitting volleyball nations wanted to move away from the disability sport groups to allow a **"minimal level of disability"** without further classification system.

This would allow athletes with a wide range of impairments and severity of impairment to compete together.



2019 - Classifier Course Bangkok

Eligible for competition are players with locomotor disabilities who can fit into ISOD, ISMGF, CP ISRA or to other internationally recognized classification system, according to the following MINIMUM handicap :

AMPUTATION	: at least corresponding to chopart or minimum three ringers of one hand
PARALYSIS	: at least a decrease in muscle strength of 10 points in the lower extremities when testing on the 0- 5 scale, not counting 1 and 2.
ANISOMELIA	: at least 7 centimetre
JOINT MOBILITY :	
HIP	: at least restricted movement of 80° hipflexion out of laying position
SHOULDER	: at least restricted movement of 30° of one, shoulder
ELBOW	: at least restricted flexion/extension of 40°
KNEE	: at least restricted extension of 30°
ANKLE	: restricted dorsal flexion of one ankle
WRIST	: arthrodesis or the loose of in- or a fersion and a palmar flexion

1981 First Classification Sitting

During the International Volleyball Committee General Assembly of 1981 the Nations took the following position:

- Only a minimal criteria for sitting volleyball was adopted and no personal classification for an athlete.
- No further point system (like in standing volleyball) in a team composition would be utilized.
- The player must have a permanent disability that did not allow him/her to actively play **"standing"**.
- The wish of the Nations was to have a functional classification that was sport specific, although it is unclear what this would involve.

The Volleyball Committee designed the first minimal disability description card:

After 1984, volleyball embraced the new International disability category called **"Les autres"**, French for 'the others'.

In 1988, the Minimal Disability rule for sitting volleyball was created, leading to regular evaluations and the **"protest"** committees during championships.

1990s

Following the 1992 Barcelona Paralympic Games, there was a strong movement to focus on the key actions within a sport, and this became the real starting point for the development of sport specific **'functional'** classification systems.

1997 version of the sitting volleyball Classification rules further defined a **"Minimal Disability"** Class:

- **Amputees** - For the upper limb to include amputation of the first two fingers on two hands, of seven or more fingers on two hands, and between the MP joint and the wrist on one hand; and for the lower limb to include lisfranc and chopart joints on one foot;
- **Les Autres** - To include descriptions of limb shortening of the upper limb of more than 33% as well as the lower limb, and of a minimum muscle strength loss of 20 points for both upper limbs, and hip dysplasia, total endoprosthesis of the knee or hip, severe circulation defect of the lower limbs, and permanent instabilities of the knee and shoulder joints.

The minimal disabilities were not considered to be limited to those listed in the rules! All other more severe disabilities would be eligible.

To promote the women's sitting volleyball game in 1997, the sport rules were changed to allow a team to have one MD player and one player without classification. In some events in Europe this model is still used in club team composition.

Classification Post 2000

The rules were reviewed for consistency and clarity, and classifier education manual was completed. In 2006-2009, an International Classification database was compiled.

From 2012 to 2016 there was significant work done to look at the consistency of classification evaluation, the functional impact of various impairments, and classifier education.

In 2016, World ParaVolley underwent significant stakeholder consultation, and a comprehensive review of its sitting volleyball classification rules, in response to the IPC Classification Code and new International Standard of Eligible Impairments. The two sport classes were given new names as VS1 (more impaired class) and VS2 (less impaired class).

In 2019-2020, further work on developing and maintaining excellence in classifiers, as well as development on remote classification for athletes with amputation impairments begun.

The classification in our sport is evolving and will continue to do so with focused research to guide future classification system development in sitting volleyball.

Rules of the Game Changes Over the Decades

Over the decades, sitting volleyball rules have been based as closely as possible on the FIVB Rules of the Game. The sitting volleyball rules are adapted to make the game easier for the public to understand and to allow athletes to enjoy longer rallies and to entertain spectators with spectacular play.

History of Some Rules of the Game

Having Contact with the Floor/Lifting

- In 1956 this Rule was first worded and implemented.
- In 1956, **"A player in the defence zone is allowed to lift from the court in case of a defence action."**
- 1992 **"To encourage spectacular action, a player can lift the buttocks in defensive action."**
- In the 1999-2000 Rules, it is stated: **"At all times during playing actions the players must contact the court with some part of the body between the buttocks and the shoulders. To stand up, raise the body or take steps is forbidden. Exceptions: a short loss of contact with the court is permitted: at the first hit of the team (Rules 10.1 and 15.4.1), excluding the block and an attack hit when the ball is completely higher than the top of the net when making a defensive play to save a ball. Following this action the ball may go directly over to the opponent's court."**
- In the 2017-2020 Rules, it is stated: **"At all times during playing actions the players must contact the court with some part of the body between the buttocks and shoulders. Lifting is permitted in the back zone when playing the ball in a defensive action if the contact is made when the ball is not entirely higher than the top of the net."**

Court Size

- This was set at 10m x 6m in 1956 and has not changed.

Front Zone

- The Front Zone of 2m was set in 1956 and has not changed.

Service

- The Service Zone was set at 2m wide in the right-hand corner in 1956.
- In 1994 the service zone was extended to 6m – the entire length of the back (service) line.
- The legs may lay inside the court – set in 1956 and unchanged.

Net

- In 1956 a **"regular"** volleyball net was used (1m deep).
- In 1993 the net was set at 80cm deep.
- In 1956 the net height was 1.20m (for men).
- In 1981 the net height was reduced to 1.15 (for men).
- In 1993 the net height was set at 1.05m (for women).
- In 2013 the antennae length was changed from 1.80m long to 1.60m long so that 80cm of the antennae was above the top of the net.

Scoring

- In 1992 sets were played to 15 points but the following was then introduced **"At 16-16 in the tie-break system, play continues until one team has a two-point advantage to win the set."**
- In 1998 the 25-point rally system was introduced.

Faults in Playing the Ball

- In 1956 you could not spike the ball with a fist.
- In 1994 the ball was allowed to touch any part of the body in order to improve defensive play.
- In 1994 double contact was allowed on the first hit after service of the opposite team.
- World ParaVolley has not followed the FIVB rule in relation to touching the net being a fault – In sitting volleyball this is only a fault when touching the top band of the net.

Three Ball System

- The three-ball system was introduced in 1976 to speed up the game.
- The five-ball system was introduced in 2017.

The Block

- Three hits after the block was introduced in 1976 to speed up the game.
- 1998 blocking of the service was permitted.

The Volleyball

- In 1998 a coloured ball was introduced to assist players and television viewers. World ParaVolley has used Gala, Mikasa and Molten volleyballs over the years.

The Libero

- At a 1996 meeting in Atlanta, the WOVD voted not to have Liberos, despite the FIVB introducing them.
- In 1998 the Libero, a specialised defensive player was introduced.
- In 2013 it was established that the Libero uniform must be a **“different dominant colour from any colour of the rest of the team”**.

Coaching

- In 1998 the coach was allowed to stand and move and talk during the rallies. Previously, coaches had to sit at the bench and not talk except in time-outs.
- In 2013, two Assistant Coaches were included as part of the on-court team – previously only one was allowed.

Substituting Players

- From 2017, the request for a substitute starts when the player enters the substitution zone – a method designed to avoid delays in the play caused by the process of substitution.

Uniforms

- In 2013 player uniform numbers were specified as being between 1 and 20 (previously 1 to 18).



1996 – Atlanta Paralympic Games Referees

The World ParaVolley Hangzhou Development Centre



The World ParaVolley Hangzhou Development Centre is in the Asian Paralympic Committee Centre of Excellence and the China Disabled Sports Tangqi Training Centre, which is located in a famous international tourist attraction - Tangqi Ancient Town, Hangzhou, China. The centre has an advantageous geographical location, beautiful ecological environment, convenient transportation, well-equipped facilities in venues, a stable sports talented team, rich experience in logistics support, and is specialized in epidemic prevention. There have been no infection cases of COVID 19 in the history of this area.

The centre has successfully held many competitions and events, including the 2017 PVAO Sitting Volleyball Championships, the 2017 PVAO General Assembly, the 2018 World ParaVolley World Super 6 - Women, the 2019 PVAO Training Camp, the 2019 World ParaVolley Board meeting, **"the same volleyball, the same dream"** Infinitus Chinese sitting volleyball demonstration - Women etc. The centre has been highly appraised and unanimously recognized by all participating teams and sectors of the community.

It has become a window of overseas publicity and communication for China Disabled Sports, and it has been helping the development of ParaVolley programs.

On the eve of the Paralympic Games in Tokyo, Japan in 2021, we welcome the sitting volleyball teams from all over the world to come to our center for pre-competition training.

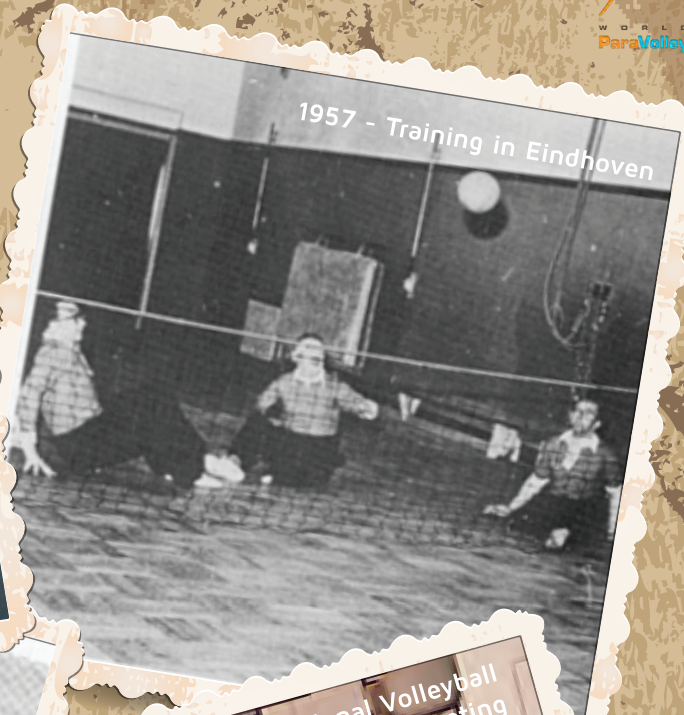
We will try our best to provide you with quality service.

Contact World ParaVolley Development Director Weiping TU: tuweiping1@hotmail.com

Contact PVAO President Cailiang Lu: 1141284980@qq.com



A Snapshot of Sitting Volleyball

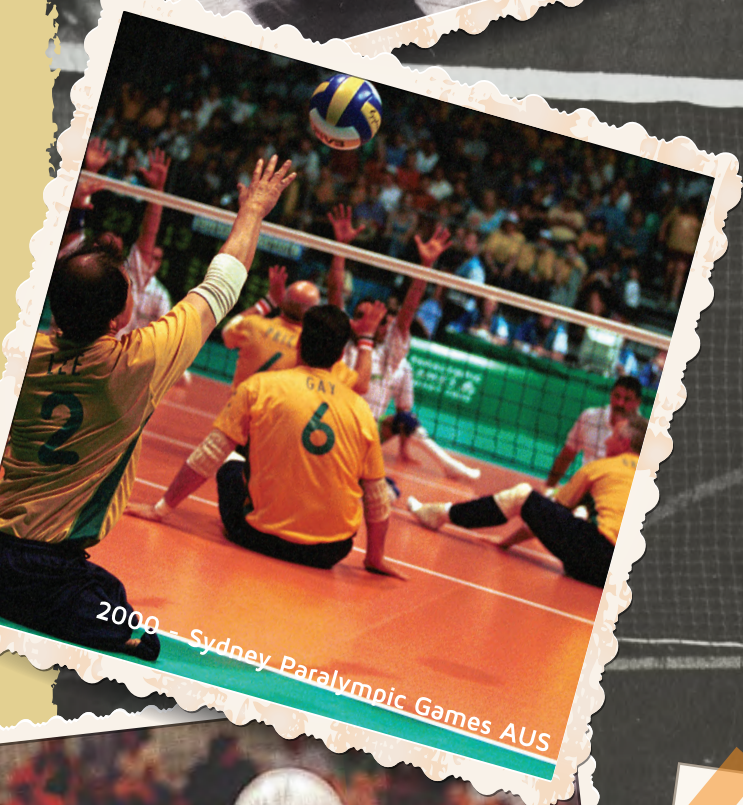




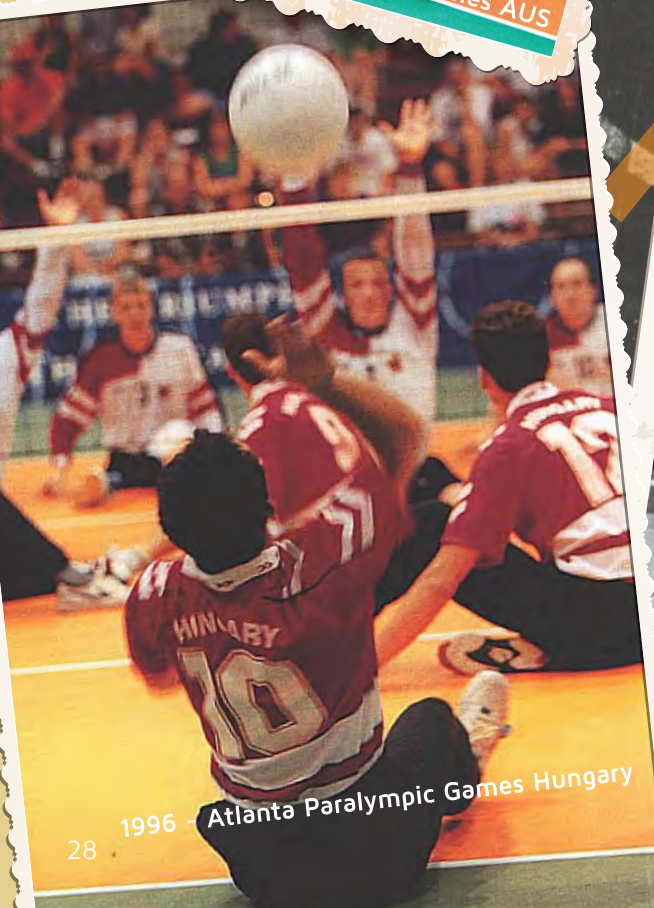
1983 - Delton World Championships
NED vs YUG



1979 - Test Paralympic Games



2000 - Sydney Paralympic Games AUS



1996 - Atlanta Paralympic Games Hungary



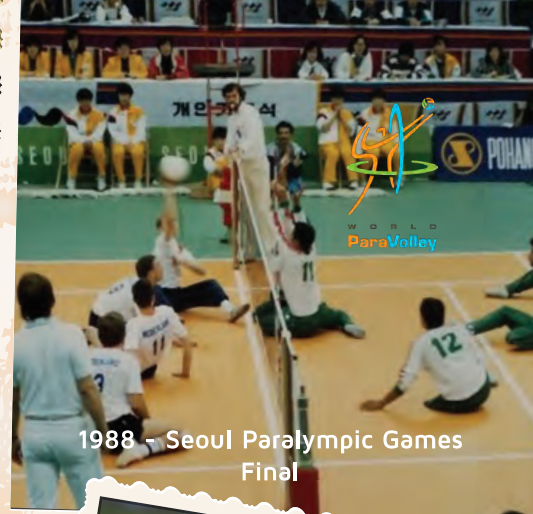
1980 - Paralympic Games Semi Finals
NED vs YUG



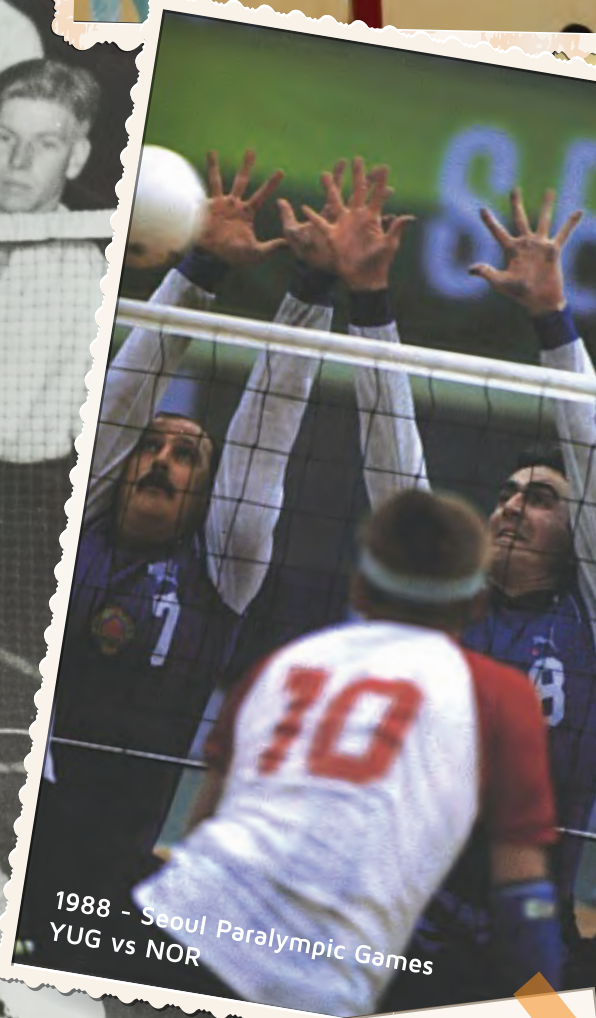
2012 - London
Paralympic Games
GBR



2002 - Cairo World Cup Opening Match



1988 - Seoul Paralympic Games
Final



1988 - Seoul Paralympic Games
YUG vs NOR



2000 - Sydney Jury in Action



2002 - Fespics Games



2000 - Sydney Paralympic Games
NED Timeout



2000 - Sydney
Children Engagement



1985 - International Coaches Seminar



2008 - Beijing Paralympic Games
Technical Meeting Team USA



1995 - Tehran
World Championships



2004 - Athens Paralympic Games Referees



2018 - Netherlands
World Championships
USA vs NED



1973 Dutch Championships KIS vs DOV



2002 - IPC and WOFD
Sir Philip Craven Meets with Pieter Joon

PLAYERS

Heather ERICKSON	USA
Anita GOLTIK URNAT	SLO
Karin HARMSEN	NED
Kathryn HOLLOWAY	USA
Tatyana IVANOVA	RUS
Yu Hong SHENG	CHN
Irina SMIRNOVA	RUS
Elvira Johanna STINISSEN	NED
Jurate VERBUVIENE	LTU
Lora WEBSTER	USA
Iuliia ZAKREVSKAIA	RUS
Safet ALIBASIC	BIH
Davoud ALIPOURIAN	IRI
Joze BANFI	NED
Nizam CANCAR	BIH
Ivan COSIC	CRO
Gilberto Lourenco da SILVA	BRA
Sabahudin DELALIC	BIH
Eric DUDA	USA
Mirzet DURAN	BIH
Hesham ELSHWIKH	EGY
Parviz FIROUZI	IRI
Ismet GODINJAK	BIH
Ramezan Salehi HAJIKOLAH	IRI
Dzevad HAMZIC	BIH
Christoph HERZOG	GER
Zoran JESIC	SRB
Ermin JUSUFOVIC	BIH
Ali KASHFIA	IRI
Andrey LAVRINOVICH	RUS
Adnan MANKO	BIH
Larry MATTHEWS	CAN
Asim MEDIC	BIH
Ejub MEHMEDOVIC	BIH
Viktor MILENIN	RUS
Brent RASMUSSEN	USA
José REBELO	CAN
Sadegh BIGDELI	IRI
Aleksandr SAVICHEV	RUS
Jürgen SCHRAPP	GER
Isa ZIRAH	IRI



RECOGNITION
AWARDS

REFEREEING

Mats ANDERSSON	SWE
Dan APOL	USA
Joseph CAMPBELL	USA
Ronaldo Tadeu	
CHRYSTOSTOMO CHAVES	BRA
Pierre FARMER	CAN
Ebrahim FIROUZI	IRI
Senad HELAC	BIH
Dariusz JASINSKI	POL
Mal Soon JUNG	KOR
Frits KLEIN	NED
Peter KONCNIK	SLO
Denis LE BREUILLY	GBR
Gaby LOTAN	ISR
Sari MANNERSUO	FIN
Toomas MURULO	EST
Gordon NEALE OBE	GBR
Janko PLESNIK	SLO
Juan PONT	ESP
Anton PROBST	GER
Gyula RADI	HUN
Radu ROSENTHAL	ISR
Khalid Salem SHANISHAH	LBA
Seppo SODERHOLM	FIN
Jan Otto SOLVANG	NOR
Toralv THORKILDSEN	NOR

CLASSIFICATION

Louise ASHCROFT	CAN
Jenni COLE	AUS
Saro KERESTECIYAN	CAN
Jurate KESIENE	LTU
Innocent KOMAKECH	UGA
Cristina RIERA	ESP
Dora SZATMARI	HUN



COACHING

Joze BANFI	NED
Geni Tunney CANON REYES	COL
Jouke DE HAAN	NED
Viktor Semenovitch DIAKOV	RUS
Mosaad ELAIUTY	EGY
Bill HAMITER	USA
Mirza HRUSTEMOVIC	BIH
Mike HULETT	USA
Peter KARREMAN	NED
John KESSEL	USA
Rongrong LE	CHN
Yoshihisa MANO	JPN
Ejub MEHMEDOVIC	BIH
Gordon NEALE OBE	GBR
Aleksandr OVSYANNIKOV	RUS
Hadi REZAEIGARKANI	IRI
Matthew ROGERS	GBR
Carlomagno SAENZ LOPEZ	CRC
Wei Ping TU	AUS
Viktor TYMOSHENKO	UKR
Adolf URNAUT	SLO

TECHNICAL OFFICERS

Phil ALLEN	CAN
SVERRE BERGENHOLDT	NOR
Gerard BROUWERS	NED
Joseph CAMPBELL	USA
Maciej CHODZKO-ZAJKO	GBR
Barry COUZNER OAM	AUS
John KESSEL	USA
Denis LE BREUILLY	GBR
Gordon NEALE OBE	GBR
Gyula RADI	HUN
Toralv THORKILDSEN	NOR
Wei Ping TU OAM	AUS



RECOGNITION
AWARDS

GOVERNANCE

Phil ALLEN	CAN
Sverre BERGENHOLDT	NOR
Suvi BLECHSCHMIDT	FIN
Gerard BROUWERS	NED
Joseph CAMPBELL	USA
Barry COUZNER OAM	AUS
Anita GOLTNIK URNAUT	SLO
Paul HARMSEN	NED
Wayne HELLQUIST	CAN
Lex HERREBRUGH	NED
Pieter JOON	NED
Ali KASHFIA	IRI
John KESSEL	USA
Hayat (Dr) KHATTAB	EGY
Frits KLEIN	NED
Danuta KOWALEWSKA-HELAC	POL
Denis LE BREUILLY	GBR
Zhixin LYU	CHN
Branko MIHORKO	SLO
Hossam Eldin MOSTAFA SAAD	EGY
Gordon NEALE OBE	GBR
Celestin NZEYIMANA	RWA
Peter OZMEC	SLO
Juan PONT	ESP
Gyula RADI	HUN
Eugene SVELKOUL	NED
Marie-Therese SCHOLTENS	NED
Toralf THORKILDSEN	NOR
Wei Ping TU OAM	AUS



RECOGNITION
AWARDS

There is photographic evidence of volleyball being played sitting on the floor by disabled defence force men in the 1940's in the UK and USA

Sitzball was played before sitting volleyball - during play the ball was allowed to bounce and the competition was time-limited

The birth date for the governance of sitting and standing volleyball was 24 April 1981 when a meeting was held in Bonn, Germany with 6 countries present and 4 countries registering apologies

The birthplace of sitting volleyball was the Netherlands in the 1950s

The first President of World ParaVolley was Pieter Joon (NED)

Sitting volleyball was first included officially at the Paralympic Games in 1980 (Arnhem, NED)

1984 was the first year there is evidence of changing a player's classification (points) when wearing a prosthesis with an above-elbow amputation - this issue re-appeared

Sitting volleyball has been on the Paralympic Games program for 40 years

Women's sitting volleyball teams first participated in the Paralympic Games in Athens, Greece in 2004

The country that has hosted the most World Championships is the Netherlands (4 for women and 4 for men)

Two countries have won the most medals at the Women's World Championship (4 each for Netherlands and China)

Ukraine has attended every World Championship for women

Over the years, 22 different countries have participated in the Women's World Championships

The Netherlands holds the record for the most appearances at the World Championships - 12 for men and 7 for women - meaning that the Netherlands is the only country that has attended every World Championship in both genders

Over the years, 30 different countries have participated in the Men's World Championships

DID YOU KNOW?

The country that has won the most medals at the Men's World Championship is I R Iran (10 for men)

Of the 7 Women's World Championships only 1 has been held outside Europe – the USA in 2010

Of the 12 Men's World Championships 4 have been held outside Europe (USA (twice), IRI, EGY)

World ParaVolley's income in 2013 was EUR 43,000 and in 2019 it was EUR 179,000

ParaVolley Europe (PVE) was termed The European Committee Volleyball for Disabled (ECVD) and the other Zones were similarly named

Once there was an Afro-Arabic Zone of the WOVD

There have been 6 Presidents of World ParaVolley – all from different countries

Technology has changed the sport – we have gone from net systems using the post distance of a volleyball court to specialised sitting volleyball net systems with the posts placed 8m apart – or portable weighted systems

Technology has changed the sport – instead of just wooden floors, we now have artificial products such as Taraflex and Sport Court on which to play

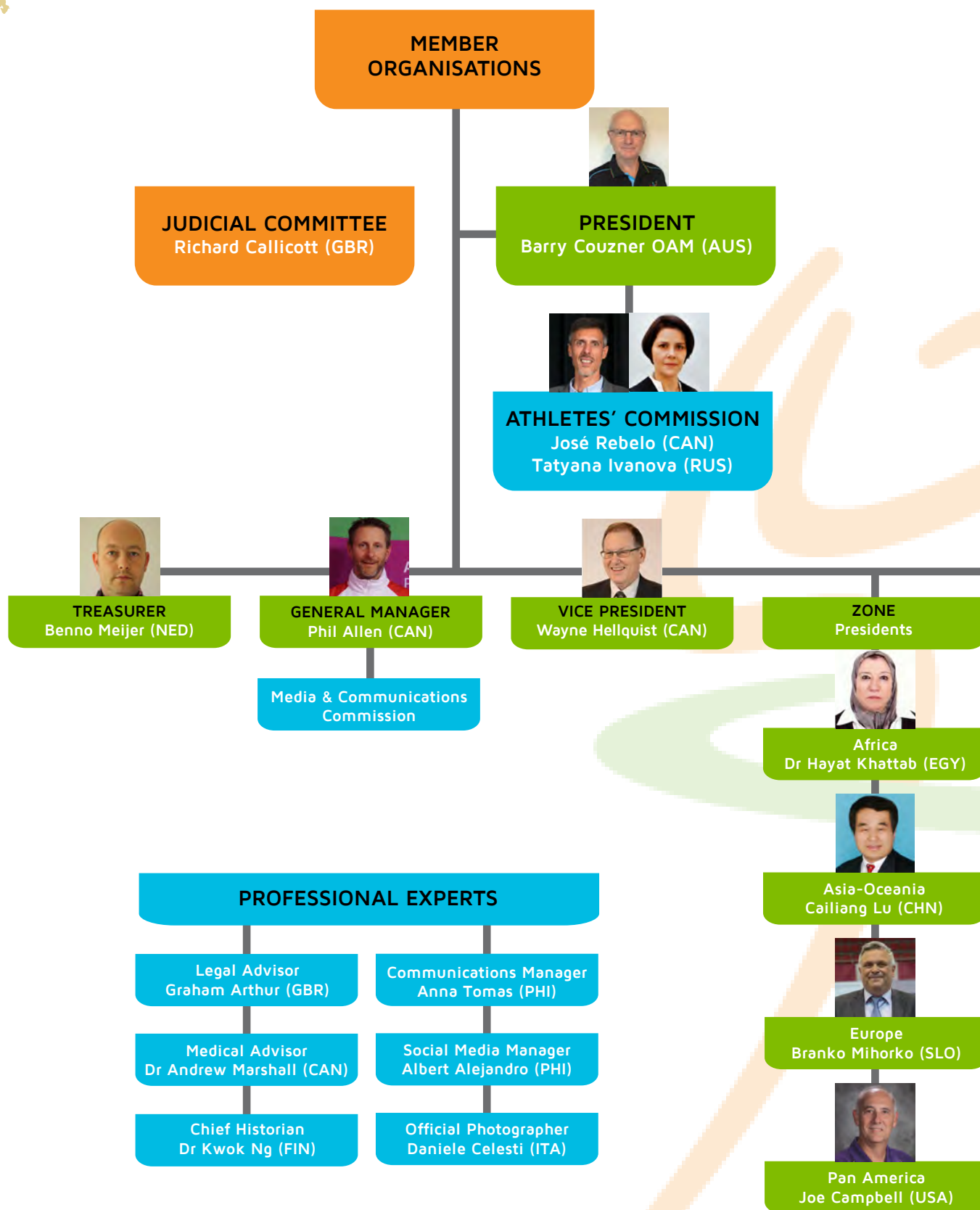
Technology has changed the sport – we now have small Go Pro cameras that can be placed strategically to obtain amazing pictures of the action – e.g. on the net post – the review system used in FIVB volleyball has yet to be implemented in ParaVolley due to the expense involved

Technology has changed the sport – our totally manual scoresheet (and all of those carbon copies!) has been replaced by e-scoring with coaches and officials using computer tablets to enter rotations and substitutes

Technology has changed the sport – As long ago as 2014 in Poland we used a drone to provide a "bird's eye view" of the matches – with some trepidation at that time

Technology has changed the sport – instead of engaging expensive television companies and their staff to broadcast matches (usually delayed), it is now relatively easy and far less expensive to simply live stream around the world

World ParaVolley Organisational Chart



WORLD PARAVOLLEY & ZONE PRESIDENTS 1981-PRESENT

WORLD PARAVOLLEY PRESIDENTS

Pieter Joon (NED) 1981 to 2001
 Juan Pont (ESP) 2001 to 2004
 Anita Urnaut (SLO) Acting 2004 to 2006
 Pierre van Meenen (FRA) 2006 to 2010
 Hossam Eldin Mostafa (EGY) 2010 to 2014
 Barry Couzner (AUS) 2014 to Present

PARAVOLLEY EUROPE PRESIDENTS

Pierre van Meenen (FRA) 1992 to 1999
 Eugene Savelkoul (NED)
 Interim 1999 to 2001
 Pierre van Meenen (FRA) 2001 to 2006
 Toralv Thorkildsen (NOR) 2007 to 2017
 Branko Mihorko (SLO) 2017 to Present

PARAVOLLEY ASIA OCEANIA PRESIDENTS

Abbas Baghestani (IRI) 1997 to 2002
 Jenni Cole (AUS) 2002 to 2006
 Song Shen Lam (MAS) 2006 to 2017
 Cailiang Lu (CHN) 2017 to Present

PARAVOLLEY PAN AMERICA PRESIDENTS

Mike Migdesyan (CAN) 1999 to 2006
 Mike Hulett (USA) 2009 to 2013
 Joe Campbell (USA) 2013 to present

PARAVOLLEY AFRICA PRESIDENTS

Hossam Eldin Mostafa (EGY)
 (Afro-Arab Zone from 1996)
 Rachid Meskouri (ALG) 2012 to 2013
 Hayat Khattab (EGY) 2013 to Present



SPORT DIRECTOR

Laurent Torrecillas (FRA)



DEVELOPMENT DIRECTOR

John Kessel (USA)



MARKETING DIRECTOR

Jim Leask (USA)



MEDICAL DIRECTOR

Louise Ashcroft (CAN)

Asst. Sport Director (Beach)
 Stephen Giugni OAM (AUS)

Development
 Commission

World ParaVolley
 Foundation

Classification Commission
 Jurate Kesiene (LTU)

Asst. Sport Director (Sitting)
 Jason Odongo (KEN)

Marketing
 Commission

Anti-Doping Commission
 Dr Jun Ming Zhang (GBR)

Technical Commission
 Maciej Chodzko-Zajko (GBR)

Athlete Health & Medical
 Commission
 Louise Ashcroft (CAN)

Referees Commission
 Glynn Archibald (GBR)

Scientific Research
 Commission
 Dr Jolanta Marszałek (POL)

Beach Volleyball Commission
 Chris Seilkop (USA)

Coaches Commission
 Steve Jones (GBR)

Sitting Volleyball & Beach
 ParaVolley Rules Committee
 Janko Plesnik (SLO)
 Lori Okimura (USA)

A Magic Carpet Ride into the Future

When originally approached to write this article I had to look back to when I first introduced sitting volleyball in Great Britain in 1984 and then bring that magic carpet through to 2020 and fly my thoughts into the future.

We, unlike some sports have been lucky enough to have really good leadership and governance but also a game that is developing world-wide at a great rate which bodes well moving forward.

The constant pressure and due diligence by the World ParaVolley Board and the Zonal representatives in driving through positive links with the IPC, FIVB and in the regions show how much our sport has developed since the 80's.

So what does the future hold for sitting volleyball?

High priority for our future should also be our market value to our client group and businesses and this should be at all levels including – local, regional, zonal and world.

To ensure sustainability we need cost effective competitions and a portfolio of nations with outstanding and accessible venues that are willing and financially able to host events We need to attract local and major businesses to invest in our structure at all levels.

Firstly, the emergence of more national teams, both men and women entering our competition programme shows just how popular sitting volleyball is becoming.

Secondly, main-stream national governing bodies of our sport around the world are becoming more inclusive with their development programmes.

1992 - Barcelona Paralympic Games Gordon Neale Refereeing



Thirdly, there is an increase in the number of competitions which in turn will deliver an increase in participation and publicity.

However, we cannot be complacent and to ensure our game continues to develop we must increase our delivery of courses in all aspects of sitting volleyball, this should include showcase events, coaching, refereeing, classification and technical administration courses at all levels.

We also need to maintain political pressure regarding our standing on the world stage particularly with the IPC regarding Paralympic status.

Tokyo now beckons and then 2024 in Paris but once again complacency mustn't set in.

Other sports have been excluded from the Games schedule for a variety of reasons including classification programmes, sports ethics, doping and lack of numbers participating in their sport.

This must not be allowed to happen to our sport and with the current World ParaVolley Board and our governance I honestly do not believe it will.

We must also continue to monitor and review our classification programme ensuring it is transparent, robust and inclusive allowing our game to continually develop.

Where will that magic carpet take us after Paris?

Maybe South Africa, Rwanda or even Italy with all the positive development taking place in these countries who can tell?

What is of paramount importance moving forward is the continual support throughout our game – bottom up and top down, ensuring we promote our sport positively with a unified voice.



What I do know is that I've enjoyed one hell of a magic carpet ride over the last 34 years, now you go on and enjoy the ride forward – The future is bright and the magic carpet measures 10m x 6m. **"Look to the future, it's only just begun".**



Gordon Neale OBE
Non disabled player, coach,
international referee, jury member,
technical official and delegate,
administrator, commentator,
lecturer and life long supporter.

John Kessel's Crystal Ball

Given the wonderful growth of World ParaVolley thru the support of the zones, and the leadership in all areas and the Paralympic movement, have you ever wondered what our sport might be like in 50 years?

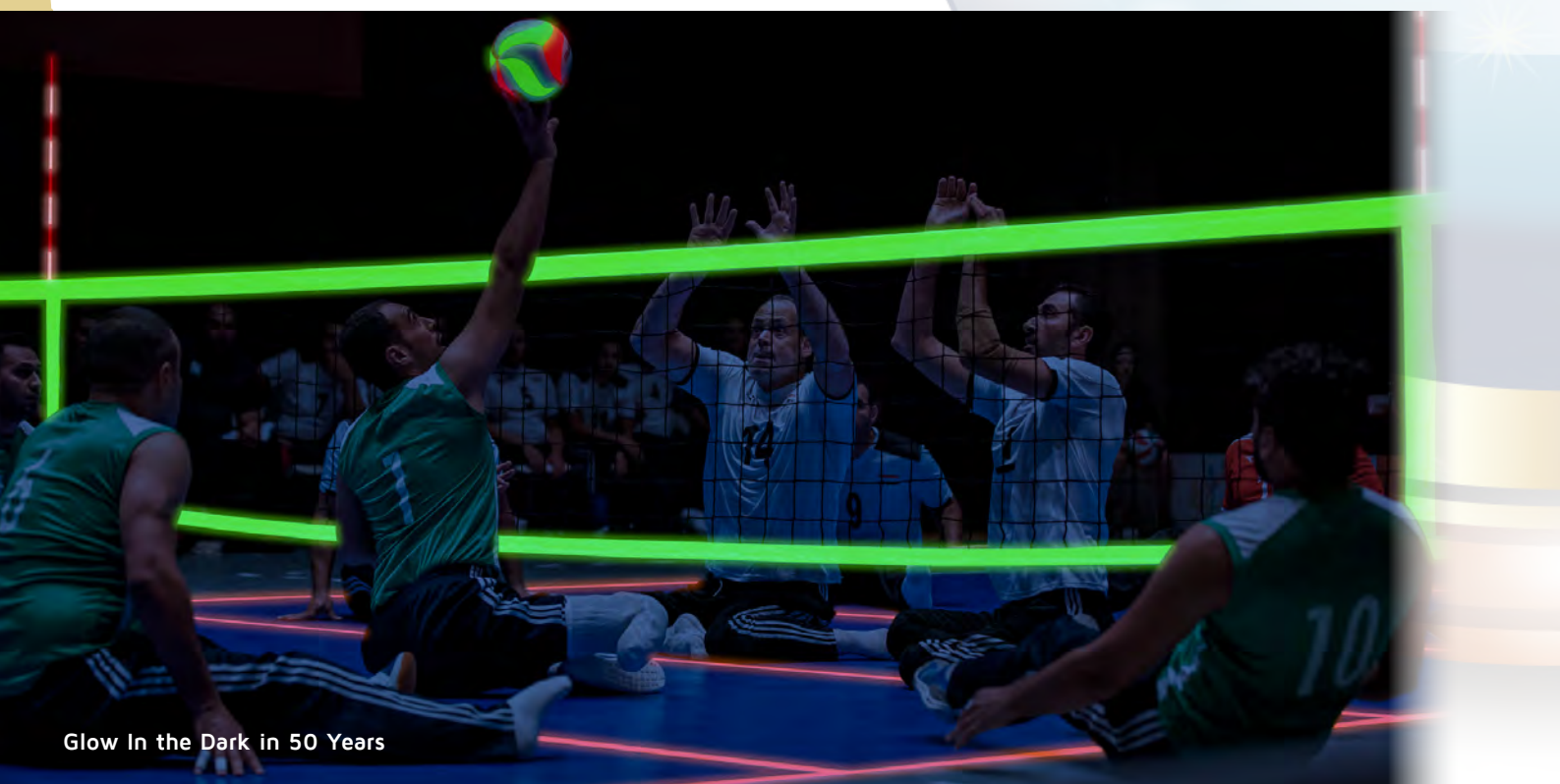
As a discipline of volleyball, we likely will see more and more people choosing simply to play the sitting version of the game, even though they do not have physical impairments.

Given the non-contact nature of the game, millions of people around the world can be playing with their disabled friends. This is important as in half a century it is likely that many disabilities will be "solved" with the advances in medical technology, genetic manipulation and even limb regeneration.

At the same time, robotics and metallurgy will allow for replacements and repairs that make the six Million Dollar Man/Woman a reality. Advances in other technologies and Moore's law will assist the players, coaches, referees, spectators, fans and administrators. Coaches will be training players remotely, and virtual reality will allow them to train even as a team, while every player is actually in a different place. The computer power will be able to merge all those sites to train together in real time.

Referees will be assisted by video cameras and computers which will first be worn as eyeglasses, then as contacts and finally temporarily or permanently inserted into their body. While we already have hawk-eye, in the future, all lines will be called in real time by the system.

The technology will allow real time decision making by the referee, and only one referee will be needed.



Glow In the Dark in 50 Years

A similar multicamera system will measure and call illegal bottom lifts by both attacker and blockers. We will see great mentorship, and educational and experiential opportunities will multiply.

The ball itself will be not only synthetic, but will be self-rejuvenating as the cover will both repel and absorb moisture after each contact, but also dry out between serves, keeping it essentially pristine even after months of use.

Design options will also allow for the use of lighter than air gas and thinner wall construction such that the ball will travel slower to the floor and in flight, and give young and senior players over 50 longer time to move and react to the ball in flight.

There is likely even to be a fun way to play our game in the dark with a lighted ball and glow in the dark uniforms and court lines.

The net system will be made ever more portable and ultimately created by nano-bots and will set itself up in just a few minutes to the exact proper height.

As the net system is so much more precisely controllable, one variation of the game could be played with the net height constantly adjusting to each attacker.

Of course both the net, court, ball and other parts of the competition arena will have new and unique sponsorship display opportunities.

The floor options will likewise be an advanced synthetic and eventually even a living product, which will include phosphores that can change the image on the floor, the smoothness – for slicker options to rougher, based in part on speed and pressure. So there will be a grip at the start then fast sliding.

Based on population density which will be much greater, there will be a 9-person game option as well as a two ball, 12 person per side option.

The two-ball game will be revivable, in that the team that gets their error ball back to the server and served before the second ball falls, will not have lost that point/part of a point. This will make these variations of sitting volleyball develop high levels of fitness, as rallies will last often over 5 and even 10 minutes.

Coach and officiating education will be not only popular experiences world-wide, as video and neuroscience blend, courses and experience will be downloadable for learning while sleeping.

The best games and coaching/officiating decisions will be something experienced and learned in less than a day. Vast networks of learning will be available as well to tap into for sharing 24 hours a day/7 days a week.

In the end our game will soon be played at the grassroots to national team level by every nation in the world, as the non-contact, rebound unique team nature of keeping the ball flying, and is enjoyed by all ages.



John Kessel
Development Director
World ParaVolley

Final Paralympic Games Placings

MEN PARALYMPIC GAMES										
Year	1980	1984	1988	1992	1996	2000	2004	2008	2012	2016
Country	NED	USA	KOR	ESP	USA	AUS	GRE	CHN	GBR	BRA
City	Arnhem	New York	Seoul	Barcelona	Atlanta	Sydney	Athens	Beijing	London	Rio de Janeiro
1	NED	NED	IRI	IRI	IRI	IRI	BIH	IRI	BIH	IRI
2	SWE	GER	NED	NED	NOR	BIH	IRI	BIH	IRI	BIH
3	YUG	SWE	NOR	GER	FIN	FIN	EGY	RUS	GER	EGY
4	FIN	FIN	YUG	FIN	NED	EGY	GER	EGY	RUS	BRA
5	NOR	YUG	HUN	NOR	GER	GER	FIN	CHN	BRA	UKR
6	EGY	NOR	GER	HUN	HUN	NED	USA	BRA	EGY	GER
7	LUX	USA	SWE	SWE	UKR	HUN	JPN	JPN	CHN	CHN
8		EGY	KOR	EGY	KAZ	LBA	GRE	IRQ	GBR	USA
9			EGY	GOS	RUS	JPN			RWA	
10			USA	IRQ	SWE	KOR			MAR	
11				USA	USA	AUS				
12				ESP	ARG	USA				



1988 - ICC Technical Commission

WOMEN PARALYMPIC GAMES				
Year	2004	2008	2012	2016
Country	GRE	CHN	GBR	BRA
City	Athens	Beijing	London	Rio de Janeiro
1	CHN	CHN	CHN	USA
2	NED	USA	USA	CHN
3	USA	NED	UKR	BRA
4	SLO	SLO	NED	UKR
5	UKR	UKR	BRA	IRI
6	FIN	LTU	SLO	NED
7		LAT	JPN	CAN
8		JPN	GBR	RWA

Paralympic Games 1980-2020



World Championships Final Placings

MEN WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS												
Year	1983	1985	1986	1989	1990	1994	1998	2002	2006	2010	2014	2018
Country	NED	NOR	HUN	USA	NED	GER	IRI	EGY	NED	USA	POL	NED
City	Delten	Kristiansand	Pecs	Las Vegas	Assen	Bottrop	Tehran	Cairo	Roermond	Oklahoma	Elblag	Eindhoven
1	NED	IRI	IRI	NED	IRI	IRI	IRI	BIH	BIH	IRI	BIH	IRI
2	GER	YUG	HUN	HUN	NED	NOR	FIN	GER	IRI	BIH	BRA	BIH
3	FIN	NED	NED	GER	YUG	NED	BIH	IRI	EGY	EGY	IRI	BRA
4	SWE	SWE	YUG	NOR	HUN	FIN	NED	EGY	GER	RUS	EGY	UKR
5	YUG	NOR	NOR	FIN	GER	HUN	GER	NED	RUS	UKR	RUS	RUS
6	NOR	HUN	GER	IRQ	NOR	GER	NOR	IRQ	CHN	GER	GER	EGY
7	HUN	GER	FIN	GBR	SWE	SLO	EGY	HUN	CRO	CHN	UKR	CHN
8	AUT	FIN	SWE	SUI	FIN	SWE	KAZ	JPN	NED	BRA	CHN	USA
9	DEN	AUT	AUT	USA	GBR		IRQ	MAR	USA	CRO	NED	KAZ
10		GBR	CZE				SLO	USA	IRQ	USA	USA	GER
11		DEN	EGY				JPN		BRA	SRB	CRO	NED
12			USA				AUS		JPN	NED	POL	POL
13			GBR							KAZ		CRO
14										MAR		IRQ
15										HUN		JPN
16										CAN		RWA
17										GBR		
18										LBA		
19										KOR		
20										RWA		
21										IND		

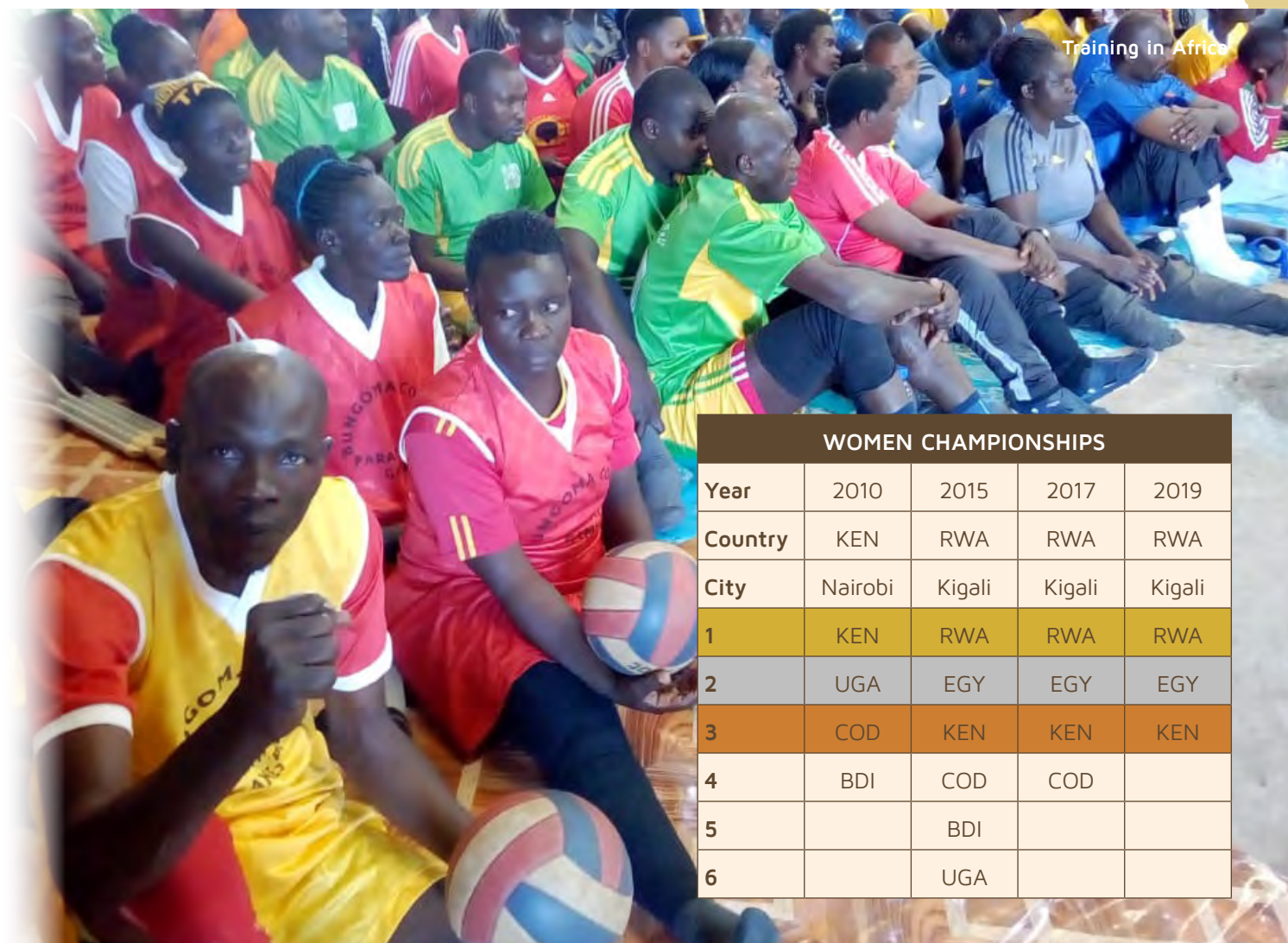
World Championships Final Placings

WOMEN WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS							
Year	1994	2000	2002	2006	2010	2014	2018
Country	NED	NED	SLO	NED	USA	POL	NED
City	Delten	Maastricht	Kamnik	Roermond	Oklahoma	Elblag	Eindhoven
1	NED	NED	NED	NED	CHN	CHN	RUS
2	LAT	FIN	SLO	CHN	USA	USA	USA
3	LTU	SLO	FIN	SLO	UKR	RUS	CHN
4	RUS	GER	CHN	LTU	NED	NED	ITA
5	GER	JPN	LTU	USA	SLO	UKR	BRA
6	UKR	MGL	JPN	UKR	GER	BRA	UKR
7		UKR	UKR	JPN	RUS	SLO	CAN
8		IRI	IRI	BRA	LTU	FIN	NED
9					JPN	JPN	IRI
10					BRA	GER	JPN
11					GBR	GBR	RWA
12					CAN	POL	FIN
13							SLO
14							HUN
15							EGY
16							CRO



Zonal Championships - Africa

MEN CHAMPIONSHIPS										
Year	1998	2000	2001	2004	2007	2011	2012	2015	2017	2019
Country	EGY	LBA	MOR	LBA	EGY	RWA	EGY	RWA	RWA	RWA
City	Cairo	Tripoli	Rabat	Tripoli	Cairo	Kigali	Cairo	Kigali	Kigali	Kigali
1	EGY	EGY	EGY	EGY	EGY	RWA	EGY	EGY	EGY	EGY
2	LBA	LBA	LBA	MAR	IRQ	KEN	MAR	RWA	RWA	RWA
3	MAR	MAR	MAR	LBA	MAR	UGA	LBA	ALG	MAR	ALG
4					LBR	BDI		KEN	ALG	MAR
5					JOR	COD		BDI	KEN	RSA
6								COD	COD	
7									RSA	



Training in Africa

WOMEN CHAMPIONSHIPS				
Year	2010	2015	2017	2019
Country	KEN	RWA	RWA	RWA
City	Nairobi	Kigali	Kigali	Kigali
1	KEN	RWA	RWA	RWA
2	UGA	EGY	EGY	EGY
3	COD	KEN	KEN	KEN
4	BDI	COD	COD	
5		BDI		
6		UGA		

RECOMMENDED SPORT FLOOR WORLD
PARAVOLLEY EVENTS 2021 - 2024



WORLD
ParaVolley



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Zonal Championships - Asia-Oceania

MEN FESPIC / ASIAN PARA GAMES / CHAMPIONSHIPS											
Year	1994	1995	1999	1999	2002	2006	2010	2014	2017	2018	2019
Country	CHN	IRI	THA	AUS	KOR	MAS	CHN	KOR	CHN	INA	THA
City	Beijing	Tehran	Bangkok	Sydney	Busan	Kuala Lumpur	Guangzhou	Incheon	Hangzhou	Jakarta	Bangkok
1	JPN	IRI	KAZ	JPN	JPN	IRI	IRI	IRI	IRI	IRI	IRI
2	CHN	NED	JPN	KOR	KAZ	CHN	CHN	CHN	KAZ	CHN	CHN
3	KOR	IRI*B	KOR	CHN	KOR	JPN	IRQ	IRQ	CHN	KAZ	KAZ
4		IRI*C	THA	AUS	CHN	KOR	KOR	KAZ	IRQ	IRQ	KOR
5		NOR	CHN		AUS	KAZ	JPN	KOR	JPN	MYA	CAM
6		FIN	MGL		MGL	MYA	KAZ	JPN	SRI	JPN	THA
7		HUN			MAS	MAS	MYA	MYA		KOR	JPN
8		KAZ			NEP	IND	THA	MGL		IND	
9						AUS					

WOMEN FESPIC / ASIAN PARA GAMES / CHAMPIONSHIPS								
Year	1999	2003	2007	2010	2014	2017	2018	2019
Country	THA	JPN	CHN	CHN	KOR	CHN	INA	THA
City	Bangkok	Narita	Shanghai	Guangzhou	Incheon	Hangzhou	Jakarta	Bangkok
1	THA	CHN	CHN	CHN	CHN	CHN	CHN	CHN
2	MGL	JPN	JPN	JPN	IRI	JPN	IRI	JPN
3		MGL	IRI	IRI	JPN	IRI	JPN	KOR
4			MGL	MGL	KOR	KAZ	IND	
5			MAS	PAK	MGL	MGL	MGL	
6			AUS		SRI			



Zonal Championships - Europe

MEN CHAMPIONSHIPS															
Year	Country	City	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1981	GER	Bonn	NED	GER	SWE	FIN	YUG	NOR	BEL	AUT	DEN	LUX			
1983	NED	Delten	NED	GER	FIN	SWE	YUG	NOR	HUN	AUT	DEN				
1985	NOR	Kristiansand	NED	YUG	SWE	NOR	HUN	GER	FIN	AUT	GBR	DEN			
1987	YUG	Sarajevo	NED	YUG	NOR	HUN	IRI	GER	SWE	FIN	AUT	EGY	SUI	USA	GBR
1991	GBR	Nottingham	NED	HUN	NOR	GER	FIN	SWE	RUS	DEN	GBR				
1993	FIN	Jarvenpää	NOR	FIN	HUN	GER	NED	SLO	EST	SWE	UKR	AUT	CRO	LAT	
1995	SLO	Ljubljana	HUN	NOR	NED	FIN	GER	SWE	SLO	RUS	UKR	CRO	BIH	EST	
1997	EST	Tallinn	FIN	NOR	BIH	NED	GER	SLO	UKR	LAT	CRO	BLR	EST	LTU	
1999	BIH	Sarajevo	BIH	GER	FIN	NED	HUN	UKR	CRO	SLO	NOR	RUS	POL	LAT	
2001	HUN	Sarospatak	BIH	GER	NED	HUN	FIN	UKR	POL	SLO	CRO	LAT			
2003	FIN	Lappeenranta	BIH	GER	FIN	RUS	POL	NED	UKR	LAT	CRO	HUN	EST	GRE	
2005	GER	Leverkusen	BIH	GER	RUS	CRO	HUN	FIN	NED	SRB	POL	UKR	LAT	GRE	
2007	HUN	Nyiregyháza	BIH	RUS	GER	HUN	UKR	CRO	SRB	LAT	NED	POL	GRE	GBR	
2009	POL	Elblag	BIH	RUS	GER	UKR	SRB	HUN	CRO	NED	POL	GBR	GRE		
2011	NED	Rotterdam	BIH	RUS	GER	UKR	NED	POL	SRB	CRO	GBR	LAT	AZE		
2013	POL	Elblag	BIH	RUS	GER	UKR	NED	POL	CRO	GBR	SRB	HUN	LAT	LTU	AZE
2015	GER	Warendorf	BIH	GER	RUS	UKR	NED	POL	AZE	CRO	SRB	HUN	LAT	ITA	
2017	CRO	Porec	RUS	UKR	BIH	CRO	GER	NED	SRB	POL	LAT	TUR	HUN	ITA	GEO
2019	HUN	Budapest	RUS	BIH	GER	UKR	CRO	SRB	LAT	NED	TUR	LTU	POL	HUN	



Zonal Championships - Europe

WOMEN CHAMPIONSHIPS											
Year	Country	City	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1993	FIN	Järvenpää	NED	FIN	EST	LAT					
1995	SLO	Ljubljana	NED	LAT	SLO	LTU	FIN	RUS	UKR	GER	
1997	EST	Tallinn	LAT	LTU	NED	SLO	FIN	UKR	GER	EST	
1999	BIH	Sarajevo	SLO	FIN	NED	LAT	LTU	GER			
2001	HUN	Sarospaták	NED	SLO	FIN	UKR	LTU	GER	LAT		
2003	FIN	Lappeenranta	NED	SLO	FIN	UKR	LTU	GER	RUS		
2005	GER	Leverkusen	NED	LTU	SLO	UKR	RUS				
2007	HUN	Nyiregyháza	NED	UKR	SLO	LTU	LAT	GER	RUS		
2009	POL	Elbląg	NED	UKR	SLO	LTU	GER	RUS	FIN	POL	
2011	NED	Rotterdam	UKR	NED	RUS	SLO	GER	FIN	GBR	HUN	
2013	POL	Elbląg	RUS	UKR	SLO	NED	GER	FIN	HUN	POL	CRO
2015	SLO	Podcetrtek	UKR	RUS	SLO	NED	GER	FIN	HUN	CRO	
2017	CRO	Porec	RUS	UKR	NED	FIN	SLO	HUN	ITA	GER	CRO
2019	HUN	Budapest	RUS	ITA	UKR	GER	SLO	FIN	CRO	HUN	GBR

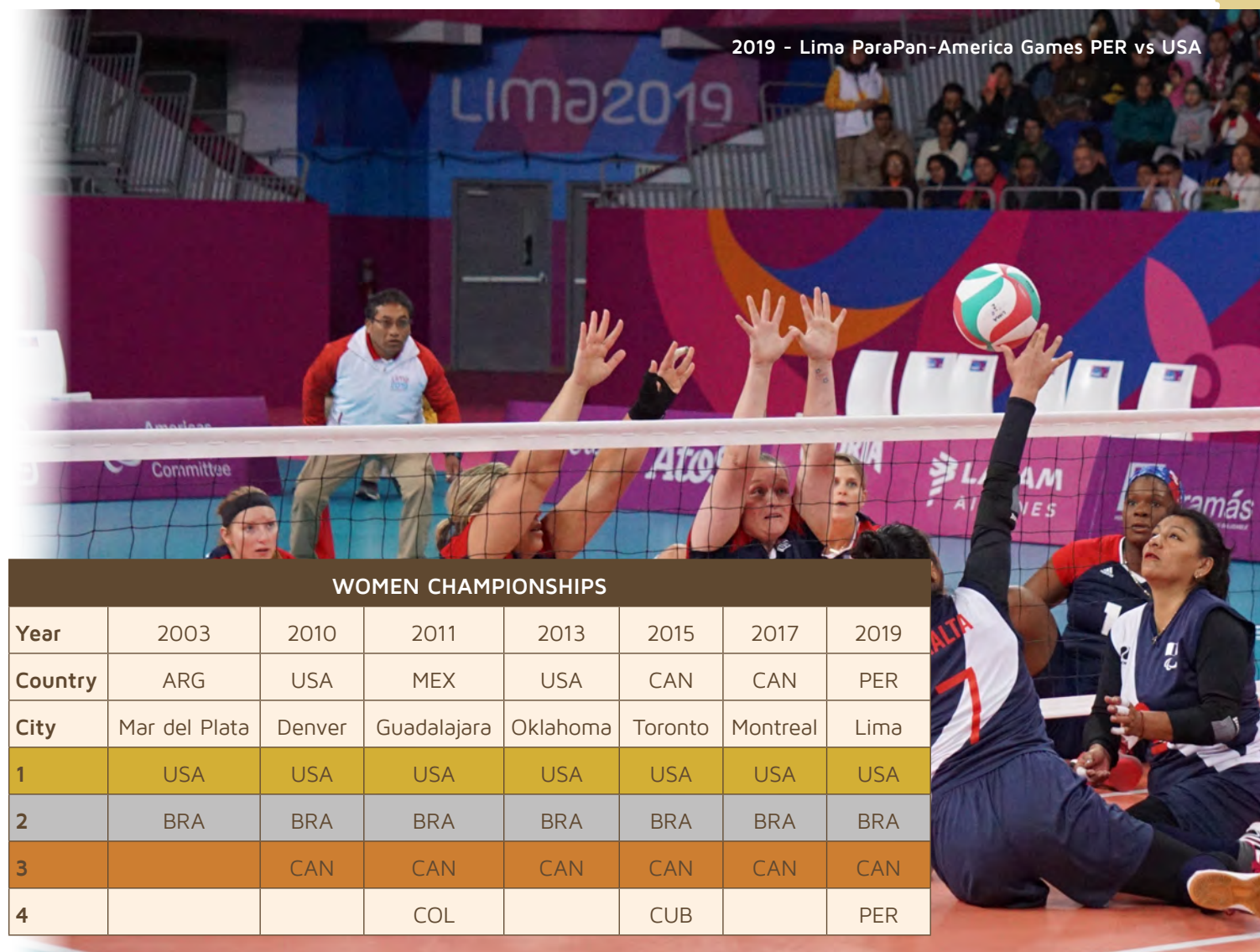


2019 Budapest European Championships RUS vs ITA

Zonal Championships - Pan America

MEN CHAMPIONSHIPS								
Year	2003	2007	2010	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019
Country	ARG	BRA	USA	MEX	USA	CAN	CAN	PER
City	Mar del Plata	Rio de Janeiro	Denver	Guadalajara	Oklahoma	Toronto	Montreal	Lima
1	USA	BRA	USA	BRA	BRA	BRA	BRA	BRA
2	BRA	USA	BRA	USA	USA	USA	USA	USA
3	CRC	CAN	CAN	CAN	CAN	CAN	CAN	CAN
4		CRC		COL		COL	CRC	COL
5				MEX		MEX		CRC
6				CRC		CRC		PER

2019 - Lima ParaPan-America Games PER vs USA



WOMEN CHAMPIONSHIPS							
Year	2003	2010	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019
Country	ARG	USA	MEX	USA	CAN	CAN	PER
City	Mar del Plata	Denver	Guadalajara	Oklahoma	Toronto	Montreal	Lima
1	USA	USA	USA	USA	USA	USA	USA
2	BRA	BRA	BRA	BRA	BRA	BRA	BRA
3		CAN	CAN	CAN	CAN	CAN	CAN
4			COL		CUB		PER

Future Major Sitting Volleyball Events

Event: Paralympic Games

Year: 2021

Place: Tokyo, Japan

Date: August 24 - September 5



Event: World Championships

Year: 2022

Place: Hangzhou, China

Date: May 18 - May 24



Event: Paralympic Games

Year: 2024

Place: Paris, France

Date: August 28 - September 8



Event: Paralympic Games
(To Be Confirmed)

Year: 2028

Place: LA, USA

Date: August 28 - September 3





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