

## Code of Practice for Clinical and Counseling Psychology of the Chinese Psychological Society (Second Edition)

2018-03-09

This code of ethics has been adopted by the Chinese Psychological Society and implemented on July 1, 2018.

The Code of Ethics for Clinical and Counseling Psychology of the Chinese Psychological Society (Second Edition) and the Registration Standard for Professionals and Professionals of Clinical and Counseling Psychology of the Chinese Psychological Society (Second Edition) are registered by the Chinese Psychological Society for Clinical Psychology. The working committee is based on the Code of Ethics for Clinical and Counseling Psychology of the Chinese Psychological Society (first edition, 2007) and the Registration Criteria for Professionals and Professionals of Clinical and Counseling Psychology of the Chinese Psychological Society (first edition, 2007).  
Revision.

The purpose of this Code is to reveal that the clinical and counseling psychology work is an educational, scientific, and professional service work that promotes psychologists, professional service providers, and the general public to understand the core concepts of professional ethics in psychotherapy and psychological counseling. Professional responsibility, to ensure and improve the level of professional services in psychotherapy and psychological counseling, protect the rights and interests of professional service providers and psychologists, enhance the people's mental health, well-being and peace, and promote the development of a harmonious society. This Code also serves as the professional ethical code for the registered psychologists of the Institute's Clinical and Consultant Psychology as well as the main basis and work foundation for the Society to handle ethical complaints related to clinical and counseling psychology.

### General

**Good-heartedness:** The purpose of a psychologist's job is to enable professional service seekers to benefit from the professional services they provide. Psychologists should protect the rights of those seeking professional services, and strive to provide them with appropriate services and avoid harm.

**Responsibilities:** Psychologists should maintain professional standards in their work, recognize their professional, ethical and legal responsibilities, maintain their professional reputation, and assume corresponding social responsibilities.

**Integrity:** Psychologists should be honest and trustworthy in their work, and maintain their authenticity in clinical practice, research and publication, teaching work, and promotion.

**Impartiality:** Psychologists should treat their professional work and related personnel in a fair and equitable manner and adopt a cautious attitude to prevent inappropriate behavior caused by their potential prejudices, ability limitations, and technical limitations.

**Respect:** Psychologists should respect each person seeking professional services and respect their personal privacy, confidentiality, and self-determination rights.

## 1 Professional relationship

Psychologists should respect those who seek professional services, and establish professional and professional working relationships with professional service providers in accordance with professional ethical norms. This kind of working relationship should be aimed at promoting the growth and development of those seeking professional services, thereby enhancing their interests and well-being. .

1.1 Psychologists should be fair to those seeking professional services and must not discriminate against each other because of factors such as age, gender, race, sexual orientation, religious beliefs and political attitudes, culture, physical condition, socio-economic status, etc. of those seeking professional services.

1.2 Psychologists should fully respect and safeguard the rights of those seeking professional services to promote their well-being. Psychologists should avoid harming professional service providers, students, or research subjects; if the injury is foreseeable or avoidable, the psychologist should try to avoid or minimise the damage if the other person knows and agrees; if the injury is unforeseen or inevitably, psychologists should try their best to minimize harm or try to remedy afterwards.

1.3 Psychologists should properly charge professional services in accordance with local government requirements or the rules of this unit. Before entering a professional work relationship, psychologists should clearly explain and explain the service charges for those seeking professional services.

1.4 Psychologists must not accept physical objects, obtain labor services or other methods as their professional services in order to prevent potential dangers such as conflict, exploitation, and destruction of professional relationships.

1.5 Psychologists must respect the cultural diversity of those seeking professional services. Psychologists should be fully aware of their own values, understand the impact of their values on the search for professional services, and respect the values of those seeking professional services, and avoid imposing their own values on those seeking professional services, and do not make important decisions for each other.

1.6 Psychologists should clearly understand the potential impact of their location on the search for professional services, and must not use the other party's trust in oneself or rely on the exploitation of the other to seek benefits for themselves or a third party.

1.7 Psychologists need to clearly understand the potential adverse effects of multiple relationships (eg, the development of family, social, economic, commercial, or intimate personal relationships with the seeking of professional service providers) and the potential for harm to the welfare of professional service providers. Danger, as much as possible to avoid multiple relationships with those seeking professional services. When multiple relationships are unavoidable, professional measures should be taken to prevent possible impacts, such as signing formal informed consent, informing multiple relationships of possible risks, seeking professional supervision, and making relevant records to ensure that multiple relationships do not affect oneself. Professional judgment, and will not cause harm to those seeking professional services.

1.8 Psychologists must not engage in any form of sexual or intimate relationships with current professional service providers or their family members, including sexual and intimate communications and interactions in person and through electronic media. Psychologists must also not give psychological counseling or psychotherapy to people who have had sexual or intimate relationships with themselves. Once the relationship

goes beyond professional boundaries (such as the initiation of developmental and intimacy relations), appropriate measures (such as seeking supervision or peer advice) should be taken immediately and the professional relationship terminated.

1.9 Psychologists must not have any form of sexual or intimate relationships with the seeking professional service provider or their family members within at least three years after he or she has finished seeking counseling or treatment with a professional service provider, including in person and through electronic media. Sexual or intimate communication and interaction. If such a relationship occurs after three years, the nature of the relationship must be carefully examined to ensure that there is no possibility of exploitation, control, and use of the relationship, and there must be a clearly identifiable written record.

1.10 When a psychiatrist and professional service provider have other non-professional relationships other than sexual or intimate relationships, the psychologist should avoid establishing professional relationships with those who seek professional services; it is impossible to maintain an objective relationship with friends and relatives. Neutral, psychologists must not establish professional relationships with them.

1.11 Psychologists must not arbitrarily interrupt their work in psychological counseling and treatment. When a psychologist is on a business trip, on vacation, or temporarily leaving the workplace, he or she should explain it to a professional service provider as soon as possible and make appropriate arrangements for the counseling or treatment that has already begun.

1.12 When a psychologist thinks that his or her professional ability is incapable of providing professional services for professional service seekers or is not suitable for maintaining professional relationships with professional service seekers, it should be clearly explained to professional service seekers after discussions with supervisors or peers. In the spirit of being responsible for seeking professional services, refer them to the appropriate psychologist. Referrals should be directed to the psychiatrist who is referred to the referral psychologist for the work he has performed on the person seeking the professional service and to make a written record of the referral. When referring or referring a professional service provider to another professional or institution, the psychologist should contact the successor professional with the informed consent of the professional service provider to provide the necessary information.

1.13 When seeking professional services can not benefit from psychological counseling and treatment, or continuing counselling and treatment will be harmed, the psychologist should terminate this professional relationship. Psychologists may terminate professional service relationships if they are threatened or harmed by those seeking professional services or who are related to them, or if professional service providers refuse to pay for professional services under the agreement.

1.14 In this area of expertise, psychologists from different theoretical schools should understand and respect each other. When a psychologist starts a service, if he knows that the professional service seeker has established a professional service relationship with other peers and that he has not terminated or referred at the moment, he or she should suggest that professional service seekers continue to seek help from their peers.

1.15 Psychologists should recognize that communication and cooperation with peers in the field of mental health services (including psychiatrists, psychiatric nurses, social workers, etc.) will affect the quality of service for those seeking professional services.

Psychologists should establish positive working relationships and communication channels with their peers in the mental health services field to increase the level of service for those seeking professional services.

1.16 Psychologists engaged in psychological counseling and treatment in an institution must not refer their own professional service providers in the institution to their own personal visitors without the organization's permission.

1.17 When a psychiatrist refers a professional service provider to another professional or institution, he or she must not incur any fees and the psychologist must not pay the third party any costs associated with the referral.

1.18 When receiving a gift, the psychologist should clearly understand the impact of seeking a gift from a professional service provider on the professional relationship. Psychologists need to consider the following factors when deciding whether to receive a gift from a professional service provider: professional relationships, cultural conventions, the monetary value of the gift, the motivation for giving the gift, and the motivation of the psychologist to decide whether to accept or reject the gift.

## 2 Informed consent

Professional service providers are free to choose whether to start or maintain a professional relationship, and have the right to fully understand the professional work process and the professional qualifications and theoretical orientation of the psychologist.

2.1 Psychologists should ensure that professional service providers are required to understand the rights and responsibilities of both the psychologist and the person seeking professional services. They must clearly describe the setting of charges, inform the professional service providers of the confidentiality rights, privacy exceptions, and the boundaries of confidentiality. Psychologists should carefully document the discussion of informed consent in the assessment, consultation, or treatment process.

2.2 When seeking professional services to ask the following related issues, the psychologist should inform: (1) the psychologist's qualifications, certification, work experience and professional work theory; (2) the role of professional services; (3) professional services Objectives; (4) theories and techniques used in professional services; (5) the process and limitations of professional services; (6) benefits and risks that professional services may bring; (7) the significance of psychological measurement and assessment, and The use of quizzes and results reports.

2.3 When working with a person who is required to receive professional services, the psychologist should discuss the mandatory limits and relevant basis of the confidentiality principle when the clinical work begins.

2.4 Once it is learnt that professional service seekers also receive services from professional workers in other mental health service areas, the psychologist can contact and communicate with them after obtaining the consent of the professional service provider according to the needs of the job. To provide services for professional service seekers.

2.5 Psychologists can only record, video, or demonstrate a psychological counseling or treatment process if they seek written consent from a professional service provider.

## 3 Privacy and confidentiality

Psychologists have the responsibility to protect the privacy rights of those seeking professional services. At the same time, they clearly recognize that privacy rights are protected and bound by national laws and professional ethical standards in terms of content and scope.

3.1 Psychologists have the responsibility to explain the confidentiality principle of the work and the limits of application of this principle to professional service seekers in psychological counseling and treatment work. At the beginning of professional services, confidentiality principles and confidentiality exceptions should be informed and informed consent signed.

3.2 Psychologists should clearly understand that there are limits to the application of the confidentiality principle. The following conditions are exceptions to the confidentiality principle: (1) Psychologists find that seeking professional services has serious risks of harming themselves or others; (2) Minors, etc. Those who do not have full capacity for civil conduct are sexually abused or abused; (3) Other circumstances that the law requires disclosure.

3.3 In the case of 3.2(1) and (2), the psychologist is obliged to give early warning to the legal guardian, identifiable potential victim or related department of the professional service seeker; in case of encountering 3.2(3) In cases where psychologists are obliged to comply with laws and regulations and disclose relevant information in accordance with the minimum principles, courts and related personnel must be required to present legal legal documents and require the court and related personnel to pay attention to the disclosure of professional services related information.

3.4 The psychologist's information on professional work (such as case records, test materials, letters, recordings, videos, and other materials) shall be created, preserved, used, transferred, and processed in strict confidentiality in accordance with laws, regulations, and professional ethics. Psychologists can inform the professional service provider of the way in which records are kept, and whether the relevant personnel (eg, colleagues, supervisors, case managers, information technicians) have access to such records.

3.5 When a psychiatrist uses cases of psychological counseling or treatment in case discussions or in teaching, scientific research, or writing work because of his professional work, he or she should be evasive of information that may identify the person seeking a professional service.

3.6 Psychologists should avoid using complete cases in teaching training and popular science propaganda. If there are personal information that can be identified (such as name, family background, special identifiable growth or traumatic experiences, physical features, etc.), Consider protecting the privacy of the parties.

3.7 If the services for those seeking professional services are provided by the team, the principle of confidentiality should be established in the team. The relevant information can only be discussed if the privacy of the professional service provider is ensured.

#### 4 Professional Competence and Professional Responsibility

Psychologists should abide by laws and regulations and professional ethical norms, and conduct assessments, consultations, treatment, referrals, peer supervision, intern guidance, and research work in a responsible manner based on scientific research, within professional boundaries and individual capabilities. Psychologists should

constantly update their professional knowledge, improve their professional competence, and promote their physical and mental health to better meet the needs of professional work.

4.1 Psychologists should provide scientific and effective professional services to the right people within the scope of their professional abilities, based on their own experiences and work experience in education, training and supervision.

4.2 Psychologists should standardize practice and abide by the system of practice sites, institutions, and industries.

4.3 Psychologists should pay attention to maintaining their professional competency, fully understanding the significance of continuing education, participating in professional training, understanding new knowledge and progress in professional work areas, and seeking professional supervision when necessary. In the absence of professional supervision, professional assistance from peers should be sought.

4.4 Psychologists should pay attention to self-care, be alert to the possibility that their physical and psychological problems will cause harm to the client, and if necessary, seek supervision or help from other professionals to restrict, interrupt or terminate clinical professional services.

4.5 When a psychiatrist needs to introduce and publicize himself in his work, he should explain his or her professional qualifications, education, degree, professional qualification certificate, professional work, etc. in a practical and realistic manner. Psychologists must not belittle other professionals and must not advertise themselves or their institutions or departments in ways that are false, misleading or bullying.

4.6 Psychologists should undertake necessary social responsibilities and encourage psychologists to provide their own professional working hours with professional services of low economic returns and public welfare.

## 5 Psychological Measurement and Evaluation

Psychological measurement and assessment are part of the clinical work of counseling and treatment. The psychologist should correctly understand the significance and role of psychological measurement and assessment in clinical service work, consider the personal characteristics and cultural background of the person being measured or assessed, and properly use measurement and assessment tools to promote the well-being of those seeking professional services.

5.1 The purpose of psychological measurement and assessment is to promote the well-being of professional service providers. The use of psychological measurement and assessment should not exceed the purpose and scope of service. Psychologists must not abuse psychological measurement or assessment.

5.2 Psychologists should perform relevant measurements or assessments after receiving relevant training in psychometrics and possessing appropriate professional knowledge and skills.

5.3 When a psychologist is using a test or using a measurement tool for scoring, interpreting, or using assessment techniques, interviews, or other measurement tools, he or she should use familiarity with the purpose and object of the measurement and have established and confirmed it in China. Reliability, validity measurement tools. If there is no reliable reliability and validity data, it is necessary to explain the persuasiveness and limitations of the test results and interpretation.

5.4 Psychologists should respect the right to seek professional service providers to understand and obtain interpretations of measurement and evaluation results. After the measurement or assessment is performed, the measurement or assessment results are given an accurate, objective explanation that can be understood by the other party to avoid measurement. Or evaluate the misunderstanding of the results.

5.5 Psychologists must not disclose the contents and results of their relevant tests and assessments to non-professionals or organizations without the authorization of a professional seeking service.

5.6 Psychologists are responsible for maintaining the fairness, integrity, and security of psychological test materials (such as test manuals, measurement tools, test items, etc.) and other assessment tools. They must not disclose or provide relevant tests to non-professionals in any form or assessment should not be made public. Content.

## 6 Teaching, Training and Supervision

Psychologists who are engaged in teaching, training, and supervision should strive to develop meaningful and respectable professional relationships and have a sincere, serious, and responsible attitude toward teaching, training, and supervision.

6.1 The purpose of the psychiatrist's teaching, training and supervision work is to promote the personal and professional growth and development of students, trainees or supervisees, in order to improve their well-being, and teaching, training and supervision should be scientifically supported.

6.2 When a psychiatrist is engaged in teaching, training, and supervision, he or she should present a variety of theoretical positions so that students, trainees, or supervisors have the opportunity to make comparisons and develop their own positions. The supervisors must not impose their own theoretical orientation on the supervisees.

6.3 Psychologists engaged in teaching, training and supervision should implement teaching, training and supervision within their competence based on their educational training, supervised experience, professional certification and appropriate professional experience. Psychologists engaged in teaching, training, and supervision work have the obligation to continuously strengthen their professional skills and ethical learning. When supervisors encounter difficulties in the supervision process, they should also actively seek professional supervision.

6.4 Psychologists engaged in teaching, training, and supervision work should be proficient in professional ethics, and remind students, trainees, or supervisors to assume professional ethics and ethics.

6.5 Psychologists engaged in teaching and training should take appropriate measures in curriculum setting and planning to ensure that teaching and training can provide appropriate knowledge and practical training to meet teaching goals or issue certificates of conformity.

6.6 Psychologists who serve as training tasks should clearly explain to students or supervisees their roles and responsibilities with the intern supervisors.

6.7 Psychologists who serve as training tasks should have clear training outlines and appropriate teaching methods when conducting training programs. The training information should be practical and realistic and should not be exaggerated or deceptive. Psychologists and organisers should have sufficient ethical sensitivities and have the responsibility to take necessary measures to protect the personal privacy or

other well-being of the trainees. When a psychologist is the person in charge of a training project, he or she should provide sufficient support and assurance for the training program and be able to assume corresponding responsibilities.

6.8 The psychologist who is responsible for the task of supervision shall explain to the supervised person the purpose, process, assessment methods and standards of the supervision, and inform the supervising process of emergencies, interruptions, and termination of supervisory relations during the supervision process. The psychologist should regularly evaluate the professional performance of the supervised person and provide feedback in the training program so as to avoid the influence of the supervised person on the welfare of those seeking professional services. In the assessment process, psychologists should adopt an attitude of seeking truth from facts and give assessment opinions honestly, fairly, and impartially.

6.9 Psychologists engaged in teaching, training and supervision should carefully assess the individual differences, development potentials and capacity limits of their students, trainees or supervisees, and pay due attention to their deficiencies, and provide opportunities for development or remedy if necessary. . For professionals who are not suitable for psychological counseling or treatment, they should be advised to reconsider career development.

6.10 Psychologists who are teaching, training and supervising tasks have the responsibility to set clear, appropriate and culturally sensitive relationship boundaries. They must not be involved in psychological counseling or treatment relationships with students, trainees or supervisees; Occurrence of intimate relationships or sexual relationships; no supervisory relationships with professionals with kinship or close relationships to avoid potential exploitation or harm to students, trainees, or supervisees.

6.11 Psychologists engaged in teaching, training or supervision should have a clear understanding of their own advantages in relation to students, trainees or supervisees. They should not use the other party's convenience to use the other party's personal interests for themselves or third parties.

6.12 Psychologists who are teaching, training, or supervising tasks should help their students, trainees, or supervisors know that professional service providers have the right to know the qualifications of students, trainees, or supervisees who provide counseling or treatment. Students, trainees, and supervisees who use information about seeking professional services in the teaching, training, and supervision process should obtain prior approval from those seeking professional services.

6.13 Psychologists who are teaching, training or supervising tasks should be sensitive to their own students, trainees or supervised persons who are in violation of ethical conditions in counseling or treatment. If such situations are found, they should be associated with students, trainees or The supervisees are seriously engaged in discussions and are treated in a timely manner on the premise of protecting the well-being of those seeking professional services. Psychologists who are seriously involved in training or supervising work have the responsibility of reporting to the ethics department of the Society.

## 7 Research and Publication

Psychologists are encouraged to conduct scientific research to promote understanding and improvement of relevant phenomena in the professional field and contribute to the professional field. When psychologists conduct scientific research with human subjects, they should abide by corresponding research norms and ethical guidelines.

7.1 If a psychiatrist conducts research work with people as the object of study, he should respect the basic rights and interests of the person and abide by relevant laws and regulations, ethical guidelines, and standards for human scientific research.

Psychologists should be responsible for the safety of the participants and take measures to avoid causing physical, emotional or social harm to them, and prevent their rights and interests from being harmed. If the research needs the ethical approval of the relevant institution, the psychologist should submit a specific study plan for ethical review before starting the study.

7.2 Psychologists should seek the informed consent of the participants when they are engaged in research work. If the participant is not able to make informed consent, he should obtain informed consent from his legal guardian. The nature, purpose, process, method, technique, confidentiality principle, and limitations of the study should be explained to the testee (or his guardian), physical or emotional pain and intervention measures that the testee may experience, expected benefit, and compensation. And the respective rights and obligations of the subjects, the dissemination of the results of the study and its possible audience. There should be someone in the psychologist or research team responsible for answering any questions raised by the participants concerning the research procedure.

7.3 Free-informed consent is limited to the following: (1) Research that has reason not to cause pain or harm to the test subject, including (a) normal teaching practice research, curriculum research, or classroom management methods conducted in the context of teaching; (b) Anonymous questionnaires, research conducted on natural observation or literature studies, whose answers do not expose subjects to criminal offences, harm their financial situation, occupation or reputation, and protect their privacy; (c) in the institutional context The work carried out or the relevant factors of organizational effectiveness, this study will not pose a risk to the subject's occupation, and privacy is protected; (2) Research permitted by laws, regulations or institutional management regulations.

7.4 Subjects have the right to withdraw their consent and not to continue to participate in the study at any time in the course of participating in the study, and will not be subject to any penalty, and should receive alternative counseling, therapeutic intervention or treatment in appropriate circumstances. Psychologists must not force participants to participate in research in any way. When the intervention or experimental study requires a control group or a control group, after the end of the study, the control group or control group members should be given appropriate treatment. An involuntary test can be used only if it is convinced that the study is harmless to the subject and the study must be conducted.

7.5 Psychologists must not treat the subject with concealment or deception unless this method is necessary for the intended study and there is no alternative. After the study is over, the subject must be properly explained.

7.6 Forbid the interaction or relationship between the psychologist and the current participants in the sexual or romantic aspects, including the interaction and relationship between offline and online.

7.7 When writing a research report, the psychologist should objectively and accurately explain and discuss the research design, research process, research results, and limitations of the study. No false or false information or data may be used or fabricated, and no research or research may be concealed or studied. Expectations, theoretical perspectives, institutions, projects, services, mainstream opinions, or competing interests. If significant errors are found in published studies, they should be corrected by corrections, cancellations, errata, or other appropriate publication methods.

Psychologists should make the necessary conflict of interest statement when the research report is presented or published.

7.8 When writing a research report, a psychiatrist should pay attention to keeping the identity of the testee confidential (unless authorized by the participant in writing). At the same time, he should pay attention to the confidentiality of relevant research materials and keep it properly. The discussion of the results should not hurt the well-being of the participants.

7.9 Psychologists must not plagiarize other people's achievements when publishing papers or works. When a psychologist quotes the opinions or information of other researchers or authors in a published paper or work, he should indicate the source of the original author and the data.

7.10 When a psychiatrist needs to use the personal information of a research participant, a professional service provider, a student, or a supervisor as a report or publication, only when a research participant, a professional service provider, a student, or a supervisor is viewed Do not use materials unless they have written consent, or ensure that their identifiable information is hidden.

7.11 For a paper or published work that has been published in a journal or an important part of the article already published in a journal, the psychologist may not submit the manuscript again without permission from the original publishing unit; the manuscript with the same manuscript or main data may not be submitted to both at the same time. Or contribute to many journals.

7.12 When a research job is completed by a psychologist together with other colleagues or peers, the psychologist's publication of a thesis or work should indicate the other author in an appropriate manner and must not be published or published in his own personal name. Those who have made special contributions to the published research paper or work should give a solemn and clear statement in an appropriate manner. In any medium, if the main content of the published article or work comes from the student's research report or thesis, the psychologist should obtain the student's permission and list it as one of the main authors.

7.13 Psychologists should respect their confidentiality and intellectual property rights when reviewing materials used for academic reports, article postings, fund applications, or research plans. Psychologists should review materials that are within their capabilities and try their best to avoid censorship being influenced by personal bias.

8 Remote professional work (network/telephone consultation)

Psychologists have the responsibility of notifying professional service providers about the limitations of professional work at a distance, so that professional service providers can understand the differences between remote professional work and face-to-face professional work. Professional service providers have the right to choose whether to use the web/phone consultation when receiving professional services. Psychologists who provide remote professional work have the responsibility to consider related issues and should abide by corresponding ethical norms.

8.1 When psychologists use the web/phone to provide professional services, in addition to regular informed consent, they need to help seek professional services to understand and agree to the following information: (1) Geographic location, time difference and contact information of the remote service; (2) The benefits, limitations and potential risks of using remote professional work; (3) The possibility of technical failures and the treatment plan in the event of a failure; (4) The emergency procedures when unable to contact the psychologist.

8.2 Psychologists should inform the professional service providers of electronic records and remote service process confidentiality limitations in the network transmission, inform the professional service personnel related personnel (such as colleagues, supervisors, case managers, information technology technicians) have the authority to access these Record and consult the process. Psychologists should take reasonable precautions (such as setting user's power-on password, website password, consultation record document password, etc.) to ensure the security of information transmission and preservation.

8.3 Psychologists need to confirm the true identity and contact information of professional service seekers when conducting remote professional work. They also need to confirm the physical location of both parties during psychological counseling and the contact information of emergency contacts to ensure that professional services are sought. In the event of a crisis, effective safety protection measures can be taken.

8.4 Psychologists should use the Internet/telephone to interact with professional service providers to provide professional services throughout the entire process. They should take steps to verify the authenticity of the identity of the person seeking the professional service, so as to ensure that the other party is the object of the agreement reached with him. Psychologists should provide electronic links to their relevant licenses, qualifications, and professional certification bodies and confirm the validity of the electronic links to protect the rights of those seeking professional services.

8.5 Psychologists should understand the need to maintain professional relationships with professional service providers. Psychologists should discuss with professional service providers and establish professional boundaries. When one of the parties in the professional relationship considers the remote professional work to be ineffective, the psychologist should consider using face-to-face service. If the psychologist cannot provide face-to-face service, the psychologist should help the other party to seek an appropriate referral service.

## 9 Media Communication and Cooperation

Ethics in media communication and cooperation means that psychologists engage in professional activities through public media and self-media (such as radio, television, newspapers, networks, etc.), or conduct psychological services (such as lectures,

demonstrations, interviews, quizzes, etc.) in a professional capacity. In the process, the ethical norms to be observed in the cooperation and communication with media-related personnel.

9.1 Psychologists and their institutions should fully communicate with the media before cooperating with the media, confirming that the partners have a clear understanding of the professional nature and professional ethics of psychological counseling and treatment, and remind them to consciously abide by ethical norms and assume social responsibility.

9.2 Psychologists should provide appropriate and effective professional services for different groups of people within their professional competence within the scope of their own education, training and supervision experience, work experience and media cooperation.

9.3 If a psychiatrist cooperates with the media for a long period of time, special consideration should be given to possible professional influences, and relevant cooperation agreements including ethical payments shall be signed with the media partners, including the purpose of the cooperation, the rights and obligations of the parties, and the liability and agreement for breach of contract. Lifted.

9.4 Psychologists should discuss with the media to be collaborated on how to protect the privacy of individuals seeking professional services and discuss various matters relating to confidentiality, including restrictions on confidentiality and the filing, use, and destruction of information on seeking professional services. Based on this, inform the professional service seekers of the relevant settings and inform them of the possible impact of the media's dissemination. It is up to them to decide whether to consent to self-exposure in the media and whether to sign the relevant agreement.

9.5 When psychologists are engaged in professional activities such as courses, lectures, demonstrations, etc. through public media (such as radio, television, newspapers, printed articles, networks, etc.) or provide explanations, analyses, comments, and interventions in a professional capacity, they should respect facts and be based on appropriate The professional literature and practice basis for making remarks, words and deeds should follow professional ethical norms, to avoid causing harm to seek professional services, to prevent misleading audiences.

9.6 When interviewed by a professional, a psychiatrist should require the media to report truthfully, and should be reviewed and confirmed by the psychologist himself before the publication of the article, if it finds that the media publishes information concerning mistakes, falsehood, fraud, and deceit related to its own individual or unit, or When the report it publishes is out of context, it should require the media to clarify, correct, and apologize in accordance with relevant laws and regulations and ethical guidelines in order to maintain professional reputation and protect the interests of the audience.

## 10 Ethical issues

Psychologists should strive to practice professional ethical norms in their daily professional work, and they should observe relevant laws and ethical norms in their professional work. Psychologists should work hard to resolve ethical dilemmas, communicate directly and openly with relevant personnel, and seek advice or help from supervisors and peers when necessary.

10.1 Psychologists should earnestly study and abide by the ethical code. Lack of relevant knowledge or misunderstanding of ethical terms cannot justify violation of ethical norms.

10.2 Once the psychologist feels that he has dereliction of duty at work or has misunderstood his or her duties, he or she should take steps to correct it as soon as possible.

10.3 If there is a conflict between professional ethics and the laws and regulations of the Institute, psychologists must make others aware that their behavior is in line with professional ethics and strive to resolve conflicts. If this conflict cannot be resolved, psychologists should use laws and regulations as their guide for action.

10.4 If the requirements of the psychologist's institution conflict with the Institute's ethical standards, the psychologist needs to clarify the substance of the contradiction and show that he has the responsibility to act in accordance with professional ethics. Psychologists should reasonably resolve the conflict between ethical norms and institutional requirements on the premise of upholding the ethical norms.

10.5 If a psychologist finds that a colleague or colleague has violated an ethical code, he should be counseled. If the advice is invalid, it should reflect its problems through appropriate channels. If the offender violates ethical behavior is very obvious, and has caused serious harm, or ethical violations without appropriate informal solutions, psychologists should report to the Society's ethics committee or other appropriate authority to protect the professional The rights and interests of service providers maintain industry reputation. If the psychologist cannot determine whether a particular situation or specific behavior violates an ethical code, seek advice from the Society's ethics committee or other appropriate authority.

10.6 Psychologists are responsible for conducting investigations and taking actions against the ethics committees of the Institute that may violate ethical norms. Psychologists should understand the relevant procedures and regulations for appealing violations of ethical norms.

10.7 The Society's Clinical Psychology Registration Work Committee has an Ethics Working Group that provides explanations related to this Code of Ethics, accepts ethical complaints, and deals with cases that violate the Code of Ethics.

10.8 The handling of ethical complaint cases must be based on facts and be based on relevant provisions of the Code of Ethics.

10.9 The violations of the Code of Ethics will be punished with the following circumstances: (1) warnings; (2) serious warnings that the subject must complete no less than 12 academic hours of professional ethics training or/ (3) Suspension of registration qualifications. During the suspension of eligibility for registration, the complainee cannot use the status of a registered supervisor, registered psychologist or registered assistant psychologist, and suspends the right to register a psychologist (soloction right, The right to be elected, the right to recommend, the application for professional promotion, etc.) must complete no less than 24 hours of professional ethics training or/and disciplinary tasks designated by the ethical authorities within a specified time limit. If the wrongdoing is corrected, the ethics committee will discuss the matter. Afterwards, the decision to suspend the use of registration eligibility was abolished and its eligibility for registration was restored. (4) After permanent delisting and disqualification from registration, the Clinical Psychology Registration Committee no

longer accepts applications for its re-registration and reserves the right to notify relevant departments.

10.10 Opposes complaints about ethical issues in an unfair manner or in retaliation.

Attachment: Definition of professional terms contained in this Code

**Clinical psychology:** It is one of the branches of psychology. It not only provides related psychological knowledge, but also uses this knowledge to understand and promote the mental health, physical health, and social adaptation of individuals or groups. Clinical psychology pays more attention to the study of individual and group psychological problems and the treatment of serious psychological disorders (including personality disorders).

**Counseling psychology:** It is one of the branches of psychology. It uses the knowledge of psychology to understand and promote the mental health, physical health and social adaptation of individuals or groups. Counseling psychology pays more attention to the general problems in the daily life of individuals in order to improve the individual's good psychological adaptation.

Counseling refers to the use of counseling psychology related theories and techniques by professionally trained and qualified psychologists to help people with psychological distress to help eliminate or alleviate The psychological distress of the helper promotes the process of their mental health and self-development; the psychological counseling focuses more on the development counseling of the general population.

**Psychotherapy (psychotherapy):** refers to the process of helping and correcting patients with mental disorders through the use of relevant theories and techniques of clinical psychology by professionally trained psychologists on the basis of good therapeutic relationships to eliminate or relieve patients Psychological disorders or problems promote the development of their personality in a healthy and coordinated manner; psychotherapy places more emphasis on the treatment and psychological evaluation of mental disorders.

**Psychologist (clinical and counseling Psychologist):** This ethical psychologist is a system that has learned professional knowledge of clinical or counseling psychology, trained in systemic psychotherapy and counseling skills and practice supervision, and is engaged in psychological counseling and psychotherapy. Work, and obtain a valid registered supervisor, psychologist, and assistant psychologist at the Chinese Psychological Society. Psychologists include Clinical Psychologists and Counseling Psychologists. The definition of a clinical psychologist or counseling psychologist depends on the definition of the name in the degree training program accepted by the applicant.

**Supervisor:** Refers to the training of psychologists involved in the teaching, training, and supervision of clinical and counseling psychology, and meets the requirements of the Chinese Psychological Society for supervisory supervisors in relation to registration requirements, and obtains effective registration with the Chinese Psychological Society. Senior psychologist.

**Seek professional services:** clients or patients, or other helpers who need counseling or psychotherapeutic services.

Exploitation: refers to the individual or group's unpaid possession of other people's labor results in violation of others' wishes or ignorance, or improper use of various materials owned by others, economic and psychological resources for various forms The benefits or get psychological satisfaction.

Welfare: Refers to the health, benefits, psychological growth, and well-being of professional service providers.

Multiple relationships: Refers to the relationship between psychologists and professional service providers, in addition to psychological counseling or therapeutic relationships, there exist or develop other characteristics of interpersonal relationships such as benefits and emotional connections. If there is a social relationship other than professional relations, they are called dual relationships. If there are two or more social relationships other than professional relations, they are called multiple relationships.

Intimate relationship (romantic relationship): refers to the close emotional connection between people, mainly including lovers, common-law partners, and marital relations.

Remote counseling: A method of conducting non-face-to-face mental health services through electronic means such as Internet and telephone.