



Framework for DWV junior performance surfing

German Surf Federation 2021 v1



Management Olympic Department

Created in collaboration with: Martin Walz, Julius Rodenbücher, Neele Koch u. Jannik Dörr

Content

1 "Know-the-System" - Goals and tasks of junior performance sport in Germany.....	3
2. Organization of competitive sports in Germany	3
2.1. Federal Ministry of the Interior for Construction and Homeland.....	3
2.2 German Olympic Sports Federation	4
2.3 Olympic Training Centers.....	4
2.4 Competitive sport in the DWV	4
2.5 The German Sports aid	5
2.6 National Anti-Doping Agency	5
3. Junior squad and other squad classes	6
4. Talent promotion, training systems and competition systems in the DWV	7
5. Talent scouting system of the German Surf Federation	8
6. Template of the DWV- development system	8
7. Know your path.....	9
8. Talent transfer & lateral entry into Olympic surfing: Open Ocean Surfing (OOS) vs. Rapid Surfing (RPS) vs. Wave Pool Surfing (WPS).....	9
Bibliography	10

Gender reference:

For reasons of readability, this document refrains from using gender-specific formulations. Where personal terms are only used in the masculine form, they refer to men and women in the same way.

1 "Know-the-System" - Goals and tasks of junior performance sport in Germany

The task of junior competitive sports is to prepare the sporting successes of young athletes in order to enable Germany to achieve a top position in international competition. Top performance on the world stage is only possible if talents are consistently selected and promoted from as broad a base as possible. The screening and promotion of talent should take place at a young age in order to be able to show high-performing talent. Another goal is to raise the status of competitive sports in our society (German Olympic Sports Confederation, 2020). The concept for junior performance sport is intended to secure certain factors for junior performance sport. The model of the talent puzzle in Figure

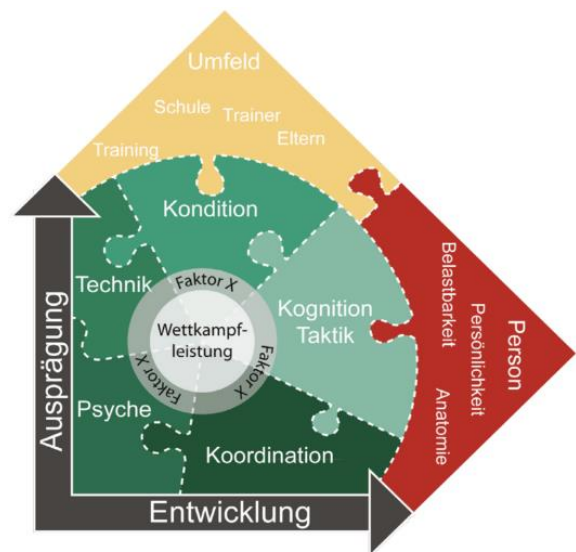


Figure 1 - Model of the talent puzzle and the complexity of talent promotion. (Wulff et al., 2016)

1 clearly shows the complexity of junior competitive sports and talent development.

2. Organization of competitive sports in Germany

The organization of competitive sports in Germany is spread over different distances. Different factors such as financial support, organization by Olympic professional Federations, service and support facilities, and assistance for competitive athletes must be taken into account in the planning and organization of competitive sports in Germany. Institutions such as the **Federal Ministry of the Interior for Construction and Home Affairs**, the **German Olympic Sports Confederation**, the **Olympic Support Center NRW/ Rheinland** and the **German Sports Aid** play a decisive role.

2.1. Federal Ministry of the Interior for Construction and Homeland

Top-level sports promotion in Germany is the responsibility of the Federal Ministry of the Interior (BMI). However, the federal government's financial support for the federal sports Federations is always supplementary and not complete funding. The topics of support for the federal sports federations, sports promotion, financing of sports and the fight against doping at national and international level are the responsibility of this ministry. The close cooperation between the Federal Ministry of the Interior and DWV is indispensable in this case (Bundesministerium des Innern, 2021).

<https://www.bmi.bund.de/DE/themen/sport/sportfoerderung/bundessportfachverbaende/bundessportfach-verbaende-node.html>

2.2 German Olympic Sports Federation

The DOSB is the umbrella organization of organized sport. It also fulfills the function of the National Olympic Committee and is thus responsible for sending the German teams to the Olympic and Paralympic Games. At the same time, the DOSB is also the umbrella organization for around 90,000 sports clubs that together form "Sport Germany. An important part of the DOSB is therefore also popular sport.

<https://www.dosb.de/leistungssport/nachwuchsleistungssport>

2.3 Olympic Training Centers

Olympic Support Centers (OSP) are support and service facilities for athletes in Olympic disciplines (Olympic squad, perspective squad, supplementary squad and junior squad of the top Federations) and their responsible coaches. Their main task is to ensure the support, especially for the Olympic preparation. The focus of the support lies in the areas of sports medicine, physiotherapy, training and movement science, nutrition and career advice (Olympic base Rhineland, 2021). The athletes of the DWV are normally assigned to the OSP NRW/Rhineland in Cologne.

<https://www.osp-rheinland.nrw/leistungen/>

2.4 Competitive sport in the DWV

Within DWV, there is the Competitive Sports Division, which is responsible for the planning and strategic direction of the Olympic competitive sport of surfing. The goal of the BMI's support is to win medals for Germany at international championships and Olympic Games.

<https://wellenreitverband.de/leistungssport/>

For direct enquiries, the following regulations must be observed:

The honorary presidium is **not authorized** to issue instructions but acts as an advisory control body for the full-time competitive sports staff, which is financed by the federal government. **The staff for competitive sports is not responsible for the concerns of amateur and recreational sports within the DWV.** Unfortunately, these areas cannot be supported financially so far. Decisions and processes in DWV competitive sports are made and communicated as transparently as possible. The committee "Sporting Management Olympic Area" makes the decisions in this regard and is responsible for the handling of the funding as well as the cooperation with the coaches. It is the contact for athletes and coaches.

2.5 The German Sports aid

Sporthilfe is a non-profit foundation and relies on donations and business partners. The purpose of the foundation is the ideal and material support of athletes (Sporthilfe, 2021). Every top Federation can submit applications for its athletes. A review committee, which is not associated with DWV,

DAS SPORThILFE-FÖRDERKONZEPT

BASIS-FÖRDERUNG	TOP-TEAM FUTURE	TOP-TEAM	NACHAKTIVEN-FÖRDERUNG
<p>ca. 2.000 Nachwuchstalente</p> <p>Individuelle Projekt-förderung und Nachwuchs-elite-Förderung für aus-gewählte Talente.</p> <p>Geförderte Athleten erhalten:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ► Versicherungsschutz ► Zugang zu Sporthilfe-Karriereportal ► Seminarangebote ► Serviceangebote 	<p>ca. 1.500 Top-Talente</p> <p>Grundförderung 700 € (bei Sportförderstelle: 300 €)</p> <p>+ BIS ZU 300 € zur Berufsvorbereitung (Schule, Ausbildung, Studium)</p> <p>+ 250 € Altersvorsorge</p> <p> Mentorenprogramm, Sporthilfe-Karriereportal, Seminare</p>	<p>ca. 500 Athleten der Weltspitze</p> <p>Grundförderung 800 € (bei Sportförderstelle: 400 €)</p> <p>+ 400 - MAX. 1.400 € Elite-Förderung (erfolgs- und perspektivabhängig)</p> <p>+ BIS ZU 300 € zur Berufsvorbereitung (Schule, Ausbildung, Studium)</p> <p>+ 250 € Altersvorsorge</p> <p> Mentorenprogramm, Sporthilfe-Karriereportal, Seminare</p> <p> Anspruch auf Nachaktivenförderung</p>	<p>Bis zu 500 € Alumni-Stipendium</p> <p> Sporthilfe-Karriereportal, Netzwerk im Sporthilfe Alumni-Club</p> <p>Weitere Informationen zum Förderkonzept unter www.sporthilfe.de</p> <p> Deutsche Sporthilfe</p>

then decides on the approval or rejection of the applications for support. Since DWV also has a special status here as a temporary Olympic federation, applications can currently only be submitted for athletes from the Olympic or perspective squads. Basic funding is not yet available to DWV at this time. Further information about the German Sports Aid can be found under the following link: <https://www.sporthilfe.de/athletenfoerderung/foerderkonzept>

2.6 National Anti-Doping Agency

The topic of anti-doping is taken very seriously in DWV. A clean sport is a prerequisite to work with DWV as an athlete and/or coach/supervisor. DWV clearly positions itself against the abuse of banned substances for performance enhancement and works closely with the National Anti-Doping Agency (NADA). The health of the athlete is always the top priority in this topic as well. All information on the subject can be found at: <https://www.gemeinsam-gegen-doping.de/athleten/home>

NADA has developed a database that can provide athletes with quick information about the doping relevance of drugs. On NADAMED it is possible to check whether the ingredients of a drug are on the doping list or whether they are permitted in training or competition, for example. All important information about prohibited substances and access to the database described can be found here:

https://www.nada.de/medizin/nadamed/suche?tx_medddb_nadamed%5Baction%5D=search&tx_medddb_nadamed%5Bcontroller%5D=Medicines&tx_medddb_nadamed%5BtermsRe-dir%5D=1&cHash=614d335ac5c3eddf7255b5441ba0432f

NADA's e-learning platform offers the possibility to deepen the content on the topic. The courses offer clearly structured and easy to understand content that you can access flexibly and from anywhere. All important information about the e-learning platform can be found here: [e-learning](#)

The example list of permitted drugs shows active substances that can be taken without hesitation for a wide range of complaints, i.e. they are not on the doping list. A link to the online list can be found on the page Together against doping. [Example list](#)

The Cologne List contains dietary supplements that have been tested for doping-relevant ingredients. You can access the Cologne [list](#) here.

All questions about anti-doping can be asked at any time either directly to NADA or to the DWV Anti-Doping Officer [Neele Koch](#).

3. Junior squad and other squad classes

The document "[Nomination Guidelines for Admission as a Squad Athlete within the German Sports Promotion](#)" contains all current criteria and information for the squad nomination in the DWV. Which forms of squad nomination are possible in German sport and thus also at the DWV, and which nomination guidelines are associated with it, can be seen again in the *Table 1* below.

Table 1: Nomination Guidelines in German Competitive Sports

Squad Form	Nomination guidelines
<i>NK = Junior squad</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Athletes with a medium to long-term perspective for integration into the national team.• The assessment of the potential of the athletes is based on the established squad criteria of the DWV.• The junior squad is limited by age.• The membership of a junior squad must be confirmed each year by the DWV and the DOSB.

<p>PK = Perspective squad (from then on sports aid funding is possible)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Athletes with final potential for the following Olympic Games and/or medal and final prospects for the following Olympic Games. • Athletes with the performance perspective to advance to the Olympic squad in the current cycle. • The potential is assessed on the basis of the established squad criteria. • The membership of the perspective squad must be confirmed each year by the DWV and the DOSB.
<p>OK = Olympic squad</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Athletes with proven medal or final place level in view of the next Olympic Games. • In principle, athletes are accepted who meet the following criteria: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In the Olympic year, the target competition (Olympic Games) is used (place 1-8). 2. In the other years, the goal competition is the World Cup (place 1- 8). • In justified exceptional cases, an OK squad status can also be recognized for 2 years. • Special cases at a comparable level of performance may be recognized in exceptional cases. • The assessment of the potential is carried out in a discipline-specific manner within the framework of an overall assessment of all performance factors and the effective integration of the athlete into the overall concept of the leading Federation for optimal Olympic preparation. • Membership of the Olympic squad must be confirmed each year by the DWV and the DOSB.

4. Talent promotion, training systems and competition systems in the DWV

The promotion of young talent in the German Competitive Sports System is based on the following system. The build-up to top performance is transferred to the talent development stages in the DWV junior system in the following section (see section 3.). The individual stages, training systems and competition systems in the DWV junior program are discussed in more detail in the DWV Development Plan. Figure 3 shows a clear increase of talent identification as well as of talent scouting, provided that the talent development of the junior athletes is carried out under a systematically elaborated system, which DWV supports with all avail-

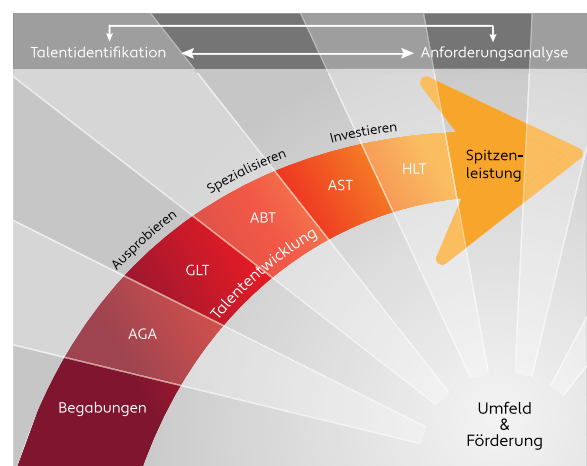


Figure 2 AGA= model of talent identification and development (see Hoffmann, 2013)

able possibilities. In order to promote and support the potential of existing talented young athletes to the full extent, it is particularly important to DWV to improve existing Federation structures. In this way, the DWV enables

an optimal environment for athletes and coaches to provide an increasing performance taking into account health aspects (Framework guidelines for the promotion of competitive sports, DOSB, 2021).

5. Talent scouting system of the German Surf Federation

In order to transform talent into a top sporting performance, it is necessary to have sensible sighting and talent development measures as well as a systematic and controlled long-term development process (cf. young talent concept, SNBGER). The goal of the German Surfing Federation's talent scouting is based on the DOSB's overall goal of talent scouting. The aim is to win talented children and young people for a performance-based competition system in the German Surfing Federation. This will happen mostly at German Champs.

6. Template of the DWV- development system

The basic structure of the DWV talent development system (*see Table 2*) is intended to give a brief and clear impression of the allocation factors for the respective classes of talent development. Here, the important factors such as age are described once, the system, which is divided into training, competition and sighting, etc.. Reference is made to the objectives, to In- Surf and Off- Surf as well as to the role of the coaches and supervisors.

Table 1 Basic structure of the DWV talent development system

Name of class	DWV- Squad profile of requirements a. System (AGA; GLT; ABT; AST; HLT)
Age	At what chronological age is this stage completed?
System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Which training system? • Which competition system? • How sighting? • Which squad? • Who finances?
Objectives	What are the development steps in terms of training/technique/placement/structure?
In-Surf	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How many days does the athlete spend on average per year on the water at this stage? • Is the sport program in the water intended for the athlete? • Tactile and technical training methods

Off-Surf	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sports program outside the water. • General training load outside the water
Coaches/Super-visors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Who should train the athlete at this level? • What qualification should the coach have for this? • What role does the Federation play in the care of • What other support options are available?

7. Know your path

Based on the basic structure of the DWV talent development system (*Table 2*), the Development Plan details the various classes of talent development in tabular form. The aim here is to provide young athletes, parents, coaches and trainers with a guide to the existing standard of talent development, even at a young age. In case of further interest in suitable training control for junior competitive sports, we refer at this point to the DWV **Development Plan** in order to receive further professional, sports-scientific information. It should be noted that there is no active support from the DWV until the junior squad (NK).

8. Talent transfer & lateral entry into Olympic surfing: Open Ocean Surfing (OOS) vs. Rapid Surfing (RPS) vs. Wave Pool Surfing (WPS)

Talent transfers are possible in many sports and can also be carried out quite successfully at the top level. This is the case as long as the performance requirements of the other disciplines are similar. Downhill skiers who transfer their talent to ski cross or high diving athletes who change to big air in snowboarding are just a few examples of successful talent transfer.

The RPS athlete is missing about 10 000 hours of memory traces of swells, speeds of worlds and their refraction modes. However, successful talent transfer can occur when young RPS surfers, beginning at the onset of puberty, can relocate the center of their lives to a coast with ocean surf. With targeted training and coaching, a successful talent transfer can occur here within 6 years. A systematic support by the DWV does not take place.

Bibliography

- German Olympic Sports Federation, O. S. (2020). Young talent sports concept - Our goal: Your start for Detschland. Frankfurt, Hesse.
- Competitive sports, D. O.-B. (January 1, 2021). Junior performance sport - Framework guidelines for the promotion of junior performance sport. Frankfurt am Main .
- RACE, B. u. (October 2016). SNBGER junior concept. From Snowboard Germany. Retrieved
- Sporthilfe, S. D. (16 February 2021). *Stiftung Deutsche Sporthilfe*. Retrieved from <https://www.sporthilfe.de/>
- Wulff, J., Altmann, K., Walter, N., Fudel, R. & Hoffmann, A. (2016). Situationsanalyse der Nachwuchsentwicklung im DSV, DBV und der DESG. (Unveröffentlichter Bericht) Leipzig: IAT