



Analysis of the defensive performance effectiveness of the Iraqi national team goalkeepers compared to the goalkeepers of the Iranian national team in the 2024 AFC Futsal Championship

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Abstract

The aim of the study was to analyze the effectiveness of the defensive performance of the goalkeepers of the Iraqi national futsal team and to compare it with that of the goalkeepers of the Iranian national team during the AFC Futsal Asian Cup 2024. The researcher employed the descriptive method using analytical and comparative approaches, based on observation and analysis of the matches played by both the Iraqi and Iranian national teams during the tournament, with a total of ten (10) matches analyzed. The researcher utilized the electronic application Sports Stats Recorder to analyze defensive performance and employed a data extraction form to record the data obtained through the analysis application. Upon completion of the match analysis and data collection, the researcher organized and tabulated the final results for statistical processing. The analysis began on Tuesday, October 1, 2024, and the total duration of the analysis and comparison process was twenty (20) days. The results indicated that the effectiveness values of the defensive performance of the Iraqi national team goalkeepers were higher than those of their Iranian counterparts.

Keywords:

Defensive performance, Sports Stats Recorder, PICCO.



Introduction

The Futsal game is one of the best and competitive team sports that has been growing year after year, especially in Iraq where importance of this game grows, because there are many aspects have encouraged in being more architectural as professional club name (Professional lab). Futsal players have higher capabilities, even the number of goals is more than outdoor football. These are all aspects that have helped the game grow. Moreover, sport clubs and futsal players invest extremely in qualifying teams for the first places at championships. This growth and creativity have not been at random, but rather through surveillance, study and research where sports-related sciences were endowed by researchers, coaches and experts that used modern scientific techniques tools in various disciplines of science to elevate performance for athletic participants in order to have competitive success.

The goalkeeper In futsal the necessity of having a good goal keeper is very important, as the role of goalkeeper is crucial in gaining successful results and success. The use of performance analysis systems-technical (SPAT) and applications in recent years has enhanced the collection of numerical data, which is related to key events throughout matches. As a result, game analysts, coaches and scientists regularly use these systems and applications for extracting information about the player's performance in training and matches to optimize player abilities or to correct errors which appeared during competition.

Applied technology for monitoring on technical performance analysis in futsal is a very valuable tool to measure players' skill performance efficacy, including goalkeepers', during training and games. Performance analysis is a very important tool to aid in the development of goalkeepers, by continuously monitoring performance during a match, especially related to the prevention of goals being scored.

This research was based on the researchers' following up to Arab, Asian and African championship as well as Iraqi Futsal professional league. It was observed that electronic applications and technical programs for Performance Analysis Technology are not used at the Iraqi league, or ever the Iraqi national teams. Consequently, the researchers considered that by means of a computer application for mobile devices, it would be possible to collect numerical data making demands on players' technical performances in general and goalkeepers in particular, to supply coaches with reliable information about different domains for such a position, whether during training matches or friendly as competitive games. This would also aid in assessing the efficiency of goalkeepers' defensive ability by saving shots aimed at the gate and therefore assisting that positive results resulting from winning matches. Additionally, the research aims to compare defensive performance effectiveness of Iraqi national team goalkeepers with that of Iranian national team goalkeepers in their played matches by both teams (five matches for each), to know who were those goalkeepers achieved higher values and undertook what reasons.



The research question was informed by the experience of the researchers as a former futsal goalkeeper, current futsal goalkeeper coach and technical analyst in the Iraqi Futsal Professional League. Based on observation of the Iraqi league and Arab, Asian, and African championships, in addition to interviewing with Dr. Ali Saad Abdul Hamid (the second supervisor), who is a certified sports analyst/observer and personal contact with Dr. Wissam Najib Asliwa, Director of the Coaching Development and Education Department at the IFA an Accredited FIFA coaching instructor it was concluded that there are no specific data or information within Iraqi Football Association (Iraq Futsal committee) on effectiveness of performance both general team as whole not specifically to goalkeeper department like this study. Furthermore there is variation of the defensive support of goalkeepers between the Iraqi national team and against teams as some teams have keepers with clear defensive roles. Every coach has their own training philosophy, one that we as researchers adhere to is the idea that what happens in training should carry over into competition and what happens in competition should be replicated during training.

The study is important in its use of a special electronic application to analyze the defensive performance in calculating effectiveness values of Iraqi national team goalkeepers, then compare these with their Iranian national team counterparts to find out who are best performers and why. This allows coaches identifying strengths that should be enhanced and weaknesses to be remedied or avoided, so that data processing is used in a relevant manner for the planning of proper training units according to accurate quantitative benchmarks.

Enshrined with regards to the performance analysis: The study was conducted by Mahmad (2000) as he sought determining the correlation between performance and level of technical skills among players in some Baghdad clubs and various provinces. The results of the study indicated that the Baghdad clubs were superior in dribbling skills when compared with provincial ones, except for Al-Najaf club; its players showed good relative superiority for this skill.

The study by Keshk (2017) aimed to identify the level of tactical thinking among youth football players in clubs of Sulaymaniyah province. The results revealed variation in the scores obtained by youth players on the applied offensive tactical thinking scale, with some players showing relative superiority, although their scores did not exceed the hypothetical average of the scale.

The research of Abdul Hamid (2016) in order to identify the factors affecting weak tactical performance in football participants has shown that one of the major obstacles of the successful performance was evidence obtained on managerial instability, financial support, and lack of proper training bases needed for high-level team play.

In the study of Asliwa (2010): The role of Iraqi goalkeepers in some technical and tactical aspects, their aimed to identify some technical and tactics abilities of Iraq national team represented in three championships: “AFC Asian Cup 2007, Gulf Cup 19 FIFA Confederations



Cup 2009”, was one of the outcomes reached is showing Iraq goalkeepers as elite guards regarding controlling balls when they encounter it through catch, clear, deflect also under stress from opposition passes and attacks.

Accordingly, the importance of this research becomes evident through analyzing the defensive performance effectiveness of Iraqi national team futsal goalkeepers and comparing it with that of Iranian national team goalkeepers in the AFC Futsal Asian Cup 2024, in order to determine which goalkeepers achieved higher values of defensive performance effectiveness.

Methods and Tools:

The researchers employed the descriptive approach using analytical and comparative methods due to its suitability to the nature of the research problem and in order to achieve the objectives of the study.

The sample of the study included the goalkeepers who formed national team players, which were taking part in AFC Futsal Asian Cup 2024, that is, (32) Goalkeepers. The Sample Study sample was deliberately selected and it includes 4 keepers, (2 GK’s from the Iraqi National team and two other keepers Hotelperson to the Iranian national team in the AFC Futsal Asian Cup 2024. Furthermore, (4) goalkeepers were used for a pilot study and another (4) goalkeepers selected to test the reliability of the application. Therefore, they were left out of the study and their numbers sum to (18) goalkeepers form 56.25% of the total population.

Table 1. Homogeneity of the sample in the variables of height, body mass, age, and training age

No.	Variables	Mean	Median	Standard Deviation	Skewness
1	Height (cm)	184.25	184.50	0.95	0.85
2	Body Mass (kg)	81.75	81.50	1.70	0.75
3	Age (years)	29.50	29	3	0.37
4	Training Age (years)	11.50	13	4.72	-1.19

The researchers used a number of means, devices, and tools in the study, including Arabic and foreign sources, the Internet, personal interviews, a data recording form (Appendix 1), and the equipment used in the research: two HP laptop computers, two Samsung tablet devices, an electronic application for skill performance analysis (Sports Stats Recorder), and another electronic application for skill performance analysis (PICCO) for comparison purposes.



The dependent variables of this study were chosen to characterize the futsal goalkeeper’s defense skills; catching, deflecting by hand and clearing by foot. These indices were submitted to a board of experts and specialists from whom we elicited their opinions for the purpose of establishing face validity. Drawing on the experience of the researchers involved in futsal as a former goalkeeper with Baghdad Futsal Club, a goalkeeping coach and technical analyst in Iraqi Futsal Professional League/ Secondly, with the guidance of the second supervisor who is an official certified quantitative and qualitative analyst at the Iraqi Football Association Dr Ali Saad Abdul Hamid; A special questionnaire was developed to explore the results of performance skill at goalkeepers level which extracted numerical data from an electronic application (Sport Stats Recorder). All the variables were then re-readmitted to a panel of experts and specialists in order to establish their scientific criterion (See Appendix 2).

The first pilot study the researchers carried out on a sample (n = 9) outside the main research sample, but belonging to the same population of research. This was conducted through watching the match of South Korea and Kyrgyzstan, analyzing the skill performance of goalkeepers and computing their defensive effectiveness to evaluate whether or not the Sports Stats Recorder application could be employed for skill performance analysis.

The second pilot was run on Sunday (29/9/2024) again a sample from outside the main research but within the same population. This included watching the match of ‘Vietnam vs. Myanmar’, observing the defending action of goalkeepers, calculating the efficacy level regarding their defence action and checking if they were reliable or not as conducting comparison of comparing results from two defensive performance analysis applications (Sports Stats Recorder and PICCO) amongst team members for reliability determination.

The researchers confirmed the scientific basis for the study by applying face (judges) validity test having displayed research variables to a sample of experts and specialists as well as by computing validity coefficient based on Chi-square (χ^2). Self-validity was also computed, which is a type of validity that uses reliability coefficient:

$$\text{Self-validity} = \sqrt{(\text{Reliability coefficient} \times 2)}.$$

The self-acceptance factor had the highest autonomy value, 0.96.

Table 2. Face validity (judges’ validity) of the electronic application and defensive performance variables for futsal goalkeepers

Defensive Performance Variables	Agree	Disagree	χ^2	Result
Sports Stats Recorder	33	–	33	Accepted



Catching the ball	33	–	33	Accepted
Deflecting the ball by hand	33	–	33	Accepted
Clearing the ball by foot	33	–	33	Accepted

Significant at the 0.05 level; number of experts = 33; tabulated χ^2 value = 3.84; degrees of freedom = 1.

Reliability was established by means of equivalent-forms. Consequently, they used electronic application (PICCO), which is akin to electronic application (Sports Stats Recorder) in measuring and registering defensive variables. Validity was estimated by computing the correlation (Pearson) between each of the two tools, as presented in table.

Table 3. Pearson simple correlation coefficient (reliability using the equivalent-forms method)

Electronic Application	Correlation Coefficient (Pearson)	Sig
Sports Stats Recorder	0.93	0.000
PICCO		

Significant at the 0.05 level.

Table 4. Differences between the two analysis applications

No.	Sports Stats Recorder	PICCO
1	Operates offline	Operates online (requires internet)
2	Supports the Arabic language	Does not support the Arabic language
3	Records all technical variables	Records all technical variables

The researchers identified the differences between the two applications (Sports Stats Recorder and PICCO), which led them to adopt the Sports Stats Recorder electronic application for use in this study.



Experimental Procedures:

After finalizing the preparations, researchers analyzed the matches of the Iraqi and Iranian national teams who played with the help of a support team, then using Sports Stats Recorder application to record numerical data for 1/10/2024 till 20/10/2024. The primary experimental sample included four goalkeepers. In all, ten analyses were conducted and therefore ten matches were analyzed (five for each national team). The assessment of all games for both Iraqi and Iranian national teams was completed after 20 days, or a game every second day.

Data was processed by the researcher’s team using Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) with a range of statistical techniques like; mean, Chi-square (χ^2), percentage, effectiveness index, skewness co-efficient, simple correlation coefficient (Pearson), median.

Results

Table 5. Skill performance evaluations of the goalkeepers of the Iraqi national team (Iraq vs. Saudi Arabia) and the Iranian national team (Iran vs. Afghanistan) – First Match

No.	Variables	Iraqi National Team				Iranian National Team			
		Succes s	Failur e	%	Effectiv eness	Succes s	Failur e	%	Effectivenes s
GK1	Catching the ball	7	0	100	6.673	6	0	100	0.6
GK2		0	0	0	0				
GK1	Deflectin g by hand	8	1	88.8	1.832	3	1	75	0.2
GK2		0	0	0	0				
GK1	Clearing by foot	5	0	100	11.248	7	0	100	0.7
GK2		0	0	0	0				

GK1 = First goalkeeper, GK2 = Second goalkeeper

Table 6. Skill performance evaluations of the goalkeepers of the Iraqi national team (Iraq vs. Uzbekistan) and the Iranian national team (Iran vs. Bahrain) – Second Match

No.	Variables	Iraqi National Team				Iranian National Team			
		Success	Failure	%	Effectiveness	Success	Failure	%	Effectiveness
GK1	Catching the ball	5	0	100	1.235	8	0	100	0.8
GK2		0	0	0	0				
GK1	Deflecting by hand	3	0	75	3.092	4	1	80	7.342
GK2		1	0	25	0.632				
GK1	Clearing by foot	6	3	60	3.475	2	2	50	0

Table 7. Skill performance evaluations of the goalkeepers of the Iraqi national team (Iraq vs. Australia) and the Iranian national team (Iran vs. Kuwait) – Third Match

No.	Variables	Iraqi National Team				Iranian National Team			
		Success	Failure	%	Effectiveness	Success	Failure	%	Effectiveness
GK1	Catching the ball	10	2	83.3	-2.049				
GK2						9	0	100	0.9
GK1	Deflecting by hand	11	1	91.6	14.913				
GK2						3	0	100	0.3
GK1	Clearing by foot	7	1	87.5	1.783				
GK2						4	0	100	0.4

Table 8. Skill performance evaluations of the goalkeepers of the Iraqi national team (Iraq vs. Thailand) and the Iranian national team (Iran vs. Kyrgyzstan) – Fourth Match

No.	Variables	Iraqi National Team				Iranian National Team			
		Success	Failure	%	Effectiveness	Success	Failure	%	Effectiveness
GK1	Catching	6	0	100	1.149	12	0	100	1.2
GK2	the ball	0	0	0	0				
GK1	Deflecting	11	0	100	3.444	4	0	100	0.4
GK2	by hand	0	0	0	0				
GK1	Clearing	3	1	75	4.644	6	1	85.7	0.5
GK2	by foot	0	0	0	0				

Table 9. Skill performance evaluations of the goalkeepers of the Iraqi national team (Iraq vs. Afghanistan) and the Iranian national team (Iran vs. Uzbekistan) – Fifth Match

No.	Variables	Iraqi National Team				Iranian National Team			
		Success	Failure	%	Effectiveness	Success	Failure	%	Effectiveness
GK1	Catching	2	0	25	0.234	12	0	100	1.2
GK2	the ball	6	0	75	0.691				
GK1	Deflecting	3	2	37.5	0.1	8	0	100	0.8
GK2	by hand	3	0	37.5	0.3				
GK1	Clearing	2	2	33.3	-0.034	11	2	84.6	0.9
GK2	by foot	2	0	33.3	0.218				

Discussion

Table (5) the defensive performance effectiveness of the evolved goalkeepers was 19.753. Iraqis were up in the game so Saudis decided to high press and push forward to make it up. Moreover,



the Saudi team often used on-field player advantage of the goalkeeper (flying goalkeeper), because of its great effectiveness in creating chances for goals and existence to in the goal itself. The Iraqi shot-stopper had a good game and was especially impressive at catching, clearing and saving one-on-ones as he contributed - with help of his teammates - to the win. He even managed to save a 5-metre penalty. This corroborates the observation in Abdul Fattah (2022) that a goalkeeper's performance in one-on-one situations is influenced by factors such as defensive cover support, the attacking ability of the opponent team, closing down on shooters and anticipating attackers' moves.

The average effectiveness of offensive performance and that of the defensive performance for the Iranian national team goalkeepers was (1.5). According to the scientists, this can be attributed above all to the team's compact and well-coordinated defensive play, as well as the strong performance of their goalkeeper, which played a significant part in ensuring that valuable points were added to their tally. The researchers concluded that a top team has an advantage because it has a better goalkeeper and is more likely to win and less likely not to lose. This is consistent with Shalaan and Naji (2016) who asserted that the goalkeeper significantly affects how play proceeds, match results, keeping clean sheets and achieving victory.

Table (6) indicates that the defensive performance effectiveness of the Iraqi goalkeepers reached (9.148). The researchers attribute this to the Iraqi goalkeeper's strong performance in the first quarter of the match, during which he successfully cleared all shots directed at the goal, playing a positive and influential role. This supports Shalaan and Naji (2016), who stated that clearing the ball provides the goalkeeper with an opportunity to reposition properly and allows defenders to reorganize in front of the goal. However, after the first 10 minutes, the goalkeeper suffered an injury that negatively affected his defensive performance, leading to his substitution after conceding three goals. A fourth goal was conceded when the Iraqi team applied the attacking system (Power Play), resulting in a turnover and a goal. The researchers emphasize the importance of relying on the goalkeeper in numerical superiority situations, as a field player performing Power Play must quickly return to the substitution area when possession is lost, which may leave the goal unguarded. In contrast, when the goalkeeper performs the role of a flying goalkeeper, he can quickly return to his goal to prevent scoring.

Iranian goalkeepers' defensive performance effectiveness achieved to (8.142). This is due to multiple Bahrain attempts on the Iranian goal and the goalkeeper's good save of several dangerous shots, by his precise position and swift response within rainy box. This is in accordance with Ibrahim (1985) who argued that the goalkeeper should respond to the movement of the ball and its location on the field to attain an optimal defensive angle against attackers' shots. In the last part of the match, Iranian goalkeeper was substituted with a field player for Power Play to be established, as it assured us the result and also potentiated the defensive efficiency of our goalkeeper allowing Iran to win.



Table (7) shows that the defensive performance effectiveness of the Iraqi goalkeepers reached (14.647). The researchers attribute this to facing a strong Australian attacking line, which highlighted the Iraqi goalkeeper's performance and his positive role in securing the three points and winning the match. The defensive performance effectiveness of the Iranian goalkeepers reached (1.6), which the researchers attribute to the team's lead in the match and the goalkeeper's ability to save many shots. He demonstrated strong anticipation and successfully closed shooting angles without conceding goals. This confirms Shalaan and Naji (2016), who emphasized the importance of reading attackers' intentions, anticipation, and predicting deceptive movements. The researchers believe that a highly competent goalkeeper always has a positive influence on the overall team performance, which contributes to achieving favorable results.

Table (8) indicates that the defensive performance effectiveness of the Iraqi goalkeepers reached (9.237). The researchers attribute this to the Iraqi team's lead and the goalkeepers' ability to save numerous shots from Thai players during both halves of the match. However, after the equalizing goal and the dismissal of two Thai players, ball possession shifted largely to the Iraqi team, which became the dominant side. As a result, defensive effectiveness declined relative to offensive effectiveness. The Iraqi team's use of the Power Play system led to conceding the decisive goal in the final 10 seconds of the match, resulting in elimination from direct qualification for the World Cup. Meanwhile, the defensive effectiveness of the Iranian goalkeepers reached (2.1), attributed to Iran's lead and Kyrgyzstan's reliance on a goalkeeper performing tactical offensive roles and numerical superiority (flying goalkeeper). The Iranian goalkeeper's solid defensive performance limited Kyrgyzstan's attacking threats and played a decisive role in securing victory. This aligns with J. (1993), who described the goalkeeper as having a dual function—either the first attacker or the last defender—and often being the most decisive player in critical situations.

Iraqi goalkeepers Defensive Performance Effectiveness Table (9) indicates that the efficiency of defensive performance of the Iraqi goalkeepers. The latter capitalized on aggressive game of Afghanistan in both halves, and mostly with the tactical offensive duties employed and flying goalkeeper system applied by the Afghanistan team where those 2 had caused Iraq defensive inefficiency. However, the defensive performance effectiveness of Iranian goalkeepers opened (2.9), which can be ascribed to Uzbek players' repeated attempts on the goal and a major contribution of the Iranian goalkeeper in not letting goals through, making various saves. He impressed in the win on penalties and saved several spot-kicks as his side reached the final (and won) by shootout. The results indicate that the teams are likely to be successful if they have goalkeepers who can block penalty kicks in high motivation situations and, for this reason, coaches of goalkeepers should aim at developing this ability because futsal has become a specialized and scientific sport.



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Conclusions

- The marginal means for defensive skill performance in the goalkeepers of Iraqi national team had higher scores compared to Iranian national team goalkeepers in AFC Futsal Asian Cup 2024.
- The defense effectiveness performance values for the Iraqi and Iranian national team keepers didn't have any effect on the match results they played.
- Modern electronic applications are suggested in applying the knowledge of the performance of guard-defendants, because they help in determining an overview of the level to which our national team and local clubs are performing.
- to use the numerical values of skill performance for defender position of our national team to develop a tactical framework (goalkeeper) requires using numerical effectiveness.
- There should be technical analyst in the coaching staffs accompanying national teams and local clubs for international outings.



Appendix (1)

Form for Applying the Effectiveness of Defensive Skill Performance of Goalkeepers in the AFC Futsal Asian Cup 2024

Match: National Team / National Team ()

Team Name:

Goalkeeper Name:

Goalkeeper Number:

Match Time:

Match Date:

Half Duration: From ____ to ____

Skill Performance Variables	Successful Attempts (Number)	Unsuccessful Attempts (Number)	Performance Effectiveness
Catching the ball	(Number)	(Number)	
Deflecting the ball by hand	(Number)	(Number)	
Clearing the ball by foot	(Number)	(Number)	

Effectiveness Equation:

Effectiveness = (Value of successful skill performance – Value of unsuccessful skill performance) / Playing time

Appendix (2)

Names of experts and specialists to whom the form for determining the defensive skills of futsal goalkeepers was presented and who approved the use of the electronic analysis application (Sports Stats Recorder)

No.	Academic Title	Name	Specialization	Workplace
1	Prof.	Sabah Qasim Khalaf	Coaching – Football	College of Physical Education and Sports Sciences, University of Baghdad
2	Prof.	Asaad Lazim Ali	Measurement & Evaluation – Football	College of Physical Education and Sports Sciences, University of Baghdad



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3	Prof.	Diaa Naji Aboud	Coaching – Football	College of Physical Education and Sports Sciences, University of Baghdad
4	Prof.	Mohammed Abdul Hussein Atiya	Motor Learning – Football	College of Physical Education and Sports Sciences, University of Baghdad
5	Prof.	Mohsen Ali Naseef	Coaching – Football	College of Physical Education and Sports Sciences, University of Baghdad
6	Prof.	Ahmed Murtadha Abdul Hussein	Coaching – Football	College of Physical Education and Sports Sciences, University of Karbala
7	Prof.	Naji Kadhim Ali	Coaching – Football	College of Physical Education and Sports Sciences, University of Baghdad
8	Prof.	Fares Sami Yusuf Malik	Measurement & Evaluation – Football	College of Physical Education and Sports Sciences, University of Baghdad
9	Assoc. Prof.	Wameed Shamil Kamil	Coaching – Football	College of Physical Education and Sports Sciences, University of Baghdad
10	Assoc. Prof.	Imad Kadhim Khalif	Injuries – Football	College of Physical Education and Sports Sciences, University of Baghdad
11	Assoc. Prof.	Maytham Habib Sabhan	Coaching – Football	College of Physical Education and Sports Sciences, University of Baghdad
12	Assoc. Prof.	Muneer Abdul Sahib Mohammed	Coaching – Football	College of Physical Education and Sports Sciences, University of Baghdad
13	Assoc. Prof.	Ahmed Dhari Hani	Psychology – Football	College of Physical Education and Sports Sciences, University of Baghdad
14	Assoc. Prof.	Wissam Najib Asliwa	Coaching – Football	College of Physical Education and Sports Sciences, University of Baghdad
15	Assoc. Prof.	Khalaf Rabee Jameel	Testing & Measurement – Football	College of Physical Education and Sports Sciences, University of Mosul
16	Assoc. Prof.	Hawkar Salar Ahmed	Coaching – Football	College of Physical Education and Sports Sciences, University of Sulaymaniyah
17	Lecturer	Mustafa Jassim Abdulzaid	Football Coaching	College of Physical Education and Sports Sciences, Al-Mustaqbal University
18	Lecturer	Haider Talib Jassim	Coaching – Football	College of Physical Education and Sports Sciences, University of Baghdad



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19	Lecturer	Hassan Mohammed Mousa	Coaching – Football	College of Physical Education and Sports Sciences, University of Diyala
20	Lecturer	Ahmed Hashim Saud	Management – Football	College of Physical Education and Sports Sciences, University of Baghdad
21	Assistant Lecturer	Mahdi Zidan Hammoud	Biomechanics – Football	College of Physical Education and Sports Sciences, University of Baghdad
22	Assistant Lecturer	Al-Amir Haider Hussein	Physical Fitness – Football	PhD Student, College of Physical Education and Sports Sciences, University of Baghdad
23	Assistant Lecturer	Azhar Taher Munshid	Coaching – Football	Ministry of Education, Rusafa Directorate / 2
24	Assistant Lecturer	Khairy Ahmed Saleem	Coaching – Football	College of Physical Education and Sports Sciences, University of Duhok
25	Assistant Lecturer	Ahmed Jaseb Mukhif	Coaching – Football	Karbala Education Directorate
26	Assistant Lecturer	Ihab Mohammed Farhan	Coaching – Football	Student Activities Department, University of Baghdad
27	Assistant Lecturer	Taybah Saleem Abdulmajid	Psychology – Football	College of Physical Education and Sports Sciences, University of Baghdad
28	Assistant Lecturer	Abdul Karim Ghazi	Coaching – Football	College of Physical Education and Sports Sciences, Al-Farahidi University
29	Assistant Lecturer	Mustafa Bijai Hamza	Coaching – Football	Dijlah University College, Physical Education
30	Assistant Lecturer	Ahmed Subhi Rahim	Coaching – Football	Dijlah University College, Physical Education
31	Assistant Lecturer	Jalal Abdul Karim Aboud	Coaching – Football	Dijlah University College, Physical Education
32	Assistant Lecturer	Abdul Latif Mushtaq Abd	Coaching – Football	Student Activities Department, University of Baghdad
33	Assistant Lecturer	Laith Farhan Faraj	Coaching – Football	College of Physical Education and Sports Sciences, University of Baghdad

Appendix (3)

Illustration of the Sports Stats Recorder analysis application.





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