

## **THE CODE**

### **Issues of responsibility**

Teaching/Coaching is a deliberately undertaken responsibility, and sports Teacher/Coaches are responsible for the observation of the principles embodied in the Code of Ethics.

### **Humanity**

Teacher/Coaches must respect the rights, dignity and worth of every human being and their ultimate right to self-determination. Specifically, Teacher/Coaches must treat everyone equally within the context of their activity, regardless of sex, ethnic origin, religion, disability or political persuasion.

### **Relationships**

The good Teacher/Coach will be concerned primarily with the well being, health and future of the individual performer and only secondarily with the optimisation of performance.

A key element in a teacher/coach relationship is the development of independence. Performers must be encouraged to accept responsibility for their own behaviour and performance in training, in competition, and in their social life. Teachers/Coaches are responsible for setting and monitoring the boundaries between a working relationship and friendship with their performers. This is particularly important when the coach and performer are of opposite sex and/or when the performer is a young person. The Teacher/Coach must realise that certain situations or friendly actions could be misinterpreted, not only by the performer, but by outsiders motivated by jealousy, dislike or mistrust and could lead to allegations of sexual misconduct or impropriety.

The relationship between coach and performer relies heavily on mutual trust and respect. In detail this means that the performer should be aware of the Teachers/Coaches qualifications and experience and must be given the opportunity to consent to or decline proposals for training and performance.

### **Commitment**

Teachers/Coaches should clarify in advance with performers and/or employer the number of sessions, fees (if any) and method of payment. They should also explore with performers and/or employers the expectation of the outcome of teaching/coaching.

Teachers/Coaches have a responsibility to declare to their performers and/or employer any other current teaching/coaching commitments. Teachers/Coaches should also find out if any prospective client is currently receiving guidance from another Teacher/Coach. If so, that teacher/coach should be contacted to discuss the situation.

Teachers/Coaches who become aware of a conflict between their obligation to their performers and their obligation to their Governing Body or other organisation employing them must make explicit the nature of conflict, and the loyalties and responsibilities involved, to all parties concerned.

### **Co-operation**

Teachers/Coaches should communicate and co-operate with other sports and allied professions in the best interest of their performers. An example of such contact would be the seeking of educational and career advice/counselling for young performers whose training impinges upon the performance of their studies. Teachers/Coaches must communicate and co-operate with medical and ancillary practitioners in the diagnosis, treatment and management of their performers' medical and psychological problems.

### **Advertising**

Advertising by sports teacher/coaches in respect of qualification and/or services shall be accurate and professional restrained.

Teachers/Coaches shall not display any affiliation with an organisation in a manner that falsely implies sponsorship or accreditation by that organisation.

### **Confidentiality**

Teachers/Coaches inevitably gather a great deal of personal information about performers in the course of a working relationship. Teacher/Coach and performers must reach agreement as to what is regarded as confidential information, i.e. not divulging to a third party without the express approval of the performer.

Confidentiality does not preclude the disclosure of information, to persons who can be judged to have a 'right to know', relating to performers when relevant to the following:

evaluation of the performer within the sport for competitive selection purposes and recommendations concerning performers for professional purposes;  
pursuit of disciplinary action involving performers within the sport;  
pursuit of disciplinary action by the ASA and/or IOS involving fellow coaches in alleged breaches of this Code of Ethics and Conduct.

### **Abuse of Privilege**

The Teacher/Coach is privileged, on occasion to have contact with performers and to travel and reside with performer in the course of teaching/coaching and competitive practice. Consequently, a Teacher/Coach must not attempt to exert undue influence over the performer in order to obtain personal benefit or reward.

### **Personal Standards**

The Teacher/Coach must consistently display high personal standards and project a favourable image of their sport and of teaching/coaching – to performers, other teachers/coaches, officials, spectators, the media and the general public.

Personal appearance is a matter of individual taste but the sports teacher/coach has an obligation to project an image of health, cleanliness and functional efficiency.

*The Teacher/Coach should never smoke when teaching/coaching.*

Teachers/Coaches should not drink alcohol so soon before teaching/coaching that their judgement may be impaired and the smell will still be on their breath when working with performers.

### **Safety**

Teachers/Coaches have a responsibility to ensure the safety of the performers with whom they work as far as possible within the limits of their control.

All reasonable steps should be taken to establish a safe working environment.

The work done and the manner in which it is done should be in keeping with regular and approved practice within that sport.

The activity being undertaken should be suitable for the age, experience and ability of the performers.

Performers should have been systematically prepared for the activity being undertaken and made aware of their personal responsibilities in terms of safety.

### **Issues of Competence**

Teachers/Coaches shall confine themselves to practice in those fields of sport in which they have been trained/educated, and which are recognised by the ASA and IOS as being valid. Valid areas of expertise are those directly concerned with sports coaching. Training includes the accumulation of knowledge and skills through both formal Teacher/Coach education courses and by experience at a level of competence acceptable for independent teaching/coaching practice.

Teachers/Coaches must be able to recognise and accept when to refer performers to other agencies. It is the responsibility of the Teacher/Coach as far as possible, to verify the competence and integrity of the person to whom they refer a performer.

Teachers/Coaches should regularly seek ways of increasing their professional development and self awareness.

Teachers/Coaches should welcome evaluation of their work by colleague and be able to account to performers, employers, Governing Bodies and colleagues for their actions.

Teachers/Coaches have a responsibility to themselves and their performers to maintain their own effectiveness, resilience and abilities, and to know when their personal resources are so depleted as to make it necessary for them to seek help and/or withdraw from teaching/coaching whether temporarily or permanently.

### **Violations of this Code**

An alleged breach of this Code shall be grounds for making a complaint under ASA Law. This is a formal expression of dissatisfaction with the actions of behaviour of clubs, bodies, organisations or individuals or with alleged unfair practice in connection with the sport and will be dealt with by a Judicial Tribunal.

The procedures for making a complaint are set out in the ASA Judicial Laws which are reproduced in the current edition of Laws of the Sport and the ASA Handbook. Any complaint relating to matter contained in this Code may be referred by the Chairman of the District Judicial Tribunal to an independent investigator to be appointed by the ASA. The terms of reference shall be set by the ASA. Dependent upon the outcome of the investigation the Chairman of the DJT

may direct that the matter may not proceed as a complaint under the ASA judicial system. In such a situation the Chief Executive may authorise such other action for instance the offering of guidance of education support or the issue of a warning as to future conduct, as may be appropriate in the circumstances. Thereafter dependant upon the outcome of such other action the Chief Executive may refer the matter back to the Chairman of DJT for reconsideration as to whether the matter may proceed as a complaint.

The ASA Child Protection Officer shall have the power in exceptional circumstances to commence or take over conduct of any complaint made in respect of any breach of any of the provisions of this Code.

### **Team Staff Appointments Policy**

The policy of the Amateur Swimming Association and Amateur Swimming Federation of Great Britain is as follows:

Where one athlete aged below eighteen years of age is travelling they must be accompanied by one member of staff and parental consent obtained with regard to the identity of the staff member.

Where there are two or more athletes travelling there must be a minimum of two members of staff accompanying the athletes. Where the group of athletes are of mixed sex, there must be staff members of each sex.

### **NOTE FOR GUIDANCE**

Under the ASA/IOS Code of Ethics Honorary officials are entitled to expect the same respect and dignity of treatment as to which employees are entitled. It follows from this that if an official is not performing satisfactorily in their role the official is entitled to be told, to be given an opportunity to respond to the criticism and the opportunity to improve.

Further, the Club may wish to consider establishing a mentoring system with senior figures(s) in the Club (possibly a Past President) offering guidance and support to officials and also encouraging the development of new talent to ensure successions within the Club's administration.

### **Conduct of Meetings**

In particular any member wishing to make any direct overt-criticism of an official or other member of the club in a general meeting must advise the Chairman in good time to enable the Chairman to advise such person in advance of the meeting in order that he is able to prepare himself for such criticism.

Furthermore, as a separate obligation on the chairman of the meeting when an official or member is the subject of criticism the chairman must specifically afford such person the opportunity to respond to include if requested consideration of an adjournment to enable the person to collect their thoughts.

Any failure to follow these principles may give rise to a complaint to a DJT under the ASA/IOS Code of Ethics. It is not intended that the Code should be used to stifle democratic debate but ethical considerations and indeed common sense decency dictates that advance warning should be given to anyone who is to be the subject of criticism in a general meeting.

### **Bullying**

The damage caused by bullying is frequently underestimated and can and does cause considerable distress and harm to children. It is important that all settings in which children are provided with services or activities promote a policy which is not tolerant of bullying. No swimmer will be able to reach their full potential if they feel they are the victims of bullying, by an adult or one of their peers. Tackling bullying must be the responsibility of everyone in the club.

### **Guidelines and strategies to support an anti-bullying policy**

The chances of bullying happening in a club can be greatly reduced if there is a general atmosphere where members are valued and cared for. The following strategies which are embodied in the ASA Code of Ethics will support a club's attempt to prevent bullying:

- Encourage an ethos of mutual respect for difference throughout the club

- Give positive encouragement and promote the value of self and others

- Raise awareness of all to the possible cause and effect of bullying

- Make it clear that bullying will not be tolerated and is unacceptable, but that both victims and bullies will be given the necessary support

- Enable swimmers, coaches and teachers to understand that no form of bullying be it physical, verbal or emotional will be tolerated by the club or the Association.

Enable members to feel confident that their concerns will be listened to and taken seriously

Publicise SwimLine and the NSPCC Child Protection Helpline

Any club where bullying is evident but not addressed will be considered to be breaching the ASA Code of Ethics. Clubs should ensure that any bullying which involves children should be seen in the same light as other child protection concerns and the ASA Child Protection Procedures should be implemented if a serious concern is raised.