



CODE OF ETHICS

November 2020

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BACKGROUND

A. Purpose of Code

1. The purpose of this code is to establish minimum standards of ethical practice for the Christian Counsellors Association of Australia Incorporated ("CCAA").
2. The adherence to the wide range of ethical issues incorporated within the Code of Ethics applies to all levels of membership: Diploma Members, Provisional Members, Graduate Members and Clinical Members.

B. Levels of Membership

- 1 The levels of membership are: -
 - 1.1 Clinical Members
 - 1.2 Graduate Members
 - 1.3 Provisional Members
 - 1.4 Diploma Members
- 2 "Registered Members", within this document, refers to Diploma, Provisional, Graduate and Clinical Members.
- 3 Counsellors, as stated hereafter, refers to all members irrespective of membership status.

C. Application of Code to Members

In making ethical decisions, all counsellors affiliated with the CCAA are required to adhere to this Code of Ethics. As Associates and Students are not Registered Members, the CCAA carries no responsibility to investigate, mediate or act on complaints against them. The CCAA may choose to investigate, advise or act at discretion or for goodwill.

D. Responsibilities of Associates & Students

- 1 For an Associate and a Student to be responsible in terms of Counselling procedure, the CCAA advises that they should:
 - 1.1 Maintain regular supervision with a suitably qualified supervisor at a ratio of 1 supervision hour to 10 face to face counselling hours.
 - 1.2 Maintain appropriate professional indemnity insurance cover either with their employing organisation or as an individual.
 - 1.3 Rely upon the involvement of their Supervisor or appropriate people in their Course, church or work for the mediation of any formal complaints according to the CCAA Complaints Procedure.

E. CCAA's Values, Vision and Mission

For CCAA's Values, Vision and Mission, please refer to the CCAA website, www.ccaa.net.au under 'About Us'.

1. GENERAL PRINCIPLES

- 1.1. Members of Committees and counsellors affiliated with the CCAA shall: -
 - 1.1.1. subscribe to the Statement of Faith of the Association,
 - 1.1.2. accept and maintain the highest ethical standards in their own personal life,
 - 1.1.3. not judge others by such standards, and

- 1.1.4. maintain and demonstrate both competence and ethical Christian behaviour in their dealings/relationships with clients, colleagues, other professionals and the general public
- 1.2 The maintenance of high standards of professional competence is a responsibility to be shared by all members of the CCAA in the interests of the public, the Christian community and the helping professions.
- 1.3 Each counsellor shall work towards the improvement and refinement of counselling practice through the adherence to the high ethical standards stated herein.
- 1.4 Counselling is designed to:
 - 1.4.1 Provide encouragement and guidance to stimulate personal growth and development in the client.
 - 1.4.2 Enable the client to cope more effectively with life issues, inner conflict, or crippling emotions.
 - 1.4.3 Assist individuals, families and couples to resolve interpersonal tensions, relate more effectively and help overcome self-defeating life patterns.
- 1.5 Counselling is the work of skilled, properly trained personnel, who have been recognised by the CCAA for their professional conduct and competency in the therapeutic application of counselling theory, using methods consistent with the integration of faith and practice.
- 1.6 As distinct from counselling, pastoral care refers broadly to the overall ministries of healing, sustaining, guiding, and reconciling.
- 1.7 Lay counselling lends itself well to aspects of pastoral care ministry but is distinct from the training required of professional counsellors.
- 1.8 Counsellors shall show respect for their client's personal worldview and offer help without bias across the boundaries of gender, race, religion, disability, ethnicity, or socioeconomic status.

2. PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE

General Rules

- 2.1 In all professional matters, the Christian counsellor shall: -
 - 2.1.1 Maintain practices that will protect the public and advance the profession,
 - 2.1.2 Not overstate their levels of competence or professional qualifications,
 - 2.1.3 Not allow misrepresentation of a counsellor's qualifications or affiliation,
 - 2.1.4 Offer only truthful statements of expertise and realistic expectations of counselling outcomes,
 - 2.1.5 Correct others who represent any counsellor's professional qualifications or services in a manner incompatible with these guidelines,
 - 2.1.6 Not use their knowledge or professional association to secure unfair personal advantage,
 - 2.1.7 Not knowingly permit their services to be used by others for purposes inconsistent with the ethical standards of the Association,
 - 2.1.8 Not express or imply in any communication or marketing that membership confers special status, expertise, or extraordinary competence in counselling,

2.1.9 Not express or imply that other counsellors not in the CCAA are less competent or less ethical because of their lack of association, and

2.1.10 Not use their affiliation with the Association for purposes that are not consistent with the stated purposes of the Association.

Representation of Membership

2.2 The recognised categories of membership in the CCAA are: Clinical Members, Graduate Members, Associates and Students.

2.3 Counsellors affiliated with the Association shall not falsely represent their category of membership.

2.4 Only Registered Members are authorised to use the name of the Association as a recommendation for their counselling ethics and expertise.

2.5 Where counsellors are advertising, public speaking or writing, due care must be practised to avoid any emphasis on their own professional expertise.

Financial Matters

2.6 Counsellors shall not: -

2.6.1 Engage in financial practices that result, or appear to result, in greedy or self-serving outcomes,

2.6.2 Select clients based on their ability to pay high fees, and

2.6.3 Unnecessarily prolong therapy or continue counselling with high fee clients or quickly terminate counselling with low fee clients.

2.7 Financial arrangements for payment of professional service should be contracted before counselling begins, in a manner befitting normal business practice.

2.8 Fee schedules and payment procedures shall be clearly stated and agreed upon by both counsellor and client.

2.9 Fees for services should be established having due regard for a client's ability to pay.

2.10 In the event of a crisis (i.e. an event that holds immediate significance for recovery), counsellors should first respond to the crisis need. Financial considerations are of secondary importance and may even be waived.

2.11 Payment of commission for the referral of a client is prohibited.

Maintenance of Records

2.12 Referrals are to be accompanied by appropriate information to assist the referral process.

2.13 Counsellors shall maintain records: -

2.13.1 Indicative of the problems and scope of service offered to each client,

2.13.2 Adequate for legal and other official recall,

2.13.3 Reflecting the level of professionalism presumed by the CCAA of its counsellors

2.14 Client communications shall be recorded in such a way as to protect privacy rights and confidentiality.

2.15 Records shall be maintained, stored and disposed of by the counsellor according to ethical standards of confidentiality and security.

Providing Opinions of other Counsellors

- 2.16 Counsellors shall avoid disparagement of or make defamatory comments about a colleague to a client.
- 2.17 If a counsellor considers that a colleague is worthy of criticism, it is his/her responsibility to approach that colleague personally.
- 2.18 Should a counsellor disagree with a colleague in counselling or with another professional on professional issues, the counsellor must nevertheless refrain from criticising in a manner which casts doubt on that colleague/professional's competence.

Professional Indemnity Insurance

- 2.19 While counsellors are always expected to maintain the highest ethical standards in their counselling, they are requested to investigate and acquire appropriate insurance to indemnify themselves against legal redress.
- 2.20 It is incumbent upon counsellors who are employers to provide such insurance as required by federal and state law for their employees.
- 2.21 Counsellors, who are employees, should investigate and ensure that adequate insurance arrangements are in place by the organisation by which they are employed.

3. CLIENT RELATIONSHIP AND CONFIDENTIALITY

- 3.1 Counsellors shall respect and serve clients with excellence and ethical integrity, strictly avoiding all client harm and exploitation.
- 3.2 Counsellors shall demonstrate sensitivity, humility, honesty, integrity and capability towards the client. In demonstrating respect for a client, counsellors shall avoid undue invasion of privacy in the collection and dissemination of information.
- 3.3 Counsellors shall maintain client confidentiality, clearly defining the boundaries of such.
- 3.4 Counsellors shall not disclose confidential client communications without first discussing the intended disclosure and then securing written permission from the client.
- 3.5 The exception to maintaining confidentiality is a client threatening to harm self or another through suicide, homicide, or serious and imminent abuse. It is the duty of counsellors to disclose such information to their supervisors and to the authorities including, where relevant, the Police and the relevant Child Protection Authority in their jurisdiction.
- 3.6 Counsellors must be aware of the power differential that exists between them and the client. The client is in a vulnerable position and the counsellor must adequately discharge their duty of care to protect the client and preserve the integrity of the client counsellor relationship.
- 3.7 A counsellor shall maintain a relationship with a client on a professional basis and avoid dual or multiple relationships. It is recognised that out of hours contact between counsellor and client may inevitably occur, however this must not be seen in any way to compromise or interfere with the therapeutic function of the counsellor or the ongoing integrity and wellbeing of the client.
- 3.8 Counsellors should not abruptly cut off or end services without giving notice and adequately preparing the client for termination or referral. Termination or referral is indicated when: -

- 3.8.1 objectives have largely been achieved;
- 3.8.2 the client declines further counselling; and/or
- 3.8.3 the client no longer benefits from counselling.
- 3.9 Except when precluded by unforeseen behaviour of the client, counsellors should: -
 - 3.9.1 Discuss termination or referral with the client, and
 - 3.9.2 Offer referral if wanted or appropriate and facilitate termination in the client's best interest.
- 3.10 Counsellors need to respect the religious convictions of clients and strive to understand their belief system. Bearing in mind the considerable influence counsellors have over clients, they need to avoid any imposition of their own faith, spirituality or religious practices.
- 3.11 A counsellor who wishes to use case material in a publication, conference, public lecture or the like, needs to obtain written permission from the client(s) concerned. It is the responsibility of the member to thoroughly disguise the identity of the client, and the report shall provide a statement to this effect.
- 3.12 A counsellor under supervision will disclose that fact to their clients, including information about discussion of case materials in supervisory sessions.
- 3.13 A counsellor will disclose only information that has written permission from the client, or which is required by legal or ethical requirements.
- 3.14 The principles of client confidentiality shall apply to group and family therapy, as contracted at the beginning of therapy, and in this situation: -
 - 3.14.1 The counsellor should bear in mind the necessity of appropriately contracting when additional family members join the therapeutic process.
 - 3.14.2 Family or group members are encouraged to keep a contract of confidentiality with one another.
 - 3.14.3 Both supervisors and supervisees are required to maintain confidentiality, having first explained this to the client.
- 3.15 Counsellors accept the limitations of confidentiality when human life is endangered. Disclosure will be necessary if there is a threat to any person in the case of suicide, homicide, and/or the abuse of any person including children, elders, and dependent persons.
- 3.16 Protective action should be taken when the counsellor has: -
 - 3.16.1 Reasonable suspicion that a minor (under 18 years), older person (over 65), or dependent adult has been harmed by the client; or
 - 3.16.2 Direct or implied client admissions of harmful acts or threatened action that is serious, imminent, and attainable against a clearly identified person(s).
- 3.17 Disclosure in situations, as described above, shall be made to the counsellor's supervisor, and as appropriate, to the intended victim, to their family or friends, and/or to law enforcement personnel.
- 3.18 In the case of children, the elderly or the disabled, the counsellor shall report to the relevant protection authorities or agency established in that jurisdiction or the jurisdiction in which the person at risk of harm is located.
- 3.19 Counsellors are responsible for maintaining adequate records that facilitate the rendering of professional services to their clients. These same records need to satisfy the requirement of lawful and regulatory processes, as well as the

- procedures required of the agency or institution to which the counsellor is associated.
- 3.20 Counsellors are responsible for securing and maintaining the confidentiality of records they have created. In the event of transfer, records should be secured and transported by authorised personnel or a qualified document management firm only. Counsellors are responsible for the supervision of destroying records according to agency regulations and legal requirements.
- 3.21 Clients are to be consulted for permission to electronically record a session, or for enabling observation of the session.
- 3.22 Counsellors acknowledge that records are maintained for the benefit of assisting clients in the facilitation of rendering a professional service. Whilst client access to records cannot be reasonably refused, it may be appropriate to consider the competence of the client to manage information that may otherwise be misleading or detrimental. The counsellor may consider providing a review of the notes. If records pertain to multiple clients (e.g. a family case), discretion of disclosure remains the responsibility of the counsellor to contain disclosure of records that pertain only to the inquiring client.

Dealing with Human Diversity

CCAA recognizes that all people are created in the image of God and are therefore born free and equal in dignity and rights that we embrace the diversity of all humanity.

- 3.23 This means all people have an **innate right** to be valued and respected, to receive ethical care, and to be treated with the utmost dignity.
- 3.24 This means that counsellors view spirituality and religion, race ethnicity, sexual orientation, socio-economic status, disability, gender, and age, as important aspects of **human diversity**.

Counsellors respect diversity by:

- 3.25 Being aware of **their own personal attitudes**, beliefs and assumptions in relation to lifestyle, values, gender, age, ability, culture, religion, spirituality or sexual identity, and are aware of the impact of these on the therapeutic process. This means that counsellors have a responsibility to consider and address their own prejudices, stereotyping attitudes and behaviour.
- 3.26 Counsellors must be aware of the **power differential** that exists between them and the client. The client is in a vulnerable position and the counsellor must adequately discharge their duty of care to protect the client and preserve the integrity of the client-counsellor relationship.
- 3.27 Counsellors listen and communicate **sensitively to affirm their clients** and to communicate an understanding of their issues, perspectives and concerns in the context of their lifestyle, values, gender, age, ability, culture, religion, spirituality or sexual identity.
- 3.28 Counsellors work with clients in ways **that affirm** both the common humanity and the uniqueness of each individual. Counsellors need to **demonstrate empathy, respect** and **appreciation** for the client's diverse spiritual, religious or secular backgrounds and affiliations.
- 3.29 Counsellors are responsible for working in ways that respect and promote the client's ability to make decisions in the light of his/her own beliefs, values and context. Counsellors must respect the client's beliefs and their right to **autonomous and self-determining** decision making.

- 3.30 Counsellors must value and **practice empowerment** and safeguard the client's own growth. Counsellors are able to facilitate their client's **exploring and accessing** their own spiritual strengths and resources.
- 3.31 Counsellors understand the **competencies** and knowledge required to work with particular diverse communities or groups with special needs. Considering their personal values based on protocols, customs and conventions, history, overriding legal requirements, if they come from diverse groups or have special needs.
- 3.32 Counsellors **do not discriminate** against clients on any of the above grounds, either directly or indirectly. If Practitioners find themselves prejudiced towards a client, they discuss this in supervision and, if appropriate, refer the client on to another agency or practitioner.

4. DUAL RELATIONSHIPS

- 4.1 A counsellor is prohibited from carrying on sexual activities, inappropriate attachment or cohabitating with a current client under any circumstances.
- 4.2 A counsellor should seek the advice of their supervisor and if appropriate, seek the permission of the Ethics Committee.
- 4.3 In determining whether a counsellor may marry, have a Defacto relationship, engage in a friendship, or liaison with a former client, the following matters will be taken into consideration by the Ethics Committee:
- 4.3.1 the length of the professional relationship;
 - 4.3.2 the nature of the professional relationship;
 - 4.3.3 the client's mental state at the time he or she commenced the personal relationship with the counsellor;
 - 4.3.4 the circumstances in which the professional relationship ended or was terminated;
 - 4.3.5 the duration of time that has expired since the ending of the professional relationship; or,
 - 4.3.4 whether anything else suggests that the counsellor is exploiting or harming the former client.
- 4.4 If the counsellors' supervisor or the Ethics Committee shall recommend against the relevant dual relationship, the counsellor must not enter into the relationship or must cease the relationship as soon as possible having regard to the requirements to minimise any harm to that person.
- 4.5 Counsellors must avoid dual relationships that could impair their professional judgement or increase the risk of client exploitation. This prohibition protects the client and reduces trouble with transference and counter-transference dynamics.
- 4.6 Specifically, this means that counsellors will not provide counselling for those with whom they have the following relationships:
- 4.6.1 sexual or romantic,
 - 4.6.2 family or close friends, employees, trainees or supervisees.
- 4.7 Some dual relationships are not per se unethical but are presumed troublesome and should be avoided whenever possible. Including: -
- 4.7.1 business,
 - 4.7.2 church/ministry,

- 4.7.3 fraternal clubs,
 - 4.7.4 students,
 - 4.7.5 and other such acquaintances.
- 4.8 Counsellors have the responsibility of proving a justified dual relationship by showing that the client:
- 4.8.1 Has given informed consent (and understands how the relationship might be harmed as counselling proceeds);
 - 4.8.2 Will not be harmed or exploited through the counselling process; and
 - 4.8.3 Will recognise that counselling is a different process to Prayer Ministry or Prayer Counselling and all types of Prayer Ministry including Theophostic, Word of Knowledge, Demonic Deliverance, Spiritual Discernment, Prophecy and other similar practices are not counselling per se; they are practices of the Christian Church. Those engaged in such Prayer Ministries who are untrained Counsellors are not covered by this Code of Ethics. There is a distinction between people who engage in Prayer Ministries and those who engage in Counselling. In the case where Prayer Counselling is requested, it is preferable for the Christian Counsellor to refer to a specialised Prayer Counsellor.'
- 4.9 Counsellors shall not terminate counselling to engage in dual relationships of any kind.
- 4.10 Counsellors shall not enter into closer relationships with former clients without reflecting on, and in most cases discussing with the former client, the potential adverse impact of closer relations on possible future counselling. Counsellors shall advise their former clients that future counselling will be done by someone else if they decide to pursue another kind of relationship.

5. INTER-PROFESSIONAL RELATIONSHIPS

- 5.1 Each counsellor shall seek to create and maintain collaborative and constructive relations with other helping professionals and inter-professional groups within the community throughout the course of his/her counselling practice.
- 5.2 Each counsellor must know and respect the limits of his/her expertise, knowledge and competence. Therefore, a counsellor shall not work in isolation, but shall seek out and maintain inter-professional associations for the purposes of clinical consultations, supervision and referrals.
- 5.3 When consulting or referring, counsellors will fully consider their faith and value stance in the promotion or commendation of treatment techniques and procedures.
- 5.4 Counsellors shall consult with and/or refer to others when these limits of counselling competence are reached and in particular:
- 5.4.1 When counsellors face issues not dealt with before and need help;
 - 5.4.2 When clients need further help which is beyond the training and skill of the counsellors;
 - 5.4.3 When counsellors or clients are stuck; and
 - 5.4.4 When clients cease to benefit from the counselling process.
- 5.5 The client's best interests shall be upheld in all consultations and referrals, with the client's objectives and confidential privacy interests honoured.

- 5.6 When possible, a counsellor shall seek out the best Christian help at a higher level of knowledge and expertise. If Christian help is unavailable, the counsellor will refer to another professional who will respect the client's faith and values.
- 5.7 Members shall consider the holistic nature of a client, and therefore be willing to refer the client for medical, psychiatric, psychological or spiritual assessment and treatment.
- 5.8 Counsellors shall consider and recommend to clients the appropriate legal and social services available to the client.
- 5.9 Counsellors shall not advise against medical or psychiatric treatment, the use of medications, legal counsel, or other forms of professional service solely because of personal Christian beliefs or because the provider is not Christian.
- 5.10 Counsellors shall not offer specialised counselling services to an individual who is currently receiving counselling without first discussing this with the existing counsellor with the client's permission.
- 5.11 Counsellors must not solicit business from any client in a similar existing relationship with another professional in pursuit of individual gain.

6. PROFESSIONAL GROWTH

- 6.1 Counsellors are obliged to remain as informed as possible and where applicable, contribute to new knowledge, issues, and resources in Christian Counselling.
- 6.2 Counsellors must maintain an active program of study, continuing education and personal and professional growth to improve helping effectiveness, and ethical practice.
- 6.3 Counsellors are expected to remain active in the meetings and affairs of the Association.
- 6.4 Counsellors should combine pursue opportunities with fellow counsellors and with the representatives of other helping professions to promote mutual professional growth.

7. PUBLICATIONS AND COMMUNICATIONS

- 7.1 Counsellors are expected to be scrupulous in any publicity, public announcements or publications to ensure that their private views are differentiated from that of the Association.
- 7.2 All advertising and public communications (print media, electronic media or the Internet) by counsellors will proceed with humility, caution and with due regard to the limits of present knowledge. The primary goal of such communications will be assisting clients to make informed choices about counselling services.
- 7.3 Counsellors must avoid the following in their communications:
 - 7.3.1 False statements, inaccuracy, exaggeration and sensationalism;
 - 7.3.2 Any statement likely to mislead or deceive others because it is taken partially or fully out of context;
 - 7.3.3 Any statement likely to create an exaggerated belief or expectation of a favourable outcome merely because one has chosen you as a counsellor;
 - 7.3.4 Any statement intended to appeal to a client's fears, anxieties or emotions concerning the possible results of failure to obtain the desired services;

- 7.3.5 Testimonials by current or former clients;
- 7.3.6 Any statement concerning the inferiority or negative characteristics of another counsellor, whether in this Association or in another;
- 7.3.7 Any statement that expresses or implies unique or unusual helping abilities outside the range of accepted professional, pastoral, and lay practices in Christian counselling.
- 7.4 When expressing professional opinions, a counsellor or an officer shall not make it appear, directly or indirectly, that he or she speaks on behalf of the Association or its official position, unless authorised by the Committee of Management.
- 7.5 When announcing or advertising professional services, Registered Members may list the following to describe the provider and services offered:
 - 7.4.1 name,
 - 7.4.2 postal and email addresses,
 - 7.4.3 telephone and facsimile numbers,
 - 7.4.4 consultation hours,
 - 7.4.5 languages spoken,
 - 7.4.6 appropriate information concerning fees,
 - 7.4.7 relevant academic qualifications,
 - 7.4.8 CCAA membership, and
 - 7.4.9 a brief statement of the type of counselling services offered.

8. UNETHICAL CONDUCT

- 8.1 All counsellors irrespective of membership status bind themselves to honour and enforce high standards of professional ethics. They agree to abide by the disciplinary procedure of the Association.
- 8.2 Counsellors shall assist and support all investigations, proceedings, actions, and rulings of the Ethics Committee that has jurisdiction over those charged with ethical violations.
- 8.3 Every party involved in the procedure of investigation should endeavour to safeguard the confidentiality of alleged violators before the allegations have been proven.
- 8.4 That direct touch or other physical contact between client and counsellor is not advised.
- 8.5 Any direct sexual touch or contact is forbidden.
- 8.6 Counsellors need to be mindful of their influential position and of the inherent power imbalance of helping relationships, thereby avoiding all harm and exploitation of clients.

This includes all forms of sexual misconduct, whether by physical contact or non-contact.
- 8.7 Non-contact includes: -
 - 8.7.1 sexual innuendoes, harassment or abuse,
 - 8.7.2 seductive speech or non-verbal behaviour,
 - 8.7.3 promises/threats with sexual connotations, or

- 8.7.4 any other sexual misconduct as defined by applicable laws, ethics and organisational practice policies.
- 8.8 Counsellors shall not do therapeutic interventions aimed at modifying or changing the sexual orientation of clients, as distinct from treating recognised sexual disorders.

9. PROCEDURAL GUIDELINES FOR THE ETHICS COMMITTEE

- 9.1 If counsellors appear to violate the Statement of Ethics, they may be cautioned through informal and/or formal resolution.
- 9.2 Informal resolution is done through friendly remonstrance, a direct consultation with alleged violators or by working through local or regional collegial networks.
- 9.3 A formal complaint may be made to the Ethics Committee in accordance with the following procedures:
 - 9.3.1 A written and signed complaint of unethical practice shall be sent to the Ethics Committee.
 - 9.3.2 A copy of the complaint shall be furnished simultaneously to the alleged violator(s), except where the complaint indicates a breach of law or may result in the alleged violator(s) taking action to destroy evidence or to make threats or place undue pressure upon the client or their relatives or carers.
 - 9.3.3 The Ethics Committee shall decide whether the complaint warrants investigation.
 - 9.3.4 The Ethics Committee shall make one or more local visits to investigate the complaint.
 - 9.3.5 Alleged violators shall have free access to all charges and evidence cited against them. They shall have full freedom to represent themselves before an oral hearing of the Ethics Committee, including the right to be represented by legal counsel.
 - 9.3.6 The Ethics Committee after considering all representations, may: -
 - 9.3.6.1 Advise that the charges are unfounded, or
 - 9.3.6.2 Recommend a specified admonishment, or reprimand,
 - 9.3.6.3 Recommend a period of probation, or suspension from membership, or recommend dismissal from membership.
 - 9.3.7 The Ethics Committee may disclose the identity of a counsellor who has been proven to have violated the Association's Ethical Code of Conduct.
 - 9.3.8 Should disciplinary action result in suspension and/or dismissal from membership, the member's accreditation certificate shall be surrendered to the Ethics Committee.
 - 9.3.9 Alleged violators shall have a right of appeal to the Committee of Management following the disposition of the case by the Ethics Committee.
 - 9.3.10 If a counsellor is removed for unethical conduct from either his or her denomination, church, faith group or from another professional group, the Ethics Committee shall investigate the matter in the same way as it investigates other resolutions or charges of unethical conduct.

9.3.11 Counsellors who make unfounded allegations for any reason against any counsellor of the Association shall be subjected to disciplinary procedure by the Ethics Committee.

9.3.12 Members of the Ethics Committee shall disqualify themselves from investigating any allegation against a counsellor where: -

9.3.12.1 They have some prior personal involvement with the client or matter (other than as a supervisor of the alleged violator) or,

9.3.12.2 They have a business, financial or employment relationship with the alleged violator.

9.3.13 Members of the Committee of Management shall disqualify themselves from voting on a recommendation of the Ethics Committee in the same circumstances as referred to in paragraph 9.3.12.

10. ETHICS IN SUPERVISION

10.1 The Association requires that a counsellor shall receive regular and frequent supervision with a qualified and experienced counsellor, in order to best serve the client.

10.2 It is the duty of a counsellor to report to his/her supervisor when progress with clients is not being made, or there is a possible need for referral.

10.3 It is strongly recommended that counsellors communicate with their supervisors any problems, uncertainties, doubts or challenges that they face in dealing with clients, colleagues or other professionals.

10.4 Counsellors need to be aware of the potential dangers of transference and countertransference, noting any reactions in themselves to their clients that are either inappropriate or out of control, hence reducing the effectiveness of the therapeutic process.

10.5 Clinical supervisors providing individual supervision are to avoid dual relationships with supervisees wherever practicable. Line managers or supervisors should maintain the distinction between management supervision of counsellors and clinical supervision.

10.5.1 This stipulation does not apply in training situations. This code recognizes that it is common and acceptable practice for managers to provide combined managerial and clinical supervision oversight of students and trainees undertaking placements at a counselling site to fulfil the requirements of accredited training courses in counselling

10.6 Clinical supervisors are to maintain the distinction between clinical supervision and personal counselling in line with current standards of professional practice with respect to clinical supervision.

10.7 Clinical supervisors are to maintain ethical Christian standards in their conduct towards supervisees and avoid all forms of sexual harassment and manipulative duress.

11. ETHICS IN WORKING WITH SPIRITUALITY

11.1 **Introduction:** The following requirements and guidelines are necessary for any counsellor who desires to include spiritual and or religious matters in their counselling.

11.2 **Counsellor Self Awareness**

Any counsellor who desires to include spiritual or religious matters in counselling must examine his or her spiritual presuppositions by:

- 11.2.1 Examining his or her own beliefs and biases and be aware of any potential countertransference issues.
- 11.2.2 Being aware of how their own spiritual or religious background and beliefs may influence their clinical practice, and their attitudes, perceptions, and assumptions about the nature of psychological processes.
- 11.2.3 Being aware and being willing to acknowledge any ideological or philosophical issues that might interfere with their relationship and their ability to address spiritual issues.
- 11.2.4 Protecting clients by ensuring that he or she does not impose his or her values or beliefs on the client.

11.3 **Counsellor Spirituality Awareness**

All counsellors must be aware of the significance of spirituality for their counselling by:

- 11.3.1 Being able to describe how spirituality and religion can be viewed as overlapping yet distinct constructs.
- 11.3.2 Recognising that spiritual or religious beliefs, practices, and experiences develop and change over the life span.
- 11.3.3 Knowing that many diverse forms of spirituality and religion exist, and explore spiritual and religious beliefs, communities, and practices that are important to their clients.
- 11.3.4 Being able to identify spiritual and religious experiences, practices, and beliefs that may have the potential to negatively impact psychological health.
- 11.3.5 Understanding that clients may have experiences that are consistent with their spirituality or religion yet may be difficult to differentiate from psychopathological symptoms.
- 11.3.6 Staying abreast of research and professional developments regarding spirituality and religion specifically related to clinical practice and engage in ongoing assessment of their own spiritual and religious competency.
- 11.3.7 Recognising the limits of their qualifications and competence in spiritual and religious domains, including their responses to clients' spirituality or religion that may interfere with clinical practice. Counsellors are not spiritual advisors.
- 11.3.8 Avoiding fundamentalism. Spirituality looks toward the contemplative, sensitive and transformation with uncertainty. However, fundamentalism looks for certainty, providing answers and absolutism.
- 11.3.9 Being keenly aware that some settings are more likely to involve situations regarding religious beliefs or spirituality.

11.4 **Competencies in Client Approach**

All Counsellors in dealing with spiritual or religious matters shall be competent in this area by:

- 11.4.1 Being aware of the clients' internal spiritual or external religious resources, and practices that research indicates may support psychological well-being and recovery from psychological disorders.
- 11.4.2 Demonstrating respect, and appreciation for clients from diverse spiritual, religious, or secular backgrounds and affiliations, perhaps particularly when the client's views conflict with their own and limit any effort to influence the views or beliefs, including religious orientation, of the client.
- 11.4.3 Being able to conduct empathic and effective therapy with clients from diverse spiritual or religious backgrounds, and affiliations.
- 11.4.4 Being willing to inquire about spiritual and religious backgrounds, experience, practices, attitudes, and beliefs as a standard part of understanding a client's history, where it is clinically appropriate.
- 11.4.5 Identifying and addressing spiritual and religious problems in clinical practice and make referrals when necessary.
- 11.4.6 Being comfortable with the use of a client's beliefs and values in the intervention process to successfully aid the client.
- 11.4.7 Being able to determine how the client's worldview and beliefs are impacting their situation.
- 11.4.8 Being aware of and acknowledging the research that demonstrates the benefits of spirituality for dealing with many life situations.
- 11.4.9 Seeking knowledge and understanding of various faith and religious traditions that are a part of the client's world view without crossing the boundaries between his or her role and that of a spiritual advisor or teacher.
- 11.4.10 Recognising when a client should be referred to a clergy member or spiritual advisor or even a clinician who is better prepared to address the client's needs.

12. CRIMINAL CONVICTIONS

- 11.1 Any member who is convicted of a criminal offence must immediately inform the Management Committee, who may decide to refer the matter to the Ethics Committee for any recommended action. For further information, please contact the National Office.