

APS Code of Ethics Translation Table

This document has been prepared by the Code Review Committee as a guide and reference to identify how clauses from the 2003 Code are represented in the 2007 Code.

The material provided in this Translation Table is made available on the understanding that it will provide assistance to persons seeking to compare the previously operative Code of Ethics with the current Code of Ethics. It is not intended that this information constitute professional advice nor that it be relied upon in any important matter or for any particular circumstances. The information provided in this table will not be considered by the Society's Ethics Committee in the consideration of any matter that comes before it.

Code Review Committee
December 2007.

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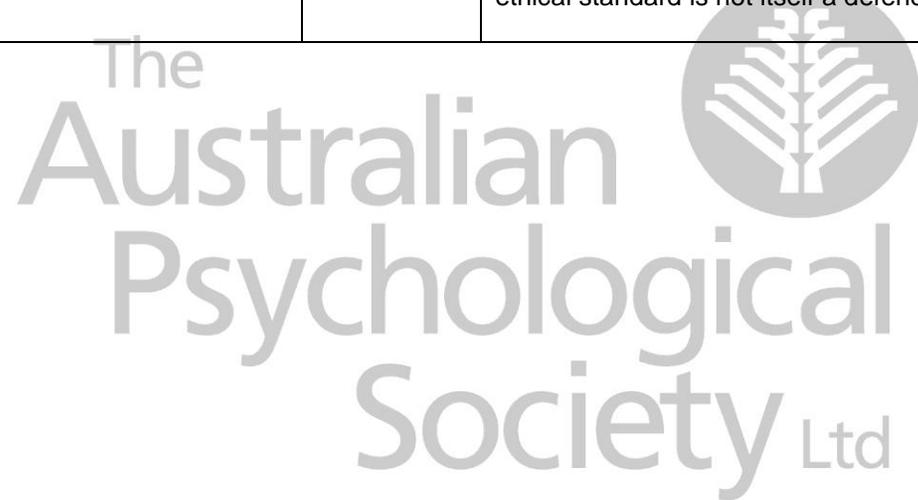
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The document is arranged in three columns. More specifically, the left-hand side column lists the APS 2003 Code of Ethics presented section by section. The middle column lists the standards of the 2007 Code that are considered equivalent to each of the clauses of the 2003 Code. On occasions more than one standard will be listed for each of the clauses from the 2003 Code. The right-hand side column lists the actual wording of the relevant 2007 standard quoted in the middle column.

| 2003 Code - PREFACE | | 2007 Code |
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| <p>The Australian Psychological Society Limited adopted this Code of Ethics at its Thirty First Annual General Meeting held on 4 October 1997. The Revisions were adopted at the Thirty Third Annual General Meeting on 2 October 1999 and the Thirty Sixth Annual General Meeting on 29 September 2002. This Code supersedes the Code of Professional Conduct previously adopted at the Twentieth Annual General Meeting in 1986 and modified at the Twenty Fourth Annual General Meeting in 1990. In all cases, the General Principles take precedence over the provisions of the subsequent Sections in the Code. If there is any doubt concerning the meaning of specific Sections of the Code, interpretation of the General Principles should be invoked. Members must be mindful of the Code and act consistently with its provisions.</p> <p>There are also Procedures to be followed when invoking the Code. The Code is complemented by a series of Guidelines. The purpose of the Guidelines is to clarify and amplify the application of the principles established in the Code and to facilitate their interpretation in contemporary areas of professional practice. The Guidelines are subsidiary to the relevant sections of the Code and must be read and interpreted in conjunction with the Code. A Member acting inconsistently with the Guidelines will bear the burden of demonstrating that his or her professional conduct was not unethical.</p> <p>The Code and the Guidelines are subject to periodic amendments, which will be circulated to members. Notification of changes to the Code will also be included in a publication of The Australian Psychological Society and individuals must ensure that their copy of the Code is current. Guidelines will be produced, amended and rescinded from time to time and members are advised to ensure their versions of these are current. Members seeking clarification or advice on the matters contained herein should write to the Executive Director, The Australian Psychological Society Limited, PO Box 38, Flinders Lane PO, Melbourne, Victoria 8009, Australia. 4 October 1997; revised 2 October 1999; reprinted April 2001; revised 29 September 2002; revised 4 October 2003.</p> <p>© The Australian Psychological Society Ltd</p> | | <p>The Australian Psychological Society Limited (the Society) adopted this Code of Ethics (the Code) at the Annual General Meeting held on 27 September 2007. This Code supersedes the Code of Ethics previously adopted at its Thirty First Annual General Meeting held on 4 October 1997, and modified on 2 October 1999; on 29 September 2002; and on 4 October 2003.</p> <p>The Code of Ethics is subject to periodic amendments, which will be communicated to Members of the Society, and published on the Society website. Members must ensure that they are conversant with the current version of the Code. An electronic version of the Code is available at www.psychology.org.au.</p> <p>This Code may be cited as the Code of Ethics (2007) and a specific ethical standard should be referred to as “standard, e.g., standard A.2. of the Code of Ethics (2007). Amended standards can be referred to as: standard A.2. of the Code of Ethics (2007) (as amended in ...). In a reference list the Code can be referenced as: Australian Psychological Society. (2007). <i>Code of ethics</i>. Melbourne, Vic: Author. Ethical Guidelines that accompany the Code of Ethics will be produced, amended and rescinded from time to time, and members are advised to ensure their versions of the Guidelines are current. Psychologists seeking clarification or advice on the matters contained herein should write to the:</p> <p>Executive Director The Australian Psychological Society Limited PO Box 38 Flinders Lane Victoria 8009 Australia.</p> <p>© The Australian Psychological Society Ltd</p> |

| Definitions | | |
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| <p>Client means a direct recipient of psychological services. There may be multiple recipients in cases where services have been contracted, paid for, or given consent for, by a person or organisation other than the person being assessed, evaluated or treated by the member. The term may subsume patients, students, research participants, supervisees, other direct recipients, other professionals, referral agencies or organisations. Other parties, such as third party payers, facilitators or sponsors, may also be involved in the service arrangement.</p> | | <p>Client means a party or parties to a <i>psychological service</i> involving teaching, supervision, research, and professional practice in psychology. <i>Clients</i> may be individuals, couples, dyads, families, groups of people, organisations, communities, facilitators, sponsors, or those commissioning or paying for the professional activity.</p> |
| <p>Member means a member of the Australian Psychological Society, whether admitted as an Affiliate or Student Subscriber or elected as an Associate Member, Member, Fellow or Honorary Fellow.</p> | | <p>Member means a Member, of any grade, of the <i>Society</i>.</p> |
| <p>Research refers to empirical data collection in the pursuit of a scientific endeavour usually in the form of an experiment, survey or evaluation, and which may be qualitative or quantitative in nature.</p> | | |
| | | <p>Many other terms are defined. They are: Associated Party, Code, Conduct, Guidelines, Jurisdiction, Legal Rights, Moral Rights, Multiple Relationships, Peoples, Professional Relationship, Psychological Service, Psychologist, and Society.</p> |

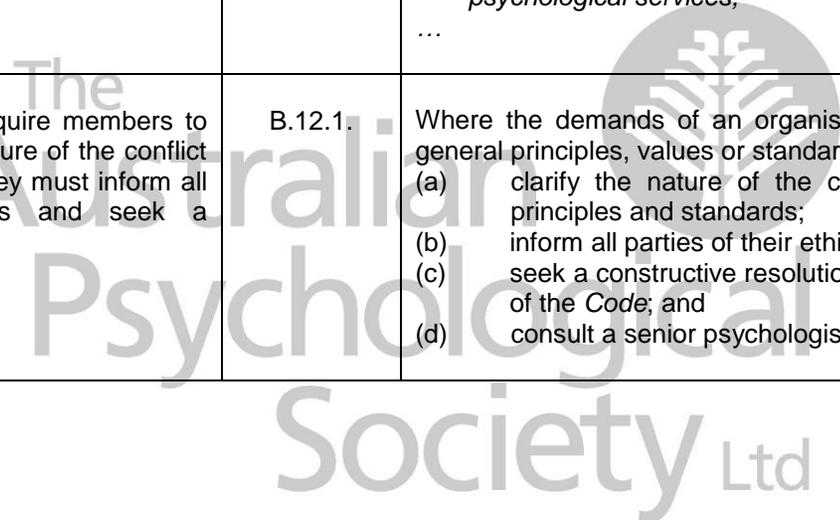
| Code of Ethics | | |
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| <p>This Code sets forth principles of ethics and professional practice developed to promote - sound professional practice; In order to safeguard – The welfare of consumers of psychological services, and The integrity of the profession.</p> <p>The Code also provides expectations with regard to members' professional behaviour. Following the general principles which operate in all situations, a number of sections identify and explicate specific applications.</p> | | <p>This <i>Code</i> applies to the <i>conduct</i> of <i>psychologists</i> as defined above. Membership of the <i>Society</i>, irrespective of a <i>Member's</i> grade of membership or registration status, commits <i>Members</i> to comply with the ethical standards of the <i>Code</i> and the rules and procedures used to enforce them.</p> <p><i>Members</i> are reminded that there are legislative requirements that apply to the use of the professional title, "psychologist", and that where applicable, they must abide by such requirements.</p> <p><i>Members</i> are also reminded that lack of awareness or misunderstanding of an ethical standard is not itself a defence to an allegation of unethical <i>conduct</i>.</p> |



| GENERAL PRINCIPLES | | |
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| I Responsibility | | |
| <p>Members remain personally responsible for the professional decisions they make.</p> <p>(a) Members are expected to be cognisant of the reasonably foreseeable consequences of their actions and to endeavour to ensure that their services are used appropriately.</p> <p>(b) Members shall have ultimate regard for the highest standards of their profession.</p> | B.3. | <p><i>Psychologists provide psychological services</i> in a responsible manner. Having regard to the nature of the <i>psychological services</i> they are providing, <i>psychologists</i>:</p> <p>(a) act with the care and skill expected of a competent <i>psychologist</i>;</p> <p>(b) take responsibility for the reasonably foreseeable consequences of their <i>conduct</i>;</p> <p>(c) take reasonable steps to prevent harm occurring as a result of their <i>conduct</i>;</p> <p>...</p> <p>(e) are personally responsible for the professional decisions they make.</p> <p>(f) take reasonable steps to ensure that their services and products are used appropriately and responsibly;</p> <p>...</p> |
| II Competence | | |
| <p>Members shall bring and maintain appropriate skills and learning in their areas of professional practice.</p> | B.1.1. | <p><i>Psychologists</i> bring and maintain appropriate skills and learning to their areas of professional practice.</p> |
| <p>(a) Members must not misrepresent their competence, qualifications, training or experience.</p> | C.2.1. | <p><i>Psychologists</i> communicate honestly in the context of their psychological work.</p> |
| <p>(b) Members must refrain from offering advice or undertaking work beyond their professional competence.</p> | B.1.2. | <p><i>Psychologists</i> only provide <i>psychological services</i> within the boundaries of their professional competence. This includes, but is not restricted to:</p> <p>(a) working within the limits of their education, training, supervised experience and appropriate professional experience;</p> <p>(b) basing their service on the established knowledge of the discipline and profession of psychology;</p> <p>...</p> <p>(e) ensuring that their emotional, mental, and physical state does not impair their ability to provide a competent <i>psychological service</i>.</p> |

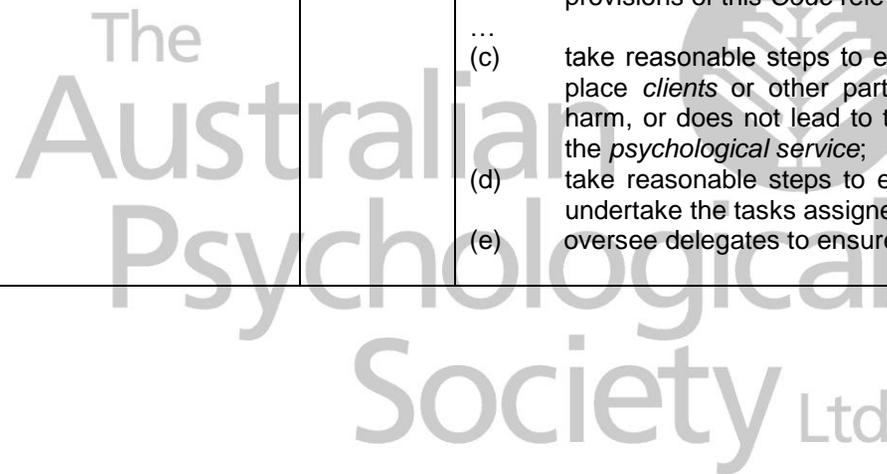
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| <p>III Propriety</p> | | |
| <p>The welfare of clients and the public, and the integrity of the profession, shall take precedence over a member's self interest and over the interests of the member's employer and colleagues.</p> | <p>General Principle B - Propriety</p> | <p><i>Psychologists</i> ensure that they are competent to deliver the <i>psychological services</i> they provide. They provide <i>psychological services</i> to benefit, and not to harm. <i>Psychologists</i> seek to protect the interests of the people and <i>peoples</i> with whom they work. The welfare of <i>clients</i> and the public, and the standing of the profession, take precedence over a <i>psychologist's</i> self-interest.</p> |
| <p>(a) Members must respect the confidentiality of information obtained from clients in the course of their professional work. They may reveal such information to others only with the consent of the person or the person's legal representative. However in those unusual circumstances where failure to disclose may result in clear risk to the client or to others, the member may disclose minimal information necessary to avert risk. Members must inform their clients of the legal and other limits of confidentiality.</p> | <p>A.5.2.</p> | <p><i>Psychologists</i> disclose confidential information obtained in the course of their provision of <i>psychological services</i> only under any one or more of the following circumstances:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) with the consent of the relevant <i>client</i> or a person with legal authority to act on behalf of the <i>client</i>; (b) where there is a legal obligation to do so; (c) if there is an immediate and specified risk of harm to an identifiable person or persons that can be averted only by disclosing information; or (d) when consulting colleagues, or in the course of supervision or professional training, provided the <i>psychologist</i>: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) conceals the identity of <i>clients</i> and <i>associated parties</i> involved; or (ii) obtains the <i>client's</i> consent, and gives prior notice to the recipients of the information that they are required to preserve the <i>client's</i> privacy, and obtains an undertaking from the recipients of the information that they will preserve the <i>client's</i> privacy. |
| <p>(b) Members must be sensitive to cultural, contextual, gender and role differences and the impact of those on their professional practice on clients. Members must not act in a discriminatory manner nor condone discriminatory practices against clients on the basis of those differences.</p> | <p>A.1.</p> | <p>A.1.1. <i>Psychologists</i> avoid discriminating unfairly against people on the basis of age, religion, sexuality, ethnicity, gender, disability, or any other basis proscribed by law.</p> <p>A.1.2. <i>Psychologists</i> demonstrate an understanding of the consequences for people of unfair discrimination and stereotyping related to their age, religion, sexuality, ethnicity, gender, or disability.</p> <p>A.1.3. <i>Psychologists</i> assist their <i>clients</i> to address unfair discrimination or prejudice that is directed against the <i>clients</i>.</p> |

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| <p>(c) Members must refrain from any act which would tend to bring the profession into public disrepute.</p> | <p>C.1.</p> | <p>C.1.1. <i>Psychologists</i> avoid engaging in disreputable <i>conduct</i> that reflects on their ability to practise as a psychologist.</p> <p>C.1.2. <i>Psychologists</i> avoid engaging in disreputable <i>conduct</i> that reflects negatively on the profession or discipline of psychology.</p> |
| <p>(d) Members must be mindful of the legal context in which they work, their obligations towards clients and employers, and their duties towards clients.</p> | <p>B.1.2.</p> | <p><i>Psychologists</i> only provide <i>psychological services</i> within the boundaries of their professional competence. This includes, but is not restricted to:</p> <p>...</p> <p>(d) complying with the law of the <i>jurisdiction</i> in which they provide <i>psychological services</i>;</p> <p>...</p> |
| <p>(e) Where the demands of an organisation require members to violate this Code, members must clarify the nature of the conflict between the demands and these principles. They must inform all parties of members' ethical responsibilities and seek a constructive resolution of the conflict.</p> | <p>B.12.1.</p> | <p>Where the demands of an organisation require <i>psychologists</i> to violate the general principles, values or standards set out in this <i>Code</i>, <i>psychologists</i>:</p> <p>(a) clarify the nature of the conflict between the demands and these principles and standards;</p> <p>(b) inform all parties of their ethical responsibilities as <i>psychologists</i>;</p> <p>(c) seek a constructive resolution of the conflict that upholds the principles of the <i>Code</i>; and</p> <p>(d) consult a senior psychologist.</p> |



| SECTION A | | |
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| PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT PROCEDURES | | |
| 1. Members must ensure that assessment procedures are chosen, administered, and interpreted appropriately and accurately. | B.13.3. | <i>Psychologists</i> ensure that they choose, administer and interpret assessment procedures appropriately and accurately. |
| 2. Members must supply clients with explanations of the nature and purpose of the procedures used and results of the assessment, in language the recipient can understand and with appropriate accompanying contextual information, unless an explicit exception to this right has been agreed upon in advance. | B.13.2. | <i>Psychologists</i> specify the purposes and uses of their assessment techniques and clearly indicate the limits of the assessment techniques' applicability. |
| | B.13.5. | <i>Psychologists</i> report assessment results appropriately and accurately in language that the recipient can understand. |
| 3. Members responsible for the development and standardisation of psychological tests and other assessment techniques must use established scientific procedures and observe relevant psychometric standards. They must specify the purposes and uses of the assessment techniques and clearly indicate the limits of their applicability. | B.13.1. | <i>Psychologists</i> use established scientific procedures and observe relevant psychometric standards when they develop and standardise psychological tests and other assessment techniques. |
| 4. Members must not endorse, or otherwise lend credence to, inappropriate use or interpretation of assessment results. | B.13.3. | <i>Psychologists</i> ensure that they choose, administer and interpret assessment procedures appropriately and accurately. |
| | C.2.1. | <i>Psychologists</i> communicate honestly in the context of their psychological work. |
| 5. Members offering scoring and interpretation services must have appropriate evidence for the validity of the programs and procedures used in arriving at interpretations. | B.13.4. | <i>Psychologists</i> use valid procedures and research findings when scoring and interpreting psychological assessment data. |
| 6. Members must not compromise the effective use of psychological tests, nor render them open to misuse, by publishing or otherwise disclosing their contents to persons unauthorised or unqualified to receive such information. | B.13.6. | <i>Psychologists</i> do not compromise the effective use of psychological assessment methods or techniques, nor render them open to misuse, by publishing or otherwise disclosing their contents to persons unauthorised or unqualified to receive such information. |
| 7. Assessment data obtained on an individual for one purpose, | A.5.5. | <i>Psychologists</i> use information collected about a <i>client</i> for a purpose other than |

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| <p>may subsequently be used for another purpose only with the informed written consent of that individual. This does not apply to the subsequent use of such data in research provided that the anonymity of the individual is preserved and the interests of the client initiating the assessment are safeguarded.</p> | | <p>the primary purpose of collection only:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) with the consent of that <i>client</i>; (b) if the information is de-identified and used in the course of duly approved research; or (c) when the use is required or authorised by or under law. |
| <p>8. Members must not use or otherwise facilitate the use of obsolete assessment data.</p> | <p>B.13.3.</p> | <p><i>Psychologists</i> ensure that they choose, administer and interpret assessment procedures appropriately and accurately.</p> |
| <p>9. Members must not permit, encourage or promote the use of psychological assessment techniques by inappropriately trained or otherwise unqualified persons through teaching, sponsorship, supervision, or employment.</p> | <p>B.6.</p> | <p><i>Psychologists</i> who delegate tasks to assistants, employees, junior colleagues or supervisees that involve the provision of <i>psychological services</i>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) take reasonable steps to ensure that delegates are aware of the provisions of this <i>Code</i> relevant to the delegated professional task; ... (c) take reasonable steps to ensure that the delegate's conduct does not place <i>clients</i> or other parties to the <i>psychological service</i> at risk of harm, or does not lead to the exploitation of <i>clients</i> or other parties to the <i>psychological service</i>; (d) take reasonable steps to ensure that the delegates are competent to undertake the tasks assigned to them; and (e) oversee delegates to ensure that they perform tasks competently. |



| SECTION B | | |
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| RELATIONSHIPS WITH CLIENTS | | |
| 1. Undue invasion of privacy must be avoided in the collection and dissemination of information. Information obtained in consulting relationships, or evaluative data concerning clients, may be communicated only for professional purposes and only to persons legitimately concerned with the case and with the informed consent of the client. Written and oral reports may present only data germane to the purposes of the evaluation. | A.4. | <i>Psychologists</i> avoid undue invasion of privacy in the collection of information. This includes, but is not limited to: (a) collecting only information relevant to the service being provided; and (b) not requiring supervisees or trainees to disclose their personal information, unless self-disclosure is a normal expectation of a given training procedure and informed consent has been obtained from participants prior to training. |
| 2. Members must make and keep adequate records for a minimum of seven years since last client contact unless legal requirements specify otherwise. In the case of records collected while the client was a child, records should be retained at least until the individual attains the age of 25 years. | B.2. | B.2.1. <i>Psychologists</i> make and keep adequate records. B.2.2. <i>Psychologists</i> keep records for a minimum of seven years since last <i>client</i> contact unless legal or their organisational requirements specify otherwise. B.2.3. In the case of records collected while the <i>client</i> was less than 18 years old, <i>psychologists</i> retain the records at least until the <i>client</i> attains the age of 25 years. |
| 3. Members must make provisions for maintaining confidentiality in the access, storage and disposal of records, subject to the legal requirements of their employment conditions. | A.5.1. | <i>Psychologists</i> safeguard the confidentiality of information obtained during their provision of <i>psychological services</i> . Considering their legal and organisational requirements, <i>psychologists</i> : (a) make provisions for maintaining confidentiality in the collection, recording, accessing, storage, dissemination, and disposal of information; and (b) take reasonable steps to protect the confidentiality of information after they leave a specific work setting, or cease to provide <i>psychological services</i> . |
| 4. Members must not refuse any reasonable request from clients, or former clients, for the release of data for which they have professional responsibility. Such psychological data may be released only to appropriately qualified persons who have a legitimate interest in the data, subject to the legal requirements of the member's employment conditions. | A.6. | <i>Psychologists</i> , with consideration of legislative exceptions and their organisational requirements, do not refuse any reasonable request from <i>clients</i> , or former <i>clients</i> , to access <i>client</i> information, for which the <i>psychologists</i> have professional responsibility. |

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| <p>5. When working with young persons or other clients who are unable to give voluntary, informed consent, members must protect these clients' best interests and will regard their responsibilities as being directed to the parents, next of kin, or guardians. The member shall endeavour to obtain the consent of young people and these other clients.</p> | <p>A.3.6.</p> | <p><i>Psychologists</i> who work with <i>clients</i> whose capacity to give consent is, or may be, impaired or limited, obtain the consent of people with legal authority to act on behalf of the <i>client</i>, and attempt to obtain the <i>client's</i> consent as far as practically possible.</p> |
| <p>6. Members must not disclose information about criminal acts of a client unless there is an overriding legal obligation to do so or when failure to disclose may result in clear risk to themselves or others.</p> | <p>A.5.2.</p> | <p><i>Psychologists</i> disclose confidential information obtained in the course of their provision of <i>psychological services</i> only under any one or more of the following circumstances:</p> <p>...</p> <p>(b) where there is a legal obligation to do so;</p> <p>(c) if there is an immediate and specified risk of harm to an identifiable person or persons that can be averted only by disclosing information;</p> <p>...</p> |
| <p>7. Members must avoid dual relationships that could impair their professional judgement or increase the risk of exploitation. Examples of such dual relationships include, but are not limited to, provision of psychological services to employees, students, supervisees, close friends or relatives.</p> | <p>B.3.</p> <p>C.3.1.</p> | <p><i>Psychologists</i> provide <i>psychological services</i> in a responsible manner. Having regard to the nature of the <i>psychological services</i> they are providing, <i>psychologists</i>:</p> <p>...</p> <p>(g) are aware of, and take steps to establish and maintain proper professional boundaries with <i>clients</i> and colleagues;</p> <p>...</p> <p><i>Psychologists</i> refrain from engaging in <i>multiple relationships</i> that may:</p> <p>(a) impair their competence, effectiveness, objectivity, or ability to render a <i>psychological service</i>;</p> <p>(b) harm <i>clients</i> or other parties to a <i>psychological service</i>; or</p> <p>(c) lead to the exploitation of <i>clients</i> or other parties to a <i>psychological service</i>.</p> |
| <p>8. Members must not exploit their professional relationships with clients sexually or otherwise.</p> | <p>C.4.</p> | <p>C.4.1. <i>Psychologists</i> do not exploit people with whom they have or had a <i>professional relationship</i>.</p> <p>C.4.2. <i>Psychologists</i> do not exploit their relationships with their assistants, employees, colleagues or supervisees.</p> |

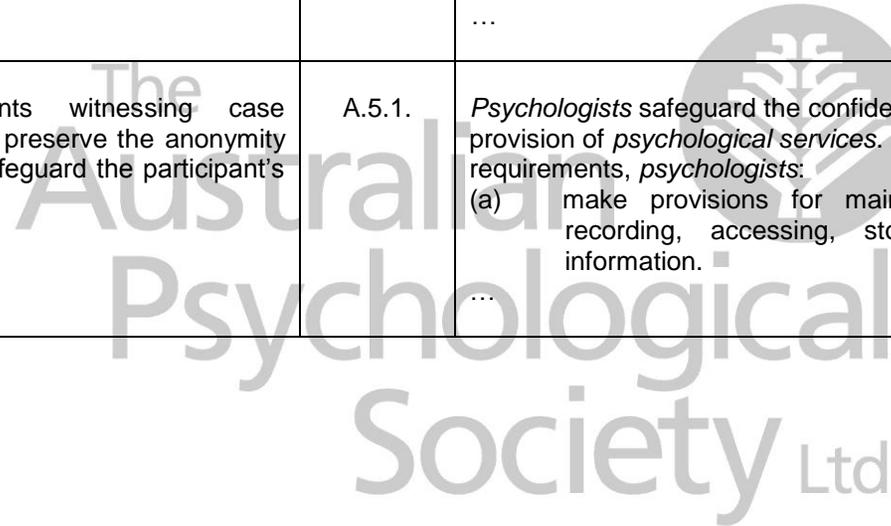
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| <p>9. Sexual relationships between members and current clients must not occur. When a therapeutic procedure entails some level of physical intimacy with a client, informed written consent must be obtained from the client or the client's legal guardian prior to the introduction of that procedure.</p> | <p>C.4.3.</p> | <p><i>Psychologists:</i> (a) do not engage in sexual activity with a <i>client</i> or anybody who is closely related to one of their <i>clients</i>. ... </p> |
| <p>10. No member may engage in a sexual relationship with a former client when less than two years have expired since the ending or termination of the professional relationship.</p> | <p>C.4.3.</p> | <p><i>Psychologists:</i> ... (b) do not engage in sexual activity with a former <i>client</i>, or anybody who is closely related to one of their former <i>clients</i>, within two years after terminating the <i>professional relationship</i> with the former <i>client</i>. ... </p> |
| <p>11. In circumstances where more than two years have elapsed since the ending or termination of the professional relationship between the member and former client, in determining whether a sexual relationship between the member and former client is unethical, the following matters will be taken into consideration: a) the length of the professional relationship; b) the nature of the professional relationship; c) the client's mental state at the time he or she commenced the sexual relationship with the member; d) the circumstances in which the professional relationship ended or was terminated; and e) the duration of time that has expired since the ending of the professional relationship. Additionally, any other salient matters may be taken into consideration when evaluating the conduct of a member who has engaged in a sexual relationship with a former client.</p> | <p>C.4.3.</p> | <p><i>Psychologists:</i> ... (c) who wish to engage in sexual activity with former <i>clients</i> after a period of two years from the termination of the service, first explore with a senior psychologist the possibility that the former <i>client</i> may be vulnerable and at risk of exploitation, and encourage the former <i>client</i> to seek independent counselling on the matter. ... </p> |
| <p>12. Where it has been established that a sexual relationship existed between a member and a former client after the expiry of 24 months from the ending or termination of a professional relationship, the onus shall be on the member to establish that the client was not vulnerable to exploitation as a consequence of the prior professional relationship.</p> | <p>C.4.3.</p> | <p><i>Psychologists:</i> ... (c) who wish to engage in sexual activity with former <i>clients</i> after a period of two years from the termination of the service, first explore with a senior psychologist the possibility that the former <i>client</i> may be vulnerable and at risk of exploitation, and encourage the former <i>client</i> to seek independent counselling on the matter. ... </p> |
| <p>13. When a member agrees to provide services to a client at the request of a third party, the member assumes the responsibility of clarifying the nature of the relationships with all parties</p> | <p>B.4.</p> | <p><i>Psychologists</i> who agree to provide <i>psychological services</i> to an individual, group of people, system, community or organisation at the request of a third party, at the outset explain to all parties concerned:</p> |

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| concerned. | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the nature of the relationship with each of them; (b) the <i>psychologist's</i> role (such as, but not limited to, case manager, consultant, counsellor, expert witness, facilitator, forensic assessor, supervisor, teacher/educator, therapist); (c) the probable uses of the information obtained; (d) the limits to confidentiality; and (e) the financial arrangements relating to the provision of the service where relevant. |
| <p>14. Members must make advance financial arrangements that safeguard the best interests of and are clearly understood by clients. They must avoid financial arrangements which may, currently or subsequently, influence deleteriously the psychological services provided.</p> | C.6.2. | <p><i>Psychologists</i> make proper financial arrangements with <i>clients</i> and, where relevant, third party payers. They:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) make advance financial arrangements that safeguard the best interests of, and are clearly understood, by all parties to the <i>psychological service</i>; and (b) avoid financial arrangements which may adversely influence the <i>psychological services</i> provided, whether at the time of provision of those services or subsequently. |
| <p>15. Members must not receive private fees, gratuities or other remuneration for professional work with persons who are entitled to the member's services through an agency or institution unless the client freely chooses to consult the member privately. Members must demonstrate that the client's decision was made voluntarily and that their obligations to their organisation or institution are respected.</p> | C.6.1. B.3. | <p><i>Psychologists</i> are honest in their financial dealings.</p> <p><i>Psychologists</i> provide <i>psychological services</i> in a responsible manner. Having regard to the nature of the <i>psychological services</i> they are providing, <i>psychologists</i>:</p> <p>...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (b) take responsibility for the reasonably foreseeable consequences of their <i>conduct</i>. |
| <p>16. Members must not actively solicit private consultations from clients who receive or are entitled to receive the member's services through an agency or institution.</p> | C.6.1. C.4.1. B.3. | <p><i>Psychologists</i> are honest in their financial dealings.</p> <p><i>Psychologists</i> do not exploit people with whom they have or had a <i>professional relationship</i>.</p> <p><i>Psychologists</i> provide <i>psychological services</i> in a responsible manner. Having regard to the nature of the <i>psychological services</i> they are providing, <i>psychologists</i>:</p> <p>...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (b) take responsibility for the reasonably foreseeable consequences of their <i>conduct</i>. |
| <p>17. Members must neither receive nor give respectively any</p> | C.6.3. | <p><i>Psychologists</i> do not receive any remuneration, or give any remuneration for</p> |

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| remuneration for referring clients to or accepting referrals from other professionals for professional services. | | referring <i>clients</i> to, or accepting referrals from, other professionals for professional services. |
| 18. In terminating relationships with clients, members shall have due regard for the psychological processes inherent in the services being provided and the psychological wellbeing of the client. Should changes in members' employment, health or other factors necessitate early termination of a relationship with a client, members shall provide clients with an explanation of the need for such early termination. They shall take all reasonable steps to safeguard clients' ongoing welfare. | B.11. | B.11.2. When <i>psychologists</i> terminate a <i>professional relationship</i> with a <i>client</i> , they shall have due regard for the psychological processes inherent in the services being provided, and the psychological wellbeing of the <i>client</i> . B.11.6. <i>Psychologists</i> whose employment, health or other factors necessitate early termination of relationships with <i>clients</i> : (a) provide <i>clients</i> with an explanation of the need for the termination; (b) take all reasonable steps to safeguard <i>clients</i> ' ongoing welfare; and (c) offer to help <i>clients</i> locate alternative sources of assistance. |
| 19. Members must terminate a consulting relationship when it is reasonably clear that the client is not benefiting from it. They must offer to help the client locate alternative sources of assistance. When a client indicates to a member that he or she would like a second opinion the member must offer every practical assistance to obtain a competent second opinion. | B.11.1. B.8.2 | <i>Psychologists</i> terminate their <i>psychological services</i> with a <i>client</i> , if it is reasonably clear that the <i>client</i> is not benefiting from their services. To benefit, enhance and promote the interests of <i>clients</i> , and subject to standard A.5. (Confidentiality), <i>psychologists</i> offer practical assistance to <i>clients</i> who would like a second opinion. |
| 20. When there is evidence of a problem or a condition with which the member is not competent to deal, the member must make this clear to the client and must refer the client to an appropriate source of expertise. | B.11.5 | When confronted with evidence of a problem or a situation with which they are not competent to deal, or when a <i>client</i> is not benefiting from their <i>psychological services</i> , <i>psychologists</i> : (a) provide <i>clients</i> with an explanation of the need for the termination; (b) take reasonable steps to safeguard the <i>client's</i> ongoing welfare; and (c) offer to help the <i>client</i> locate alternative sources of assistance. |
| 21. Members must not convey confidential communications from other professionals to a client without permission from the authors of such communications and they must clearly establish the limits of confidentiality before supplying confidential information to another professional person. | B.4. | <i>Psychologists</i> who agree to provide <i>psychological services</i> to an individual, group of people, system, community or organisation at the request of a third party, at the outset explain to all parties concerned: ... (c) the probable uses of the information obtained; (d) the limits to confidentiality; ... |

| SECTION C | | |
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| TEACHING OF PSYCHOLOGY | | |
| 1. Members who are responsible for education and training programs must ensure that the programs are competently designed and delivered, and that they meet the accreditation requirements for which claims are made by the program. | B.3. | <p><i>Psychologists provide psychological services in a responsible manner. Having regard to the nature of the psychological services they are providing, psychologists:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) act with the care and skill expected of a competent <i>psychologist</i>; (b) take responsibility for the reasonably foreseeable consequences of their <i>conduct</i>; <p>...</p> |
| 2. Members must make every effort to ensure that published information concerning any educational program in which they have a teaching or organising role is accurate and not misleading, especially with respect to expectations of, and possible benefits to, participants. | C.2.3. | <p>Statements made by <i>psychologists</i> in announcing or advertising the availability of <i>psychological services</i>, products, or publications, must not contain:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) any statement which is false, fraudulent, misleading or deceptive or likely to mislead or deceive; <p>...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (d) any statement intended or likely to create false or unjustified expectations of favourable results; <p>...</p> |
| 3. When teaching, members must present information accurately and objectively. | B.3. | <p><i>Psychologists provide psychological services in a responsible manner. Having regard to the nature of the psychological services they are providing, psychologists:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) act with the care and skill expected of a competent <i>psychologist</i>; (b) take responsibility for the reasonably foreseeable consequences of their <i>conduct</i>. |
| 4. Members must recognise the power they hold over students or supervisees and avoid engaging in conduct that is personally demeaning to students or supervisees. | A.2.1. | <p>In the course of their <i>conduct</i>, <i>psychologists</i>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) communicate respect for other people through their actions and language; (b) do not behave in a manner that, having regard to the context, may reasonably be perceived as coercive or demeaning; <p>...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (d) do not denigrate the character of people by engaging in <i>conduct</i> that demeans them as persons, or defames, or harasses them. |
| 5. Members must not establish fee charging or consultative | C.6.2. | <p><i>Psychologists make proper financial arrangements with clients and, where</i></p> |

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| relationships with students they teach or are likely to examine. | | <p>relevant, third party payers. They:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) make advance financial arrangements that safeguard the best interests of, and are clearly understood, by all parties to the <i>psychological service</i>; and (b) avoid financial arrangements which may adversely influence the <i>psychological services</i> provided, whether at the time of provision of those services or subsequently. |
| 6. Members must not require or otherwise coerce a student to participate in a classroom or other training demonstration if there is reason to suppose that the student is likely to suffer distress from the experience. | A.2.1. | <p>In the course of their <i>conduct</i>, <i>psychologists</i>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ... (b) do not behave in a manner that, having regard to the context, may reasonably be perceived as coercive or demeaning; ... |
| 7. Members must instruct students witnessing case demonstrations that they are required to preserve the anonymity of the participant and in every way to safeguard the participant's privacy. | A.5.1. | <p><i>Psychologists</i> safeguard the confidentiality of information obtained during their provision of <i>psychological services</i>. Considering their legal and organisational requirements, <i>psychologists</i>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) make provisions for maintaining confidentiality in the collection, recording, accessing, storage, dissemination, and disposal of information. ... |



| SECTION D | | |
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| SUPERVISION AND TRAINING | | |
| 1. Members who supervise the work of students or junior colleagues have a responsibility to promote awareness of and adherence to the provisions of this Code . | B.6. | <i>Psychologists</i> who delegate tasks to assistants, employees, junior colleagues or supervisees that involve the provision of <i>psychological services</i> : (a) take reasonable steps to ensure that delegates are aware of the provisions of this <i>Code</i> relevant to the delegated professional task; ... |
| 2. It is unethical for members who are providing supervision or training to require or coerce supervisees or trainees to disclose personal information either directly or in the context of any training procedure. Where self disclosure is a normal expectation of a given training procedure, informed consent must be obtained from participants prior to training. | A.4. | <i>Psychologists</i> avoid undue invasion of privacy in the collection of information. This includes, but is not limited to: ... (b) not requiring supervisees or trainees to disclose their personal information, unless self-disclosure is a normal expectation of a given training procedure and informed consent has been obtained from participants prior to training. |
| 3. Members must not engage their supervisees, or junior colleagues for whom they have administrative responsibility, in psychotherapy or any similar procedure except with the informed consent of the supervisee when such consent is given for the specific purpose of training in that procedure. | C.3.1. | <i>Psychologists</i> refrain from engaging in <i>multiple relationships</i> that may: (a) impair their competence, effectiveness, objectivity, or ability to render a <i>psychological service</i> ; ... |

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| SECTION E | | |
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| RESEARCH | | |
| <p>1. In planning psychological research, members must undertake a careful evaluation of the ethical issues involved. Whatever guidance is sought from others, the responsibility for ensuring ethical practice in research remains with the principal investigators and cannot be shared. It is the responsibility of members to ensure that research is conducted in such a manner that the welfare of participants is not compromised.</p> | <p>B.14.</p> | <p>B.14.1. <i>Psychologists</i> comply with codes, statements, guidelines and other directives developed either jointly or independently by the National Health and Medical Research Council (NHMRC), the Australian Research Council, or Universities Australia regarding research with humans and animals applicable at the time <i>psychologists</i> conduct their research.</p> <p>B.14.2. After research results are published or become publicly available, <i>psychologists</i> make the data on which their conclusions are based available to other competent professionals who seek to verify the substantive claims through reanalysis, provided that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the data will be used only for the purpose stated in the approved research proposal; and (b) the identity of the participants is removed. <p>B.14.3. <i>Psychologists</i> accurately report the data they have gathered and the results of their research, and state clearly if any data on which the publication is based have been published previously.</p> |
| <p>2. It is a responsibility of members conducting research to comply with guidelines and requirements for ethical accountability in research within their setting such as any current National Health and Medical Research Council Guidelines on Human Experimentation. It is unethical for a member to initiate or undertake research without complying with appropriate ethical procedures.</p> | <p>B.14.1.</p> | <p><i>Psychologists</i> comply with codes, statements, guidelines and other directives developed either jointly or independently by the National Health and Medical Research Council (NHMRC), the Australian Research Council, or Universities Australia regarding research with humans and animals applicable at the time <i>psychologists</i> conduct their research.</p> |
| <p>3. Members must be aware that in all scientific research with human participants, there is a need to balance the welfare of others who ultimately may benefit from the findings of the investigation against any discomfort or risks to participants.</p> | <p>B.14.1.</p> | <p><i>Psychologists</i> comply with codes, statements, guidelines and other directives developed either jointly or independently by the National Health and Medical Research Council (NHMRC), the Australian Research Council, or Universities Australia regarding research with humans and animals applicable at the time <i>psychologists</i> conduct their research.</p> |
| <p>4. Members must preserve and protect the respect and dignity of all participants and endeavour to ensure that participants' consent</p> | <p>A.3.3.</p> | <p><i>Psychologists</i> ensure consent is informed by: ...</p> |

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| <p>to be involved in the research is voluntary. Wherever possible, participants must be appropriately informed of the nature and purpose of the investigation. Members must inform participants of the nature of the research and that they are free to participate or to decline to participate or to withdraw from the research. Such informed consent must be appropriately documented.</p> | | <p>(e) advising <i>clients</i> that they may participate, may decline to participate, or may withdraw from methods or procedures proposed to them.</p> <p>...</p> |
| <p>5. When potential research participants are individuals such as students, employees or subordinates, members must not use a position of authority to exert undue pressure for the purpose of securing their participation in a particular research project. Members must also take special care to protect the prospective participants from adverse consequences of declining or withdrawing from participation.</p> | <p>C.4.1.</p> | <p><i>Psychologists</i> do not exploit people with whom they have or had a <i>professional relationship</i>.</p> |
| <p>6. When research participation is a course requirement, the member must ensure that the prospective participant is given the choice of equitable alternative activities.</p> | <p>A.2.1.</p> | <p>In the course of their conduct, <i>psychologists</i>:</p> <p>...</p> <p>(b) do not behave in a manner that, having regard to the context, may reasonably be perceived as coercive or demeaning;</p> |
| <p>7. For persons who are legally incapable of giving informed consent, members must provide an appropriate explanation, obtain the participant's consent and obtain appropriate consent from the persons who are legally responsible for participants' welfare.</p> | <p>A.3.6.</p> | <p><i>Psychologists</i> who work with <i>clients</i> whose capacity to give consent is, or may be, impaired or limited, obtain the consent of people with legal authority to act on behalf of the <i>client</i>, and attempt to obtain the <i>client's</i> consent as far as practically possible.</p> |
| <p>8. Before deciding that research does not require informed written consent of research participants, members must consult with colleagues or gatekeepers and ethics committees as appropriate.</p> | <p>A.3.7.</p> | <p><i>Psychologists</i> who work with <i>clients</i> whose consent is not required by law still comply, as far as practically possible, with the processes described in A.3.1., A.3.2., and A.3.3.</p> |
| <p>9. Members must not offer excessive financial or other inappropriate inducements to obtain research participants.</p> | <p>B.14.1</p> | <p><i>Psychologists</i> comply with codes, statements, guidelines and other directives developed either jointly or independently by the National Health and Medical Research Council (NHMRC), the Australian Research Council, or Universities Australia regarding research with humans and animals applicable at the time <i>psychologists</i> conduct their research.</p> |
| <p>10. When it is necessary for scientific reasons to conduct a study</p> | <p>A.3.3.</p> | <p><i>Psychologists</i> ensure consent is informed by:</p> |

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| <p>without fully informing participants of its true purpose prior to the commencement of the study, the member must ensure that participants do not suffer distress from the research procedure. Participants must be informed of the purpose of the investigation at the conclusion of the research. Also, members must be careful to maintain the quality of their relationship with participants and to correct any mistaken attitudes or beliefs that participants may have about the research.</p> | | <p>... (b) clarifying the reasonably foreseeable risks, adverse effects, and possible disadvantages of the procedures they intend using; ...</p> |
| <p>11. Wherever possible the procedures for establishing confidentiality must be explained to participants at the outset of the research. Members must obtain informed written consent from research participants if there is to be anticipated further use of personally identifiable research data. Test results or other confidential data obtained in a research study must not be disclosed in situations or circumstances which might lead to identification of the participants unless their informed written consent has been obtained</p> | <p>A.3.3.</p> | <p><i>Psychologists</i> ensure consent is informed by: ... (h) explaining confidentiality and limits to confidentiality (see standard A.5.). ...</p> |
| <p>12. The member must take all reasonable steps to ensure that participants are not exposed to risk of injury incidental to the procedures used, for example, from faulty stimulus presentation or recording equipment.</p> | <p>B.14.1</p> | <p><i>Psychologists</i> comply with codes, statements, guidelines and other directives developed either jointly or independently by the National Health and Medical Research Council (NHMRC), the Australian Research Council, or Universities Australia regarding research with humans and animals applicable at the time <i>psychologists</i> conduct their research.</p> |
| <p>13. When the research necessarily involves participants in physical or mental stress, the member must inform participants concerning the procedures to be used, and the physical and psychological effects to be expected. No research procedures likely to cause severe distress should be used under any circumstances. If unexpected stress reactions of significance occur, the member has the responsibility immediately to alleviate such reactions and to terminate the investigation. If a research procedure involves participants in high levels of emotional arousal, it is incumbent on the member to ensure that no psychologically vulnerable person participates.</p> | <p>A.3.3.</p> | <p><i>Psychologists</i> ensure consent is informed by: ... (e) advising <i>clients</i> that they may participate, may decline to participate, or may withdraw from methods or procedures proposed to them; ...</p> |
| <p>14. Members must anticipate the subsequent effects of research participation and provide information on services available for</p> | <p>B.3.</p> | <p><i>Psychologists</i> provide <i>psychological services</i> in a responsible manner. Having regard to the nature of the <i>psychological services</i> they are providing,</p> |

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| <p>participants to alleviate any unnecessary distress that follows from their participation. Members must not engage in other professional relationships with research participants in relation to resolving any such distress.</p> | | <p><i>psychologists:</i> ... (b) take responsibility for the reasonably foreseeable consequences of their <i>conduct</i>. ...</p> |
| <p>15. When working in a multidisciplinary research team or other context in which members do not have sole decision-making authority, they must make these ethical principles known to other members of the research team or other decision-makers, and seek their adoption prior to engaging in the research.</p> | <p>B.6.</p> | <p><i>Psychologists</i> who delegate tasks to assistants, employees, junior colleagues or supervisees that involve the provision of <i>psychological services:</i> (a) take reasonable steps to ensure that delegates are aware of the provisions of this <i>Code</i> relevant to the delegated professional task; ...</p> |
| <p>16. Members must provide an opportunity for participants to obtain appropriate information about the nature, results, and conclusion of the research.</p> | <p>B.14.1.</p> | <p><i>Psychologists</i> comply with codes, statements, guidelines and other directives developed either jointly or independently by the National Health and Medical Research Council (NHMRC), the Australian Research Council, or Universities Australia regarding research with humans and animals applicable at the time <i>psychologists</i> conduct their research.</p> |
| <p>17. Members must make provisions for maintaining confidentiality in the access, storage and disposal of research data, subject to the legal requirements of their institutions.</p> | <p>A.5.1.</p> | <p><i>Psychologists</i> safeguard the confidentiality of information obtained during their provision of <i>psychological services</i>. Considering their legal and organisational requirements, <i>psychologists:</i> (a) make provisions for maintaining confidentiality in the collection, recording, accessing, storage, dissemination, and disposal of information; and (b) take reasonable steps to protect the confidentiality of information after they leave a specific work setting, or cease to provide <i>psychological services</i>.</p> |
| <p>18. Members must take all reasonable steps to minimise the discomfort, illness and pain of animals. The care of laboratory animals must be directly supervised by a person competent to ensure their comfort, health and humane treatment, and the care and use of animals in research must be consistent with National Health and Medical Research Council Statement on Animal Experimentation.</p> | <p>B.14.1</p> | <p><i>Psychologists</i> comply with codes, statements, guidelines and other directives developed either jointly or independently by the National Health and Medical Research Council (NHMRC), the Australian Research Council, or Universities Australia regarding research with humans and animals applicable at the time <i>psychologists</i> conduct their research.</p> |

| SECTION F | | |
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| REPORTING AND PUBLICATION OF RESEARCH RESULTS | | |
| 1. Members must not fabricate data or falsify results in their publications. If members discover significant errors in their publications they must take reasonable steps to correct such errors in an appropriate manner. | C.2.1. | <i>Psychologists</i> communicate honestly in the context of their psychological work. |
| 2. Members must not present substantial portions or elements of another's work or data as their own. | C.2.1. | <i>Psychologists</i> communicate honestly in the context of their psychological work. |
| 3. Authorship is assigned to persons only for work they have actually performed or to which they have contributed. | C.5.2. | <i>Psychologists</i> assign authorship in a manner that reflects the work performed and that the contribution made is a fair reflection of the work people have actually performed or of what they have contributed. |
| 4. Minor contributions may be acknowledged in a footnote or in an introductory statement. In each case the author(s) must obtain a contributor's consent before including his or her name. Multiple authors are responsible for specifying the order in which their names appear on the title page. Where a member is given access to data collected and owned by another researcher or group of researchers, authorship must be mutually agreed before the commencement of data analysis. | C.5.2. | <i>Psychologists</i> assign authorship in a manner that reflects the work performed and that the contribution made is a fair reflection of the work people have actually performed or of what they have contributed. |
| 5. A student is usually listed as principal author on any multiple-authored article that is substantially based on the student's dissertation or thesis. The student's supervisor will usually be second author to such a publication. If the student does not submit a manuscript for publication in a reasonable period of time after completion of the research ("reasonable period" should be determined by the Psychology Academic Organisational Unit (AOU) Head), then the supervisor may publish the research and assume primary authorship and the student must be listed as an author. | C.5.3. | <i>Psychologists</i> usually list the student as principal author on any multiple-authored article that is substantially based on the student's dissertation or thesis. |
| 6. Members must not publish, as original data, data that have | B.3. | <i>Psychologists</i> provide <i>psychological services</i> in a responsible manner. Having |

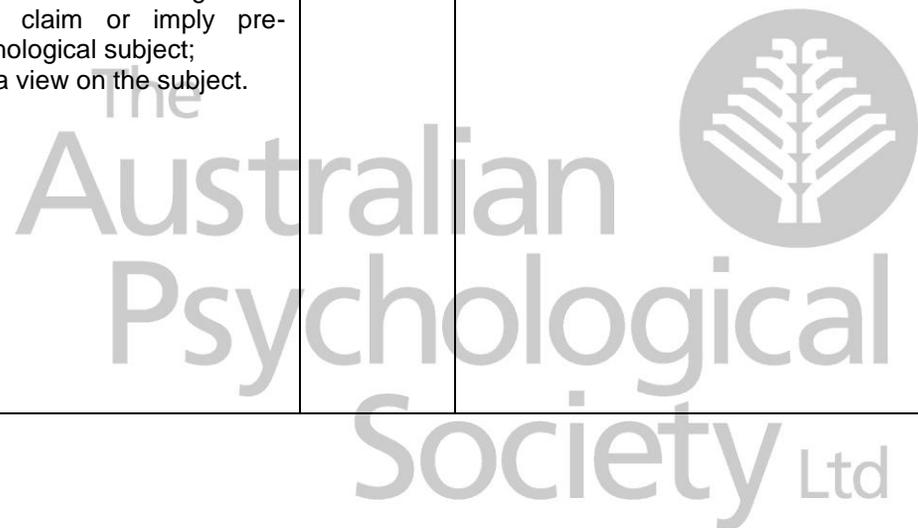
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| <p>been previously published. Data can be republished when they are accompanied by proper acknowledgment. Data must be kept after publication in accordance with the member's institutional requirements.</p> | | <p>regard to the nature of the <i>psychological services</i> they are providing, <i>psychologists</i>:</p> <p>...</p> <p>(b) take responsibility for the reasonably foreseeable consequences of their <i>conduct</i>.</p> <p>...</p> |
| <p>7. After research results are published or publicly available, members must not withhold the data on which their conclusions are based from other competent professionals who seek to verify the substantive claims through reanalysis and who intend to use such data only for that purpose, provided that the confidentiality of the participants can be protected.</p> | <p>B.14.2.</p> | <p>After research results are published or become publicly available, <i>psychologists</i> make the data on which their conclusions are based available to other competent professionals who seek to verify the substantive claims through reanalysis, provided that:</p> <p>(a) the data will be used only for the purpose stated in the approved research proposal; and</p> <p>(b) the identity of the participants is removed.</p> |
| <p>8. Members who review material submitted for publication, grant, or other research proposal review must respect the confidentiality of and the proprietary rights in such information of those who submitted it.</p> | <p>A.2.4.</p> | <p>When <i>psychologists</i> in the course of their professional activities are required to review or comment on the qualifications, competencies or work of a colleague in psychology or another profession, they do this in an objective and respectful manner.</p> |
| <p>9. Members must declare any vested interest in their research including acknowledgment of funding sources and other interests in the research.</p> | <p>C.3.4.</p> | <p><i>Psychologists</i> declare to <i>clients</i> any vested interests they have in the <i>psychological services</i> they deliver, including all relevant funding, licensing and royalty interests.</p> |

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| SECTION G | | |
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| PUBLIC STATEMENTS AND ADVERTISING | | |
| <p>1. Public statements include, but are not limited to, communication by means of periodical, book, circular, brochure, list, directory, business card, television, radio, facsimile, or electronic transmission such as email or the Internet. Public statements made by members in announcing or advertising the availability of psychological products, publications or services, must not contain:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) any statement which is false, fraudulent, unfair, misleading or deceptive or likely to mislead or deceive; (ii) testimonials or endorsements that are solicited in exchange for remuneration or have the potential to exploit clients or other service recipients; iii) any statement claiming or implying superiority for the member over any or all other members; (iv) any statement intended or likely to create false or unjustified expectations of favourable results; v) any statement intended or likely to appeal to a client's fears, anxieties or emotions concerning the possible results of failure to obtain the offered services; (vi) any claim unjustifiably stating or implying that the member uses exclusive or superior apparatus, methods or materials; (vii) any statement which is vulgar, sensational or otherwise such as would bring, or tend to bring, the member or the profession of psychology into disrepute. | C.2.3. | <p>Statements made by <i>psychologists</i> in announcing or advertising the availability of <i>psychological services</i>, products, or publications, must not contain:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) any statement which is false, fraudulent, misleading or deceptive or likely to mislead or deceive; (b) testimonials or endorsements that are solicited in exchange for remuneration or have the potential to exploit <i>clients</i>; (c) any statement claiming or implying superiority for the <i>psychologist</i> over any or all other psychologists; (d) any statement intended or likely to create false or unjustified expectations of favourable results; (e) any statement intended or likely to appeal to a <i>client's</i> fears, anxieties or emotions concerning the possible results of failure to obtain the offered services; (f) any claim unjustifiably stating or implying that the <i>psychologist</i> uses exclusive or superior apparatus, methods or materials; and (g) any statement which is vulgar, sensational or otherwise such as would bring, or tend to bring, the <i>psychologist</i> or the profession of psychology into disrepute. |
| <p>2. When announcing or advertising professional services, members may list the following to describe the provider and services provided: name, postal and email addresses, telephone and facsimile numbers, consultation hours, languages spoken, appropriate information concerning fees, relevant academic qualifications earned from accredited institutions of higher learning, APS membership (Honorary Fellow, Fellow, Member and Associate Member), APS College membership, registration status, and a brief simple statement of the type of psychological services offered.</p> | C.2.4. | <p>When announcing or advertising the availability of <i>psychological services</i> or at any time when representing themselves as a psychologist, <i>psychologists</i> use accurate postnominals, including the postnominals used to represent their grade of membership with the <i>Society</i>.</p> |

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| <p>3. In announcing or advertising the availability of psychological products, publications or services, members must not present their affiliation with any organisation in a manner that falsely implies sponsorship or certification by that organisation.</p> | <p>C.2.1</p> | <p><i>Psychologists communicate honestly in the context of their psychological work.</i></p> |
| <p>4. Members must not offer or provide inducement to representatives of the press, radio, television, or other communication medium in anticipation of or in return for professional publicity in a news item. A paid advertisement must be identified as such, unless it is apparent from the context that it is a paid advertisement. If communicated to the public by use of radio or television, an advertisement must be prerecorded and approved for broadcast by the member, and a recording of the actual transmission must be retained by the member.</p> | <p>C.2.1. C.6.1. C.4.1.</p> | <p><i>Psychologists communicate honestly in the context of their psychological work.</i></p> <p><i>Psychologists are honest in their financial dealings.</i></p> <p><i>Psychologists do not exploit people with whom they have or had a professional relationship.</i></p> |
| <p>5. Members must not participate for direct personal gain in commercial announcements or advertisements recommending to the public the purchase or use of proprietary or single-source products or services when that participation is based solely upon their identification as members.</p> | <p>C.2.1. C.6.1. C.4.1.</p> | <p><i>Psychologists communicate honestly in the context of their psychological work.</i></p> <p><i>Psychologists are honest in their financial dealings.</i></p> <p><i>Psychologists do not exploit people with whom they have or had a professional relationship.</i></p> |
| <p>6. Public announcements or advertisements soliciting research participants in which clinical services or other professional services are offered as an inducement must make clear the nature and limits of the services as well as the costs and other obligations to be accepted by participants in the research.</p> | <p>B.3.</p> | <p><i>Psychologists provide psychological services in a responsible manner. Having regard to the nature of the psychological services they are providing, psychologists:</i></p> <p>...</p> <p>(b) take responsibility for the reasonably foreseeable consequences of their conduct.</p> <p>...</p> |
| <p>7. Members must, when they become aware of such misrepresentation, correct others who represent the member's professional qualifications, or associations with products or services in a manner incompatible with these guidelines.</p> | <p>C.2.2.</p> | <p><i>Psychologists take reasonable steps to correct any misrepresentation made by them or about them in their professional capacity within a reasonable time after becoming aware of the misrepresentation.</i></p> |

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| <p>8. Members may participate in any lecture, talk, public appearance, transmission, or publication on any subject and be identified therein by name, academic qualifications and the fact that they are members provided that:</p> <p>(i) where the subject matter or part of the subject matter thereof concerns a matter in which the member is or has been professionally engaged, the member has the express consent of the client concerned and it is not contrary to the interests of the client to do so;</p> <p>(ii) where the subject matter thereof concerns psychological or a related professional subject the member shall not (except in the context of a lecture or talk given in the education of psychologists) claim or imply pre-eminence in that or any other psychological subject;</p> <p>(iii) they are competent to express a view on the subject.</p> | <p>A.5.2.</p> <p>B.1.2.</p> | <p><i>Psychologists</i> disclose confidential information obtained in the course of their provision of <i>psychological services</i> only under any one or more of the following circumstances:</p> <p>(a) with the consent of the relevant <i>client</i> or a person with legal authority to act on behalf of the <i>client</i>;</p> <p>...</p> <p><i>Psychologists</i> only provide <i>psychological services</i> within the boundaries of their professional competence. This includes, but is not restricted to:</p> <p>(a) working within the limits of their education, training, supervised experience and appropriate professional experience;</p> <p>...</p> |
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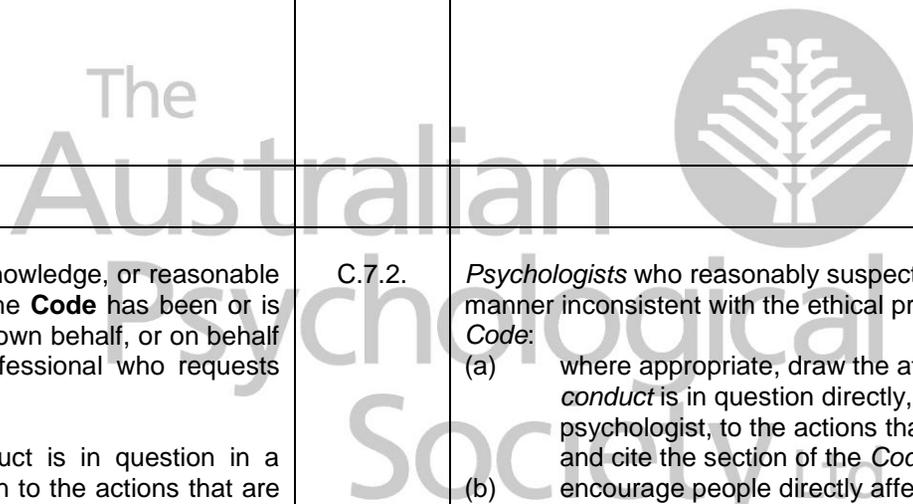
| SECTION H | | |
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| MEMBERS' RELATIONSHIPS WITH PROFESSIONALS | | |
| 1. Members must act with due regard for the needs, special competencies and obligations of their colleagues in psychology and other professions. | A.2.2. | <i>Psychologists</i> act with due regard for the needs, special competencies and obligations of their colleagues in psychology and other professions. |
| 2. Publication credit must be assigned to those who have contributed to a publication in proportion to their professional contributions. | C.5.2 | <i>Psychologists</i> assign authorship in a manner that reflects the work performed and that the contribution made is a fair reflection of the work people have actually performed or of what they have contributed. |
| 3. Members must not solicit business from any client in a similar existing relationship with another professional in pursuit of individual gain. | B.9. | If a person seeks a <i>psychological service</i> from a <i>psychologist</i> whilst already receiving a similar service from another professional, then the <i>psychologist</i> will: (a) consider all the reasonably foreseeable implications of becoming involved; (b) take into account the welfare of the person; and (c) act with caution and sensitivity towards all parties concerned. |
| 4. If a member is approached by a person who is already receiving similar services from another professional, the member must carefully consider all the implications of becoming involved and must discuss these with the prospective client. The welfare of the client must be paramount in these considerations and the member must proceed with caution and sensitivity towards all parties concerned. | B.9. | If a person seeks a <i>psychological service</i> from a <i>psychologist</i> whilst already receiving a similar service from another professional, then the <i>psychologist</i> will: (a) consider all the reasonably foreseeable implications of becoming involved; (b) take into account the welfare of the person; and (c) act with caution and sensitivity towards all parties concerned. |
| 5. Should a member have cause to disagree with a colleague in psychology or another profession on professional issues, the member must, nevertheless, refrain from making intemperate criticism in a manner which casts doubt on that colleague's professional competence. | A.2.3. | When <i>psychologists</i> have cause to disagree with a colleague in psychology or another profession on professional issues they refrain from making intemperate criticism. |
| 6. A member who knows or suspects a Code violation by another member should follow the Procedures attached to this Code . | C.7. | C.7.1. <i>Psychologists</i> cooperate with ethics investigations and proceedings instituted by the <i>Society</i> as well as statutory bodies that are charged by legislation with the responsibility to investigate complaints against psychologists. |

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| | | <p>C.7.2. <i>Psychologists</i> who reasonably suspect that another psychologist is acting in a manner inconsistent with the ethical principles and standards presented in this <i>Code</i>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) where appropriate, draw the attention of the psychologist whose <i>conduct</i> is in question directly, or indirectly through a senior psychologist, to the actions that are thought to be in breach of the <i>Code</i> and cite the section of the <i>Code</i> which may have been breached;(b) encourage people directly affected by such behaviour to report the <i>conduct</i> to a relevant regulatory body or the Ethics Committee of the <i>Society</i>; or(c) report the <i>conduct</i> to a relevant regulatory body or the Ethics Committee of the <i>Society</i>. |
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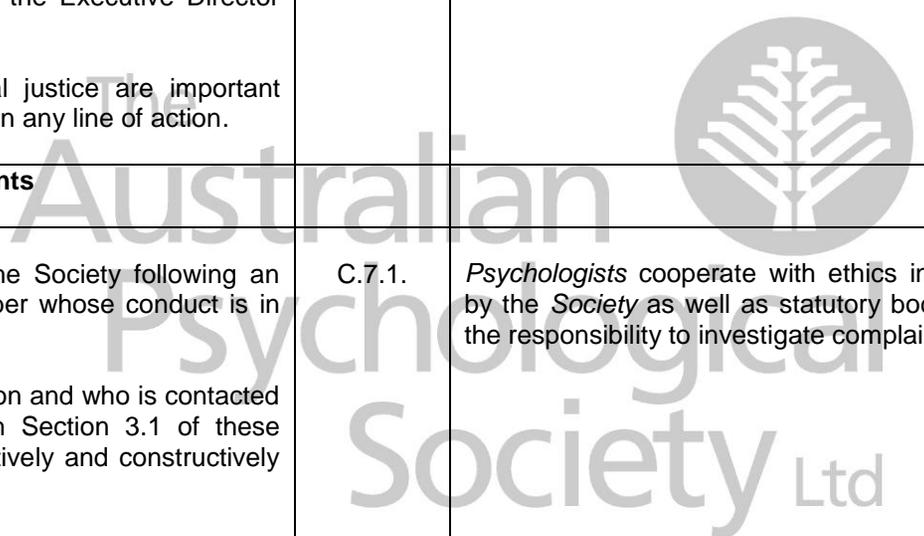


| PROCEDURES FOR PERSONS CONSIDERING INVOKING ANY SECTION OF THE CODE | | |
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| <p>1. Complaints from members</p> | | |
| <p>The circumstances leading a member to consider invoking the Code may include, but not be restricted to, the following:</p> <p>1.1 A member who may personally observe, or otherwise become aware of, behaviour by a member which appears to contravene sections of the Code;</p> <p>1.2 A member who might be approached by a client of psychological services asking for advice or information on procedures for redress of what he or she perceives as unprofessional conduct or unethical behaviour by another member. In this circumstance, the member should first investigate with the client the possibility of the client taking action in accordance with Section 2 of these Procedures.</p> <p>1.3 A member who might be approached by a member of some other professional body who may express concern about interdisciplinary ethics or practice involving a member. Action by the other professional in accordance with Section 2 of these Procedures should be investigated as a possibility first of all.</p> <p>1.4 A member who may be required by an employer to perform professional duties or to handle data, or otherwise act, in a way which would contravene sections of the Code.</p> | <p>C.7.2.</p> | <p><i>Psychologists</i> who reasonably suspect that another psychologist is acting in a manner inconsistent with the ethical principles and standards presented in this <i>Code</i>:</p> <p>(a) where appropriate, draw the attention of the psychologist whose <i>conduct</i> is in question directly, or indirectly through a senior psychologist, to the actions that are thought to be in breach of the <i>Code</i> and cite the section of the <i>Code</i> which may have been breached;</p> <p>(b) encourage people directly affected by such behaviour to report the <i>conduct</i> to a relevant regulatory body or the Ethics Committee of the <i>Society</i>; or</p> <p>(c) report the <i>conduct</i> to a relevant regulatory body or the Ethics Committee of the <i>Society</i>.</p> |
| <p>2. Assisting a member of the public and other professionals with complaints</p> | | |
| <p>Where a client of psychological services or another professional asks for advice or action to obtain redress, rather than enquiring into the circumstances and becoming a party to the complaint, a member should:</p> <p>2.1 Whether or not the psychologist in question is a member of</p> | <p>C.7.2.</p> | <p><i>Psychologists</i> who reasonably suspect that another psychologist is acting in a manner inconsistent with the ethical principles and standards presented in this <i>Code</i>:</p> <p>...</p> <p>(b) encourage people directly affected by such behaviour to report the <i>conduct</i> to a relevant regulatory body or the Ethics Committee of the <i>Society</i>;</p> |

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| <p>the Society, advise the complainant of his or her rights under the State or Territory Psychologists Registration Acts and suggest that the complainant contact the relevant Psychologists Registration Board in the first instance.</p> <p>2.2 Advise the complainant to confirm through the National Office that the psychologist whose conduct is in question is a member of the Society;</p> <p>2.3 Suggest that, if the latter psychologist is a member, the complainant should inform the Executive Director in writing of his or her complaint and of any other action taken in respect to the relevant Psychologists Registration Board.</p> | | <p>...</p> |
| <p>3. Invocation of the Code by a member</p> | | |
| <p>In circumstances where there is factual knowledge, or reasonable grounds for believing, that a Section of the Code has been or is being violated, the member on his or her own behalf, or on behalf of a member of the public or other professional who requests assistance to invoke the Code, should:</p> <p>3.1 Approach the member whose conduct is in question in a friendly and helpful way, drawing attention to the actions that are thought to be in breach of the Code and quoting the section of the Code which may have been breached.</p> <p>3.2 If the matter in question does not appear to be amenable to informal resolution or if it is deemed inappropriate to approach the other member, or if the approach proves ineffective, then the member should:</p> <p>(a) Contact the Executive Director or his/her delegate at the National Office for advice on applying the Code and what actions by the member may be deemed appropriate in the circumstances; and/or</p> <p>(b) Draw the matter to the attention of the Executive Director of the Society in writing.</p> | <p>C.7.2.</p> | <p><i>Psychologists</i> who reasonably suspect that another psychologist is acting in a manner inconsistent with the ethical principles and standards presented in this <i>Code</i>:</p> <p>(a) where appropriate, draw the attention of the psychologist whose <i>conduct</i> is in question directly, or indirectly through a senior psychologist, to the actions that are thought to be in breach of the <i>Code</i> and cite the section of the <i>Code</i> which may have been breached;</p> <p>(b) encourage people directly affected by such behaviour to report the <i>conduct</i> to a relevant regulatory body or the Ethics Committee of the <i>Society</i>; or</p> <p>(c) report the <i>conduct</i> to a relevant regulatory body or the Ethics Committee of the <i>Society</i>.</p> |



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| <p>3.3 If, when contacted, the member whose conduct is in question admits to that conduct and to a breach of the Code, expresses regret and agrees to cease that conduct, the matter may still be serious enough to contact the Executive Director or to report the matter to the Executive Director in writing.</p> <p>3.4 If the advice of the Executive Director or his or her nominee is that the matter should be referred to the relevant Psychologists Registration Board, then the member should refer the concerns in writing to the relevant Board, and notify the Executive Director that this action has been taken.</p> <p>3.5 Issues of confidentiality and natural justice are important considerations in choosing and engaging in any line of action.</p> | | |
| <p>4. Co-operation in Processing Complaints</p> | | |
| <p>4.1 Where an enquiry is instituted by the Society following an allegation of a Code violation, the member whose conduct is in question must cooperate with the enquiry.</p> <p>4.2 A member whose conduct is in question and who is contacted by another member in accordance with Section 3.1 of these Procedures is enjoined to respond sensitively and constructively when contacted.</p> <p>4.3 It is in the interests of all parties that complaints be dealt with promptly. Long delay in responding or failure to respond to an investigation by the Society into an alleged Code violation by a member against whom a complaint has been lodged may in and of itself be considered a violation of General Principle I (b).</p> | <p>C.7.1.</p> | <p><i>Psychologists cooperate with ethics investigations and proceedings instituted by the Society as well as statutory bodies that are charged by legislation with the responsibility to investigate complaints against psychologists.</i></p> |



| | | New elements in the 2007 Code |
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| | | Interpretation |
| | | Application of the Code |
| | General Principle – A | General Principle A – Respect for the rights and dignity of people and peoples A.7. Collection of client information from associated parties. |
| | General Principle - B | General Principle B – Propriety B.5 Provisions of psychological services to multiple clients. B.7. Use of interpreters. B.10. Suspension of psychological services. |

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