



TFF

Türkiye Futbol Federasyonu

Turkish Football Federation



**YOUTH DEVELOPMENT
PROGRAMME 2009**





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TFF- FGM

MAY - 2009 İSTANBUL

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Press Preparation



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1.Press-2009

Promoting more players with talent in our country which is a talent pool in terms of football, is related to the institutionalization and modernization of our clubs' Youth Development programmes. Turkish Football Federation (TFF), who is responsible for managing all football-related activities in Turkey, started their efforts to standardize, institutionalize and modernize Youth Development programmes. In the guide you hold now, all the leading countries' Youth Development Programmes have been diligently researched and the most appropriate model for Turkey has been developed. After the publication of this guide, guiding booklets will be prepared by experts in a short space of time and the TFF youth Development Programme will be ready to go with all the details. This guide and the booklets will form a standard for our clubs who want to institutionalize and modernize their Youth Development Programmes. In time, our clubs who can achieve all the criteria stated in the guide and the booklets, will transform into Youth Development Programme Football Academies.

On behalf of the TFF, I owe Emrah Bayraktar, the Youth Development Programme Director, and Zeynep Gürler, the Projects Coordinator my sincere gratitude as they both worked very hard to prepare this guide. I would also like to offer my regards to the TFF President Mahmut Ozgener and to Ufuk Ozerten and the rest of the TFF Board of Directors, who I know will support us in implementing this guide.

Ahmet Güvener
Director of the TFF Football Development Centre



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With their current state, Youth Development Programmes which are the most important part of developing elite footballers in Turkey, unfortunately involve constitutions that are unplanned, disorganized and irrelevant to the principles of modern football training.

The most crucial location in the development of players is the clubs who are responsible for providing them with healthy and regular football training. For this reason, by prioritizing the restructuring of Youth Development Programmes of clubs in developing elite young players, the TFF (Turkish Football Federation) aims to present clubs a modern Youth Development Programme vision and support them in line with this vision.

This Booklet summarizes the working model suggested by the TFF and the basic features of an ideal Youth Development Programme. The TFF attaches a great deal of importance to the following issues for young players to receive healthier football training within the scope of the Youth Development Programme:

1. Coaches that will work with the young players should possess all the required qualities.
2. Young players should go through different stages of training peculiar to their age groups, based on their adequacy level for maintaining and developing their skills.
3. The social and cultural development of young players should not be regarded independently from the football training they receive.
4. Effective communication and collaboration among the club, family and school is necessary for the overall development of young players.
5. Young players must have the opportunity to train at well-structured facilities for a healthy physical development.
6. Competitions are an integral part of the Youth Development Programme; however they are not the ultimate target. Striking the right balance between training and competition is important in the development of young players.
7. Pro clubs are responsible for the overall development of football in the region they are located. By co-operating with amateur clubs and schools in their region, they should make full use of the youth potential.
8. Staff employed in clubs within the scope of the Youth Development Programme, must go through the training envisaged by the TFF.

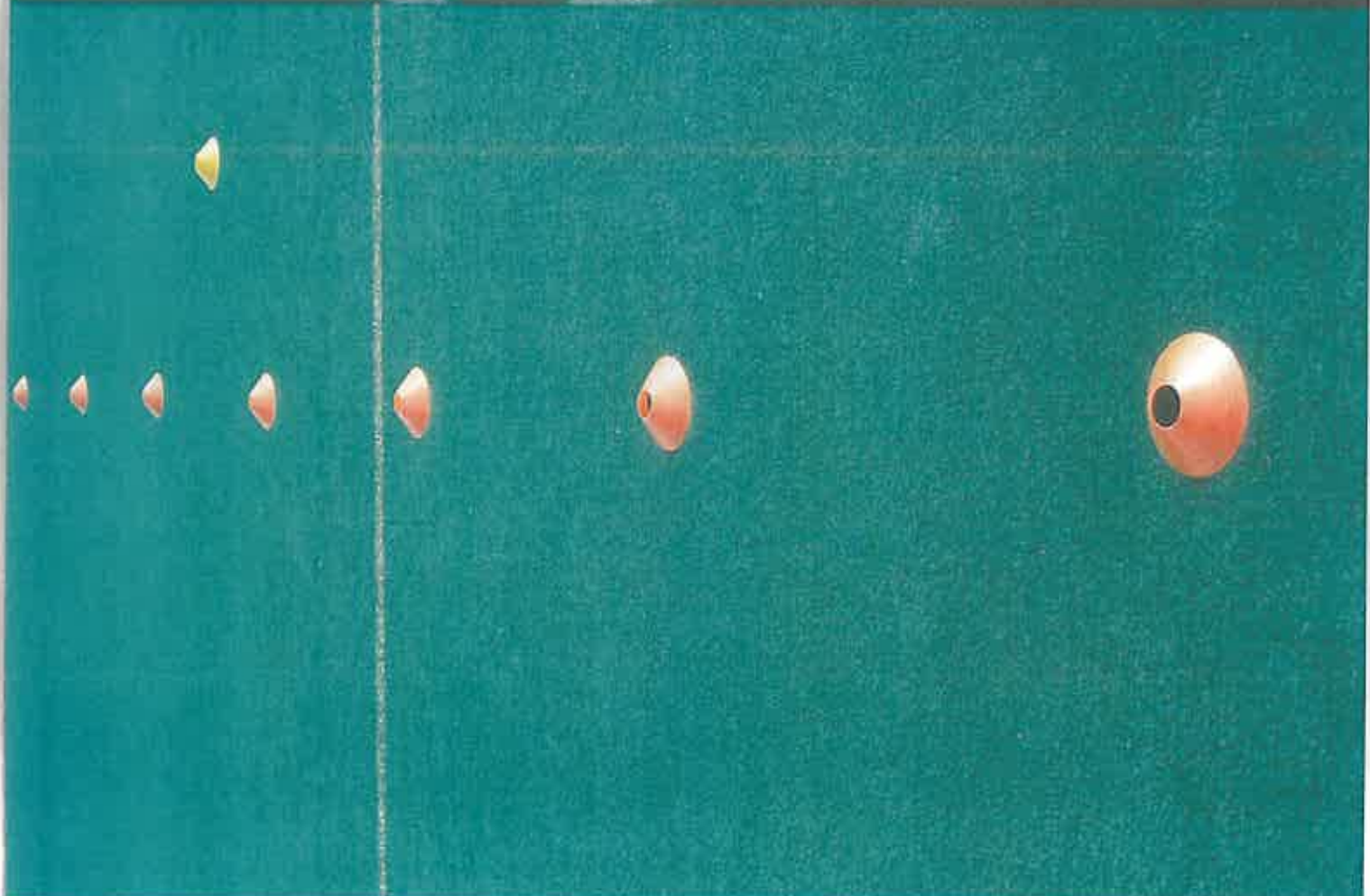
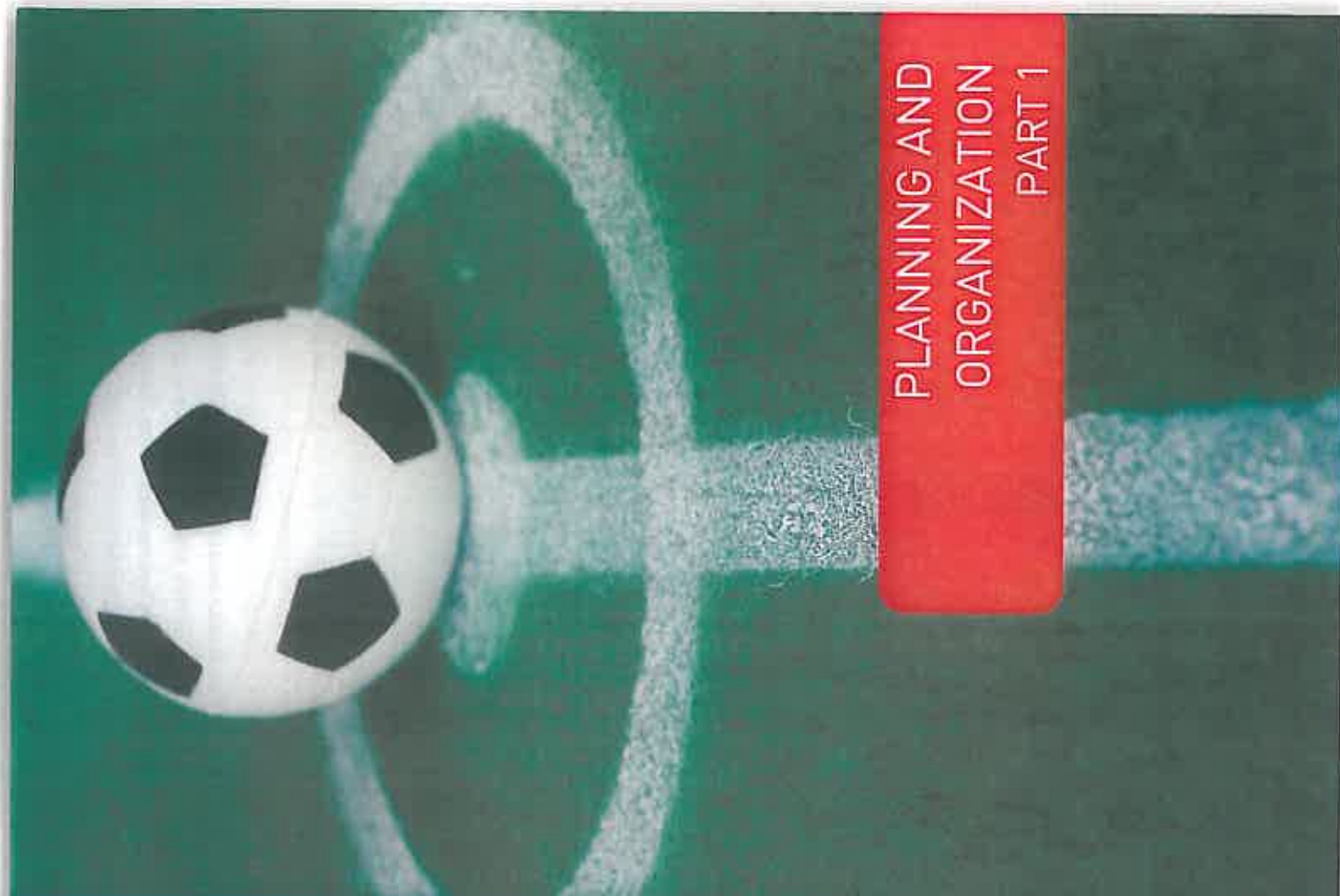
Staff employed in clubs must receive training related to the "Child Protection Programme" and must be monitored in this regard.

Clubs are responsible for helping young players and their families for their education, health and nourishment.

The elements of application of the Programme in various fields will be explained in further detail in "Guide Books" which will be published by TFF.



PLANNING AND
ORGANIZATION
PART 1



The Youth Development Programme focuses on the player. All the elements around the player work co-operatively in order to maintain the player's education in all respects and development healthily. The TFF and the clubs are equally responsible for creating an environment in which young players can truly make use of their potential. The TFF sets all the necessary criteria for clubs to prepare and effectively implement their Youth Development Programmes and offers training and counselling services to these clubs. However, the TFF lets each club individually determine their specific ways and philosophy freely.

Clubs act in co-operation with the TFF in terms of the following principles of the Youth Development Programme:

- I. Establishing a philosophy,
- II. Setting the targets,
- III. Identifying ways to reach the set targets,
- IV. Planning training and social responsibility activities,
- V. Identifying the human resources,
- VI. Evaluating to what extent the targets have been attained.

While identifying their Youth Development Programme philosophy, clubs must keep in mind that an overall development of Turkish football will serve their own interests as well and should act accordingly. Each and every club must set short and long-term targets that are tangible so as to promote players to their senior squads, increase the quality of teams and leagues, have young and skilled players called up for the national team and ultimately, develop Turkish football in all respects.

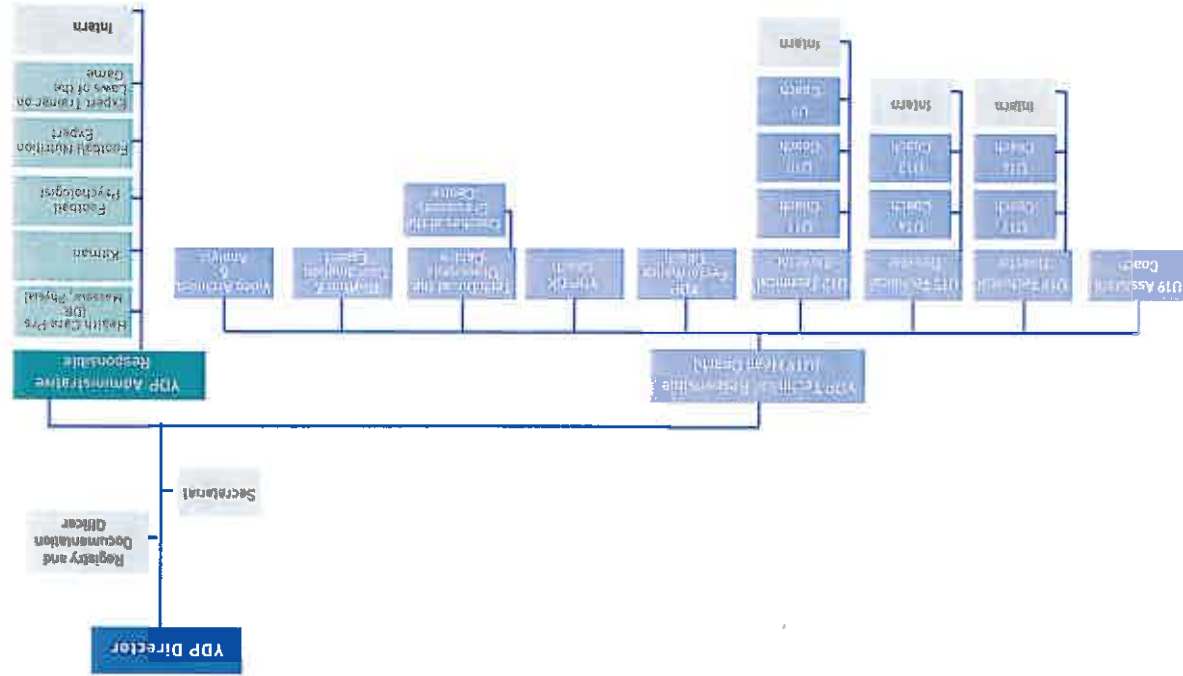
For example;

- ❖ Evaluation of the players' performance at the end of the season and setting the number of players to be inducted into the team squads in each age group for the new season based on this evaluation,
- ❖ Identification of the age groups each coach will work with in the beginning of the season,
- ❖ Planning of the number of players to be brought in to the senior squad,
- ❖ Planning of the number of players to be brought in to the team's other squads taking part in professional competitions,

- ❖ Season-planning for each age group,
- ❖ Number of players expected to be called up to the national team squads for each age group
- ❖ Annual planning of in-service training for developing coaches,
- ❖ Setting the dates and contents of family-oriented training,
- ❖ Identification of pools in which skilled players can be found and planning the in-season scouting,
- ❖ Identification of affiliated amateur clubs and setting the education & service schedule for primary schools,
- ❖ Identification of targets in terms of renovating the club's physical infrastructure (spotting the shortcomings, identifying the resources and conveying these to the competent bodies).



In order to carry out the Youth Development Programme properly, qualified human resources is one of the most essential elements. The ideal organization in the department of the Youth Development Programme in a club, is shown in the diagram below:



2.1. Youth Development Programme Management

a) Youth Development Programme Director:

Clubs must have a Youth Development Programme Director who has a "Youth Development Programme Management Certificate" issued by the TFF, who shall be responsible for any kind of technical and administrative activity, the management and coordination of staff employed within the scope of Youth Development Programme.

b) Youth Development Programme Technical Responsible:

At every club, there is a Youth Development Programme Technical Responsible who is responsible for the management and coordination of coaches and other technical staff working at various age groups within the scope of the Youth Development Programme. He must at least possess a "UEFA A Coaching Licence" and report to Youth Development Programme Director. Youth Development Programme Technical Director can, as well, act as the U19 Team Manager.

c) Youth Development Programme Administrative Responsible:

At every club, there is a Youth Development Programme Administrative Responsible, who is responsible for the management and coordination of non-technical staff, relations with families, schools, amateur clubs and universities and the facilities, transportation, security and infrastructure of the club. He must report to Youth Development Programme Director.

d) Management Support Staff:

❖ Registry and Documentation Officer: He is responsible for the registration and follow-up of player and coaching licences, contracts and fines handed out by the TFF. Moreover, he is responsible for filing the reports and other documents stated under the fifth title.

❖ Secretariat

2.2. Technical Staff

a) Technical Directors*

The clubs are expected to have one technical director for all four training stages stated in "The Overall Development of a Player", who works under and regularly reports to the Youth Development Programme Technical Responsible. These technical directors must at least possess the coaching licences stated below*.

- ❖ Basic Training Stage (U9-U12) Technical Director: UEFA B Licence
- ❖ Development Stage (U13-U15) Technical Director: UEFA B Licence
- ❖ Performance Stage (U16-18) Technical Director: UEFA B Licence
- ❖ Promotion to Senior Squad Stage (U19) Technical Director: UEFA B Licence

b) Coaches*

The clubs are expected to have one coach for each age group who works under and regularly reports to the related Technical Director. These coaches must at least possess the coaching licences stated below*:

- ❖ 15-year-olds and below: UEFA B Licence
- ❖ 16-year-olds and above: UEFA B Licence

Performance Coach*:

There is a performance coach at each club who has successfully completed the "Performance Coaching Course" of the TFF, whose responsibility covers tracking players' physical and performance-based development, applying tests and working in harmony with the team's coaches.

Goalkeeping Coach*:

Within the scope of the Youth Development Programme, there is a goalkeeping coach at each club who has a "Goalkeeping Coach Licence".

Scout:

At every club, there must be at least one scout working full-time who has successfully completed the "Scouting Licence Programme" organized by the TFF. His job description includes scouting and identifying young players who are skilled and coherent with the club's culture for the Youth Development Programme and notifying the Youth Development Technical Responsible thereof.

* Conditions relevant to the required technical staff and coaching licences for TFF Super Lig and Bank Asya 1. Lig shall be designated in accordance with the upcoming seasons gradually.

c) Rhythm and Coordination Expert

Training on developing coordination and rhythmic abilities of players in the early ages will increase their ability to react accordingly to various conditions and in the shortest span of time. For this reason, it is recommended that clubs employ a Rhythm and Coordination Expert working full-time or part-time under the Youth Development Programme Technical Responsible.

d) Interns

Within the scope of Youth Development Programme, at least three interns who are either senior (fourth grade) students or graduates of the Academy of Physical Education and Sports, Department of Football Coaching, must work full-time or part-time under the technical staff.

e) Video Archivist and Analyst

Within the scope of the Youth Development Programme, there should be a video Archivist and analyst working either full-time or part-time who records the training sessions and matches of players trained, and analyses the videos and shares the results with the coaches.



2.3. Support Personnel

At every club, in accordance with the job descriptions below, support personnel must be employed under the Youth Development Program Administrative Responsible:

a) Equipment Manager

The equipment manager is responsible for supply, upkeep and preservation of all the required material for training sessions and competitions.

b) Sports Doctor

Within the scope of the Youth Development Programme, there must be a full-time or part-time employed sports doctor. He is responsible for establishing the health policy in the Youth Development Programme and ensuring it's carried out properly.

c) Health Care Personnel

There must be at least one full-time employed masseur and one either full or part-time employed physio who both work under the supervision of the Youth Development Programme Sports Doctor.

d) Psychological Counsellor (Football Psychologist)

One of the most paramount targets of the Youth Development Programme is ensuring players' personal development along with their sporting development. So, at every club, there must be a "football psychologist" working full-time, who has successfully completed the "Football Psychology Certificate Programme" organized by the TFF.

e) Football Nutrition Expert

A nutrition expert should be employed, either full-time or part-time, in order to assure that the ways and means of nutrition are planned for the age groups of players properly and that those ways and means are implemented correctly.

g) Expert Trainer on Laws of the Game

It is recommended that assistance be taken from referees aged between 18 - 25 who are good at communicating, so as to officiate the training and friendly matches of teams in each age group within the scope of the Youth Development Programme and to regularly inform players about the laws of the game.

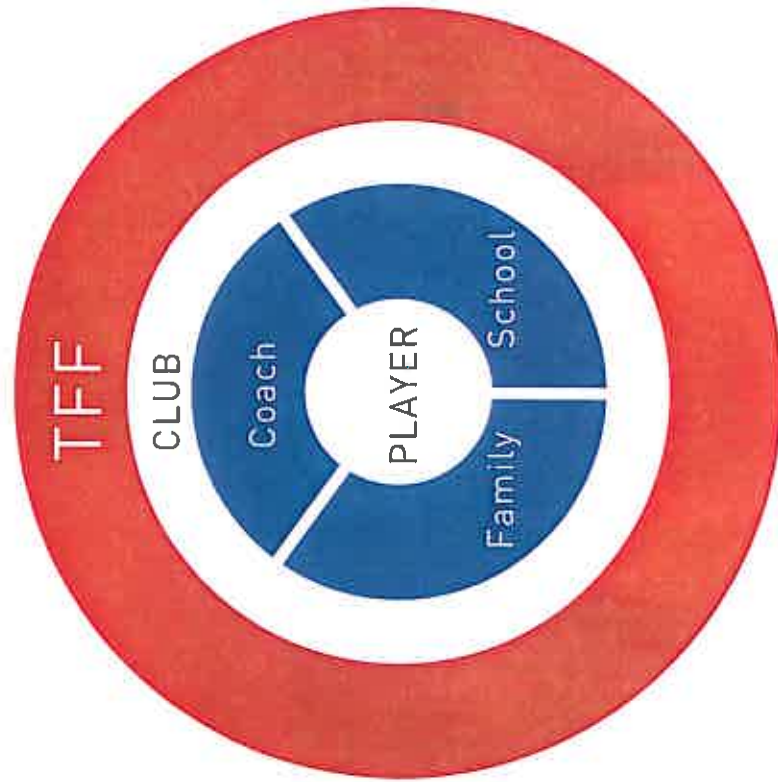
The TFF assists the clubs for co-operating with Provincial Referee Committees in this regard.

h) Interns

It is recommended that at least two interns who are either senior (fourth grade) students or graduates of the Academy of Physical Education and Sports, Department of Sports



In order for a player to achieve overall development and reach his true potential, on-the-field exercises are not enough by themselves. Along with the player's technical and tactical education, as part of overall development, conducting his relations with his school, family, milieu and his personal development is of paramount importance. Young players in football clubs come from different social and cultural backgrounds. In order to help players reach their true potential, clubs must form a relationship with all the elements effecting the players' development.



3.1. Relations of Pro Clubs with Schools and Amateur Clubs

Pro clubs, who have the responsibility of pioneering the development and extension of football, are responsible for forming and effectively implementing "Co-operation Protocols" with at least;

- ❖ 10 primary schools, and
- ❖ 10 amateur clubs

In order to contribute to the development of players in the region they are located.

As part of this co-operation, clubs;

- ❖ May help develop the quality of football in their region and add skilled players to the club squad by encouraging the education of amateur club coaches, thus helping them develop a sense of belonging to the club,
- ❖ May induct skilled players into the club from amateur clubs and schools they are affiliated with,
- ❖ May send the players who are not eligible to play in Youth Development Programme teams to the affiliated amateur clubs as they are yet to reach the pro level,
- ❖ May send their players who are not regarded good enough to play for an age group to the affiliated amateur clubs so as to help the player develop his game, with the option of re-evaluating his status in the forthcoming period,
- ❖ May instruct courses such as "approaching the players", "methods of training" and "basic football training" to the amateur club coaches and sports teachers,
- ❖ May identify players to be inducted into the club's Youth Development Programme by organizing tournaments and football festivals between schools or amateur clubs or "trial days".
- ❖ As a part of their social responsibilities, club coaches can pay regular visits to the affiliated schools and, without any sexual or talent-wise discrimination, can train the pupils who want to take part.



3.2. Club - Family Relations

- ❖ For the child to grow healthily, the approaching methods of every individual taking part in his education and development should be in line with each other. Families need to be nurtured to a certain level of consciousness so that the ideas and bearings of families of players coming from different social surroundings can match with the club's policy.
 - ❖ In order to relieve the pressure of "high expectations" on the players, regular lessons related to the development stages of children and responsibilities of parenting a pro-candidate young player should be given to the families. Educating and informing the family will increase the feeling of affinity towards the club, and it will highly contribute to the main target of the clubs as well; that is developing young players. Taking the young player into consideration independently from his family definitely means overlooking the big natural impact the family has on the child.
 - ❖ Youth Development Programme coaches should regularly contact the families about their child's development individually and tell them what stage the child's development is roughly at.
 - ❖ Clubs may lead the families of players interested in football, to the "TFF E Licence Coaching Course" which is aimed at Grassroots coaching. As families get more informed about their child's development, their approach to him will change in a positive direction.
- ### 3.3. Club - University Relations
- ❖ Clubs implementing Youth Development Programme, should work in collaboration with Academies of Physical Education and Sports, and should give the students of these academies the chance of internship within the organization of Youth Development Programme.
 - ❖ Academies and clubs should create the opportunity to evaluate tests and physical estimations within a scientific frame by working together.
 - ❖ It is recommended that the support of Academies and universities be taken as regards scientific papers and publications.

Clubs implementing Youth Development Programme are responsible for the content and quality of football-specific training given for a certain price to children aged 6 to 12 at club's Grassroots centres. Conditions regarding the content and quality of training, qualifications of coaches are set in line with each other for the professional players of the club and Grassroots centres.

At Grassroots centres of clubs, there must be a Grassroots Centre Technical Director possessing at least a UEFA B Licence. The coaches working in this centre should also possess UEFA B Licences. Monthly and annual training programmes must be planned so as to suit the age groups and must be in line with the TFF's training policy. Clubs should encourage and support the participation of schoolgirls in the Grassroots centres which work against remuneration.



The organization of the Youth Development Programme must have an institutional character rather than an individual-oriented one, and must do so by planning all its activities, compiling these activities and creating an institutional memory base. For this reason, the records of the following should be kept regularly by the Youth Development Programme:

- ❖ Youth Development Programme Activity Report
 - Training Programmes
 - Training Performance Reports
 - Individual Training Development Reports
 - Individual Development Reports
- ❖ Individual player appraisals & test reports
- ❖ Reports on Training given (other than football)
- ❖ Match reports
- ❖ Scouting reports
- ❖ Physical Infrastructure Development Reports
- ❖ Reports on school relations
- ❖ Reports on family relations

Also, player compilations including the following data should be kept in order to track each player's development regularly:

- ❖ Player Info Forms
- ❖ Physio Reports
- ❖ Individual Development Reports (Training & Other Aspects)
- ❖ Documents required by legislation

It's the TFF's responsibility to prepare and present to clubs guiding and standard-bearing notes about all required documents and all information to be recorded. The TFF is also responsible for producing and releasing software to simplify the process of compilation, to help clubs prepare reports and to standardize all procedures.

DEVELOPMENT OF COACHES PART 2



1. COACH EDUCATION

The most important factor in promoting quality and well-trained players to Turkish football is Youth Development Coaches. Youth Development Coaches should pay great attention to their individual development, should make themselves ready to see through the needs of players in each age group and should be capable of creating solutions.

The TFF and clubs have equal responsibility in achieving coach development. The TFF, by organizing coaching licence courses and certificate programmes, and clubs, by their regular in-service training in different fields, should contribute to the development of Youth Development coaches.

2. QUALITIES OF A COACH AND HIS APPROACH TO PLAYERS

While growing physically, young players show changes of behaviour at different ages. Coaches are responsible for developing approach models for each age group. Qualities and approaches that Youth Development Coaches should have and prioritize in their relations with young players are as follows:

- ❖ One of the most essential qualities that coaches working in Youth Development should have is patience. The coach should work patiently and without getting bored until he fully teaches what he wants to the players.
- ❖ A significant deceleration and decline has been spotted in the development of young players who feel themselves under pressure and unentertained during training. Coaches who shout, bash and swear at players have a negative impact on the development of players in the long-run.
- ❖ The coach's ability to demonstrate technical moves will help players learn these techniques more rapidly.
- ❖ In competitions, the target should never be only to win. The main target should always be the player's development in the long-run. Winning is a natural instinct. Every player competes to win when he goes out on to the field. But the key element is the coach's approach when there is a loss. If the coach's approach to the player who has been on the losing side is negative, the player will be affected from this process adversely.
- ❖ A Youth Development Coach should not expect his players to perform moves that he didn't train hard enough on, during competitions.
- ❖ Shouting at a player during a match will not result any further than putting him under further pressure in the next opening. Rather than shouting at him, reminding the player



about what is expected of him and showing a positive approach will have a more favourable effect.

- ❖ A coach, who misbehaves towards referees or other people during a match, has a negative effect on the development of young players. In such cases, not only the player but also the club is adversely effected in the long-run.
- ❖ After the match, the coach should explain to the player what he did well and what he wants the player to do better in detail. Listening to constant criticism puts the young player under pressure and makes him feel "as if he couldn't do what was required of him", thus effecting his development negatively.

THE OVERALL
DEVELOPMENT OF A PLAYER
PART 3



The club's preferential responsibility towards young players in the club is to ensure their healthy development as an individual, and then to help them become quality footballers. The club is responsible for supplying and creating the most ideal physical infrastructure possible, materials and learning environment. Clubs carrying out a Youth Development Programme must possess the "Child Protection Programme Certificate" issued by the TFF and fulfil the criteria stipulated by this certificate.

2. PLAYER SELECTION

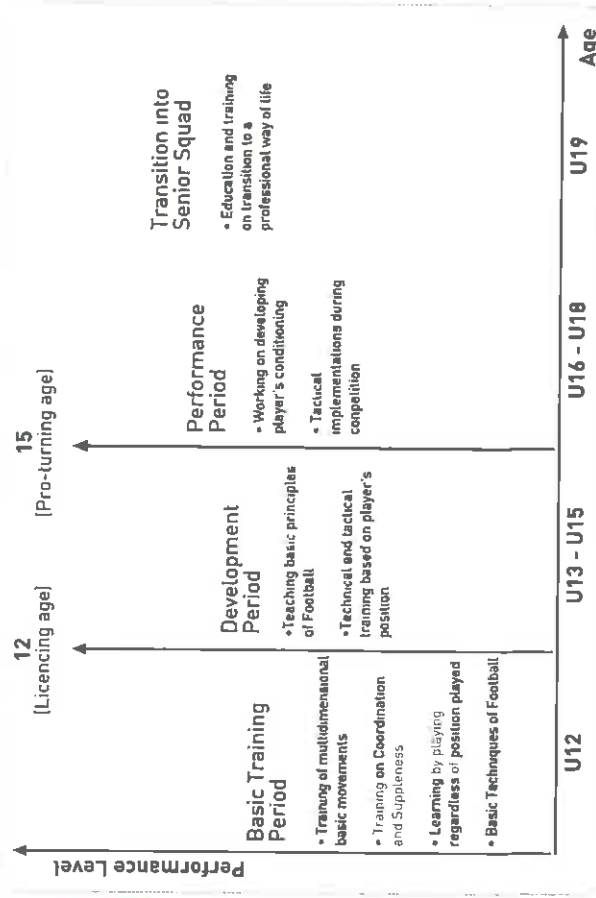
Clubs must set the basic principles of the policies they are going to employ, in writing, to bring players into their Youth Development Programme and plant the club's culture in the minds of these players. The baseline criterias in the selection of a player to be brought in to the club are identified by the Youth Development Technical and Administrative staff. It is recommended that coaches to be appointed as scouts receive "Scouting Training" given by the TFF.



3. AGE GROUPS

The implementation of a special training programme, in line with the needs of various age groups which will help young players develop in a healthy manner, is of paramount importance.

In the table below, there are the recommended activities to specifically work on, according to the age groups of players:



❖ A great deal of attention should be paid to developing young players' work ethics and internal motivation. According to various researches, it is observed that players, who didn't receive an adequate education or work ethic in their developmental ages, are in constant need of external means of motivation such as awards or money when they become a senior squad player.

❖ Young players spend most of their time in schools or with their families, along with their time in the club. Hence, clubs should regularly monitor their players' social relations in order to quickly spot and solve problems.

❖ While preparing young players for their senior squad, clubs must track their continuity and achievements at school. Clubs, by offering players an education programme which is prepared keeping in mind the training hours, can help players who are not very good at school to a great extent.

❖ In addition to the football-specific training, clubs should organize lectures and activities aimed at developing the players' personal traits such as discipline, dignity and life style.

❖ For players who are candidates for the senior squad, in the higher age groups of the Youth Development Programme, a "Preparation for Professionalism Training" should be organized. Within the scope of the aforementioned training, players should be informed about professional contracts, relations with player representatives, ways to seek remedy and the binding rules.

4. BASIC FOOTBALL TRAINING

Training programmes to be applied within the scope of the Youth Development Programme, should consist of different stages in accordance with the age groups of players. The unities and different needs of these stages should be taken into consideration while the programmes are being prepared.

Key issues to be taken into account in Basic Football Training:

- ❖ The coach is in the centre of traditional football training. Today, the understanding in which players listen to every single word of the coach with full obedience has left the stage and the player is in the centre of football training now.
- ❖ The aim of the acceptance of player-oriented training in football is producing players who are creative, can take the initiative on the field, doesn't need the constant help of his coach to rectify problems on the pitch and have high levels of self-confidence.

The coach should follow the paths stated below when training young players:

- A short verbal explanation of the session,
- Demonstration of the practice,
- Giving the players a chance to do the practice.
- Observation and spotting mistakes,
- Correcting faults by stopping the practice and using the Q & A method.

❖ There are many various training sessions and examples to develop various skills and tactical understanding in football. But the important thing is that each session should be planned taking into account the key factors of practice and logical training steps and issues such as

- Which age group(s) the session would be practised with
- Which quality the session would aim to develop should be clarified.

❖ The Youth Development Coach is primarily responsible for the physical and performance-based development of the players along with their technical and tactical development. He should possess relevant data as regards players' performance developments in each age group.

❖ One of the most important deficiencies observed in pro players is the basic game knowledge. This deficiency in teaching basic football principles leads to the players not fulfilling their potential. So, Youth Development Programme coaches should, in particular, pay great attention to the teaching of basic football principles at U15 teams.

❖ All teams within the scope of the Youth Development Programme should play integrally with a certain system of play and understanding. Players at all age groups should try to reflect the same philosophy. So, all the coaches managed by the Youth Development Programme Technical Responsible should prepare their schedules by taking into account the senior team's game system of play.

❖ When working with young players, "how it is coached" is as considerable as "what is coached". The player should question the practice to fully understand its content. Questions and doubts will always rise in their minds when they concede the practice without questioning. The Youth Development Programme coach should create the environment in which players can raise questions to him. Moreover, he should be in a position to answer those questions in a persuasive manner. Coaches, by asking questions, should give the chance to the players who abstain from asking questions and cannot do what is expected of them on the pitch, to discover the problem themselves. A much more lasting learning impact on the players' technical development and tactical understanding can be achieved with this method.

- ❖ Team training sessions are planned to meet the general needs of players. However, each player may be in need of a different practice so as to improve on his weaknesses. It is extremely important that “special sessions” be designed to meet the individual needs of the players.
- ❖ All players at every age group must go through regular tests within the scope of the Youth Development Programme. As a result of these tests, implementation of training, nutrition and health care programmes for players’ individual needs is necessary.

5. COMPETITION PHASE

- ❖ Competition is part of the overall training in the development of young players. Coaches working within the scope of the Youth Development Programme should strike a good balance between training and competitions.
- ❖ Competition means a ground in which the moves learned during training are tested and is a continuation of training. Hence, regular coaching of players and competitions play a vital part in the players’ development.
- ❖ The Turkish Football Federation is making arrangements to give a chance to all young players aged between 13 - 19 to take part in competitions. As a part of these arrangements, it is mandatory that each and every club within the scope of the Youth Development Programme has one team each for ages 13 to 19 and takes part in due competitions.
- ❖ For the golden age of learning football, at U13 level, it is very important that players regularly play in matches in a system which is not dependent on winning or losing.
- ❖ Clubs are obliged to take part in the FUTSAL League of their province, if any, with a squad of players aged between 16 - 19.

PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE PART 4

1. FACILITIES

Clubs must have an adequate physical infrastructure so as to implement activities within the scope of the Youth Development Programme properly.

Clubs should identify (together with the TFF if needed) their existing resources, potential resources and potential affiliations and overcome their inadequacies in the shortest time possible.

It is recommended that facilities to be allocated by the club for the Youth Development Programme includes:

- ❖ 2 pitches of minimum size: 60 x 90m (artificial turf or grass)
- ❖ Min. 4 dressing rooms
- ❖ Min. 16 shower baths
- ❖ Min. 60m²-large Training and Study room
- ❖ Indoor gym (may be owned by the club or an affiliate school)
- ❖ Meeting room
- ❖ Rooms of coaches and other staff or an open office in which coaches/staff work
- ❖ Physio room
- ❖ Fitness facility
- ❖ Refectory
- ❖ Recreation room

Annex-1 Guides to be Prepared

TFF is going to prepare detailed and understandable guides so as to help club's fully perceive the subjects stated in the document and assist them. The guides are as follows:

I. Planning and Organization

1. Planning
 - ❖ Guide For Youth Development Programme Principles and Preparing the Programme
 - ❖ Guide For Preparing Plan Realization Reports
 - ❖ Guide For Budget and Activity Report
2. Relations
 - ❖ Guide For Relations with Schools
 - ❖ Guide For Relations with Families
 - ❖ Guide For Relations with Amateur Clubs
 - ❖ Guide For Relations with Corporations

II. Development of Coaches

1. Training Schedules Guide For Different Age Groups
2. Sports-Oriented Reporting Guide
 - ❖ Reporting Training Sessions
 - ❖ Reporting Individual Development
 - ❖ Reporting Scouting
 - ❖ Reporting Competitions

III. The Overall Development of Player

- ❖ Laws of the Game
- ❖ Fair Play
- ❖ Communication
- ❖ Preparation for Professional Life (Senior Squad)

IV. Support Personnel

- ❖ Guide For Health Care and First Aid
- ❖ Nutrition

V. Physical Infrastructure

- ❖ Youth Development Programme Physical Infrastructure Guide

Annex-2 Required Training

There is a need for some new training programmes that are not presented by TFF, so as to carry out Youth Development Programme activities at desired level. The programmes are as follows:

1. Youth Development Programme Director Certificate Programme
2. Youth Development Programme Technical Responsible Certificate Programme
3. Performance Coaching Course
4. Youth Development Programme Football Psychology Certificate Programme
5. Youth Development Programme Football Nutrition Expert Certificate Programme
6. Child Protection Certificate Programme
7. Scouting Certificate Programme
8. Video Analysis Certificate Programme

