The importance of administrative committees in preparing training courses for handball coaches in Iraq


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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this paper is to prepare a curriculum for managing and organizing training courses for handball coaches in Iraq, and the research problem was manifested in the absence of a prepared curriculum in an academic study of training courses management that was built according to the requirements of preparing Iraqi coaches participating in courses held by the Iraqi Central Handball Federation, as well as supporting lecturers in Presenting their topics during the establishment of training courses, and the issue of managing and organizing training courses does not receive the attention required by those responsible for those courses, which led to a shortage of qualified human teams to carry out this specialized and important work, so we find that the process of managing those courses is random and lacks Oftentimes, proper planning and organization. The researchers used the descriptive approach in the survey method. The research community was represented by coaches and academics in handball. The research sample was (64) individuals, which constitutes (80%) of the research community. The researcher prepared a questionnaire to build the proposed curriculum consisting of (13) committees and after it was presented to the Handball experts and specialists agreed on all of them, and their data were statistically processed using the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) to extract and discuss the results. One of the most important conclusions reached by the researcher is that the rotation of the extracted factors using the oblique rotation (Promax) succeeded in extracting interrelated factors that are close to the reality of the needs of the researched group, and the researcher also recommended several recommendations, including need for clear knowledge of those in charge of preparing training courses about the importance of the organizational structure in managing and organizing those courses.

Keywords: importance of committees, administration, training courses, handball coaches.
INTRODUCTION

Management is an important science that has a high position in developed countries, and is an essential aspect of the production system in any society, and the changes the world is witnessing in the composition of societies and institutions represented by social and economic growth, tremendous technological acceleration and globalization, is the reason for using the correct productive and built management on clear long-term plans and on systematic steps. Given the importance of management in the modern era, and the increasing need for it, it has become based on scientific facts and principles, and its programs are clarified in the light of consistent information based on various scientific laws and facts. Decisive in most sports competitions in achieving high achievements. The administration in the field of sports has its role in many areas, the most important of which is the relationship of youth bodies and institutions with society, the management of sports bodies, and the development of sports curricula in line with contemporary trends in this field.

The development of infrastructure, human resources and the preparation of coaches is a cornerstone for comprehensive and integrated planning in all sports, especially the game of handball, which has a distinguished position all over the world being a good model for team games. It needs to prepare and organize training courses efficiently and effectively, which include different sciences such as Training science, psychology and kinesthetic analysis, as they are among the topics that trainers and those involved in training and organization should pay attention to.

The issue of preparing and organizing a curriculum for managing training courses is one of the important topics to support and develop coaches and workers in the sports field, as many seek to receive skills and various sciences through training courses, as well as to obtain a training license through which they can work in the field of training as a way to develop and modernize handball. In all aspects of leadership, organizational, administrative, technical and training, to achieve the desired goals and to make a real qualitative leap to support the development process of the game, the management and organization of training courses is one of the most important stages for the success of the philosophy of the training process, especially if it is managed by specialists according to organized scientific foundations. "The evidence has proven that in the absence of an organized training curriculum, the costs of performance rise significantly, due to the long period of time the trainees spend in education, as well as because they did not learn the optimal ways of achievement (Al-Sakaraneh, 2011) (1).

It was also defined as a continuous organized process defined by the factor of time allocated and the appropriate time for human resources training in organizing knowledge, skills and positive trends, that is, it aims to improve the performance of the trained manpower at work to be an effective performance, to transfer the acquired skill and experience to the trainees (Toresten, 1985) (2).

The researcher defined the procedural training courses as a set of steps and procedures that are established with the aim of developing and qualifying individuals who wish to work in the field of training by providing them with information, skills and experiences appropriate to the level of their players, to develop their information and skills and raise their training efficiency.
Hence the importance of research in preparing a curriculum for managing and organizing training courses in the game of handball in Iraq based on scientific foundations that are consistent with the requirements and sports levels of coaches.

Study (Saadoun, 2011)(3) building a curriculum for physical education lesson for non-specialized colleges in Iraqi universities. Through what was achieved by the statistical analysis (factor analysis) of the variables of this study, the researcher reached several conclusions, including that the construction of the curriculum consisted of four areas distributed over (65) paragraphs and distributed on the first field three factors, the second field three factors, the third field four factors, and the fourth field three factors. A proposed curriculum has been developed from the point of view of teachers and students for non-specialized faculties in Iraqi universities, based on well-studied scientific foundations.

Research problem:

The problem of the research lies in the absence of a curriculum through which to manage and organize training courses, and the issue of managing and organizing training courses does not receive the attention required by those responsible for those courses, which led to a shortage of qualified human teams to carry out this specialized and important work, so we find that the process of these courses are run randomly and often lack proper planning and organization.

Research methodology and field procedures:

Research Methodology:

The researcher used the descriptive approach in the survey method to suit the nature of the problem.

Community and sample research:

The research community was identified with coaches and academics in handball. As for the research sample, which was chosen in a deliberate way from handball coaches and academics in Iraq, which numbered (64) individuals, which constituted (80%) of the research community, and since the topic of the research is to know the extent to which the coaches benefit. And handball specialists for the proposed curriculum and the possibility of using it in training courses, the researcher must develop a questionnaire addressing these scientific aspects, as the questionnaire was adopted as a main means of data collection, and after looking at some related topics close to the topic of research in the field of management, organization and handball and identifying the nature of situations The questionnaire included and the way the paragraphs are formulated, the questionnaire committees were formulated and the number of committees reached (13) committees.

Field research procedures:

Honesty scale

The researcher used the honesty of the content to verify the honesty of the questionnaire by presenting the committees to a group of experts and specialists to
determine its honesty. The honesty of the content aims to know the extent to which the test or the questionnaire represents the aspects of the trait or the amount required to measure it, and if the test or the questionnaire measures a specific aspect of this phenomenon or measures it all, as a number of committees have been set, numbering (13) committees) see appendix (1)(and after presenting it to the experts (see appendix (2)), and they agreed to it because all of them obtained the approval of (75%) and the researcher adopted the Likert method, which includes a five-graded estimation scale from the alternatives (Very Agree _ Agree _ Neutral _ Disagree _ very Disagree) and grades (5-1) were given to these alternatives in a row, and this is one of the common methods of measurement.

**Scale stability:**

The researcher used Cronbach's Alpha method to measure the stability of the resolution, and he obtained a correlation coefficient of (0.825), which is a high and statistically significant stability coefficient. As Cronbach's Alpha found that this coefficient is an indicator of equivalence, that is, it gives good estimated values of the equivalence coefficient as well as internal consistency or homogeneity. (Allam, 2000)(4).

**Statistical methods:**

The search data was processed through the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS).

- Percentage.

- Arithmetic means.

- The mediator for each paragraph of the questionnaire, in addition to the axes.

- Standard deviation.

- Skewness.

- Simple correlation coefficient (Pearson).

- Alpha Cronbach's equation for the paragraphs of each of the axes of the questionnaire, in addition to all the paragraphs of the questionnaire.

- The factorial analysis of each axis of the questionnaire, as well as the factorial analysis of the paragraphs of the questionnaire as a whole.

**Presentation, analysis and discussion of results:**

For the purpose of identifying the most important results of the statistical analysis of the data for the questionnaire, it was necessary for the researcher to achieve the factor analysis model by preparing the initial data for the study variables and finding a matrix of interconnections as well as factor analysis and matrix of factors before and after rotation in addition to the conditions for accepting factors.
Table (1) shows values of the arithmetic means, standard deviations and the value of the skew coefficient of the committees of the training course nominated for the analysis under consideration.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Committee name</th>
<th>Arithmetic mean</th>
<th>Standard deviation</th>
<th>Skewness</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Organizing Committee for the training course</td>
<td>4.766</td>
<td>0.463</td>
<td>-1.770</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Relations and Media Committee</td>
<td>4.422</td>
<td>0.686</td>
<td>-1.082</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administrative and Financial Committee</td>
<td>4.438</td>
<td>0.889</td>
<td>-1.556</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stadiums and Sports Equipment Committee</td>
<td>4.500</td>
<td>0.735</td>
<td>-1.612</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coordination and Follow-up Committee</td>
<td>4.500</td>
<td>0.617</td>
<td>-0.836</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical Committee</td>
<td>3.922</td>
<td>1.159</td>
<td>-0.981</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reception committee</td>
<td>4.125</td>
<td>1.016</td>
<td>-1.008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opening and Closing Committee</td>
<td>4.047</td>
<td>1.147</td>
<td>-1.137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Awards Committee</td>
<td>3.875</td>
<td>1.148</td>
<td>-0.778</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Security Committee</td>
<td>3.922</td>
<td>1.145</td>
<td>-0.891</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Documentation Committee</td>
<td>4.141</td>
<td>0.870</td>
<td>-1.026</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport and Communications Committee</td>
<td>4.047</td>
<td>1.061</td>
<td>-1.002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technical Committee</td>
<td>4.563</td>
<td>0.732</td>
<td>-1.853</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The raw scores were used to obtain the inter-correlations of the session committees' axis paragraphs by means of the correlation coefficient (Pearson). The session committees axis correlation matrix included (13) paragraphs. When studying the correlation matrix, it became clear that it contains (78) a correlation coefficient that was positive with a percentage of (100%). The upper triangle of the correlation matrix is symmetric with the lower one.

The researchers chose the method (Basic Components of Harold Hotelling) in analyzing the matrix globally, a method preferred by thomson over Thurston's central method, "because it extracts the maximum correlational variance of the matrix" (Hassanin, 1983)(5).

Through the factorial matrix before the Promax Rotation, the researcher obtained a matrix of factors whose rows were represented by committees, while their columns were represented by the factors, while their elements represented the correlation coefficients between the committees and the factors called factorial ramifications.

In this way, the results of the factorial analysis concluded to (4) factors because their specific value (their potential root) exceeded the correct one, and accordingly the values of the latent roots ranged between (4.923 - 1.012) in addition to that, the extracted factors are arranged in descending order according to their importance.
which ranged between (37.867 % - 7.788%), and these factors explained its value (67.753%) of the aggregate variance values as shown in Table (2). It is also noted that the percentage of the first factor for the total variance amounted to (37.867%), the second factor (13.078%) and the third factor (9.019). %) and the fourth factor (7.788%).

The factorial matrix was used after the Promax Rotation, the aim of which is to "redefine its positions in order to reach a degree of stability and consistency, and that its results are interpretable and can be formulated according to certain characteristics, including its theoretical framework (Youssef, 2006)(6). Thus, the factor analysis (final solution) concluded to (4) factors as well, whose values of the underlying roots ranged between (3.440 - 2.762), in addition, the extracted factors are arranged in descending order according to their importance, which ranged between (37.867% - 7.788%) and explained These factors amounted to (67.753%) of the aggregate variance values, which did not differ from what it was before the rotation in all the committees investigated variables. In addition, the values of the interpreted variance were shown according to the extracted factors, and table (2) shows the matrix extracted in this way.

Table (2) matrix factors after diagonal rotation Promax for Training Course Committees

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Committee name</th>
<th>Factors after diagonal rotation</th>
<th>Explained variance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Opening and Closing Committee</td>
<td>0.840, -0.199, -0.088, 0.203</td>
<td>0.794</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Awards Committee</td>
<td>0.818, 0.199, 0.108, -0.209</td>
<td>0.764</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reception committee</td>
<td>0.696, -0.008, 0.176, 0.126</td>
<td>0.531</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport and Communications Committee</td>
<td>0.584, 0.182, -0.003, 0.214</td>
<td>0.420</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organizing Committee for the training course</td>
<td>0.222, 0.882, -0.233, -0.190</td>
<td>0.918</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Relations and Media Committee</td>
<td>-0.117, 0.698, 0.245, 0.116</td>
<td>0.574</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administrative and Financial Committee</td>
<td>-0.051, 0.633, 0.375, -0.053</td>
<td>0.547</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technical Committee</td>
<td>0.201, 0.451, 0.135, 0.393</td>
<td>0.420</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Documentation Committee</td>
<td>0.220, 0.059, 0.845, -0.267</td>
<td>0.837</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stadiums and Sports Equipments Committee</td>
<td>-0.121, 0.079, 0.679, 0.278</td>
<td>0.553</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Security Committee</td>
<td>0.337, -0.137, 0.400, 0.347</td>
<td>0.413</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical Committee</td>
<td>0.149, 0.188, 0.020, 0.804</td>
<td>0.704</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coordination and Follow-up</td>
<td>0.128, 0.443, -0.253, 0.671</td>
<td>0.727</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Kaiser-H test was used to determine the factors on the basis that the indicative factor is the factor whose potential root is at least one true. Three tests are indicative of it according to the Guilford test (± 0.3). Through the descending order of the session committees’ saturations on the first factor after the diagonal rotation, as we note that the number of committees saturated with this factor reached five, four of which have major saturations and one with medium saturation, and they constituted (37.867%) of the total number of committees of the training course subject to analysis. And we note that this factor is sectarian in composition as the five variables are saturated in a positive direction, and the committees that got the highest saturation on the first factor are as follows:

- (Opening and Closing Committee) its saturation reached (0.840).
- (The Awards Committee) reached a saturation of (0.818).
- (Reception Committee) its saturation reached (0.696).
- (Transport and Communications Committee) its saturation reached (0.584).
- (Security Committee) reached its saturation (0.373).

In light of the foregoing, it appears that the committees that obtained the greatest saturation on the worker are related to the preparation of the training course, so the researcher decided to call this factor (preparatory) in order to give the training courses the best return and the best production. It is related to drawing the curriculum that the organization follows and placing it in a general framework in which the goal to be achieved, the various stages of work and other matters that enable the workers to achieve the largest possible production with the largest sufficient without wasting time or effort, by defining the powers and competencies and defining the work and distributing them among Form committees that work to manage and organize the training course according to a well-studied scientific plan, and among these committees that have a key role in the success of the organizing process is the opening and closing committee, “the opening and the end of the training course must be taken care of, such as attention to the partial aspects of the course itself, and accordingly, the validity of the course must be proven. The program is strictly all micro-organizational aspects.

(smahawy, 2009)(7) since the variable (Opening and Closing Committee) achieved the largest percentage of saturation over the first factor from the rest of the other committees, it is statistically the best committees saturated on this factor, and accordingly the researcher nominates him as one of the committees comprising the final extracted variables. As for the descending order of the committees’ saturation with the second factor after the diagonal rotation, we note that the number of committees saturated with this factor amounted to five; Four of them have major
saturation and the fifth is medium saturation, and they constitute (13.078%) of the total sum of the committees subject to analysis, as the five committees are saturated in the positive direction. And the committees that got the highest saturation on the second factor are as follows:

- (The Organizing Committee for the Training Course) Its saturation reached (0.882).
- (Public Relations and Media Committee) saturation reached (0.698).
- (Administrative and Financial Committee) saturation reached (0.633).
- (Technical Committee) saturated (0.451).
- (Coordination and Follow-up Committee) its saturation reached (0.443).

In light of the foregoing, it appears that the committees that obtained the greatest saturation on the factor are related to administration and organization, so the researcher decided to name this factor as (administrative and organizational). The course organizing committee is one of the important committees in the training course. It is made up of committee heads and is responsible for following up on the progress of work through periodic meetings with the head of the organizing committee (Badawi, 2001)(8). Khaled Aswad and Salam Hantoush indicate that "it has a role in preparing the final report on the course, which includes everything that is administered, supported by the necessary statistics, such as the number of participants, their athletic level, the results achieved, the amounts spent, and the difficulties encountered in the work of the committees." (Hantoush, 2019)(9).

The success of the training course depends on the organizing body, whether it is the Iraqi Central Handball Federation or any other official body. Through that organization, planning will be clear as it will be able to create the course requirements with the Arab Federation or the Asian or International Federation, and this gives great official support for the success of the course and increase the turnout for Participation in it, and this supports the organizer in forming a team for relations and media to support the course in the media, as well as relying on administrative and financial competencies to make the course successful organizationally and administratively. Since the variable (the organizing committee for the training course) achieved the largest percentage of saturation over the first factor than the rest of the other committees, it is statistically considered the best saturation over this factor; accordingly, the researcher nominates him as one of the committees comprising the final extracted variables. As for the descending order of the training session committees’ saturations with the third factor after the diagonal rotation, we note that the number of committees saturated with this factor amounted to four committees, with major saturations and constituting (9.019%) of the total number of session committees The training subject to analysis, as the committees were saturated with a positive trend. And the committees that got the highest saturation on the third factor are as follows:-

- (The Documentation Committee) reached a saturation of (0.845).
- (Committee for stadiums and sports equipment) its saturation reached (0.679).
- (Security Committee) its saturation reached (0.400).

- (Administrative and Financial Committee) its saturation reached (0.375).

In light of the foregoing, it appears that the committees that obtained the greatest saturation on the worker are related to technical matters, so the researcher decided to name this factor as (technical).

The design of the organizational structure for the training course is one of the most important stages of organization, and the design of that structure is the essence of the organization process, as it is based on defining the goals and aspects of the activity necessary to achieve those goals, and dividing these aspects of the activity into coherent groups through which the competencies are distributed among the workers as the work does not overlap or responsibilities, and that workers have the opportunity to participate in their efforts and thinking to achieve the drawn plan. Issam Badawy points out that “institutions always depend on what they have of information about previous courses, so it is necessary to form a documentation committee and record everything related to the implementation of the course for two main reasons: saving all the information for reference at any stage of implementation, as well as creating an outcome of the course’s implementation. The information enables the organizing committee to prepare the final report of the training course. (Badawi, 2001)(8).

Since the documentation committee achieved the highest percentage of saturation over the third factor than the rest of the other training session committees, it is statistically the best saturated committee over this factor; Accordingly, the researcher nominates him as one of the committees that make up the final extracted variables.

As for the descending order of the training course committees’ saturation with the fourth factor after the diagonal rotation, we note that the number of committees saturated with this factor amounted to four; Two of them have major saturation and the other two have small saturation, and they constitute (7.788%) of the total number of committees of the curriculum of the training course subject to analysis, as all committees are saturated with a positive trend, and the committees that obtained the highest saturation on the fourth factor are as follows:

- (Medical Committee) its saturation reached (0.804).

- (Coordination and Follow-up Committee) its saturation reached (0.671).

- (Technical Committee) its saturation reached (0.393).

- (Security Committee) reached (0.347) saturation.

In light of the foregoing, it seems that the committees that obtained the greatest saturation on the worker are related to the provision of services, so the researcher decided to call this factor (coordination). The Coordination and Follow-up Committee is one of the important administrative elements, which must be part of the organizational structure of the training course, because the core of the work in it will be the center for achieving coordination. It is also important to identify the problems and obstacles that hinder the implementation of the training course and affect its
It is also responsible for preparing a daily statement on the number of subscribers, reviewing it with the documentation committee, and distributing it to the committees (Badawi, 2001)(8). In order to achieve success in the training course, there must be a sound organizational formation, good management, and a sincere feeling of cooperation with the various committees that make up the course. Since (the Coordination and Follow-up Committee) achieved the largest percentage of saturation on the fourth factor than the rest of the other paragraphs, it is statistically the best saturated committees on this factor.

Table (3) shows Level D course syllabus vocabulary and course topics and saturations.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name factors</th>
<th>Course syllabusLevel D and its topics</th>
<th>Saturation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Preparatory</td>
<td>Opening and Closing Committee</td>
<td>0.840</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administrative and</td>
<td>Organizing Committee for the training course</td>
<td>0.882</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>organizational</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technical</td>
<td>Documentation Committee</td>
<td>0.845</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coordination</td>
<td>Coordination and Follow-up Committee</td>
<td>0.671</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Conclusions and Recommendations:**

**Conclusions:**

In light of the presented results of the current study, the researcher concluded the following:

- The rotation of the extracted factors using the oblique rotation (Promax) succeeded in extracting interrelated factors that are close to the reality of the needs of the studied group.

- The adoption of the conditions for accepting the factors after the diagonal rotation of the axis of the session’s committees, which was reached through the matrix of interconnections consisting of (13) committees, led to the acceptance of (4) factors that represented most of the committees and topics proposed to be presented in the training course, which are as follows:

  • The first factor: the preparatory factor.
  • The second factor: the administrative and organizational factor.
  • The third factor: the technical factor.
  • The fourth factor: the coordination factor.

**Recommendations:**

- Adoption and application of the curriculum prepared for handball coaches in Iraq by the Iraqi Central Handball Federation and its evaluation after implementation.

- The necessity of clear knowledge among those in charge of preparing training courses of the importance of training course committees.
- Carrying out similar studies for other levels in order to reach the required level, which is to raise the training level of sports coaches throughout Iraq.

- Adopting the main principles of the curriculum in the approach group games, taking into account the specificity of the game.

- The necessity of applying the curriculum in training courses and then conducting studies in its development after its application in order to address the negatives and focus on the positives and organize those courses.

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Appendix (1)

Baghdad University
Faculty of Physical Education and Sports Sciences
Postgraduate/Masters studies

A questionnaire to determine the validity of the proposed topics
Honourable Professor .................................................. . Respected

It is the intention to conduct the research tagged with (the importance of administrative committees in preparing training courses for handball coaches in Iraq) and because you are experienced and specialized in this field, so the researcher asks you to identify the most important topics suitable for this level and to write down any amendment or suggestion on the topics.

With many thanks and gratitude

Expert name:
The scientific title:
Work place:
date:
Signed: Master's student
Hussein Abdullah Kadhim

Appendix (2)

Administrative Committees:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>paragraphs</th>
<th>Very Agree</th>
<th>Agree</th>
<th>Neutral</th>
<th>Disagree</th>
<th>very Disagree</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Organizing Committee for the training course</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Technical Committee</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Public Relations and Media Committee</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Administrative and Financial Committee</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Stadiums and Sports Equipment Committee</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Coordination and Follow-up Committee</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Medical Committee</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>reception committee</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Opening and closing committee</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Awards Committee</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Security Committee</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Documentation Committee</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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