

THE NEW ISRAELI JUNGIAN SOCIETY

THE CODE OF ETHICS AND GUIDELINES

RECORDING THE CODE OF ETHICS OF THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR ANALYTICAL PSYCHOLOGY

An analyst should conduct himself/herself according to the highest ethical standards in his/her work and shall hold the interest of his/her patient to be paramount. The analyst is expected to uphold Article 2 of the Constitution of the IAAP which states, in part, that:

Constituent Societies of the IAAP are to follow a policy of non-discrimination on the basis of race, religions, ethnic origin, gender, and sexual orientation. This includes activities of IAAP professional groups, such as membership in a professional society, training programs, and events for the public at large, sponsored by the various Societies.

1. ANALYST PATIENT RELATIONSHIPS

A Responsibilities to Patients:

1. At the start of the treatment the analyst shall state clearly to the patient the terms and conditions of the treatment, e.g., treatment schedule, frequency of sessions, and fee arrangements. The analyst shall ensure that these terms and conditions are maintained.
2. Financial dealings shall be restricted to matters concerning professional

fees.

3. An analytical psychologist shall not claim to possess qualifications which he or she does not possess.

4. During treatment, restraint should be exercised with regard to social contacts with the patient. After treatment, one should also keep in mind the possible continuation of transference and countertransference feelings and use discretion in any social contacts. Social contact with a patient's relatives should be approached with great caution and should occur only with the knowledge and consent of the patient.

5. Confidentiality and the preservation of a patient's anonymity are of primary importance. Particular care must be taken in the publication of clinical material and the presentation of clinical material at clinical seminars. If a patient requests that his/her material should not be published or presented, this shall be respected. Discretion should also be exercised when professional consultation is utilized.

6. Abuse of the client's dependent status, whether of psychic, sexual, emotional, political, religious, social or financial nature, must not occur, even if the client should express such a wish. An analytical psychologist should not enter into a sexual relationship with any patient or analysand. The analyst's responsibilities remain valid until the resolution of the transference, which may occur only a considerable time after the conclusion of the treatment. The same ethical responsibility must be maintained by training analysts in their work with candidates.

7. An analytical psychologist shall not continue to practice when seriously or persistently impaired (1) by the use of alcohol or other substance, or (2) by a physical or psychological condition that would impair one's ability to practice

and exercise adequate skill and judgment.

8. If an analytical psychologist is convicted of a criminal offense, or has findings brought against him or her by a professional body or licensing agency in the state or country in which he/she resides, it is his/her duty to inform the President of the IAAP of the proceedings, together with relevant facts.

2. ANALYST/SUPERVISEE OR CONTROL ANALYST/CONTROL ANALYSAND

RELATIONSHIPS - Responsibilities to Supervisees or Control Analysands:

A The supervisor or control analyst shall respect the integrity of the relationship that is established in training with a Supervisee or control analysand. The supervisor or control analyst shall not take advantage of his/her greater authority to become sexually or financially involved with someone he/she is to teach, evaluate, grade, promote, or recommend for promotion.

3. RESPONSIBILITY IN REPORTING TO AND APPEARING BEFORE THE

ETHICS COMMITTEE

A Responsibility of an Individual Member in Seeking Help and Reporting Unprofessional Conduct:

It is the responsibility of an IAAP Individual Member to report his/her unprofessional conduct to the President of the IAAP. Self-reporting will not in and of itself relieve the member of responsibility for his/her misconduct nor will it avoid disciplinary action of the Ethics Committee.

B Responsibility in Addressing Unprofessional Conduct of a Colleague:

When a member of the IAAP is concerned about unethical behavior of

a colleague he/she should first meet with the colleague and try to stop the behavior in question, and if necessary encourage consultation or further personal analysis/treatment. If the concerned member cannot do this directly and/or needs to maintain confidentiality, he/she may contact the President of the IAAP. Whenever an IAAP analyst has clear evidence of an IAAP colleague's misconduct and the analyst has been met by a colleague and continues the behavior, or refuses to meet, or denies all wrongdoing, it is the responsibility of the IAAP analyst to inform the President of the IAAP. This is true except in cases where patient confidentiality must be maintained.

C Responsibility to Appear Before the Ethics Committee

When an Individual Member analyst or trainee affiliated with the IAAP is called on to respond to a complaint or a grievance in order to clarify a possible breach of ethics, refusal to meet with the Ethics Committee and cooperate in good faith could itself be the basis for a separate charge of unethical or unprofessional behavior. This non-compliance could be grounds for Committee action, including a recommendation of suspension or expulsion from membership in the IAAP.

All Individual Members should be familiar with the Ethical Code of the IAAP. Breach of any of these ethical rules of the IAAP constitutes serious misconduct. Non-adherence to the Ethical Code by Individual Members may result in removal from membership in the IAAP.

4. COMPOSITION, FUNCTIONS, AND PROCEDURES OF THE ETHICS COMMITTEE

A Composition:

1. The Ethics Committee shall be an adhoc committee of the IAAP Executive Committee and shall consist of four IAAP members with due regard for the

balance of the committee.

2. The Chairperson of the Ethics Committee shall be appointed by the President. The other three members shall be chosen by the Executive Committee.

3. The term of the Ethics Committee will extend until the case is resolved.

B Functions and Procedures:

1. The Committee shall investigate complaints about breaches of the IAAP's Code of Ethics by Individual Members (i.e., not members of any IAAP group or society) and shall make recommendations to the President and Executive Committee about appropriate action.

2. All complaints made against an Individual Member of the IAAP shall be passed to the President of the IAAP. The procedure which the Ethics Committee follows should be designed to notify both the complainant and defendant and give to them every opportunity to substantiate their positions.

3. Upon receipt of a complaint, the Chairperson shall request the complainant to put his/her complaints in writing and to provide written permission that the subject of the complaint may be informed of the complaints made against him/her. If the Committee finds that there is no case to answer, the Committee shall inform the complainant of this in writing. The Committee shall respond within 60 days.

4. If the Committee finds that a case has been made for a breach of the Code of Ethics against an Individual Member of the IAAP, that person shall be so notified in writing with a statement of the nature of the complaint and all the relevant correspondence, and shall be notified to attend a special meeting of the Ethics Committee to be held at least 20 days after the service of such notice, but not later than 120 days.

5. The Committee may have a joint meeting with the person complained against and the complainant present. The conduct of the meeting or meetings shall be at the discretion of the Committee.

6. If after full investigation the Committee finds that the Individual Member has committed a breach of the Code of Ethics, it may recommend one or more of the following courses of action to the Executive Committee:

that the Individual Member;

a) Give an apology or reparation to the complainant.

b) Be given a warning or reprimand.

c) Be required to be supervised by a senior colleague, the period and frequency of supervision to be approved by the Ethics Committee.

d) Be recommended to have therapy with a senior colleague or seek independent medical and/or psychological examination and treatment (that is first approved by the Ethics Committee).

e) Be recommended to the IAAP Executive Committee for probation, suspension or expulsion from the IAAP.

f) Be told that the Executive Committee will vote on whether or not to release the ethics information concerning the Committee's findings.

7. An Individual Member's refusal to cooperate with the Ethics Committee's procedures and/or recommendations will constitute a violation of the IAAP Ethics Guidelines and Standards.

8. Both the person complained against and the complainant shall be notified in writing as to the Committee's findings and action on a complaint within three weeks of the decision.

9. A 2/3 vote of the Executive Committee is required for the suspension or

expulsion of a member.

4. Appeals

1. The decision of the Ethics Committee is final when the original decision involved minor sanctions (6a,b,c,d).

2. When the decision of the Ethics Committee calls for suspension or expulsion (6e), then the person complained against has the right to appeal. He/she must file notice with the President of the IAAP within 45 days of the mailing of the notice of action taken. He/she will be asked to show good cause and to submit any information which would support the appeal. Good cause may include procedural errors or new evidence that brings into question the substantive validity of the Committee's action.

3. The request for an appeal will be reviewed by the Presidents of the IAAP to determine whether there is good cause. If it is decided that there is a valid basis for an appeal, the case will be forwarded to the Appeals Committee.

4. The Appeals Committee is selected by the President of the IAAP and will be comprised of 5 members who are Ethics Committee Chairpersons and/or Presidents of IAAP societies. Once an appeal is received, the committee has 90 days to make a decision.

5. When an appeals procedure results in an outcome that differs from the original decision, it will be presented for review to the next Delegates

Meeting before a final decision is made. A 2/3 majority will be required to revise or rescind the Appeals Committee's decision.