



Annotated Version of the Universal Code of Conduct to Prevent and Address Maltreatment in Sport

UCCMS Version 2022 (6.0)
In collaboration with Pro Bono Students Canada

The Universal Code of Conduct to Prevent and Address Maltreatment in Sport (UCCMS) is the core document that sets harmonized rules to be adopted by sport organizations that receive funding from the Government of Canada to advance a respectful sport culture that delivers quality, inclusive, accessible, welcoming and safe sport experiences.

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Document Context, Objectives, and Disclaimers

The Annotated Version of the Universal Code of Conduct to Prevent and Address Maltreatment in Sport contextualizes some of the UCCMS' provisions to provide additional information which will guide its interpretation and application.

The annotations and interpretations set out in this document are provided by the Office of the Sport Integrity Commissioner (OSIC) pursuant to its mandate under the Abuse-Free Sport program to administer the UCCMS.

This document was published on April 13, 2023, and will be updated and distributed periodically on a continuous basis.

This document does not provide an exhaustive interpretation of all UCCMS provisions and in case of a discrepancy between the UCCMS and the Annotated Version of the UCCMS, the terms of the UCCMS shall prevail.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. PURPOSE.....	1
2. GENERAL PRINCIPLES AND COMMITMENT	1
3. OBJECTIVES.....	2
4. SCOPE OF APPLICATION	3
4.1 Individual Subject to and Protected by the UCCMS	3
4.2 Investigations and Disciplinary Review	3
4.3 Context in which the UCCMS is in Effect.....	4
4.4 Sport-Specific Considerations	5
4.5 Amendments	5
5. PROHIBITED BEHAVIOURS	5
5.1 Violations of the UCCMS	5
5.2 Psychological Maltreatment	5
5.3 Physical Maltreatment	6
5.4 Neglect.....	7
5.5 Sexual Maltreatment.....	7
5.6 Grooming	9
5.7 Boundary Transgressions	10
5.8 Discrimination	11
5.9 Subjecting a Participant to the Risk of Maltreatment	11
5.10 Aiding and Abetting.....	12
5.11 Failure to Report.....	12
5.12 Intentionally Reporting a False Allegation	13
5.13 Interference with or Manipulation of Process	13
5.14 Retaliation	14
6. OTHER PROCEEDINGS AND RECOGNITION OF SANCTIONS	15
6.1 Violations of the UCCMS	15
6.2 Criminal Code Convictions	15
6.3 Findings from Other Proceedings.....	15
7. RANGE OF POSSIBLE SANCTIONS	16
7.1 Temporary or Provisional Measures.....	16
7.2 Types of Sanctions.....	16
7.3 Presumptive Sanctions	18
7.4 Sanctioning Considerations.....	18
8. PUBLIC DISCLOSURE.....	19
APPENDIX I: DEFINITIONS	20

ANNOTATED UNIVERSAL CODE OF CONDUCT TO PREVENT AND ADDRESS MALTREATMENT IN SPORT

1. PURPOSE

- 1.1 The Canadian sport sector is committed to advancing a respectful sport culture that delivers quality, inclusive, accessible, welcoming and safe sport experiences.
- 1.2 Individuals should have the reasonable expectation when they participate in sport in Canada that it will be in an environment that is free from all forms of *Maltreatment* and that treats every individual with dignity and respect. *Maltreatment* in all its forms is a serious issue that undermines the health, well-being, performance and security of individuals, communities, and society.

2. GENERAL PRINCIPLES AND COMMITMENT

- 2.1 *Maltreatment* violates the integrity of individual(s) and undermines the principles endorsed by the Federal, Provincial, and Territorial Ministers responsible for Sport, Physical Activity, and Recreation through the Red Deer Declaration for the Prevention of Harassment, Abuse and Discrimination in Sport.
- 2.2 Sport organizations that have adopted the present Universal Code to Prevent and Address Maltreatment in Sport (the “**UCCMS**”) are committed to creating a sport environment that is free from all forms of *Maltreatment* and that treats all *Participants* with dignity and respect.
- 2.3 *Maltreatment* is unacceptable and fundamentally incompatible with the core values that lie at the heart of Canadian sport. The commitments expressed below reflect this common understanding amongst *Adopting Organizations* and shall guide the interpretation and application of the UCCMS:
 - 2.3.1 All *Participants* in sport can expect to play, practice, compete, work, volunteer, and interact in an environment free from *Maltreatment*.
 - 2.3.2 All *Participants* recognize that *Maltreatment* can occur regardless of race, sex, gender identity, gender expression, sexual orientation, age, disability, religion, and other characteristics. Moreover, it is recognized that those from marginalized groups have increased vulnerability to experiences of *Maltreatment*.
 - 2.3.3 All *Participants* recognize that persons who have experienced *Maltreatment* may experience a range of effects that may emerge at different times and that can profoundly affect their lives.
 - 2.3.4 Persons who have experienced *Maltreatment* may suffer from the impact of trauma, and efforts must be made to understand that impact and to avoid re-traumatization.

2.3.5 Addressing the causes and consequences of *Maltreatment* is a collective responsibility and requires the deliberate efforts of all *Participants* and other sport stakeholders.

2.4 The following principles will guide the determination of *Prohibited Behaviour* and imposition of sanctions:

- Harmonized;
- Comprehensive;
- Fair;
- Trauma-informed;
- Evidence-driven;
- Independent administration;
- Proportionate;
- Expert-informed.

Annotation s. 2.4

The interpretation of *Prohibited Behaviour* will be applied in a consistent manner to all individuals who are *Participants* under the UCCMS.

Prohibited Behaviour will be assessed using principles of procedural fairness and natural justice for all parties, including *Participants*. *Prohibited Behaviour* will be assessed using a process that reflects an understanding of how trauma impacts individuals psychologically, emotionally and physically, and aims to prevent re-traumatization using safe and respectful practices. *Prohibited Behaviour* will be assessed using a process that is free from all conflicts of interest and absent any influence that is biased or has the appearance of bias.

The interpretation of *Prohibited Behaviour* will be guided as required by individuals with expertise in the sport at issue, and/or human rights and/or child abuse and/or law and/or any other area deemed necessary in the interests of a thorough process.

3. OBJECTIVES

3.1 Every *Participant* in sport should strive to:

- 3.1.1 Ensure their intentions, actions and efforts reflect a commitment to prioritizing the safety of all *Participants*.
- 3.1.2 Treat others with respect and dignity.
- 3.1.3 Demonstrate the spirit of sportsmanship, leadership and ethical conduct.
- 3.1.4 Demonstrate respect for the diversity of *Participants*.
- 3.1.5 Act to correct or prevent practices that are unjustly *Discriminatory*.
- 3.1.6 Treat individuals fairly and reasonably.
- 3.1.7 Ensure adherence to the rules of the sport and the spirit of the rules.
- 3.1.8 Immediately *Report* any acts or suspicions of *Maltreatment* or other *Prohibited Behaviours*.
- 3.1.9 Foster meaningful inclusion of all individuals.
- 3.1.10 Identify and engage in conversations that lead to positive behaviour change.

- 3.1.11 Accept and consider feedback with respect to their own actions and take positive steps to resolve the concerns raised.
 - 3.1.12 Establish, respect and maintain appropriate boundaries with *Participants*.
 - 3.1.13 Ensure all interactions and communications are consistent with the role of the *Participant* in relation to the sport, and carried out in a way that is transparent to other *Participants* and promotes the concept of individual accountability.
 - 3.1.14 Monitor their own behaviours and the behaviours of others.
 - 3.1.15 Treat all *Disclosures*, allegations or suspicions of *Maltreatment* seriously.
 - 3.1.16 Abstain from all forms of *Prohibited Behaviours*.
- 3.2 All *Participants* in a position of trust or authority have a responsibility to:
- 3.2.1 Protect the health and well-being of other *Participants*.
 - 3.2.2 Prevent or mitigate opportunities for *Maltreatment* and other *Prohibited Behaviours*.
 - 3.2.3 Respond appropriately to incidents of *Maltreatment*.
 - 3.2.4 Incorporate best practices to recognize systemic bias, unconscious bias, and other *Discriminatory* practices.
 - 3.2.5 Respond quickly and effectively to eliminate *Discriminatory* practices.
 - 3.2.6 Recognize when they are in a position of *Power Imbalance*.

4. SCOPE OF APPLICATION

4.1 Individual Subject to and Protected by the UCCMS

The UCCMS applies to all *Participants* as determined by the *Adopting Organization*. *Participants*, especially those in positions of trust or authority, are responsible for knowing what constitutes a *Prohibited Behaviour*. They shall also recognize that the categories of *Maltreatment* are not mutually exclusive, nor are the examples provided in each category an exhaustive list.

Annotation s. 4.1

The wording for the *Scope of Application* (see s. 4) and for *Prohibited Behaviours* (see s. 5) is specifically defined in reference to *Participants* and "individuals", deliberately excluding organizations. Since the UCCMS contemplates rules and violations for *Participants*, only individuals (and not organizations) can be subject to the UCCMS.

Organizations may have obligations in relation to the UCCMS including, for example, the requirement to ensure all of their policies and procedures are interpreted and applied in a manner consistent with the UCCMS. As such, organizations could face consequences for failing to respect these obligations. However, this enforcement process is distinct from the application of the UCCMS to *Participants*.

4.2 Investigations and Disciplinary Review

Participants alleged to be in violation of the UCCMS are subject to applicable investigation and disciplinary review processes as outlined in the *Adopting Organization's* policies.

4.3 Context in which the UCCMS is in Effect

The UCCMS applies to any of the *Prohibited Behaviours* described herein, provided the *Prohibited Behaviour* occurs in any one or a combination of the following situations:

4.3.1 Within an *Adopting Organization's* environment; or

4.3.2 When the *Participant* alleged to have committed a *Prohibited Behaviour* was engaging in an *Adopting Organization's* activities.

The UCCMS may also apply when the *Prohibited Behaviour* occurs in any one or a combination of the following situations:

4.3.3 When the *Participants* involved interacted or were known to each other due to their mutual involvement in an *Adopting Organization's* activities; or

4.3.4 Outside of an *Adopting Organization's* environment where the *Prohibited Behaviour* has a serious and detrimental impact on another person or could undermine the integrity of sport or bring the Canadian sport system into disrepute.

The physical location(s) where the alleged *Prohibited Behaviour* occurred is not determinative.

Annotation s. 4.3.1

If the alleged incident occurs within an *Adopting Organization's* direct environment, then it is covered by the UCCMS. For example, incidents occurring while changing after a team practice would be covered by the UCCMS, provided that the team is under the purview of an *Adopting Organization*.

Annotation s. 4.3.2

If the alleged incident occurs when the *Participant* was engaged in an *Adopting Organization's* activities, then it is covered by the UCCMS. For example, any conduct of a *Participant* while they were engaged in competing, coaching, speaking at a conference, volunteering, etc., in their capacity as a *Participant* in the activities of an *Adopting Organization*, would be covered by the UCCMS.

Annotation s. 4.3.3

If the alleged incident occurs because the *Participants* involved interacted or came into contact by virtue of mutual involvement in an *Adopting Organization's* activities, regardless of the location of the alleged violation itself, then it may be covered by the UCCMS. For example, an incident occurring outside of the grounds of a competition hosted by an *Adopting Organization*, but where the *Participants* were put in touch from engaging in activities of the *Adopting Organization*, such as by competing against one another at the aforementioned event, may be covered by the UCCMS.

Annotation s. 4.3.4

If the Respondent is subject to the UCCMS (see s. 4.1 and Appendix 1(I)), but the alleged incident occurs outside of an *Adopting Organization's* environment, then it may still be covered by the UCCMS if any of the conditions enumerated above are met.

4.4 Sport-Specific Considerations

The UCCMS acknowledges that sport-specific differences exist with respect to such aspects as acceptable levels of touch, physical contact, and aggression during training or competition. However, as the UCCMS does not address rules of the game, any relevant sport-specific differences will be considered during an investigative or disciplinary review process.

Annotation s. 4.4

This Section highlights the idea that the UCCMS ought to be read and administered in context by accounting for considerations which are unique to sport and certain sport environments. These considerations can raise important nuances regarding reasonable expectations and the role and function of different categories of *Participants*. For example, certain *Participants* may be subject to specific obligations under separate professional standards/codes of conduct which co-exist with the UCCMS. In applicable circumstances, these obligations may be considered in assessing how the UCCMS ought to be applied.

4.5 Amendments

The UCCMS may be amended from time to time by the Office of the Sport Integrity Commissioner and amendments shall be published on its website 6 months before such amendments must come into effect.

5. PROHIBITED BEHAVIOURS

5.1 Violations of the UCCMS

It is a violation of the UCCMS for a *Participant* to engage in the behaviours described in this Section. It may be that conduct constituting *Prohibited Behaviour* falls into more than one of the categories of this Section. It is the assessment of the conduct itself that is important, not into which category or categories it falls.

Annotation s. 5.1

Anyone can report a suspected violation of the UCCMS in which the *Respondent* is a *Participant* (i.e., an individual subject to the UCCMS, as defined at Appendix I). Jurisdiction is assessed based on the *Respondent's Participant* status and not the reporter's or alleged victim's status.

5.2 Psychological Maltreatment

5.2.1 *Psychological Maltreatment* includes, without limitation, verbal conduct, non-assaultive physical conduct, conduct that denies attention or support, and/or a person in authority's pattern of deliberate non-contact behaviours that have the potential to cause harm.

- a) Verbal Conduct: without limitation, verbally assaulting or attacking someone, including in online forms; unwarranted personal criticisms; implied or expressed body shaming; derogatory comments related to

one's identity (e.g. race, gender identity or expression, ethnicity, Indigeneity, disability); comments that are demeaning, humiliating, belittling, intimidating, insulting or threatening; the use of rumours or false statements about someone to diminish that person's reputation; using confidential sport and non-sport information inappropriately.

Annotation s. 5.2.1(a)

Expressing differences of opinion, offering constructive feedback, providing guidance and/or advice about a particular behaviour and/or situation does not constitute *Psychological Maltreatment*, unless it is made in such a way that responds to the criteria set out in Section 5.2.1 or other applicable provisions of the UCCMS.

- b) Non-assaultive physical conduct: physical behaviour, or the encouragement of physical behaviour, that has the potential to be harmful or instil fear, including, without limitation:
 - i) body-shaming, such as, without limitation, repeated and unnecessary weigh-ins, setting unreasonable weigh-in goals, inappropriately taking food away from athletes, prescribing inappropriately restrictive diets, inappropriately focusing on the physical appearance of a person's body, unnecessary or inappropriate emphasis on biometric data; and
 - ii) forms of physically aggressive behaviours such as, without limitation, throwing objects at or in the presence of others without striking another; damaging another's personal belongings; hitting, striking or punching objects in the presence of others.
- c) Conduct that causes denial of attention or support: without limitation, forms of lack of support or isolation such as ignoring psychological needs or socially isolating a person repeatedly or for an extended period of time; abandonment of an athlete as punishment for poor performance; arbitrarily or unreasonably denying feedback, training opportunities, support or attention for extended periods of time and/or asking others to do the same.
- d) A person in authority's pattern of deliberate non-contact behaviours that has the objective potential to be harmful.

5.2.2 *Psychological Maltreatment* is determined by the behaviour viewed objectively, not whether harm is intended or results from the behaviour.

5.3 Physical Maltreatment

5.3.1 *Physical Maltreatment* includes contact or non-contact infliction of physical harm.

- a) Contact behaviours: without limitation, deliberately punching, kicking, beating, biting, striking, strangling or slapping another; deliberately hitting another with objects; providing a massage or other purported therapeutic or medical interventions with no specific training or expertise.

- b) Non-contact behaviours: without limitation, isolating a person in a confined space; forcing a person to assume a painful stance or position for no athletic purpose (e.g., requiring an athlete to kneel on a hard surface); the use of exercise for the purposes of punishment; withholding, recommending against, or denying adequate hydration, nutrition, medical attention or sleep; denying access to a toilet; providing alcohol to a *Participant* who is under the legal drinking age; providing illegal drugs or non-prescribed medications to a *Participant*; encouraging or permitting an athlete under their authority to return to play following any injury, including after a concussion, when they knew or ought to have known that the return is premature, or without the clearance of a medical professional where reasonably required; encouraging an athlete to perform a potentially dangerous skill for which the *Participant* knows or ought to know that the athlete is not developmentally ready.

5.3.2 *Physical Maltreatment* is determined by the behaviour viewed objectively, not whether harm is intended or results from the behaviour.

5.4 Neglect

5.4.1 *Neglect* refers to the omission of adequate care and attention and is evaluated with consideration given to the *Participant*'s needs and requirements. Examples of *Neglect* include without limitation: not allowing an athlete adequate recovery time and/or treatment for a sport injury; disregarding and/or not considering a person's physical or intellectual disability; not ensuring appropriate supervision of an athlete during travel, training or competition; not considering the welfare of the athlete when prescribing dieting or other weight control methods (e.g., weigh-ins, caliper tests); disregarding the use of performance-enhancing drugs by an athlete; failure to ensure safety of equipment or environment; allowing an athlete to disregard sport's rules, regulations, and standards.

5.4.2 Neglect is determined by the behaviour viewed objectively, not whether harm is intended or results from the behaviour.

5.5 Sexual Maltreatment

5.5.1 *Sexual Maltreatment* includes, but is not limited to,

- a) any non-*Consensual* touching of a sexual nature and/or the *Criminal Code* offence of sexual assault;
- b) forcing or coercing a person into sexual acts;
- c) participating in or performing acts on a person that violate their sexual integrity;
- d) *Criminal Code* offences that do not involve actual physical contact or that can occur through electronic means such as indecent exposure, voyeurism, non-*Consensual* distribution of sexual/intimate images, luring and agreement or arrangement to commit a sexual offence;
- e) Sexual harassment, which is defined as any series of or serious comment(s) or conduct of a sexual nature that is unwelcome and that would be objectively perceived to be unwelcome, and which broadly includes

jokes, remarks or gestures of a sexual or degrading nature, or distributing, displaying or promoting images or other material of a sexual or degrading nature, or any act targeting a person's sexuality, gender identity or expression. It can also include stalking or harassment in person or by electronic means where the stalking or harassment is of a sexual nature.

- 5.5.2 *Sexual Maltreatment* can take place through any form or means of communication (e.g. online, social media, verbal, written, visual, hazing, or through a third party).
- 5.5.3 *Sexual Maltreatment* of a *Minor* is any *Sexual Maltreatment* against a *Minor*. It includes the items described in 5.5.1 above and also includes, but is not limited to, the *Criminal Code* offences that are specific to individuals who are not adults or to individuals under a particular age, such as sexual exploitation, sexual interference, and any offence related to exploitation of a *Minor* through prostitution. *Sexual Maltreatment* of a *Minor* is not limited to acts that involve physical contact but can include acts that can occur in person or via electronic means such as, but not limited to, invitation to sexual touching, making sexually explicit material available to a *Minor*, and acts that occur only online such as luring or agreement or arrangement to commit a sexual offence against a *Minor*. It also includes any offence related to child pornography as that term is defined in the law in Canada. For the sake of clarity, it shall not constitute a violation in and of itself for a *Minor Participant* to create, possess, make available or distribute images of themselves.
- 5.5.4 A *Participant* is presumed to know that a person is a *Minor*.
- 5.5.5 It is prohibited for a *Participant* to create, possess, make available or distribute images that sexualize or contain nudity of another person in the absence of *Consent*.
- 5.5.6 Where there is a *Power Imbalance*, sexual acts or communications (electronic or otherwise) between any *Participant* and another *Participant* are prohibited.
- 5.5.7 Examples of *Sexual Maltreatment* include, without limitation:
 - a) Reprisal or a threat of reprisal for the rejection of a sexual solicitation or advance, where the reprisal is made or threatened by a *Participant* who has more power in the context of a relationship that involves a *Power Imbalance*, or if the person to whom the solicitation or advance is made is a *Minor*;
 - b) Pressuring a person to engage in sexual activity, including by making repeated advances that are known or ought to be known to be unwelcome;
 - c) Questions asked of a person about their sexual preferences, sexual history, sexual organs or sexual experiences, particularly when such questions are asked by a *Participant* who has more power in the context of a relationship that involves a *Power Imbalance*, or asked of a *Minor* or *Vulnerable Participant*;
 - d) Sexual attention when the person giving the attention reasonably knows or ought to know that the attention is unwanted or unwelcome or where the object of the attention is a *Minor*. Sexual attention includes but is not limited to comments about a person's appearance, body or clothing that

could be objectively perceived by another person as being sexual in nature, practical jokes based on sex, intimidating sexual remarks, propositions, invitations or familiarity.

- e) Unwelcome remarks based on gender which are not of a sexual nature but which are demeaning such as derogatory gender-based jokes or comments.

Annotation s. 5.5.7

This section is intended to expand on the definition of *Sexual Maltreatment* and provides illustrative examples in order to contextualize *Sexual Maltreatment*. It is important to note that a particular conduct would need to have “the potential to be harmful to a person’s sexual integrity” in order to constitute *Sexual Maltreatment*.

Annotation s. 5.5.7(c)

Section 5.5.7(c) applies the principles of interpretation described in the annotation of section 4.4 of this Code (see annotation of section 4.4 above) and certain *Participants* may be subject to specific obligations under separate professional standards/codes of conduct which co-exist with the UCCMS.

With respect to certain health professionals licensed and authorized to provide medical support or counseling in their role as *Participant*, applicable professional standards/codes of conduct will be considered in assessing how s. 5.5.7(c) ought to apply. It is understood that concerns of sexual health or abuse (e.g. birth control, safe access to sexual and reproductive health care, etc.) addressed by any such health professional both 1) consensually on the part of the patient, and 2) in an appropriate environment and in an appropriate manner that meets relevant professional standards and codes, would not, in itself, constitute a conduct that would fall within the definition of *Sexual Maltreatment* per the example cited in Section 5.5.7(c).

5.6 Grooming

5.6.1 *Grooming* is conduct that may precede other behaviours defined as *Sexual Maltreatment*, or is carried out in conjunction with other forms of *Sexual Maltreatment*. Repeated *Boundary Transgressions* by a *Participant* toward a *Minor* or *Vulnerable Participant* may also be deemed to be *Grooming*, even in the absence of deliberate intention to facilitate a sexual relationship.

5.6.2 In assessing whether *Grooming* has occurred, the existence of a *Power Imbalance* should be taken into account.

5.6.3 The *Grooming* process is often gradual and involves building trust and comfort with a person, and sometimes also with the protective adults and peers around the person. It may begin with subtle behaviours that may not appear to be inappropriate but that can serve to sexualize a relationship, reduce sexual inhibitions, or normalize inappropriate behaviour. It may include the testing of boundaries (e.g., seemingly accidental touching) that gradually escalates to *Sexual Maltreatment* (e.g. sexualized touching). It is acknowledged that many victims/survivors of sexual abuse do not recognize the *Grooming* process as it is happening, nor do they recognize that this process of manipulation is part of the overall abuse process.

5.7 Boundary Transgressions

- 5.7.1 Identifying a *Boundary Transgression* is dependent on context, including the age of the persons involved and the existence of a *Power Imbalance*. It may be the case that a particular act or communication does not meet the threshold of any of the types of *Maltreatment*, but is an act or communication that is nonetheless viewed as inappropriate in the circumstances. The assessment of the behaviour should consider whether the behaviour would raise concern in the mind of a reasonable observer, what objective appears to be guiding the interaction, and whose needs are being met. Even if the act in question does not, on its own, objectively cause harm to another person, a *Boundary Transgression* is nonetheless an act that should be corrected in order to ensure the safety and security of all members involved in sport, recognizing that *Boundary Transgressions* are often part of the *Grooming* process.
- 5.7.2 Recognizing that there may be a need to be flexible in the way in which such *Boundary Transgressions* are addressed, a *Boundary Transgression* may trigger review of the circumstances and potentially be resolved informally, or a formal conduct review may be initiated.
- 5.7.3 Consequences can range from formal disciplinary action to simply recording the circumstances and its resolution and retaining it in the record of the *Participant* in the event future *Boundary Transgressions* occur. A repeated *Boundary Transgression* after a consequence should be treated seriously.
- 5.7.4 The concept of *Boundary Transgressions* is intended to be broad in scope. By way of example and not limitation, a *Boundary Transgression* may be a circumstance where:
- one person uses contact information available to the person for the purpose of sport, to make contact with a person for a purpose that is not related to sport;
 - a *Participant* uses or attempts to use a line of communication with another person that is not within the typical communication channels;
 - communicating privately with a *Minor* through social media or text;
 - a *Participant* inappropriately shares personal photographs;
 - a *Participant* arranges for or engages in inappropriate sharing of locker rooms;
 - one-on-one meetings that are not held in an open and observable environment;
 - there is inappropriate private travel or transportation; and
 - providing personal gifts.

Annotation s. 5.7.1

A *Boundary Transgression* is a *Prohibited Behaviour* which is assessed on a standard of “reasonability” with consideration being given to specific contexts and circumstances. If a reasonable observer would not perceive the behaviour as having raised “concern”, the threshold required to make a finding of a *Boundary Transgression* is not met.

Annotation s. 5.7.4

This Section sets out illustrative “examples” of what “may” constitute a *Boundary Transgression*. This language reflects the difficulty of creating an exhaustive list of concrete examples of *Boundary Transgressions*. Rather, this Section highlights the need to interpret this provision within a specific context.

5.8 Discrimination

- 5.8.1 *Discrimination* can include overt or subtle forms of harm that uniquely define the adverse or inequitable experiences of marginalized persons.
- 5.8.2 The following are examples of *Discrimination* if they are based on one or more of the grounds of *Discrimination* within the definition:
- a) Denying someone access to services, benefits, or opportunities;
 - b) Treating a person unfairly;
 - c) Communicating hate messages or unwelcome remarks or jokes;
- The perpetuation of misogynistic, racist, ableist, homophobic, or transphobic attitudes and stereotypes.
- 5.8.3 *Discrimination* does not require an intention to cause harm.

Annotation s. 5.8.2

Discrimination is a differential practice having an inappropriate impact on an individual or a class of individuals based on one or more prohibited grounds as enumerated in the definition of *Discrimination* found in Appendix I of the UCCMS. This includes: race, national or ethnic origin, colour, Indigeneity, religion, age, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, pregnancy, marital status, family status, language, genetic characteristics or disability, and analogous grounds. The adverse impact ensuing from differential practices is central to determining discriminatory behaviours.

Discrimination does not include practices where the differential treatment aims to redress historical injustices and does not have a harmful effect on the impacted individuals. Moreover, a practice rationally connected to legitimate sports objectives where they are reasonably necessary is also not considered *Discrimination*. (See Appendix I (f) -*Discrimination*).

5.9 Subjecting a *Participant* to the Risk of *Maltreatment*

- 5.9.1 Sport administrators or other sport decision-makers in positions of authority who place *Participants* in situations that they know or ought to have known make the *Participant* vulnerable to *Maltreatment* are subjecting a *Participant* to the risk of *Maltreatment*.
- 5.9.2 Subjecting a *Participant* to the risk of *Maltreatment* includes, without limitation: instructing an athlete and coach to share a hotel room when traveling, knowingly hiring a *Participant* who has a past history of *Prohibited Behaviour* and who is under a sanction of temporary or permanent ineligibility pursuant to a UCCMS enforcement process, assigning guides and other support staff to a para-athlete when the guide or support staff has a past history of *Prohibited Behaviour* and is under a sanction of temporary or permanent ineligibility pursuant to a UCCMS

enforcement process, or assigning a guide or support staff to a para-athlete in the absence of consultation with the para-athlete.

5.10 Aiding and Abetting

5.10.1 Aiding and Abetting is any act or communication taken with the purpose of directly assisting, furthering, facilitating, promoting, or encouraging the commission of *Maltreatment* or other *Prohibited Behaviour* by or against a *Participant*.

5.10.2 Aiding and Abetting also includes, without limitation: knowingly allowing any person who is suspended or is otherwise ineligible to participate in an *Adopting Organization's* activities; providing any coaching-related advice or service to an athlete who is suspended or is otherwise ineligible; and allowing any person to violate the terms of their suspension or any other sanctions imposed.

Annotation s. 5.10.2

Once imposed, sanctions and provisional measures are enforced by *Adopting Organizations*, in accordance with the terms of applicable policies and agreements. Accordingly, it is essential for *Participants* to ensure that the terms of sanctions and provisional measures are respected.

Sanctions or provisional measures can take the form, among others, of a "Suspension" (Section 7.2.5 UCCMS) which applies to all forms of participation or an "Eligibility Restriction" (Section 7.2.6 UCCMS) which limits a *Participant's* ability to participate in certain capacities/roles. In the latter case, it is important that *Participants* subject to Eligibility Restrictions not be placed in roles which would violate the terms of an applicable sanction or provisional measure.

5.11 Failure to Report

5.11.1 Failure to *Report* possible *Maltreatment* or other *Prohibited Behaviour*:

- a) It is a violation for any adult *Participant* who knew or ought to have known of a *Participant's Prohibited Behaviour* toward another person to fail to *Report* such conduct. For clarity, a *Participant* is not obligated to *Report* an instance of *Prohibited Behaviour* to which they were personally subject.
- b) Where information regarding a *Participant's Prohibited Behaviour* toward another adult is made known to an adult *Participant* through an explicitly confidential *Disclosure*, the adult *Participant* shall not be required to *Report* the information obtained through that *Disclosure*. Nevertheless, if an adult *Participant* knew or ought to have known of the *Participant's Prohibited Behaviour* for reasons other than the explicitly confidential *Disclosure*, it remains a violation for them to fail to *Report* such conduct.
- c) The person making the *Report* does not need to determine whether a violation took place: instead, the responsibility lies in *Reporting* the objective behaviour. Early intervention is required to prevent escalation, hence the obligation on all adult *Participants* to *Report*.
- d) The *Reporting Obligation* is ongoing and is not satisfied simply by making an initial *Report*. The *Reporting Obligation* includes *Reporting*, on a timely

basis, any and all relevant information of which an adult *Participant* becomes aware.

- e) It is a violation for any adult *Participant* to fail to fulfill any applicable legal *Duty to Report*.

Annotation s. 5.11

This Section only imposes a duty to report *Prohibited Behaviours* upon adult *Participants*. Accordingly, adult *Participants* who have knowledge of, or ought to have knowledge, any instance in which another *Participant* engages in any of the conduct described in Section 5 of the UCCMS, are required to *Report* this conduct to an entity having the authority to receive such *Reports*. As expanded upon in Section 5.11.1(c), the person making the *Report* does not need to determine whether the conduct constitutes a violation. This duty is thus triggered for adult *Participants* who have a reasonably held belief that the conduct is prohibited under Section 5 of the UCCMS and who have a reasonably held belief that the individual engaging in this conduct is a *Participant* (See s. 4.1 – *Individuals Subject to and Protected by the UCCMS*, and Appendix 1(I)).

Annotation s. 5.11.1(b)

A disclosure made in the context of a professional consultation to which confidentiality rules apply, subject to professional standards, is understood to constitute an explicitly confidential disclosure as described in this Section. Certain *Participants* may be subject to specific reporting obligations under separate professional standards/codes of conduct which co-exist with the UCCMS.

Note that *Participants* who acquire information through an explicitly confidential disclosure shall “not be required” to *Report* this information, though they may still choose to do so.

Annotation s. 5.11.1(e)

This provision speaks to a failure to fulfill any Legal Duty to Report. In addition to an obligation to *Report* conduct prohibited under Section 5 of the UCCMS, it is also a violation to fail to meet one’s *Legal Duty to Report* abuse, which is determined by applicable provincial and territorial legislation and may vary based on an individual’s role.

5.12 Intentionally Reporting a False Allegation

- 5.12.1 It is a violation to *Report* a knowingly false allegation, or influence another to *Report* a knowingly false allegation, that a *Participant* engaged in *Prohibited Behaviour*. An allegation is false if the events *Reported* did not occur, and the person making the *Report* knows at the time of *Reporting* that the events did not occur.
- 5.12.2 A false allegation is different from an unsubstantiated allegation; an unsubstantiated allegation means there is insufficient supporting evidence to determine whether an allegation is true or false. Absent demonstrable bad faith, an unsubstantiated allegation alone is not a violation of the UCCMS.

5.13 Interference with or Manipulation of Process

- 5.13.1 It is a violation of the UCCMS for a *Participant* to directly or indirectly interfere with or manipulate an investigation or disciplinary review process by:

- a) knowingly destroying, falsifying, distorting, concealing, or misrepresenting information, with the intent to interfere with or influence the resolution process or the implementation of an outcome;
- b) attempting to discourage or prevent a person's proper participation in or use of the processes;
- c) harassing or intimidating any person involved in the processes before, during, and/or following any proceedings;
- d) failing to comply with any temporary or provisional measure or final sanction;
- e) influencing or attempting to influence another person to interfere with or manipulate the process; or
- f) distributing or otherwise publicizing materials a *Participant* gains access to during a UCCMS investigation or hearing, except as required by law or as expressly permitted.

5.13.2 All *Participants* are expected to act in good faith throughout any investigation or disciplinary review process, and the sole purpose of Section 5.13 is to provide a means to discipline those who do not. In recognition that a victim/survivor, of sexual abuse in particular, may conceal information out of embarrassment, shame or to protect the perpetrator, absent demonstrable bad faith, minimizing or concealing in such circumstances is not a UCCMS violation.

Annotation s. 5.13

The existence of a non-disclosure agreement ("NDA") should not prevent a *Report* or complaint from being admissible to the relevant UCCMS authority. Any contract, policy, procedure or other action, relating to an NDA or otherwise, that would restrict a person's ability to exercise their rights, protections or responsibilities under the UCCMS is fundamentally incompatible with the commitments and obligations of *Participants* and *Adopting Organizations*.

5.14 Retaliation

- 5.14.1 It is considered retaliation for a *Participant* to take an adverse action against any person for making a good faith *Report* of possible *Prohibited Behaviour* or for participating in any UCCMS enforcement process.
- 5.14.2 Retaliation includes threatening, intimidating, harassing, coercing, negatively interfering with sport participation, or any other conduct that would discourage a reasonable person from engaging or participating in an investigation or disciplinary review process related to behaviour prohibited by the UCCMS. Retaliation after the conclusion of these processes is also prohibited, even where there is a finding that no *Prohibited Behaviour* occurred. Retaliation does not include good-faith actions lawfully pursued in response to a *Report* of possible *Prohibited Behaviour*.

6. OTHER PROCEEDINGS AND RECOGNITION OF SANCTIONS

6.1 Violations of the UCCMS

- 6.1.1 Facts accepted by a criminal court, by a civil court or by a professional disciplinary tribunal of competent jurisdiction shall be admissible as evidence within the applicable UCCMS enforcement process, as allowable by applicable law.

Annotation s. 6.1.1

Only facts that relate to matters covered by the UCCMS, such as outlined *Prohibited Behaviours*, are pertinent to this Section. Violations that do not pertain to matters covered under the UCCMS are not impacted by this provision.

6.2 Criminal Code Convictions

6.2.1 Automatic Sanctions

A *Participant* convicted of a *Criminal Code* offence for conduct considered to be *Prohibited Behaviour* shall be automatically sanctioned, subject to a right to challenge only the sanction.

Annotation s. 6.2.1

Automatic sanctions are limited in scope to convicted *Criminal Code* offences that correspond to an outlined *Prohibited Behaviour* only. Convicted *Criminal Code* offences that do not accord with an outlined *Prohibited Behaviour* will not be automatically sanctioned under the UCCMS. A *Participant* who receives an automatic sanction as a result of a *Criminal Code* conviction of an offence considered to be *Prohibited Behaviour* has a right to challenge only the sanction and not the deemed violation under the UCCMS.

6.2.2 Convictions Under Appeal

If the criminal conviction is under appeal, the *Participant* shall continue to serve the UCCMS sanction until such time as the conviction is overturned and is not subject to a further appeal, or the sanction is completed, whichever is earlier.

6.2.3 Convictions Successfully Overturned

If the criminal conviction is successfully overturned, UCCMS violations arising from the same situation may still be asserted and sanctions imposed against the *Participant*. In such cases, evidence of facts accepted by the criminal court shall be admissible within the applicable UCCMS enforcement process, as allowable by applicable law.

6.3 Findings from Other Proceedings

A *Participant* shall be deemed to have violated the UCCMS if found guilty of an offence or of misconduct considered to be *Prohibited Behaviour* by:

- a) a foreign criminal court;

- b) a professional disciplinary tribunal of competent jurisdiction; or
- c) a sport organization's disciplinary process or a specialized sports tribunal.

The *Participant* shall be automatically sanctioned, with consideration given to any sanctions imposed in such other proceeding, subject to a right to challenge:

- a) the sanction; or
- b) the deemed violation, based on a violation of procedural fairness and/or natural justice in the relied-upon proceeding.

Annotation s. 6.3

Automatic sanctions are limited in scope to convicted offences under a foreign criminal court, professional disciplinary tribunal, and/or specialized sports tribunal, that correspond to an outlined *Prohibited Behaviour* only. Other offences that do not accord with an outlined *Prohibited Behaviour* will not be automatically sanctioned under the UCCMS. A *Participant* who receives an automatic sanction as a result of a sanction from one of the aforementioned courts or tribunals retains a right to challenge both the sanction and the deemed violation under the UCCMS.

7. RANGE OF POSSIBLE SANCTIONS

7.1 Temporary or Provisional Measures

Prior to the final resolution of an alleged violation of the UCCMS, temporary or provisional measures may be imposed in accordance with the *Adopting Organization's* policies.

Temporary or provisional measures should be evaluated with consideration to and weighing of the following factors:

- (i) the seriousness of the allegations and the facts and circumstances of the case;
- (ii) the safety and well-being of *Participants* and the sport community;
- (iii) potential risks and prejudice from action and inaction, with safety being paramount; and
- (iv) the best interest of sport and those who participate in it, including the views of the person(s) directly impacted.

Annotation s. 7.1

The enumerated factors of evaluation are non-exhaustive.

7.2 Types of Sanctions

Different incidents constituting a violation of the same part of the UCCMS may arise out of markedly different circumstances, including various case-specific aggravating and/or mitigating factors as described in Section 7.4. However, progressive discipline is not required as a single occurrence of *Prohibited Behaviour* can lead to a very significant

sanction. Subject to Section 7.3, if *Prohibited Behaviour* is confirmed one or more of the following sanctions may be imposed:

7.2.1 Verbal or Written Apology

The requirement that a *Participant* issue a verbal, written or online apology to acknowledge the *Prohibited Behaviour* and its impact on others.

7.2.2 Verbal or Written Warning

A verbal reprimand or an official, written notice and formal admonition that a *Participant* has violated the UCCMS and that more severe sanctions will result should the *Participant* be involved in other violations.

7.2.3 Education

The requirement that a *Participant* undertake specified supplemental educational or similar remedial measures to address the *Prohibited Behaviour*.

7.2.4 Probation

A probationary period may include a loss of privileges or other conditions, restrictions, or requirements for a specified period of time. Any further violation of the UCCMS during the probationary period will result in additional disciplinary measures, likely including a period of suspension or permanent ineligibility.

7.2.5 Suspension

Suspension, either for a set time or until further notice, from participation, in any capacity, in any program, practice, activity, event, or competition organized or sanctioned by any *Adopting Organization* and/or its members. A suspended *Participant* may be eligible to return to sport but reinstatement may be subject to certain restrictions or contingent upon the *Participant* satisfying specific conditions noted at the time of suspension.

7.2.6 Eligibility Restrictions

Restrictions or prohibitions from some types of participation but allowing participation in other capacities under strict conditions.

7.2.7 Permanent Ineligibility

Permanent ineligibility to participate, in any sport, in any capacity, in any program, activity, event, or competition organized or sanctioned by any *Adopting Organization* and/or its members.

7.2.8 Other Discretionary Sanctions

Other sanctions for *Prohibited Behaviour* may be imposed, including, but not limited to, other loss of privileges, loss of right to attend or spectate sport events, no contact directives, a fine or a monetary payment to compensate for direct losses, or other restrictions or conditions as deemed necessary or appropriate.

7.3 Presumptive Sanctions

7.3.1 The following sanctions are presumed to be fair and appropriate for the listed *Maltreatment*, but the *Respondent* may rebut these presumptions:

- a) *Sexual Maltreatment* involving a *Minor* shall carry a presumptive sanction of permanent ineligibility;
- b) *Sexual Maltreatment*, *Physical Maltreatment* with contact, *Grooming*, and *Prohibited Behaviour* described in Sections 5.9 to 5.14 shall carry a presumptive sanction of either a period of suspension or eligibility restrictions;
- c) While a *Respondent* has pending charges under the [Criminal Code](#) regarding allegations of a crime against a person, if justified by the seriousness of the offence, the presumptive sanction shall be a period of suspension until a final determination is made by the applicable UCCMS enforcement process.

7.3.2 Failure to comply with a previously imposed sanction will result in automatic suspension until such time as compliance occurs.

7.4 Sanctioning Considerations

Any sanction imposed against a *Participant* must be proportionate and reasonable, relative to the *Maltreatment* that has occurred. Factors relevant to determining appropriate sanctions for a *Respondent* include, without limitation:

- a) The nature and duration of the *Respondent's* relationship with the affected individuals, including whether there is a *Power Imbalance* or position of trust;
- b) The *Respondent's* prior history and any pattern of *Prohibited Behaviour* or other inappropriate conduct;
- c) Any previous disciplinary findings regarding, or sanctions against, the [Respondent](#);
- d) *Maltreatment* of a *Minor* or of a *Vulnerable Participant* is to be considered an aggravating circumstance;
- e) The ages of the persons involved, including when the *Respondent* is a *Minor*, whereby *Maltreatment* by a *Minor* of a child under the age of 12 or of a *Vulnerable Participant* is to be considered an aggravating circumstance;
- f) Whether the *Respondent* poses an ongoing and/or potential threat to the safety of others;
- g) The *Respondent's* voluntary admission of the violation(s), acceptance of responsibility for the *Prohibited Behaviour*, and/or cooperation in the applicable UCCMS enforcement process;
- h) Real or perceived impact of the incident on the affected individuals, sport organization or the sporting community;
- i) Deterrent effect on future such conduct;
- j) Potential impact on the public's confidence in the integrity of the Canadian sport system;

- k) Aggravating or mitigating circumstances specific to the *Respondent* being sanctioned (e.g. lack of appropriate knowledge or training regarding the requirements in the UCCMS; addiction; disability; illness; lack of remorse; intent to harm);
- l) Whether, given the facts and circumstances that have been established, the Respondent's continued participation in the sport community is appropriate;
- m) Whether the *Respondent* was found to have committed one or more previous UCCMS violation(s);
- n) The desired outcomes of the person(s) directly impacted by the *Prohibited Behaviour*; and/or
- o) Other mitigating and aggravating circumstances.

Any single factor, if severe enough, may be sufficient to justify the sanction(s) imposed. A combination of several factors may justify elevated or combined sanctions.

8. PUBLIC DISCLOSURE

- 8.1 In order to uphold the purpose and principles of the UCCMS, a searchable database or registry of *Respondents* whose eligibility to participate in sport has in some way been restricted shall be maintained and shall be publicly available, subject to applicable laws. The database or registry shall include sufficient information to provide context to the applicable sanction pursuant to the provisions contained in the UCCMS. *Adopting Organizations* are responsible to collaborate with one or more organizations maintaining such a registry.

Annotation s. 8.1

The registry is a registry of sanctions and provisional measures (as contemplated under Section 7 of the UCCMS). Accordingly, if there are no sanctions or provisional measures imposed on a *Participant*, no information regarding that *Participant* will be published to the registry.

Imposed provisional measures will be reflected in the registry to ensure their effective implementation. In that case, a general mention of the category (i.e., allegations of *Prohibited Behaviour*) and corresponding action taken (i.e., provisional measures) could be inserted, but no actual allegations would be published until a finding of violation has been reached.

Information that might be included in this registry includes: the *Participant's* name, the *Participant's* sport affiliation, the *Participant's* province/territory and city, etc.

- 8.2 Further details of the results of a UCCMS enforcement process, for example a summary or redacted decision or summary or redacted investigation report, may also be publicized in a manner consistent with the purpose and principles of the UCCMS, as well as applicable law.

APPENDIX I: DEFINITIONS

- a) **Adopting Organization** « Organisme ayant adopté le CCUMS »: An organization that has adopted the current version of the UCCMS, as amended.
- b) **Boundary Transgressions** « Transgressions des limites »: Interactions or communications that breach objectively reasonable boundaries of an individual and are inconsistent with duties/responsibilities of the *Participant*. See Section 5.7.
- c) **Consent** « Consentement (consentir) »: The communicated voluntary agreement to engage in the activity in question, by a person who has the legal capacity to consent. Consent regarding sexual activity is assessed in accordance with the laws of Canada, including the *Criminal Code*.
- d) **Criminal Code** « Code Criminel »: The Criminal Code of Canada (Criminal Code, R.S.C. 1985, c. C-46, as amended).
- e) **Disclosure** « Divulgation »: The sharing of information by a person regarding an incident or a pattern of *Maltreatment* experienced by that person, including a breach of reasonable boundaries. *Disclosure* does not constitute a formal *Report*.
- f) **Discrimination** « Discrimination »: Behaviour, policies, and/or practices that contribute to differential, inequitable, adverse or otherwise inappropriate treatment of or impact on an individual or class of individuals based on one or more prohibited grounds, which include race, national or ethnic origin, colour, Indigeneity, religion, age, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, pregnancy, marital status, family status, language, genetic characteristics or disability, and analogous grounds. Behaviour, policies, and/or practices specifically benefitting members of marginalized groups shall not be considered *Discrimination*. *Discrimination* does not include behaviour, policies and/or practices rationally connected to legitimate sport objectives with the honest and good faith belief that they are reasonably necessary to accomplish the relevant objectives, provided that accommodation of the needs of an individual or a class of individuals affected would impose undue hardship on the *Participant* and/or *Adopting Organization* that would have to accommodate those needs, considering health, safety, cost, and legitimate sport objectives. See Section 5.8.
- g) **Grooming** « Conditionnement »: Deliberate conduct by a *Participant* comprised of one or several acts that, viewed objectively, either make it easier to engage in *Sexual Maltreatment* or reduce the chance that *Sexual Maltreatment* will be *Reported*. See Section 5.6.
- h) **Legal Duty to Report** « Obligation légale de signaler »: The legal obligation to report potential abuse of a person under the age of protection in their province or territory of residence, in accordance with applicable provincial and territorial legislation.

- i) **Maltreatment** « Maltraitance »: A volitional act and/or omission described in Sections 5.2-5.6 that results in harm or has the potential for physical or psychological harm.
- j) **Minor** « Mineur »: For the purpose of the UCCMS, an individual who is under the age of 19 years old. It is at all times the responsibility of the adult *Participant* to know the age of a *Minor*.
- k) **Neglect** « Négligence »: Any pattern or a single serious incident of lack of reasonable care, inattention to a *Participant*'s needs, nurturing or well-being, or omissions in care. See Section 5.4.
- l) **Participant** « Participant »: Any individual who is subject to the UCCMS. *Participants* could include, without limitation, athletes, coaches, officials, volunteers, administrators, directors, employees, trainers, parents/guardians, etc., according to the policies of the *Adopting Organization*.
- m) **Physical Maltreatment** « Maltraitance physique »: Any pattern or a single serious incident of deliberate conduct, including contact behaviours and non-contact behaviours as outlined in Section 5.3, that has the potential to be harmful to a person's physical or psychological well-being. See Section 5.3.
- n) **Power Imbalance** « Déséquilibre de pouvoir »: A *Power Imbalance* is presumed to exist where a *Participant* has authority or control over another person, is in a position to confer, grant or deny a benefit or advancement to the person, or is responsible for the physical or psychological well-being of the person. Whether an actual *Power Imbalance* exists will be determined based on the totality of the circumstances, including the subjective view of the subordinate *Participant*.
 - i. Once a coach-athlete relationship is established, a *Power Imbalance* is presumed to exist throughout the coach-athlete relationship, regardless of the age of the athlete.
 - ii. Where the coach-athlete relationship began while the athlete was a *Minor*, the *Power Imbalance* is presumed to continue even after the coach-athlete relationship terminates, until the athlete reaches 25 years of age.
 - iii. A *Power Imbalance* may exist, but is not presumed, where a sexual or romantic relationship existed between two adult *Participants* before the sport relationship commenced (e.g., a relationship between two spouses or life partners, or a sexual relationship between *Consenting* adults that preceded the sport relationship).
 - iv. A *Power Imbalance* is presumed to exist where the *Participant* and other person are in
 - 1) an authority-based relationship in which one person has power over another by virtue of an ascribed position of authority, such as between high performance director and coach; employer and employee; technical official and athlete; 2) a dependency relationship in which the person in a position of lesser power is dependent upon the other person for a sense of security, safety, trust, and fulfillment of needs, conducive to intimate physical or psychological connections, such as between parent/guardian and child; teacher and student; person with a disability and attendant; coach and athlete; high performance director and athlete; sport science and medical support staff and athlete; billet or host family and athlete.

- v. A presumption that *Power Imbalance* exists may be rebutted.
 - vi. A *Power Imbalance* may arise in a peer-to-peer relationship, including but not limited to teammate-teammate, athlete-athlete, coach-coach or official-official relationships.
 - vii. Power may be represented by seniority, age differential, ability, physical size, public profile, gender identity or expression, sexual orientation, ethno-racial identity, level of physical and intellectual disability, and their intersections, as some examples.
 - viii. *Maltreatment* occurs when this power is misused. Moreover, it is recognized that those from marginalized groups have experienced positions of lesser power.
- o) **Prohibited Behaviour** « Comportement prohibé »: Any of the conduct described in Section 5, including but not limited to *Maltreatment*.
 - p) **Psychological Maltreatment** « Maltraitance psychologique »: Any pattern or a single serious incident of deliberate conduct that has the potential to be harmful to a person's psychological well-being. See Section 5.2.
 - q) **Reporting (or Report)** « Signalement (signaler) »: The provision of information by a *Participant* or by any person to an independent authority designated by the *Adopting Organization* to receive *Reports* regarding *Prohibited Behaviour*. *Reporting* may occur through either: (i) the person who experienced the *Prohibited Behaviour*, or (ii) someone who witnessed the *Prohibited Behaviour* or otherwise knows or reasonably believes that *Prohibited Behaviour* or a risk of *Prohibited Behaviour* exists.
 - r) **Reporting Obligation** « Obligation de signaler »: The obligation to *Report* possible *Prohibited Behaviour* under the UCCMS. See Section 5.11.
 - s) **Respondent** « Intimé »: A *Participant* who is alleged to have engaged in one or more of the *Prohibited Behaviours* described herein.
 - t) **Sexual Maltreatment** « Maltraitance sexuelle »: Any pattern or a single incident, whether physical or psychological in nature, that is committed, threatened, or attempted, and that has the potential to be harmful to a person's sexual integrity. See Section 5.5.
 - u) **Vulnerable Participant** « Participant vulnérable »: Persons at increased risk of *Maltreatment* and/or coercion, often due to age, gender, race, poverty, Indigeneity, sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, disability, psychosocial or cognitive ability, and their intersections. *Vulnerable Participants* include persons who are not able to provide informed *Consent*.