

## Ability to enable ethical practice

### Ability to identify and discuss ethical issues with the supervisee

An ability to draw on knowledge of relevant ethical and professional codes of practice
An ability to identify and alert supervisees to common ethical issues that they are likely to encounter in their clinical work
An ability to monitor supervisee's clinical practice in order to identify and discuss any emerging ethical dilemmas
An ability to help the supervisee identify appropriate ways of resolving issues which reflect ethical dilemmas, including consideration of the consequences of such actions and (if relevant) the process of documenting the steps taken

### Ability to identify and discuss issues relating to confidentiality

An ability to ensure that supervisees are aware of and understand relevant national, local and professional codes that set out the principles governing the maintenance of client confidentiality
An ability to ensure that supervisees understand the conditions under which confidentiality can be breached (i.e. when there is substantive evidence of significant risk to the client or others) and are aware of the appropriate procedures for managing this
an ability to ensure that supervisees can apply the principles of confidentiality to their clinical practice, in relation to:
direct work with clients
verbal and written communications with professional colleagues and relevant third parties
an ability to ensure that supervisees can explicitly discuss the application of principles of confidentiality with their clients, and draw client's attention to the fact that:
supervision itself may breach confidentiality (because it involves discussion with a third party)
if working in a team, whether and how information about the client might be shared with professional colleagues
confidentiality can be breached if there is significant concern regarding risk

### Dual role-relationships

An ability to draw on knowledge (and relevant professional codes) regarding the potential problems that can arise when the supervisor occupies more than one role in relation to the supervisee e.g.:
when the supervisor has had or develops a relationship with the supervisee which could make it difficult for them to maintain a neutral supervisory stance (e.g. a close friendship, previous contact in which there were significant difficulties)
An ability to draw on knowledge that certain dual relationships (such as intimate/ sexual relationship) are proscribed
An ability to apply relevant professional codes which advise on the actions to be taken in relation to dual relationships
An ability to be clear about the implications of any professional dual role-relationships, in particular when the supervisor also acts as a line manager to the supervisee