

## Code of Ethics

Every member and every candidate at the C.G. Jung Institute is obligated to accept and follow the following code of ethics:

1. An analyst must show care and deliberation in his/her work, and must furthermore seek to play a part in supporting and furthering psychic well-being. An analyst must be completely loyal to his/her clients. An analyst must under all circumstances respect and honor the dignity and personal integrity of his/her clients.
2. At the start of the treatment the analyst shall state clearly to the patient the terms and conditions of the treatment, e.g. times, frequency of sessions, and fee arrangements. The analyst shall ensure that these terms and conditions are maintained.
3. An analyst may under no circumstance make use of his/her position in relation to his/her clients to further his/her own personal interest.
4. Financial dealings shall be restricted to matters concerning professional fees.
5. During treatment, restraint should be exercised with regard to social contacts with a patient. After treatment one should also keep in mind the possible continuation of transference feelings and use discretion in any social contacts. Social contact with a patient's relatives should be approached with great caution.
6. An analyst should not enter into a sexual relationship with any patient. Terminating a therapeutic relationship in order to have a sexual relationship is also unethical.
7. An analyst should not use physical violence against a patient. An exception may be made when the patient is physically dangerous and may have to be restrained.
8. An analyst must observe the code of professional secrecy concerning what he/she learns about the private life and all pertaining relations whilst executing his/her professional vocation. This holds unless he/she is under legal obligation to testify to certain matters, or it is justified in order to uphold the rights and protection of his/her own or another's person. The code of professional secrecy also includes any information pertaining to whether a person has sought out and/or received psychological treatment as well as the analyst's evaluation of the person in question.
9. Distribution, including publication, of client-material may only take place in such a way that the client cannot be identified. If a patient requests that his/her material should not be published or presented, this shall be respected.
10. An analyst is obligated to refer clients to medical treatment to any extent necessary. The medical welfare of the patient must be held by a separate practitioner. In the event that the analyst is also medically qualified, he or she is nevertheless only responsible for the psychological welfare of the patient.
11. An analyst may not publicly or to a client criticise the professional vocation of a colleague unless the colleague in question has been notified.
12. An analyst may not steal clients from his/her colleagues and must respect and honour the client relations of his/her colleagues.
13. An analyst may not publicly put forward any statement, which may result in mistrust of analytical Psychology
14. An analyst shall not continue to practice when seriously or persistently impaired (1) by the use of alcohol or other substances, or (2) by a physical or psychological illness that would impair one's ability to practice and exercise adequate skill and judgment.

15. If an analyst is convicted of a criminal offence, or has proceedings commenced against him 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 SAP of the proceedings, together with relevant facts.
16. The supervisor or control analyst shall respect the particular 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 involved with someone he/she is to evaluate, grade, promote, or recommend for promotion. Similar caution must be exercised after the teaching/supervisory relationship is over because of ongoing unresolved transference and projection issues, which may have arisen in the course of training.
17. It is the responsibility of an analyst to report his/her unprofessional conduct to the Board of SAP. 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.
18. Whenever an analyst has clear evidence of a colleague's misconduct it is his/her responsibility to inform the Board of SAP, except in cases where patient confidentiality must be maintained. When a member of the SAP is concerned about unethical behaviour of a colleague or trainee, he/she should first talk with the colleague/ trainee and try to stop the behaviour 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 Board of SAP.
19. When an individual member analyst or trainee affiliated with the SAP and the C.G. Jung Institute, Copenhagen 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 behaviour. This non-compliance could be grounds for Committee action, including a recommendation of suspension or expulsion from membership in the SAP.

### §13 Procedure following a breach of the code of ethics:

1. Complaints concerning the breach of the code of ethics by a member must be directed in writing to the board of SAP, which immediately upon receipt will notify the member in question of the complaint.
2. The board will put together an ethics committee comprised of three members, who are not simultaneously members of the board. If necessary the committee may be supplemented by a member from another IAAP society.  
The complainant as well as the defendant should, within a reasonable time limit, be informed about the names of the 3 members in the ethic committee, and should have the opportunity to object to these persons, if it is well-founded.
3. Upon receipt of a complaint against a member of SAP or a trainee, the ethics committee shall instruct the complainant to put his/her complaint in writing and to provide written permission that the subject of the complaint may be informed of the complaint made against him/her. In addition, if an activity, which would otherwise be confidential, is to be investigated, the complainant must give written permission for the defendant to provide to the Committee any necessary information including but not limited to analytic notes, supervisory notes, personal correspondence and similar material in order to respond to the complaint.

4. Upon receipt of a complaint the Chairperson shall inform the member defendant or trainee in writing with a copy of the complaint and require a response by the member or trainee to the charges within a fixed period of time (no longer than 60 days).
5. The ethics committee investigates the complaint in consultation with all parties concerned. The investigation should be confidential, and the complainant as well as the defendant should have their identities protected.  
It should be possible for the complainant as well as the defendant to be heard by personal presence. The committee arrives at a settlement based on the argumentation and production of evidence.
6. The possible settlements are:
  1. Acquittal
  2. Disapprobation
  3. Temporary exclusion from the society
  4. Exclusion from the society
7. The ethics committee informs the board in writing of the motivated settlement.
8. The board informs both the person complained against and the complainant in writing as to the Committee's findings and action on a complaint as soon as possible after the Committee's decision.
9. The board will also decide on the degree to which the findings may be disseminated more generally except that action taken to suspend or expel an analyst for ethical reasons shall be reported to all IAAP Groups of which the sanctioned analyst is a member when such reporting would be in accordance with local law.
10. Both the complainant and the defendant as well as any other member of the society may appeal the settlement at the first upcoming general assembly of the society.
11. The settlement is upheld if two thirds of the general assembly votes in favour of it.
12. The appeal has no delaying effect.