

Supplementary Material 1

The International Sports Physiotherapy Competencies and Standards (2025)

The International Sports Physiotherapy Competencies and Standards (2025),
as defined by the Sports Physiotherapy for All Project 2005 and updated by the SportsComp
Project 2025.

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1. Injury Prevention

Sports physiotherapists assess the risks of injury associated with an athlete's participation in a specific sport or physical activity context; they inform and train athletes and other professionals in a way that reduces the occurrence and recurrence of injuries.

Context:

- preventive activities may occur in clinical practice, training and competition contexts
- most frequently the sports physiotherapist works within a multidisciplinary context, where their repeated / continuous assessments, screenings or preparticipation examinations contribute to the development of a complete profile of the athlete

Behaviours:

- assessment of injury risk - integrating evaluations / triage of:
 - the athlete's physical and psychological performance capacity[^],
 - the influence of factors such as age, coexisting conditions, and previous injury, including associated biomechanical and patho-physiological limitations,
 - requirements of the specific sport or exercise,
 - potential impact of environment and equipment (i.e. proper floor, wheelchair, braces, adequate shoes)
- formation of professional judgements that inform training regimens with the aim of safely increasing the athlete's performance capacity¹, specifically related to the sports or activity context
- facilitating the development of greater efficiency in movement
- advising and educating athletes and other professionals regarding the risks associated with particular environments and equipment
- continual updating of knowledge in the field, appropriate integration of new information into shared decision-making processes

Specific National Interpretations

[^]The physical capacity of the athlete to perform a sport or physical activity, relating to specific physiological, biomechanical, kinesiological and psychological demands.

Standards Relating to Competency 1: Injury Prevention	
A foundational knowledge	
The sports physiotherapist demonstrates the ability to:	
1A: 1	analyse the effects of sport-specific exercise and training on human anatomy, exercise physiology, biomechanics, and movement science in <i>different sporting contexts</i>
1A: 2	integrate sport-specific and scientific knowledge to underpin descriptions of the mechanisms of injury development and the likely severity in <i>different sporting contexts</i>
1A: 3	discuss different intrinsic and extrinsic sport-specific injury risks associated with different population and gender groups
1A: 4	discuss the epidemiology of sports-specific injuries in relation to different population and gender groups in <i>different sporting contexts</i>
1A: 5	analyse the potential impact of sport-specific regulations and equipment on injury risk in <i>different sporting contexts</i>
1A: 6	be aware of the likely effects of pharmacological agents and nutritional status on injury risk and discuss further as needed with other health professionals, within the multidisciplinary context
1A: 7	within a multidisciplinary team context, be aware of the pharmacological and nutritional agents used in the prevention of injury and return to play, including their status in relation to anti-doping regulations
1A: 8	identify specific assessment techniques and protocols used to establish performance profiles and potential injury risks, for example, functional and performance-related tests
1A: 9	identify available intervention strategies to minimise sport-specific injury risks in <i>different sporting contexts</i> , for example, safety equipment, taping, specific advice such as pacing
1A: 10	discuss the social significance of sports and exercise participation, and the impact of injury, in relation to the athlete and other individuals
1A: 11	discuss issues relating to compliance with advice and intervention strategies, including factors affecting motivation and adherence, and different coping strategies
1A: 12	identify risks for exercise addiction and overtraining and their effects on health and performance
1A: 13	identify and implement strategies for psychological and physiological recovery and to empower athlete performance and reduce injury risk
B critique and synthesis	
The sports physiotherapist demonstrates the ability to:	
1B: 1	analyse the specific sports skills and sequences required by an athlete and develop appropriate field tests to estimate the athlete's response in <i>different sporting contexts</i>

1B: 2	critically analyse published research relating to principles of injury prevention, assessment techniques to evaluate an athlete’s risk of injury, and intervention strategies used to minimise risk of injury
1B: 3	continually integrate new information and established principles of injury prevention
C information collection	
The sports physiotherapist demonstrates the ability to:	
1C: 1	elicit a subjective client history to identify any biopsychosocial factors that suggest increased risk of injury
1C: 2	obtain and interpret information relating to the athlete’s previous and current experiences of acute and chronic pain
1C: 3	conduct sport specific pre-participation evaluation using validated instruments to assess factors such as range of movement and control of sport specific movements, <i>in different sporting contexts</i>
1C: 4	develop and perform sport-specific functional tests to assess the athlete’s potential risk of injury <i>in different sporting contexts</i>
1C: 5	communicate within a multidisciplinary context, obtaining further information from other professionals in relation to injury prevention
D information processing	
The sports physiotherapist demonstrates the ability to:	
1D: 1	use advanced knowledge of normal movement patterns and typical injury mechanisms to interpret the additional demands placed on the body <i>in different sporting contexts</i>
1D: 2	make individual and sport-specific professional judgments regarding injury risks <i>in different sporting contexts</i> – integrating the following information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • physical and psychological performance capacity[^], • the difference between load and ‘load-ability’[^], • the influence of other factors such as pain and injury history, age, pre-existing or co-existing conditions, and functional limitations, • requirements of the specific sport or exercise, including the potential for overtraining injuries, • potential impacts of environments and equipment, and • ethical issues and awareness of a duty of care to the athlete
E action / intervention	
The sports physiotherapist demonstrates the ability to:	
1E: 1	use effective and respectful communication to provide education regarding injury risks and enhance motivation to comply with preventative strategies

1E: 2	develop appropriate intervention strategies to reduce the athlete’s risk of injury in different sporting contexts and socio economic background, such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • physical conditioning, strengthening and endurance training, • factors affecting muscle control, • appropriate flexibility and range of motion • protective taping, bracing, or strapping, • electrophysical modalities, and • training to facilitate the development of greater efficiency in movement
1E: 3	provide effective training and education in injury-prevention strategies for athletes of all levels and abilities, other professionals and individuals
1E: 4	recognise scope of practice and the expertise of other professionals, leading to appropriate referral and communication of information
1E: 5	refer athletes to other professionals, as appropriate, in relation to the use of pharmacological and nutritional agents for the prevention of injury or return to sport
1E: 6	Provide effective strategies for psychological and physiological recovery and to decrease injury risk
F evaluation and modification	
The sports physiotherapist demonstrates the ability to:	
1F: 1	evaluate the effectiveness of interventions to reduce the likelihood of injury, using appropriate assessment tools
1F: 2	accurately interpret measurement and evaluation findings, with awareness of their limitations, leading to a reasoned response (for example, modification of the intervention strategy)
G specific national standards	
1G: 1	
^The physical capacity of the athlete to perform a sport or physical activity, relating to specific physiological, biomechanical, kinesiological and psychological demands.	

2. Acute Intervention

Sports physiotherapists respond appropriately to acute injury or illness in both training and competition contexts, using prior communication with other professionals to identify and establish roles and responsibilities.

Context:

- acute intervention takes place at training and competition or event sites

Behaviours:

- communication with all other medical and site personnel in order to identify and establish the different responsibilities and lines of communication in case of injury or illness
- recognition of the signs and symptoms of acute injury or illness
- observation and examination skills, selection of appropriate assessment techniques.
- diagnosis of the site and severity of injury and formation of rapid clinical judgements regarding:
 - the need for further immediate intervention (i.e. triage) and appropriate referral, or
 - the safety of continued participation in the activity under observation.
- appropriate evidence-based intervention where required, including:
 - basic life support and cardiopulmonary resuscitation,
 - appropriate immobilisation of the athlete to protect them from further injury or deterioration during transfer to the necessary medical facility, and
 - communication of relevant information to all members of the healthcare team.
- strategies are used to ensure that the athlete's right to privacy and confidentiality is protected in a variety of contexts, including intervention during a competition and in all communications with the media

Specific National Interpretations

Different countries or organisations may require specific qualifications relating to cardiopulmonary resuscitation and first responder skills; they may also have different regulations on the location of ultimate responsibility.

Standards Relating to Competency 2: Acute Intervention	
A foundational knowledge	
The sports physiotherapist demonstrates the ability to:	
2A: 1	predict the effects of different types of acute injury and illness on normal body composition and functions, requiring knowledge of: anatomy, physiology, biomechanics, neurophysiology, pathophysiology and pathokinesiology
2A: 2	be aware and discuss, including with other health professionals, the impact of environmental conditions on athlete’s body functions and performance, such as temperature and altitude changes
2A: 3	accurately describe signs and symptoms of acute injuries or illness and relevant examination strategies
2A: 4	apply systems for classifying the severity of different acute injuries and illness, for example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the concussion injury classification scheme, • classification of heat and hydration conditions, and • classification of musculoskeletal injury
2A: 5	describe and perform the specific steps to effectively deliver cardiopulmonary resuscitation and first responder skills relevant in countries and organisations linked to the sports physiotherapist’s practice
2A: 6	identify current best practice in response to specific acute injuries or illnesses and explain the scientific rationales for different strategies
2A: 7	describe and perform updated safe practices when dealing with blood (hygiene, common pathogens and diseases) to guarantee your safety, the athlete's safety and the safety of others
2A: 8	define individual and sport-specific return to sport criteria following an illness or injury
2A: 9	differentiate between roles and responsibilities of other professionals, both nationally and internationally
B critique and synthesis	
The sports physiotherapist demonstrates the ability to:	
2B: 1	evaluate the research evidence for current best practice in responding to acute injury and illness in different sport and exercise contexts, including both assessment and intervention
C information collection	
The sports physiotherapist demonstrates the ability to:	
2C: 1	analyse normal and abnormal movement patterns associated with specific sports prior to a sport or exercise event <i>in different sporting contexts</i>
2C: 2	collect relevant information regarding the athlete’s physical status, including physical condition and any co-existing conditions, prior to a sport or exercise event

2C: 3	<p>rapidly recognise signs and symptoms of different forms of acute sports pathology, differentiating between:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • musculoskeletal injuries, • neurological injuries, • internal injuries, and • acute illnesses
2C: 4	<p>demonstrate a high level of acute evaluation and assessment of the athlete, including rapid identification and application of the most appropriate tests or evaluation techniques</p>
2C: 5	<p>apply strategies to rapidly assess the severity of acute pain or exacerbation of chronic pain</p>
<p>D information processing The sports physiotherapist demonstrates the ability to:</p>	
2D: 1	<p>rapidly synthesise information to formulate an initial hypothesis of the type and severity of injury or illness in different sporting contexts, and refer an athlete to other health professionals as appropriate, based on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • assessment of signs and symptoms, • results of specific tests and evaluations, and • the athlete’s previous physical status <p>as applied to/if suspecting:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • musculoskeletal injuries (from sprains and strains to large joint dislocations and long bone fractures), • neurological trauma (from concussion to spine and peripheral nerve injury), • acute systemic trauma (such as internal bleeding), and • acute systemic illnesses (such as heat illness and dehydration)
2D: 2	<p>rapidly integrate information to formulate an appropriate individualised action plan, based on the assessment, initial diagnosis, and likely prognosis; further action may involve</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • continuation of participation, • immobilisation and transportation to a medical facility, or • referral to other professionals
<p>E action / intervention The sports physiotherapist demonstrates the ability to:</p>	
2E: 1	<p>regularly demonstrate competency in the ability to start life support in response to sudden death [see 2G: 1]</p>
2E: 2	<p>regularly achieve relevant qualifications in relation to competency in first aid and emergency sports response, safe spinal immobilisation, and secure transfer using a spinal board [see 2G: 1]</p>
2E: 3	<p>prepare for different contexts by ensuring that all equipment or supplies that may be required are available for use in the event of acute injury or illness in the clinic and at the training or competition site.</p>
2E: 4	<p>participate in a multidisciplinary approach to planning, coordination and</p>

	<p>intervention, involving:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • prior communication with the athlete, other professionals and personnel, • negotiation of roles and responsibilities in training and competitive or demonstration contexts, and • recognition of unique emergency situations that require the ability to carry out autonomous decision making
2E: 5	<p>efficiently coordinate care in the acute sports emergency situation, to establish local processes and procedures for potential transfer of injured or ill athletes to medical facilities, including appropriate communication with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ambulance personnel, • emergency department personnel and sports physicians, and • site personnel and other professionals
2E: 6	<p>act appropriately and safely on entry to the field in the event of injury or illness, observing any regulations or procedures</p>
2E: 7	<p>appropriately apply immobilisation and support techniques, using current evidence based techniques and equipment, for example, splinting, wrapping, taping, bandaging</p>
2A: 8	<p>locate information relating to specific regulations regarding the location of ultimate responsibility for first response in the event of injury or illness, whenever this is appropriate</p>
2E: 9	<p>incorporate basic health and safety recommendations into all actions, ensuring appropriate protection for yourself and athletes against blood-borne pathogens</p>
2E: 10	<p>adapt strategies to protect the athlete’s right to privacy and confidentiality, for use in a variety of unpredictable settings</p>
2E: 11	<p>sensitively and appropriately communicate with the athlete, other professionals, personnel and significant others regarding further participation or clinical findings and the need for further medical attention</p>
2E: 12	<p>educate and advise the athlete and other individuals regarding signs and symptoms that indicate risk of deterioration if further medical attention is not immediately recommended</p>
<p>F evaluation and modification The sports physiotherapist demonstrates the ability to:</p>	
2F: 1	<p>recognise signs and perform tests necessary for continued monitoring of the athlete’s condition, whether in transfer for further medical attention, recuperation, or return to sport.</p>
<p>G specific national standards</p>	
2G: 1	<p>achieve the appropriate qualifications relating to acute/first response care, and renewed as regularly as required in the country of their current work environment</p>

3. Rehabilitation

Sports physiotherapists use clinical reasoning and therapeutic skills to assess and diagnose sports-related injuries, and to design, implement, evaluate and modify evidence-based interventions that aim for a safe return to the athlete's optimal level of performance in their specific sport or physical activity.

Context:

- rehabilitation occurs from the point of physical activity or sports-related injury until the athlete returns to their optimal level of performance
- rehabilitation occurs in individual or team contexts, within a multidisciplinary team and in a variety of locations, including private practice and training sites

Behaviours:

- analyse injury and underlying processes, requiring specific knowledge of: injury and underlying processes, requiring specific knowledge of:
 - specific sports: frequently associated injuries, specific physical and psychological demands,
 - physical and psychological processes that occur during healing,
 - biopsychosocial influences in different athletic contexts to appropriately refer for further psychological or social support,
 - influences of age and co-existing conditions or impairments
 - any concurrent interventions or investigations
- selection and implementation of appropriate assessments of the athlete's performance capacity[^], and efficiency of movement
- interpretation of information relating to any other previous, or concurrent, injury, illness or intervention
- design and implementation of individual rehabilitation programs incorporating research- based, sport-specific rehabilitation strategies
- measurement of intervention outcomes and appropriate modifications to practice
- provision of advice regarding progress and appropriate timing of return to sport and exercise activities
- multidisciplinary communication to ensure the appropriate sharing of information and team approach, including referral where appropriate, and ensuring client confidentiality.
- estimation of risks involved in the independent use of equipment or strategies by the athlete or other individuals:
 - provision of guidance regarding situations where the knowledge and skills of the sports physiotherapist are required, and
 - where appropriate, education regarding the appropriate application of the equipment or strategies
- communication with the athlete that reflects understanding of biopsychosocial influences on the rehabilitation process

Specific National Interpretations

[^]The physical capacity of the athlete to perform a sport or physical activity, relating to specific physiological, biomechanical, kinesiological and psychological demands.

Standards Relating to Competency 3: Rehabilitation	
A foundational knowledge	
The sports physiotherapist demonstrates the ability to:	
3A: 1	recognise sport-specific demands and their potential effects on healing and pain processes, <i>in different sporting contexts</i>
3A: 2	discuss the impact of co-existing and pre-existing pathologies on the rate and quality of tissue healing
3A: 3	identify the potential impacts of various factors on recovery, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • co-existing and pre-existing conditions, • the experience of acute or chronic pain, • the effects of other medical interventions on different body systems, and • the impact of complications on recovery • biopsychosocial
3A: 4	show insight into the biopsychosocial impact of injury on athletes and other professionals <i>in different sporting contexts</i>
3A: 5	identify clinical and performance-related assessment techniques and protocols that are most appropriate <i>in different sporting contexts</i>
3A: 6	recognise the relevance of medical investigations and of information collected by other professionals in the multidisciplinary team
3A: 7	identify current intervention strategies used to promote early safe return to activity participation, sport, performance and progression to optimal function, including risks associated with their use
B critique and synthesis	
The sports physiotherapist demonstrates the ability to:	
3B: 1	critically analyse current research into measurement and intervention strategies used in rehabilitation and appropriately integrate new information into practice
C information collection	
The sports physiotherapist demonstrates the ability to:	
3C: 1	collect existing information relating to the athlete’s condition, its severity, and implications for their daily life and sport or exercise participation
3C: 2	obtain a client history using reasoned selection of questions and sensitive communication in different sporting contexts; the history should incorporate information relating to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the client’s priorities and goals • the specific sport or exercise activity and context, • biopsychosocial influences • co-existing and pre-existing conditions or treatments that might impact on diagnosis or intervention, and • other influences on performance, such as equipment and hydration or nutrition

3C: 3	assess the severity and duration of acute and chronic pain
3C: 4	observe and analyse specific sporting movements required by the athlete on return to participation <i>in different sporting contexts</i> , including <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • activities associated with the original injury, and • movements specific to a team role or position
3C: 5	select and apply the most appropriate clinical and performance-related tests to the individual, the injury, and the sport, <i>in different sporting contexts</i> (for example, tests of strength, functional performance, range of motion and flexibility)
D information processing	
The sports physiotherapist demonstrates the ability to:	
3D: 1	analyse the results of clinical and performance-related tests relative to sport-specific expectations
3D: 2	interpret assessment results to make a clinical diagnosis of developing or existing pathologies that are unrelated to the sport
3D: 3	reach a clinical diagnosis and devise a problem list that integrates information from a variety of sources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a critical analysis of best practice, • the results of therapeutic evaluations, • information relating to any previous, or concurrent, injury, illnesses or interventions, • awareness of the biopsychosocial influences on the athlete, and • sport-, athlete-, and team-specific rehabilitation goals
3D: 4	integrate rehabilitation goals with foundational knowledge to devise an individual, research-based, sport-specific programme of intervention strategies
3D: 5	consider co-existing and pre-existing pathologies in rehabilitation planning, ensuring that strategies have a positive impact on the problems identified
3D: 6	make professional judgements regarding the appropriate times for progression of participation following illness or injury <i>in different sporting contexts</i>
E action / intervention	
The sports physiotherapist demonstrates the ability to:	
3E: 1	recognise and act on indications for urgent or non-urgent referral of an athlete for further investigations or intervention by other members of the multidisciplinary team (for example, MRI, ultrasound imaging, X-ray, surgery)
3E: 2	design and implement evidence-based conditioning, strengthening and stretching exercise programmes, specifically related to a specific individual, injury, and sporting role
3E: 3	design and implement individualised and evidence-based programmes to increase neuromuscular control, incorporating skill acquisition principles (for example, static, dynamic, reactive or preparatory techniques)
3E: 4	skilfully and appropriately carry out massage and manual therapy techniques <i>in different sporting contexts</i> , for example, for warm-up, recovery, and rehabilitation

3E: 5	use taping in an evidence-based strategy targeted at different treatment aims <i>in different sporting contexts</i> , for example, to promote rest, protection and facilitation of healing
3E: 6	use intervention strategies or appropriate referral to facilitate an athlete's coping with pain, and reduce its severity and duration where possible
3E: 7	sensitively communicate with the athlete to promote compliance with advice and rehabilitation, incorporating exercise psychology principles such as goal-setting, pacing and feedback
3E: 8	Identify and implement strategies to facilitate psychological and physiological recovery to optimise rehabilitation
3E: 9	design training methods to maintain fitness and function of uninjured parts of the body during the recovery period, e.g. metabolic training, visual imaging techniques
3E: 10	estimate risks involved in the independent use of equipment or strategies by the athlete or other individuals: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provide guidance regarding situations where the knowledge and skills of the sports physiotherapist are required • educate individuals regarding the appropriate application of the equipment or strategies
3E: 11	sensitively advise the athlete and other professionals regarding progress and appropriate timing of return to sport and exercise activities
3E: 12	sensitively educate the athlete and other individuals regarding principles of post-injury rehabilitation and prevention of re-injury to the athlete and other individuals
3E: 13	communicate effectively and respectfully in the multidisciplinary team, to ensure a coordinated and effective multidisciplinary approach in collaboration with the athlete
3E: 14	integrate strategies to ensure privacy and confidentiality for the athlete and sports team, in all communications
F evaluation and modification	
The sports physiotherapist demonstrates the ability to:	
3F: 1	modify the use of clinical and performance-related testing to provide the most appropriate information at different stages in the rehabilitation process (for example, progressing from tests of functional movements to complex field testing that relates directly to the sporting demands)
3F: 2	incorporate awareness of the principles of measurement reliability and validity into judgements relating to the interpretation of assessment data
3F: 3	make appropriate use of intervention outcomes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • as biofeedback for the athlete and other professionals • to encourage compliance • to inform advice regarding participation and progression of training, and • to influence team decisions
G specific national standards	

3G: 1	
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4. Performance Enhancement

Sports physiotherapists contribute to the enhancement of an athlete's performance by evaluating their physical and performance-related profile and advising or intervening to optimise conditions for maximal performance in a specific sport, within a multidisciplinary team approach.

Context:

- provision of advice or intervention to individuals who request assistance to enhance their performance, rather than requiring rehabilitation following injury – supplementing the expertise of other members of the multidisciplinary team
- this varies in emphasis: internationally, at different competitive levels, and depending on the multidisciplinary context

Behaviours:

- collect information for basic screening using questioning, observation and measurement, regarding different influences on performance and refer if needed. Relevant information might include:
 - nutrition and hydration,
 - equipment and environment, and
 - the athlete's efficiency of movement and other physical functions in relation to demands of the sport or physical activity
- critically evaluate and synthesise information to in collaboration with colleagues/peers to form a profile of the athlete's current and potential performance
- development of evidence-based strategies to influence factors with potential to safely and ethically increase performance, including therapeutic interventions where appropriate
- sensitive communication of evidence-based recommendations to the athlete and others in the multidisciplinary team, upholding the athlete's right to privacy and confidentiality
- use of outcome measures to evaluate the degree to which objectives have been achieved

Specific National Interpretations

Standards Relating to Competency 4: Performance Enhancement	
A foundational knowledge	
The sports physiotherapist demonstrates the ability to:	
4A: 1	analyse the anatomical, physiological, biomechanical requirements for optimal performance <i>in different sporting contexts</i>
4A: 2	Understand the influences of performance enhancement factors, such as nutrition, hydration, sports equipment, and environmental conditions on the individual's capacity and appropriately refer or discuss with other professionals (i.e. nutritionist)
4A: 3	show insight into biopsychosocial** factors that might affect optimal performance
4A: 4	discuss intervention strategies and advice for safe optimisation of performance, based on current principles of exercise science, training and motor learning
4A: 5	identify the roles and responsibilities of all members of the multidisciplinary team in relation to performance enhancement, enabling a physiotherapy-specific contribution of knowledge and skills
B critique and synthesis	
The sports physiotherapist demonstrates the ability to:	
4B: 1	critically evaluate current research relating to maximal performance and strategies for its optimisation
C information collection	
The sports physiotherapist demonstrates the ability to:	
4C: 1	collect information from the athlete and other professionals in relation to different influences on performance, using questioning, observation and measurement
4C: 2	apply physiotherapeutic assessment techniques and performance-related tests to obtain information relating to the athlete's function and movement efficiency
D information processing	
The sports physiotherapist demonstrates the ability to:	
4D: 1	identify factors that are limiting the athlete in achieving optimal performance, by integrating the assessment findings with sport specific requirements in different sporting contexts
4D: 2	devise appropriate strategies for maximising performance while minimising injury risk, integrating sport-specific theoretical knowledge with evidence-based physiotherapeutic reasoning and skills
E action / intervention	
The sports physiotherapist demonstrates the ability to:	
4E: 1	provide physiotherapy-specific advice or intervention to individuals where assistance is requested to optimise performance in collaboration with the multidisciplinary team
4E: 2	identify and implement strategies for psychological and physiological recovery to empower athletes

4E: 3	safely and appropriately apply evidence-based strategies to improve performance, including therapeutic interventions
4E: 4	advise the athlete and other professionals regarding safe and evidence-based use of equipment and training strategies
4E: 5	Refer the athlete to appropriate members of the multidisciplinary team while maintaining their right to privacy and confidentiality
F evaluation and modification	
The sports physiotherapist demonstrates the ability to:	
4F: 1	continuously evaluate outcomes of performance enhancement programmes and implement appropriate modification, continuation, or discontinuation of the intervention
G specific national standards	
The sports physiotherapist demonstrates the ability to:	
4G: 1	
*This behaviour was changed to ‘biopsychosocial’ as voted by the expert panel at the 2025 Consensus meeting, to align with current practice.	

5. Promotion of a Safe, Active Lifestyle

Sports physiotherapists collaborate with other professionals to promote safe participation in sports and activity for individuals of all abilities and the benefit of public health; they provide evidence-based advice regarding the optimal activity or sport for specific individuals and the ways in which they can minimise inactivity, sedentary behaviours, risk of injury and promote health.

Context:

- advice and encouragement are given in direct interactions with individuals in any situation where the promotion of safe participation in physical activity is appropriate, and where guidance is sought directly
- Influence is exerted at service delivery and policy development levels to advocate strategies and policies that promote safe participation in physical activity

Behaviours:

- encouragement to live more actively is provided in any relevant context, where it is ethical to do so
- specific advice is provided:
 - in relation to optimal activities for specific individuals and groups, requiring analysis of their current level of participation and any factors that might influence their enjoyment and safety,
 - provide advice regarding the consequences of inactivity and how to minimise sedentary behaviours
 - to facilitate safe, enjoyable progression of participation, and
 - regarding the availability of relevant organisations and facilities
- continual revision of advice to incorporate up-to-date research evidence and innovations
- Integration of knowledge from several fields into advice given and communications strategies used, including:
 - optimal activities for different individuals and population groups,
 - health promotion principles,
 - understanding of behaviour change, and
 - biopsychosocial influences on activity participation
- promotion of adherence to sports-related laws, regulations, and principles of fair play

Specific National Interpretations

Standards Relating to Competency 5: Promotion of a Safe, Active Lifestyle	
A foundational knowledge	
The sports physiotherapist demonstrates the ability to:	
5A: 1	explore health promotion principles, including awareness of epidemiological trends in physical activity and exercise behaviours, guidelines for optimal participation, influences on participation, and behaviour change strategies
5A: 2	analyse the physical and psychological benefits of different types of physical activity and exercise in specific individuals with varying needs, for example, of different genders, ages, and abilities
5A: 3	specify contraindications to specific types of movement and exercise that relate to specific individuals and population groups, such as individuals with chronic conditions
5A: 4	identify organisations and facilities which encourage and cater for specific types of sport and exercise for individuals of all ages and abilities across the lifespan
5A: 5	identify individuals and agencies that develop and influence policies and guidelines that affect the promotion of physical activity, exercise and sport
B critique and synthesis	
The sports physiotherapist demonstrates the ability to:	
5B: 1	critically analyse different types of physical activity and exercise measurement, enabling judgements of the credibility of epidemiological research
5B: 2	critically synthesise current research into physical activity and exercise behaviour change theories and intervention strategies
5B: 3	continually critique and synthesise research into the effects of movement and exercise on the physical and psychological health of specific population groups
C information collection	
The sports physiotherapist demonstrates the ability to:	
5C: 3	ask questions that relate to preference and personality, allowing suggestions about the most enjoyable types of activity for different individuals
5C: 1	collect relevant subjective and physical data to assess the individual's ability to participate in physical activity and exercise, identifying potential risks
5C: 2	determine an appropriate level of participation in physical activity or exercise, and identify any contraindication, using appropriate tests or referral to another professional
D information processing	
The sports physiotherapist demonstrates the ability to:	
5D: 1	analyse and estimate an individual's strengths, weaknesses, and preferences in relation to movement and physical activity
5D: 2	estimate safe and optimal progression of participation in different types of activity, integrating knowledge about the individual with consideration of exercise training principles

E action / intervention	
The sports physiotherapist demonstrates the ability to:	
5E: 1	provide effective advice and encouragement to promote safe and healthy participation in physical activity, exercise and sport
5E: 2	take actions that aim to influence the promotion of safe and healthy participation in physical activity, exercise and sport, at service delivery and policy development levels
F evaluation and modification	
The sports physiotherapist demonstrates the ability to:	
5F: 1	monitor an individual's participation, obtain feedback on motivation and adherence, and modify advice if required
G specific national standards	
5G: 1	

6. Life-Long Learning and Practice

Sports physiotherapists maintain and improve clinical standards by their critical, reflective and evidence-based approach to practice, and through a continual process of learning and teaching in collaboration with other professionals.

Context:

- life-long learning and practice is relevant to the individual practitioner in all their roles, and to their function within a multidisciplinary team, with the aim of ensuring quality of service provision

Behaviours:

- ongoing development of knowledge and skills
- critical analysis of practice and research evidence
- ongoing reflection on practice, learning experiences, and communications with clients
- identification of learning needs, and the development of plans to address these needs that include:
 - independent and experiential learning,
 - mentoring, and
 - participation in accredited and non-accredited courses,
 - with critical reflection regarding the application of new learning to practice – demonstrating a master’s level of thinking in relation to all continuing professional development
- Involvement in the provision of opportunities for continuing professional development in a multidisciplinary context, including teaching and mentoring in structured and non- structured environments

Specific National Interpretations

Standards Relating to Competency 6: Life-Long Learning and Practice	
A foundational knowledge	
The sports physiotherapist demonstrates the ability to:	
6A: 1	discuss the importance of ongoing learning to ensure quality of service provision
6A: 2	differentiate the level to which learning should be developed and demonstrated at basic (undergraduate) and post-basic (Master’s) levels
6A: 3	identify a variety of mechanisms for professional development from different information media and networks
B critique and synthesis	
The sports physiotherapist demonstrates the ability to:	
6B: 1	critically analyse and synthesise new information gained through different learning environments and media
C information collection	
The sports physiotherapist demonstrates the ability to:	
6C: 1	collect information that allows ongoing evaluation of practice and evidence for knowledge and skill development, for example, peer evaluations, client views, audit and outcomes research
D information processing	
The sports physiotherapist demonstrates the ability to:	
6D: 1	appropriately integrate new information into decision-making processes, emphasising evidence-based practice
6D: 2	critically reflect on personal experiences and information collected in relation to practice, identifying strengths and areas for further development
6D: 3	formulate a learning action plan that identifies opportunities and strategies that will address professional learning needs
6D: 4	reflect on ways in which a contribution can be made to the learning of others, while contributing to personal professional development
E action / intervention	
The sports physiotherapist demonstrates the ability to:	
6E: 1	regularly respond to identified learning needs, for example, through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the collection and analysis of information that fills gaps in professional knowledge, • locating opportunities for skill development, • independent and experiential learning, • mentoring, and • participation in accredited and non-accredited courses
6E: 2	participate in the provision of opportunities for continuing professional development in a multidisciplinary context, including teaching and mentoring in structured and non- structured environments
F evaluation and modification	

The sports physiotherapist demonstrates the ability to:	
6F: 1	critically reflect on the extent to which learning needs have been met, and the application of new learning to practice
G specific national standards	
6G: 1	

7. Professionalism and Management

Sports physiotherapists manage time, resources and personnel in a professional, legal and ethical manner, and facilitate professional development and excellence.

Context:

- sports physiotherapists work in a variety of settings and resource environments, including private or government- funded practices, training and competition contexts, and in centres providing recreational exercise and sporting facilities
- sports physiotherapists work with other professionals in their own and other fields, and frequently manage other personnel

Behaviours:

- Demonstrate specific behaviours that vary between service contexts and countries, but require knowledge and skills in:
 - time management,
 - the management of resources (human, social, physical, environmental etc.)
 - the management of financial and other resources, including insurance procedures*,
 - personnel management,
 - administration,
 - service organisation, monitoring, and strategic planning
 - legal issues relevant to different sports, physiotherapy, and service delivery
- prioritisation of ethical practices, equal opportunities, confidentiality and respect in the workplace
- development of a working environment that encourages others to strive for excellence, providing and supporting opportunities for learning
- ensure that the athlete's right to privacy and confidentiality is protected at all times in all communications including in social media and with the media (such as sensitive information, data sharing and handling)

*Although this behaviour did not reach 80% consensus in the 2025 Delphi study^{4,5}, the expert panel voted during the 2025 Consensus meeting to retain it.

Specific National Interpretations

Standards Relating to Competency 7: Professionalism and Management	
A foundational knowledge	
The sports physiotherapist demonstrates the ability to:	
7A: 1	identify legal and contractual issues, national and international professional standards relevant to sports physiotherapy and service delivery, including risk assessment procedures and health and safety regulations
7A: 2	outline the organisation of sports health care on national and international levels, including sport-specific legal and ethical regulations
7A: 3	specify general principles of resource management, demonstrating awareness of national and international insurance regulations and financial management*
7A: 4	analyse the impact of human resource management principles and regulations on physiotherapy practice, including equal opportunities, privacy, data protection and ownership, confidentiality and respect in the workplace according to current regulations
7A: 5	show strategic awareness, including awareness of service organisation, monitoring and audit procedures, and marketing strategies*
7A: 6	identify any potential, perceived or actual conflict of interest
7A: 7	identify and consider the requirement for privacy, confidentiality and obtaining informed consent from athletes, carers, parents etc.
B critique and synthesis	
The sports physiotherapist demonstrates the ability to:	
7B: 1	synthesise current evidence for best practice in service delivery and resource management
C information collection	
The sports physiotherapist demonstrates the ability to:	
7C: 1	implement measures for the evaluation of service delivery and standards, including client satisfaction and treatment efficacy
D information processing	
The sports physiotherapist demonstrates the ability to:	
7D: 1	use monitoring and audit results to identify development needs, which may relate to personnel, environment, equipment, or strategic service delivery
7D: 2	demonstrate media literacy in your professional practice and educate athletes on identifying misinformation, understanding media-strategy risks, and developing effective media competencies
E action / intervention	
The sports physiotherapist demonstrates the ability to:	
7E: 1	practice in a variety of unpredictable situations, for example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • transporting necessary equipment when travelling with the athlete(s), and • adapting measurement and intervention strategies for use in different environments (clinic, tour transportation, home, training and competition)

7E: 2	contribute to a business plan that justifies the need for sports physiotherapy within a specific context, demonstrates basic knowledge of financial planning and marketing strategies*
7E: 3	deliver safe services that operate within all national and professional rules and regulations and recognise the client's rights
7E: 4	contribute to the writing of concise and informed reports for relevant authorities, such as insurance companies, as needed
7E: 5	demonstrate interpersonal skills that provide positive interactions with clients and co-workers
7E: 6	demonstrate professional leadership in the working environment by encouraging others to strive for excellence, and by providing and supporting opportunities for their learning
7E: 7	work effectively with other members of the multidisciplinary team with full awareness of their roles and responsibilities
7E: 8	declare and manage any potential, perceived or actual conflict of interest
F evaluation and modification	
The sports physiotherapist demonstrates the ability to:	
7F: 1	implement audit and monitoring systems that include regular reflection on the results, and mechanisms to ensure modification of practice as a result
G specific national standards	
7G: 1	ensure that relevant national and international recertification or registration requirements are fulfilled
*Although this behaviour did not reach 80% consensus in the 2025 Delphi study ^{4,5} , the expert panel voted during the 2025 Consensus meeting to retain it.	

8. Research

Sports physiotherapists critically evaluate their practice in relation to new information, identifying questions for further study; they are involved in research that addresses these questions at different levels.

Context:

- critical evaluation of practice and identification of questions for further study are relevant to the case manager and advisory roles of the sports physiotherapist in all working contexts

Behaviours:

- continuous evaluation and development of measurement techniques, therapeutic interventions, optimal training practices, epidemiology of injury risk, and both environments and equipment associated with sports
- level of research involvement will vary considerably, depending on context and career emphasis, from:
 - influencing the direction of research by the development and communication of research questions,
 - data collection,
 - participation in research collaborations working towards development of grant applications, and participation in multi-centre trials,
 - dissemination of findings through different media

Specific National Interpretations

Standards Relating to Competency 8: Research	
A foundational knowledge	
The sports physiotherapist demonstrates the ability to:	
8A: 1	discuss principles of quantitative and qualitative research design, including the characteristics of a rigorous and relevant research study
8A: 2	discuss informed consent, ethical and data protection issues involved in research and the analysis of client data
8A: 3	identify different methods for the analysis of quantitative and qualitative data and appropriate contexts for their use
8A: 4	identify opportunities for communicating potential study questions and new findings, including conferences, special interest groups, and research networks
B critique and synthesis	
The sports physiotherapist demonstrates the ability to:	
8B: 1	critique the design of previous research and explore solutions and developments that could improve the credibility of studies
8B: 2	critically analyse existing sports policies and relevant clinical guidelines
C information collection	
The sports physiotherapist demonstrates the ability to:	
8C: 1	participate in data collection at a variety of levels: this will vary from the evaluation of individual clinical practice to the collection of clinical data within a collaborative research project, or involvement as the principal investigator in a research study
8C: 2	develop and use appropriate systematic search strategies that incorporate a variety of electronic databases and other information sources
D information processing	
The sports physiotherapist demonstrates the ability to:	
8D: 1	analyse data relating to measurement and intervention efficacy at varying levels, including the evaluation of innovative practices to ensure ethical and effective practice
8D: 2	identify gaps in the evidence for practice following review of the quality and quantity of research studies and systematic reviews
E action / intervention	
The sports physiotherapist demonstrates the ability to:	
8E: 1	obtain written informed consent as required
8E: 2	participate in the process of developing knowledge relating to assessment and measurement, interventions, and injury prevention; this will vary from the development and communication of research questions, to involvement in collaborations and leadership of research studies
F evaluation and modification	
The sports physiotherapist demonstrates the ability to:	
8F: 1	identify opportunities for progressing involvement in the research process

G specific national standards	
8G: 1	

9. Dissemination of Best Practice

Sports physiotherapists disseminate new information and innovations to other professionals and decision-makers through different media.

Context:

- relevant information is appropriately disseminated to other professionals – sports physiotherapists and others in the multidisciplinary team – at case management, service delivery, and policy development levels
- dissemination occurs in team communications, special interest groups and networks, research collaborations, meetings, conferences, and through published material such as reports, promotional documents, newsletters, journals and the internet

Behaviours:

- critical evaluation of new knowledge and innovations
- written communication and information management skills to allow dissemination and discussion of information in formats suitable for a variety of media, such as the internet and journals
- verbal communication skills applied during interactions with individuals and groups of different sizes
- appropriate communication of new developments to decision-makers at different levels in related fields

Specific National Interpretations

Standards Relating to Competency 9: Dissemination of Best Practice	
A foundational knowledge The sports physiotherapist demonstrates the ability to:	
9A: 1	define evidence-based practice and best practice
9A: 2	discuss the potential of change management principles to ensure positive participation in processes of change, such as communication strategies
9A: 3	identify a wide variety of opportunities for dissemination and discussion of new information, and demonstrate awareness of the advantages and disadvantages of each type of forum
B critique and synthesis The sports physiotherapist demonstrates the ability to:	
9B: 1	critically evaluate the credibility of different media and sources used to obtain information that may influence practice
9B: 2	assess the value of new information in the context of sports physiotherapy practice and critically synthesise information from different sources, allowing decisions to be made in relation to practice
C information collection The sports physiotherapist demonstrates the ability to:	
9C: 1	access relevant sources of information including identification of a variety of sources of information that can inform the sports physiotherapist in relation to their practice, for example, literature databases
D information processing The sports physiotherapist demonstrates the ability to:	
9D: 1	develop a logically reasoned case relating to an element of practice or research, both for written and verbal presentation
E action / intervention The sports physiotherapist demonstrates the ability to:	
9E: 1	regularly participate in discussion of new information at local, national and international levels, which may include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • team communications, • special interest groups and networks, • participation in the development of sport-specific clinical guidelines • research collaborations and meetings, and • conferences
9E: 2	apply principles of change management to facilitate the development and implementation of best practice in sports physiotherapy
9E: 3	disseminate relevant information to professionals within sports physiotherapy, to others in the multidisciplinary team, and to decision-makers – at individual, service delivery, and policy development levels
9E: 4	communicate a reasoned and critical argument relating to principles of practice or

	<p>research, using various media, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • verbal presentations to different audiences, and • written presentations (such as newsletters, websites and journals)
<p>F evaluation and modification</p> <p>The sports physiotherapist demonstrates the ability to:</p>	
9F: 1	reflect regularly on the experience of communicating information in a variety of contexts, resulting in continuous learning
9F: 2	modify written and spoken arguments (content, structure, language) for communication to audiences of different sizes and composition
<p>G specific national standards</p>	
9G: 1	

10. Extending Practice Through Innovation

Sports physiotherapists promote the appropriate application of new knowledge, digital health, technologies and innovations in multidisciplinary practice and decision-making processes, and influence the directions of further research and innovation.

Context:

- new knowledge, digital health, technologies and innovations and their specific national regulations, are applied and integrated in the different patient/client management and advisory roles of the sports physiotherapist in multidisciplinary contexts
- the promotion and influence of development occur at case manager, service delivery, and policy development levels

Behaviours:

- ongoing access to continually updated sources of information relating to research and innovations in sports physiotherapy and related fields
- promotion of recent and ongoing research and innovation, to ensure that awareness of developments extends within and beyond sports physiotherapy
- critical evaluation and discussion relating to the potential for incorporating new developments into practice
- incorporation of new knowledge and innovations into education in formal and informal learning experiences
- Introduction of new knowledge and innovations into decision-making process, by informing individuals who are involved in the development of policies and guidelines that affect sports physiotherapy, sports issues, and the promotion of a safe, active lifestyle
- influence of future directions for research and innovation through the generation of ideas and research questions that aim to develop best practice

Specific National Interpretations

Standards Relating to Competency 10: Extending Practice Through Innovation	
A foundational knowledge The sports physiotherapist demonstrates the ability to:	
10A: 1	identify ethical and safety issues involved in developing new practice, including theoretical grounding, risk assessment, informed consent, and rigorous evaluation of new equipment and techniques
B critique and synthesis The sports physiotherapist demonstrates the ability to:	
10B: 1	stay up to date in relation to new innovations and evidence for their effectiveness, by accessing, critiquing and synthesising information from different sources
C information collection The sports physiotherapist demonstrates the ability to:	
10C: 1	Contribute to the evaluation of established and novel measurement techniques and interventions by carrying out appropriate: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • calibration, • validity and reliability testing, • outcome studies of intervention strategies, and • audit of service delivery as required within their context
D information processing The sports physiotherapist demonstrates the ability to:	
10D: 1	creatively identify problems and questions relating to practice through synthesis of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • high quality research evidence, • local analysis of data collected to evaluate current practice, and • observations of practice
10D: 2	analyse scientific and clinical knowledge to provide a basis for the design of potential solutions to problems or questions
E action / intervention The sports physiotherapist demonstrates the ability to:	
10E: 1	participate regularly and dynamically in networks or discussions that allow the opportunities for discussing clinical questions or needs, and searching for and sharing potential solutions
10E: 2	influence others in decisions relating to priority areas for research and development
10D: 3	devise or modify assessment techniques to address specific testing requirements of the sport and its context
10E: 4	design and deliver creative interventions, based on scientific rationales and clinical reasoning, where traditional approaches have not been sufficient for the purpose

10E: 5	<p>use sensitive and persuasive communication skills to motivate, encourage, inspire and lead others in the appropriate implementation of new practices, in a variety of contexts, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • individual management of the patient/client within a multidisciplinary team, • service delivery, • education, and • policy development
<p>F evaluation and modification</p>	
<p>The sports physiotherapist demonstrates the ability to:</p>	
10F: 1	<p>make ethical decisions regarding the appropriate integration of new innovations into practice, requiring the analysis of clinical research evidence, ensuring that research evidence supports changes in clinical practice</p>
<p>G specific national standards</p>	
10G: 1	

11. Ethical, Legal and Cultural Practice

Sports physiotherapists participate in and promote professional, ethical, and legal sporting practices. They are committed to fair play and their duty of care to the athlete, while respecting all cultures.

Context:

- Commitment to ethical and legal practices, respect for culture and fair play, including anti-doping practices is required in all interactions with athletes, carers, other professionals, and relevant organisations

Behaviours:

- knowledge of current ethical and legal policies and regulations that relate to sports activities and sports physiotherapy, including those specific to a particular sport or competition
- promotion of ethical sporting practices in all their interactions, using knowledge and communication to adhere to policies and regulations in the interests of safety, fair play and respect for diversity
- awareness of cultural diversity in the work environment, their own cultural background and values, and respectfully adapting own approach and communication with athletes, carers and athlete support personnel
- respect for cultural diversity and inclusivity for athletes at all levels, carers, other professionals, and relevant organisations
- adoption of international and local cultural considerations to support diversity and inclusion.
- adherence to, and promotion of, anti-doping practices, in accordance with the current World Anti-Doping Code¹, and other relevant guidelines and codes
- awareness and regular review of the current Prohibited List of the World Anti-Doping Agency
- awareness of and adherence to anti-doping rules specific to relevant sporting or professional authorities and organisations
- awareness and cooperation with the processes of athlete drug testing programs
- awareness of the application processes for Therapeutic Use Exception (TUE) for medications that may be required by athletes, so they can compete in a state of health
- demonstration of a duty of care to the athlete: while the athlete is ultimately responsible for all substances entering their body, the sports physiotherapist has a responsibility to the athlete for not administering or recommending any prohibited substance, either intentionally or naively

Specific National Interpretations

Standards Relating to Competency 11: Ethical, Legal and Cultural Practice	
A foundational knowledge	
The sports physiotherapist demonstrates the ability to:	
11A: 1	understand the ethical and legal requirements of specific sports, organisations, and competitions
11A:2	differentiate between the rules and regulations of specific sports, organisations, and competitions
11A:3	recognise and acknowledge cultural considerations and diversity of individual athletes, carers, other professionals, delegations, and relevant organisations
11A: 4	be aware of pharmacological and nutritional agents used in injury prevention, rehabilitation and performance enhancement, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • their physiological impacts, • potential adverse health effects and their signs and symptoms
11A: 5	understand current laws and regulations relating to doping, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the rights and responsibilities of the athlete and sports physiotherapist, and • doping control procedures <p>through consultation of the relevant documentation available or described in the international anti-doping agency web site</p>
11A: 6	understand the signs of sports betting and any potential or actual conflicts of interest related to sports betting
B critique and synthesis	
The sports physiotherapist demonstrates the ability to:	
11B: 1	synthesise foundational knowledge into a work ethic that respects culture and diversity, promotes inclusivity, and emphasises the promotion of healthy, ethical and legal sporting practices
C information collection	
The sports physiotherapist demonstrates the ability to:	
11C:1	maintain updated knowledge relating to ethical and legal requirements in sport
11C:2	maintain updated knowledge pertaining to culture and diversity and incorporate optimal strategies for inclusivity
11C: 3	maintain updated knowledge of sporting and anti-doping rules and regulations through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • regular consultation of the current Prohibited List of the World Anti-Doping Agency 1, and other relevant guidelines or codes. • awareness of any planned testing, testing procedures, and possible random testing • awareness of the application processes for Therapeutic Use Exception (TUE) for medications that may be required by athletes, so they can compete in a state of health
11C: 4	collect information relating to an athlete’s use of medications for medical reasons,

	and consult the relevant authorities to ensure that this is not subject to penalty
11C: 5	observe for physical and psychological changes in an athlete that might indicate the use of banned substances and refer for appropriate medical care
D information processing	
The sports physiotherapist demonstrates the ability to:	
11D: 1	maintain a duty of care to the athlete that incorporates: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • awareness and considerations of cultural requirements for athletes, other professionals, delegations, relevant organisations, etc. • awareness and evaluation of the pressures placed on an athlete and other professionals, and • an attitude of responsibility to the athlete for not administering or recommending any prohibited substance, either intentionally or naively
11D: 2	ensure appropriate referral is made where an issue is outside the sports physiotherapist’s scope of practice
E action / intervention	
The sports physiotherapist demonstrates the ability to:	
11E:1	effectively identify and act with cultural sensitivity, advising and educating athletes, carers, and other professionals in relation to the respect and necessary adaptations
11E: 2	effectively advise and educate athletes and other professionals in relation to safe and ethical sporting participation, including the promotion of anti-doping practices
11E: 3	be a competent partner for athletes in the anti-doping process, for example, through participation in testing, chaperoning, and administrative procedures
11E: 4	recognise signs of sports betting, and do not engage in sports betting where you have a potential or actual conflict of interest
F evaluation and modification	
The sports physiotherapist demonstrates the ability to:	
11F: 1	reflect on the effectiveness of advice and education provided in relation to safe and ethical sporting practices and modify communication strategies where appropriate, to incorporate cultural considerations
G specific national standards	
11G: 1	

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