

Ethics

1 - **Respect for human rights**

The psychologist exercise principles are established by relevant national, European and international respect for fundamental human rights, especially their dignity, their freedom and their protection. His practice can be done only with the informed consent of those concerned. In the same way, a person must be able to consult freely a psychologist. The psychologist ensures the confidentiality of all information concerning his client, including his colleagues. He respects the fundamental principle that no person is required to disclose anything about himself.

2 – **Competence**

The psychologist updates regularly his skills, through continuing education and training to discern his personal involvement in the understanding of others. Each psychologist is aware of his special qualifications and sets his own limits, given his training and experience. He denies any involvement when he knows he doesn't have the required skills.

3 – **Liability**

In addition to the responsibilities defined by the common law, the psychologist has a professional responsibility. He complies with the rules of this Code. As part of his professional competence, the psychologist decides of the choice and application of psychological methods and techniques. He then responds personally of his choice and direct consequences of his actions and professional opinions.

4 - **Probity**

The psychologist has a duty of honesty in all professional relationships. This duty based on respect of ethical standards and his ongoing effort to refine his operations, his methods and define his goals.

5 - **Scientific quality**

Intervention methods chosen by the psychologist must be able to be a rational explanation of their theoretical foundations and their construction.

6 - **Respect the assigned goal**

His approach and methods are chosen only in accordance with the assigned goal.

7 - **Professional Independance**

The psychologist cannot alienate his independance in any form whatsoever.