



CODE OF ETHICS

This Code of Ethics was written with specific reference to Teachers and Coaches. However, most aspects of this Code are also applicable to other people involved in the sport. Therefore all Members of the ASA, should be aware that this Code also applies to them. Please see the accompanying Note for Guidance which does not form part of this Code but which are intended to assist Members in its interpretation.

The ASA and ISTC acknowledge that a large part of this Code of Ethics has been derived from the code produced by the Industry Lead Body for Sport and Recreation. The Code published below will remain operational unless and until notice of any changes and amendments is given by the ASA.

The British Swimming Coaches & Teaching Association (BSCTA) endorses this Code of Ethics.

Teaching/Coaching and Instructing

Even though the NVQ standards focus on and describe work functions, they are based on a number of accepted assumptions and values, which underpin good practice in teaching/coaching and instructing. The British Institute of Sports Coaches has articulated these into a **Code of Ethics**, much of which has been incorporated into the following Code of Ethics for Swimming Teachers/Coaches. Throughout the following Code the expression 'Teacher/Coach' whether used in the singular or plural shall include all teacher/coaches, assistants and other helpers whose activities are connected with the disciplines regulated by the Amateur Swimming Association (the ASA) and all members of the Institute of Swimming Teachers and Coaches (ISTC). Where the context of the code admits the expressions Teacher/Coach and Sports coach this may also include Officials and others involved in the sport of swimming in any capacity.

The purpose of the Code of Ethics (referred to throughout the remainder of the document as the Code) is to establish and maintain standards for Teachers/Coaches and to inform and protect members of the public using their services. Ethical standards comprise such values as integrity, responsibility, competence and confidentiality. Individuals who are members of the ASA/ISTC are deemed to have assented to the Code and as such recognise and adhere to the principles and responsibilities embodied in it.

The Code creates a framework within which Teachers/Coaches when engaged in sports coaching - in the fullest sense of the expression - should always work. The code has been written as a series of guidelines rather than a set of instructions. However violations of the Code may result in complaints being made to a District Judicial Tribunal (DJT) and, in which case the relevant Tribunal in determining whether a conduct complained of has brought the sport into disrepute or amounts to a violation of the ASA Laws will consider the Code's provisions when assessing the guilt of individuals against whom complaints have been made and/or the appropriate sanctions to apply.

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 secondary 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 also 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 the 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 qualifications and/or services shall be accurate and professionally restrained.

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

Integrity

Teachers/Coaches should refrain from public criticism of fellow Teachers/Coaches. Differences of opinion should be dealt with on a personal basis and more-serious disputes should be referred to the Governing Body (ASA) or to the ISTC.

Teachers/Coaches must not encourage performers to violate the rules of their sport and should actively seek to discourage such action. Furthermore, teachers/coaches should encourage performers to obey the spirit of such rules.

Teachers/Coaches must not compromise their performers by advocating measures, which could be deemed to constitute seeking to gain an unfair advantage. Above all, teachers/coaches must never advocate the use of proscribed drugs or other banned performance enhancing substances.

Teachers/Coaches must treat opponents and officials with due respect both in victory and defeat and should encourage their performer to act in a similar manner.

Teachers/Coaches must accept responsibility for the conduct of their performers insofar as they will undertake to discourage inappropriate behaviour.

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 ISTC 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 ISTC 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 colleagues 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 or 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 who are reproduced in the current edition of Laws of the Sport and the ASA Handbook. The Chairman of the District Judicial Tribunal may refer any complaint relating to matter contained in this Code 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 or education support or the issue of a warning as to future conduct, as may be appropriate in the circumstances. Thereafter dependent upon the outcome of such other action the Chief Executive may refer the matter back to the Chairman of the 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 they 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/ISTC Code of Ethics Honorary officials are entitled to expect the same respect and dignity of treatment as that 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/ISTC 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 the club or the Association will tolerate no form of bullying be it physical, verbal or emotional.
- 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 that the ASA Child Protection Procedures should be implemented if a serious concern is raised.