

Ethics Code of the Brazilian's Federal Psychology Council

Presentation of the Regional Psychology Council of the 6th Region (CRP SP) for this edition

The Code of Ethics for the professional practice of Psychology is a democratic and reflective instrument guided by ethical-political commitment to the defense of freedom, dignity, equality, and mental and physical integrity. Respecting the critical perspective on the history of Psychology and its integration into society, its advances and achievements as a field of health, and the defense of human rights in a structurally unequal and violent context, Psychology is committed to the construction of dignified living conditions for all individuals.

In 2020, when we celebrated the 15th anniversary of the third edition of the Code of Ethics for Psychologists, we experienced the terror of the exaltation of values antagonistic to democracy, along with the absence of minimally sufficient and appropriate measures to address the COVID-19 pandemic. This was orchestrated by the intensification of a societal and mercantile project aimed at dismantling the State and human rights. This project, by assigning less value to individuals than to the market, produces suffering, annihilation, and death.

As an ethical challenge, we are faced with social responsibility and critical analysis of a context pervasively marked by dilemmas that express ethical conflicts and challenging political demands, which require our capacity to apprehend the reality that daily manifests in our diverse and plural professional practices. We commit ourselves to ensuring civilizational and democratic achievements for the guarantee of health and emancipation for the entire population.

Amid strategies to appease the tensions generated by the intensification of social inequality, we witness the production of suffering through successive attempts to annihilate and deny diversity, the trivialization of death, especially of black, poor, and indigenous bodies, the invisibilization and criminalization of poverty, food insecurity, unemployment, the resurgence of rights violations in healthcare, education, assistance, and work, among other violations. In a scenario of democratic regression, the rise of authoritarianism, neoliberalization, and state terror, we see pacts that were socially legitimized until now being violated and threatened.

In addition to defending rights in the fulfillment of the primary functions of the Psychology Council System - guiding, disciplining, supervising, and safeguarding professional ethics - in accordance with the deliberation of the 10th National Psychology Congress, the Ethics Committee of the XVI Board of CRP SP expands its practices based on restorative logics, aiming at shared responsibility, collective care, and a commitment to social justice. This includes enhancing conflict mediation processes and collective reflection within institutional frameworks, to achieve Restorative Justice as a way of understanding and addressing ethical issues in professional practice.

In this historical moment of non-compliance with ethics and the dismantling of civilization within the State, concerning our professional practice, our professional action is threatened, considering professional spaces and their intentions. As an ethical guide for our professional social participation, we reaffirm the unwavering defense of human rights, the right to a dignified life for black people, indigenous people, women, children, LGBTQIA+ individuals, fat individuals, elderly individuals, poor individuals, and individuals with disabilities. This is done through critical analysis of the reality that daily calls us to reflect on our ethical and political commitment to social justice and freedom, and its valorization in our daily practice, which has effects in social life and reverberates in regimes of knowledge and truths about living.

Psychology is for everyone and is practiced with Human Rights!

XVI Board of CRP SP (2019-2022)

São Paulo, November/2021

Resolution CFP No. 010/05

Approves the Professional Ethics Code for Psychologists.

The FEDERAL COUNCIL OF PSYCHOLOGY, in the exercise of its legal and regulatory powers conferred by Law No. 5,766 of December 20, 1971;

CONSIDERING the provisions of Article 6, letter "e," of Law No. 5,766 of December 20, 1971, and Article 6, Section VII, of Decree No. 79,822 of June 17, 1977;

CONSIDERING the provisions of the Federal Constitution of 1988, known as the Citizen Constitution, which consolidates the Democratic Rule of Law and legislation derived from it;

CONSIDERING the decision of this Plenary in a meeting held on July 21, 2005;

RESOLVES:

Article 1 - Approve the Professional Ethics Code for Psychologists.

Article 2 - This Resolution shall enter into force on August 27, 2005.

Article 3 - Any provisions to the contrary are hereby repealed, particularly Resolution CFP No. 002/87.

Brasília, July 21, 2005. Ana Mercês Bahia Bock President Councillor

Professional Ethics Code for Psychologists

Introduction

Every profession is defined by a body of practices aimed at addressing social demands, guided by high technical standards and the existence of ethical norms that ensure the proper relationship of each professional with their peers and society as a whole.

A professional ethics code, by establishing expected standards regarding the practices endorsed by the respective professional category and society, seeks to foster the self-reflection required of each individual regarding their praxis. This serves to hold them personally and collectively accountable for actions and their consequences in professional practice.

The primary mission of a professional ethics code is not to standardize the technical nature of the work but to ensure, within values relevant to society and the practices developed, a standard of conduct that strengthens the social recognition of that professional category.

Ethics codes always express a conception of man and society that determines the direction of relationships between individuals. They are translated into principles and norms that must be guided by respect for the human subject and their fundamental rights. As an expression of universal values, such as those contained in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, socio-cultural values that reflect the reality of the country, and values that structure a profession, an ethics code cannot be seen as a fixed set of norms immutable over time. Societies change, professions evolve, and this also requires continuous reflection on the ethics code that guides us.

The formulation of this Ethics Code, the third in the psychology profession in Brazil, responds to the organizational context of psychologists, the country's current situation, and the stage of development of Psychology as a scientific and professional field. This Code of Ethics for Psychologists reflects the need, felt by the profession and its representative entities, to address the evolution of the institutional-legal context of the country, particularly since the promulgation of the so-called Citizen Constitution in 1988 and the legislation derived from it.

In line with the current democratic context, this Code was constructed through multiple spaces of discussion on the ethics of the profession, its responsibilities,

and commitments to promoting citizenship. The process took place over three years, throughout the country, with the direct participation of psychologists and being open to society.

This Ethics Code was guided by the general principle of being more of a reflective tool than a set of rules to be followed by psychologists. To achieve this, its construction sought to:

a. Value fundamental principles as major axes that should guide the psychologist's relationship with society, the profession, professional entities, and science. These axes permeate all practices, which require continuous reflection on the social and institutional context.

b. Provide room for discussion by psychologists regarding the limits and intersections related to individual and collective rights, a crucial issue for the relationships established with society, professional colleagues, and users or beneficiaries of their services.

c. Embrace the diversity that characterizes the exercise of the profession and the increasing involvement of psychologists in institutional contexts and multidisciplinary teams.

d. Encourage reflections that consider the profession as a whole and not just its specific practices, as the main ethical dilemmas are not limited to specific practices and can arise in any context of professional work.

By approving and disseminating the Professional Ethics Code for Psychologists, the expectation is that it becomes a tool capable of outlining the responsibilities and duties of psychologists to society, providing guidelines for their training, and serving as a reference for assessing their actions. This will contribute to the strengthening and broadening of the social significance of the profession.

Fundamental Principles

- I. The psychologist will base their work on respect for and promotion of freedom, dignity, equality, and integrity of the human being, guided by the values underlying the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

- II. The psychologist will work towards promoting the health and quality of life of individuals and communities, and will contribute to the elimination of any form of neglect, discrimination, exploitation, violence, cruelty, and oppression.

- III. The psychologist will act with social responsibility, critically and historically analyzing the political, economic, social, and cultural reality.

- IV. The psychologist will act responsibly through continuous professional development, contributing to the development of Psychology as a scientific field of knowledge and practice.

- V. The psychologist will contribute to promoting universal access for the population to information, knowledge of psychological science, services, and ethical standards of the profession.

- VI. The psychologist will ensure that professional practice is carried out with dignity, rejecting situations in which Psychology is being debased.

- VII. The psychologist will consider power relations in the contexts in which they work and the impact of these relations on their professional activities, taking a critical stance in line with the other principles of this Code.

Responsibilities of the Psychologist

Article 1 - The fundamental duties of psychologists are:

- a) Know, disseminate, comply with, and enforce this Code;
- b) Assume professional responsibilities only for activities for which they are personally, theoretically, and technically qualified;
- c) Provide quality psychological services in conditions of work that are dignified and appropriate to the nature of these services, using principles, knowledge, and techniques recognized as grounded in psychological science, ethics, and professional legislation;
- d) Provide professional services in situations of public calamity or emergency, without seeking personal benefit;
- e) Establish service agreements that respect the rights of the user or beneficiary of psychological services;
- f) Provide, to those entitled, in the provision of psychological services, information concerning the work to be performed and its professional objectives;
- g) Inform those entitled of the results arising from the provision of psychological services, disclosing only what is necessary for decision-making that affects the user or beneficiary;
- h) Provide guidance to those entitled regarding appropriate referrals based on the provision of psychological services and provide, whenever requested, the pertinent documents for the successful completion of the work;
- i) Ensure that the commercialization, acquisition, donation, loan, storage, and dissemination of the psychologist's private material are conducted in accordance with the principles of this Code;

j) Show respect, consideration, and solidarity towards the work of psychologists and other professionals, and collaborate with them when requested, except in cases of significant impediment;

k) Suggest the services of other psychologists whenever, for justifiable reasons, the professional who initially assumed them cannot continue, providing the necessary information to their substitute for the continuity of the work;

l) Report to the competent authorities the illegal or irregular practice of the profession, transgressions against the principles and guidelines of this Code or professional legislation.

Article 2 - Psychologists are prohibited from:

a) Engaging in or condoning any acts that constitute negligence, discrimination, exploitation, violence, cruelty, or oppression;

b) Inducing political, philosophical, moral, ideological, religious, sexual orientation convictions, or any form of prejudice when exercising their professional functions;

c) Using or favoring the use of knowledge and the utilization of psychological practices as instruments of punishment, torture, or any form of violence;

d) Colluding with individuals or organizations engaged in or favoring the illegal practice of the psychology profession or any other professional activity;

e) Condoning errors, ethical breaches, violations of rights, crimes, or offenses committed by psychologists in the provision of professional services;

f) Providing services or associating the title of psychologist with psychological care services whose procedures, techniques, and means are not regulated or recognized by the profession;

g) Issuing documents without a scientific and technical basis and quality;

h) Interfering with the validity and reliability of psychological instruments and techniques, tampering with their results or making false statements;

i) Inducing anyone or any organization to seek their services;

j) Establishing a relationship with the person receiving services, their family, or a third party associated with the person receiving services that may negatively interfere with the objectives of the service provided;

k) Serving as an expert, evaluator, or opinion provider in situations where their personal or professional affiliations, current or previous, may affect the quality of the work to be performed or the fidelity to the evaluation results;

l) Redirecting individuals or organizations served by an institution with which they have any type of professional affiliation to a private or another institution's service for personal benefit;

m) Providing professional services to competing organizations in a manner that may result in harm to the parties involved due to privileged information;

n) Unnecessarily prolonging the provision of professional services;

o) Soliciting or receiving commissions, loans, donations, or other advantages of any kind, in addition to the contracted fees, as well as facilitating financial transactions;

p) Receiving or paying compensation or a percentage for referral of services;

q) Diagnosing, disclosing procedures, or presenting results of psychological services in media outlets in a manner that exposes individuals, groups, or organizations.

Article 3 - In order to join, associate with, or remain in an organization, psychologists shall consider the organization's mission, philosophy, policies,

norms, and practices, and their compatibility with the principles and rules of this Code.

Sole paragraph: If there is incompatibility, it is the psychologist's responsibility to refuse to provide services and, if applicable, to report it to the competent authority.

Article 4 - When determining the remuneration for their work, psychologists shall:

a) Consider fair compensation for the services provided and the conditions of the user or beneficiary;

b) Establish the value in accordance with the characteristics of the activity and communicate it to the user or beneficiary before starting the work to be performed;

c) Ensure the quality of the services offered regardless of the agreed-upon value.

Article 5 - When participating in strikes or work stoppages, psychologists shall ensure that:

a) Emergency activities are not interrupted;

b) Prior notice of the work stoppage is given to the users or beneficiaries of the services affected by it.

Article 6 - In the relationship with non-psychologist professionals:

a) Psychologists shall refer demands that go beyond their field of expertise to qualified professionals or entities.

b) Psychologists shall only share relevant information to enhance the quality of the service provided, while maintaining the confidentiality of communications and emphasizing the recipient's responsibility to preserve confidentiality.

Article 7 - Psychologists may intervene in the provision of psychological services being performed by another professional in the following situations:

a) At the request of the professional responsible for the service;

b) In case of emergency or risk to the beneficiary or user of the service, in which case the psychologist shall immediately inform the professional;

c) When expressly informed by either party of the voluntary and definitive termination of the service;

d) When it is part of the adopted methodology in a multi-professional work.

Article 8 - To provide non-occasional care for a child, adolescent, or incapacitated person, psychologists must obtain authorization from at least one of their legal guardians, in accordance with the provisions of current legislation.

§1 - In the absence of a legal guardian, the care shall be provided and reported to the appropriate authorities.

§2 - The psychologist shall be responsible for making the necessary referrals to ensure the comprehensive protection of the person being attended to.

Article 9 - It is the duty of psychologists to respect professional confidentiality in order to protect the privacy of individuals, groups, or organizations to which they have access in the exercise of their profession.

Article 10 - In situations where there is a conflict between the requirements arising from Article 9 and the affirmations of the fundamental principles of this Code, except in cases provided by law, psychologists may decide to breach confidentiality based on the pursuit of minimizing harm.

Sole paragraph - In the event of a breach of confidentiality as provided in the main provision of this article, psychologists should limit themselves to providing strictly necessary information.

Article 11 - When requested to testify in court, psychologists may provide information in accordance with the provisions of this Code.

Article 12 - In documents that support multi-professional team activities, psychologists shall only record information necessary for the achievement of the work objectives.

Article 13 - When providing care to a child, adolescent, or incapacitated person, only essential information shall be communicated to the responsible parties in order to promote measures for their benefit.

Article 14 - The use of any means of recording and observation in psychological practice shall comply with the provisions of this Code and the current professional legislation, and the user or beneficiary shall be informed from the outset.

Article 15 - In the event of the psychologist's work being interrupted for any reason, they shall ensure the fate of their confidential files.

§1 - In the event of dismissal or resignation, the psychologist shall hand over all materials to the psychologist who will replace them, or seal them for later use by the substitute psychologist.

§2 - In the event of the termination of the Psychology service, the responsible psychologist shall inform the Regional Psychology Council, which shall arrange for the disposition of the confidential files.

Article 16 - When conducting studies, research, and activities aimed at the production of knowledge and the development of technologies, psychologists shall:

a) Assess the risks involved, both in terms of procedures and the disclosure of results, with the aim of protecting the individuals, groups, organizations, and communities involved.

b) Ensure the voluntary nature of participation by obtaining informed and freely given consent, except in situations provided for by specific legislation and in accordance with the principles of this Code.

c) Ensure the anonymity of individuals, groups, or organizations, unless they express a clear interest in being identified.

d) Ensure that individuals, groups, or organizations have access to the results of research or studies after their completion, if desired.

Article 17 - It is the responsibility of teaching psychologists or supervisors to clarify, inform, guide, and require students to comply with the principles and rules contained in this Code.

Article 18 - Psychologists shall not disclose, teach, lend, borrow, or sell to non-professionals instruments and psychological techniques that enable or facilitate the illegal practice of the profession.

Article 19 - When participating in media activities, psychologists shall ensure that the information provided disseminates knowledge about the profession's responsibilities, scientific foundation, and social role.

Article 20 - When promoting their services publicly, whether individually or collectively, psychologists shall:

a) Provide their full name, the CRP (Regional Psychology Council) information, and their registration number.

b) Make reference only to titles or professional qualifications they possess.

c) Only publicize qualifications, activities, and resources related to techniques and practices that are recognized or regulated by the profession.

d) Not use the price of the service as a form of advertising.

e) Not make absolute predictions of results.

f) Not engage in self-promotion at the expense of other professionals.

g) Not propose activities that are the exclusive domain of other professional categories.

h) Not engage in sensationalistic promotion of professional activities.

General Provisions

Article 21 - Violations of the provisions of this Code constitute disciplinary offenses, subject to the following penalties, in accordance with legal or regulatory provisions:

a) Warning;

b) Fine;

c) Public reprimand;

d) Suspension of professional practice for up to 30 (thirty) days, ad referendum of the Federal Council of Psychology;

e) Revocation of professional practice, ad referendum of the Federal Council of Psychology.

Article 22 - Doubts regarding the observance of this Code and omissions shall be resolved by the Regional Psychology Councils, ad referendum of the Federal Council of Psychology.

Article 23 - The Federal Council of Psychology shall establish precedents regarding omissions and incorporate them into this Code.

Article 24 - This Code may be amended by the Federal Council of Psychology, on its own initiative or upon the request of the profession, after consulting the Regional Psychology Councils.

Article 25 - This Code shall enter into force on August 27, 2005.

Frequently Asked Questions

The activities of guidance and inspection at CRP SP are carried out by the Commission for Guidance and Inspection (COF).

Guidance (which can be provided by phone, email, or in-person) is an informative and preventive action aimed at assisting professionals, students, and society when they have doubts about the practice of Psychology.

Inspections, on the other hand, occur when the COF needs to become familiar with the work and location of the psychologist's practice. Despite having a more formal character, inspections are also a moment of guidance and dialogue to ensure the population receives quality psychological services.

Below is a summary of the most frequently asked questions received by the COF.

It should be noted that the Professional Legislation of Psychology is constantly being updated; therefore, it is recommended to always keep up with the current legislation at <https://atosofciais.com.br/cfp>.

Working in private practice or any other area of Psychology: It is mandatory to have an active registration with the Regional Council of Psychology in your jurisdiction, as provided by Law No. 5,766/71.

Psychologists can decide whether to work as self-employed individuals or as legal entities. In the case of working as a self-employed individual, registration with the municipality is required. To issue invoices, opening a legal entity is necessary.

Clients have the right to a receipt or invoice, as determined by the Consumer Protection and Defense Code (Law No. 8,078/90).

What is required? Registration with the Health Surveillance, payment of ISS (Service Tax), contribution to INSS (National Institute of Social Security), and registration with CNES (National Register of Health Establishments). For further information, we suggest consulting an accountant.

Documentary Record: It is a mandatory record, either in paper or digital form, aimed at briefly documenting the work performed, including the description, progress, and the adopted technical and scientific procedures (CFP Resolution No. 001/2009, Article 1). It should include the results of diagnostic and/or treatment procedures (CFP Resolution No. 001/2009, Article 2). Access to the non-prontuary form of documentary record is restricted to the psychologist due to the nature of the activity.

Prontuary: Considered a documental record whose purpose is also to document and keep updated information about clients and the provided services, enabling continuity and monitoring of the service provided. The minimum retention period for prontuary is five years, which can be extended in cases provided by law. Should psychological tests be archived? Yes, in a folder with exclusive access by the psychologist. The prontuary should only contain the document produced based on the assessment carried out and/or the most relevant results recorded. Can clients access their prontuary? Yes, Article 5 of CFP Resolution No. 001/2009 highlights, in its Item II, that clients or their legal representatives have full access to the information recorded by the psychologist in their prontuary, including the right to obtain copies.

Can psychologists break professional confidentiality at any point? Psychologists are obliged to maintain confidentiality throughout their professional practice. Article 10 of the Code of Ethics allows psychologists to decide on breaking confidentiality, guided by critical and careful analysis of the situation, considering the fundamental principles of professional ethics and seeking to minimize harm. If confidentiality is broken, psychologists should only provide strictly necessary information.

In the case of working with children and/or adolescents, what information can be shared with their guardians? In such cases, it is important to communicate to the guardians "only the strictly necessary information to promote measures in their best interest" (Article 13 of the Code of Ethics).

If subpoenaed by the Judiciary, how should psychologists proceed? When subpoenaed to testify in court, psychologists can decide whether to break confidentiality or not. In both situations, when providing information obtained through their work, psychologists should be careful to limit themselves to the information that is strictly necessary for clarifying the subject of the inquiry. Considering the principle of minimizing harm is also an important element to consider.

If a client requests a document to submit to the Judiciary? According to Article 10 of CFP Resolution No. 008/2010, which regulates the role of psychologists as experts and technical assistants in the Judiciary, psychologists who work as psychotherapists may, with the formal consent of the individuals being treated, produce documents strictly resulting from the psychotherapeutic process and based on the documentary record of the case, aiming to provide information to the judicial instance about the work performed. We recommend keeping a copy of such consent in the prontuary, as well as the document produced.

Is there a list of techniques recognized by CFP? There is no list of techniques/practices recognized by the Psychology Council System. Therefore, when we talk about recognized practices, we refer to recognition based on scientific evidence, which is developed in academia and through research.

Is psychotherapy exclusive to psychologists? No. Psychotherapy is recognized as a practice of psychologists, according to CFP Resolution No. 010/2000, although it is an activity that has commonly been performed by psychologists, it is not exclusive to them.

Is there any rule defining the duration of each session? No. The determination of the session duration is considered a technical aspect, defined by the theoretical approach adopted by the psychologist. It may be considered an ethical violation to define the session duration for reasons such as a high number of appointments, reduced fees, institutional/employer demands, or other aspects that may indicate discrimination or lead to a reduction in the quality of the service provided.

Does every psychological assessment require the use of psychological tests? No. Psychological assessment is a comprehensive process that involves integrating information from various sources, such as psychological tests, interviews, observations, document analysis, play techniques, dynamics, investigation of competencies, investigation of psychosocial interactions, analysis of psychological profiles, among many other techniques grounded in and recognized by the psychological science.

What precautions should psychologists take when choosing a psychological test? One of the main precautions psychologists should take when choosing a psychological test is to consult whether it is listed in the System of Assessment of Psychological Tests (SATEPSI) and has obtained favorable approval for professional use. This system is constantly updated and contains a list of all

psychological tests submitted for review by the Psychology Council, providing information on their condition of use (favorable or unfavorable). This list is available at the link <http://satepsi.cfp.org.br/>. Another important aspect is the constant and updated theoretical and technical expertise that psychologists need to have in order to use any psychological instruments based on solid foundations and to choose a test that is suitable for the target population and the intended purpose.

Should psychologists provide feedback on the work performed? The Code of Ethics states that clients should be informed about both the psychological work to be performed and its results, ensuring their right to ongoing feedback on the work they receive or have received.

Is there a resolution that provides guidance on written documents produced by psychologists? The CFP (Federal Council of Psychology), through Resolution No. 006/2019, provides guidance on the preparation of written documents produced by psychologists in their professional practice. The resolution describes in detail the concept, purpose, and essential structure of six types of documents: declaration, psychological certificate, psychological report, multidisciplinary report, psychological report, and psychological opinion. It is worth noting that there is a commented version of the aforementioned resolution, which can be accessed at the link: <https://site.cfp.org.br/wp-content/uploads/2019/09/Resolu%C3%A7%C3%A3o-CFP-n-06-2019-comentada.pdf>.

Can psychologists use the ICD and/or DSM? The use of the ICD and/or DSM in documents produced by psychologists is optional, as stated in Resolution No. 006/2019 of the Federal Council of Psychology (CFP). Considering that they are international classifications of diseases and related health problems, they cannot be understood as exclusive properties of any professional category.

Can psychologists issue Psychological Certificates? Yes. Resolution No. 006/2019 of the CFP established that it is within the psychologist's scope of practice to issue a psychological certificate based on a psychological diagnosis or a specific psychological situation, condition, or functioning, with the purpose of stating psychological conditions. It can be used to justify absences and impediments, justify suitability or unsuitability for specific activities after conducting a psychological assessment process, and request leave of absence or exemption supported by the stated fact.

Should I follow a specific structure? Yes. Resolution No. 006/2019 of the CFP provides guidelines on the structure of certain psychological documents, including the Psychological Certificate. The São Paulo Regional Psychology Council (CRP SP) advises psychologists to refer to the aforementioned CFP resolution in order to substantiate the official nature of the document when issuing certificates.

Is the acceptance of the Psychological Certificate mandatory? The acceptance of the certificate for the purpose of leave of absence or tardiness is optional and generally depends on labor negotiations with the employer and/or evaluation by the institution itself. In the case of a leave of absence from work for a period exceeding 15 days, the employee must be referred by the company to the Social Security medical examination for the granting of sickness benefits.

How can I verify if a psychologist is qualified to provide online services? The e-Psi website <https://e-psi.cfp.org.br/> provides a list of professionals authorized by the Psychology Councils to provide online psychological services. If a professional is not listed, they are not authorized to provide this service.

What psychological services cannot be provided online? The provision of services to individuals and groups in emergency and disaster situations and in situations of rights violation or violence through information technology means is prohibited¹. The provision of such services should be carried out in person by professionals and teams. Therefore, the psychologist should assess the severity of the situation and refer the individual to in-person care if necessary.

1. On March 26, 2020, Resolution No. 004/2020 was approved, authorizing such services during the COVID-19 pandemic. We recommend that psychologists stay informed about new resolutions that address services provided through information and communication technologies.

Can psychologists provide online services to children and adolescents? Yes, it can be done with the express consent of at least one legal guardian and after evaluating the technical feasibility by the psychologist to provide this type of service.

Can Brazilian psychologists provide online psychological services to individuals outside the national territory? Yes, as long as the clients agree, through a contractual instrument, that the provision of services will be governed by Brazilian

legislation relevant to the subject, such as Law No. 12,965/14, which establishes principles, guarantees, rights, and duties for the use of the Internet in Brazil.

Can Brazilian psychologists located outside the national territory provide online psychological services? Brazilian psychologists who are located outside the national territory, whether for serving individuals residing abroad or in Brazil, must seek assistance from the competent authorities in the countries where they will practice to become familiar with the relevant legislation and the procedures for validating their psychology degree to avoid the risk of practicing illegally.

Can psychologists advertise their services? What can be included? Yes, advertising must comply with Article 20 of the Ethical Code and Articles 53 to 58 of Resolution No. 03/2007 of the Federal Council of Psychology (CFP). Psychologists must always provide their full name, the words "psychologist" or "psychologist," their registration number in the Regional Psychology Council (CRP), and their registration number.

What precautions should psychologists take when appearing in the media? It is essential for psychologists to use their knowledge of psychology for the well-being of the population and to avoid exposing individuals, groups, or organizations in the media. They should ensure that the information they provide is based only on knowledge related to the responsibilities, scientific foundations, and social role of the profession. Psychologists should not provide consultations, interventions, case analyses, or any form of practice that exposes individuals and/or groups, as it could constitute a breach of confidentiality.

What should be considered when establishing an employment contract with a client receiving psychological services? The contract refers to the conditions under which the psychological service will be provided and should be established by mutual agreement with the involved parties, defining the objective, type of work to be performed, conditions for providing the service, and agreement on fees. However, it is not mandatory to have a written contract, and an oral agreement can be made. In such cases, it should be documented in the client's record what was agreed upon.

Can psychologists provide psychological services through health insurance plans? Yes, psychologists can provide services through health insurance plans. To become a contracted provider, psychologists should directly contact the health insurance companies for information on the hiring process.

Which procedures are covered by health insurance plans? For information on coverage by health insurance plans, it is necessary to consult the Regulatory Resolution of the National Health Agency (ANS) that establishes the list of procedures and events in health. The current resolution can be found on the ANS website at www.ans.gov.br (Regulatory Resolution ANS 363/2014). This regulation is constantly updated, so psychologists should stay informed and verify the current resolution. It is important to be aware of coverage restrictions based on plan types, waiting periods, and the procedures for obtaining coverage approval, and to provide clarification to clients as necessary.

What are the current specialties for obtaining the CFP title? Resolution No. 013/2007 of the Federal Council of Psychology (CFP) establishes the Consolidation of Resolutions regarding the Professional Title of Specialist in Psychology and sets out norms and procedures for its registration. It is important to note that there are more specialties, but only certain ones have been regulated as more defined and consensual. They include School/Educational Psychology, Organizational and Work Psychology, Traffic Psychology, Forensic Psychology, Psychomotricity, Sports Psychology, Clinical Psychology, Hospital Psychology, Psychopedagogy, Social Psychology, Neuropsychology, Health Psychology, and Psychological Assessment. It is worth highlighting that the specialist title in psychology is a reference to the psychologist's qualifications and is not a mandatory condition for professional practice.

Does the Regional Psychology Council provide recommendations for professionals or courses? The Council does not make recommendations for professionals in any field of practice for several reasons:

- * When psychologists register with the Council, they are not obligated to indicate their field of practice, so we cannot identify the current area of practice for psychologists.

- * Doing so would favor some psychologists over others.

As for courses:

- * The São Paulo Regional Psychology Council (CRP SP) does not monitor courses and their functioning, and it is not responsible for certifying their quality. This responsibility falls under the Ministry of Education (MEC), and any form of recommendation is restricted.

Whom should psychologists turn to regarding their work conditions? The Council of Psychology regularly receives complaints about adverse work conditions. However, this responsibility lies with the Psychologists' Union (Sindicato das/os Psicólogas/os), which is authorized to represent the general or individual interests of its members before the authorities, including in legal or administrative matters, in accordance with Articles 513 and 514 of the Consolidation of Labor Laws (CLT). The union is the appropriate organization to address and work with psychologists' demands regarding their work conditions.

This Professional Ethical Code is the result of extensive debates that took place between 2003 and 2005, involving:

- 15 regional Ethics forums, culminating in the 2nd National Ethics Forum;

- The work of a committee of psychologists and invited professors;

- The work of the Assembly of Policies, Administration, and Finance of the Psychology Council System, APAF, all under the responsibility of the Federal Council of Psychology (CFP).

Commission of psychologists and invited professors:

Aluizio Lopes de Brito (coordinator appointed by the XII Plenary of the Federal Council of Psychology)

Ana Maria Pereira Lopes (coordinator appointed by the XIII Plenary of the Federal Council of Psychology)

Antônio Virgílio Bittencourt Bastos

Brônia Liebesny

Jairo Eduardo Borges Andrade

Nádia Paula Frizzo

Oswaldo Yamamoto

Sylvia Leser de Mello

Federal Council of Psychology - CFP

XII Board (2001-2004)

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Margarete de Paiva Simões Ferreira

Rebeca Litvin

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