



## **DSAP – Code of Ethics 2021 Approved at AGM21**

### **The Danish Society of Analytical Psychology (DSAP) - Code of Ethics**

All members of DSAP and candidates at the C.G. Jung Institute Copenhagen (hereinafter the Jung Institute) are obliged to abide by the Association's Code of Ethics. The Code of Ethics guarantees clients qualified psychotherapy and the best opportunities to promote their personal development and mental health. Likewise, the Code of Ethics covers the analyst's professional standards in the various functions they perform.

The Code of Ethics follows the IAAP's Guidelines for Minimal Standards in Codes of Ethics for Group Members.

The Jung Institute's Jungian psychotherapist and Jungian analyst programmes have been approved, and are evaluated by Dansk Psykoterapeutforening (The Danish Association of Psychotherapists). The locally formulated sets of regulations must respect the sets of regulations of Dansk Psykoterapeutforening and the European Association For Psychotherapy (EAP).

### **Code of Ethics § 1. General Provisions**

- 1.1 An analyst is aware of the individual and societal/ethical responsibility that the discipline entails. It is a responsibility that involves the crucial influence an analyst - in their role as an analyst, teacher, supervisor, communicator, researcher or the like - can have on people's lives.
- 1.2 The analyst is aware of, and avoids personal, social, organisational, financial or political situations that may lead to abuse of the discipline and their position.
- 1.3 In every type of working context, the analyst takes responsibility for the quality and consequences of their work.
- 1.4 The analyst is aware of being careful in relation to their role as a representative of their profession, even outside the direct client/therapist relationship.
- 1.5 In their functions, the analyst may only enter into financial agreements related to professional fees.

### **§ 2. Relationship with a client**

#### **Relational responsibility**

- 2.1 An analyst is loyal, respects a client's rights, dignity and integrity, and works with care and reflection to support and develop a client's mental well-being. Consideration and respect for a client takes precedence over the analyst's personal and other interests.
  - 2.1.1 At the start of the therapy, an analyst informs the client about the framework of the therapy: e.g. the duration and frequency of sessions and the fee. It is an analyst's responsibility to be aware of, and deal with any breaches of the framework.



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- 2.1.2 An analyst is aware of their position vis-à-vis their clients and does not use this to promote personal interests.
- 2.1.3 An analyst is cautious when it comes to social contact with a client and, at the end of the treatment, is aware of emotions resulting from transference and countertransference. Contact with a client's relatives or close contacts also takes place with great caution and not without the knowledge of the client, unless force majeure emergency situations crop up.
- 2.1.4 An analyst may not have a sexual relationship with a client, and it is considered unethical to end a course of treatment in order to initiate a sexual relationship.
- 2.1.5 An analyst provides a framework that safeguards both client and analyst in the event of physical violence. If a client is physically dangerous, the analyst must move away and summon help. Only where there is no other option may the analyst resort to emergency defence.
- 2.1.6 Any personal and business affiliation with a client, in addition to the primary professional relationship, must be avoided.
- 2.1.7 An analyst should encourage a client to seek alternative treatment, when they are not professionally qualified to work with the problems described by the client.
- 2.1.8 An analyst is obliged to urge a client to seek specialist medical treatment, when deemed necessary, even when the analyst is a doctor.
- 2.1.9 An analyst may encourage the client to investigate whether it is possible to get help to cover the costs of the therapeutic treatment: for example, via the public health service, insurance plan or the like.
- 2.1.10 If an analyst has started a course of therapy, they are responsible for ensuring that this is completed in a professionally sound manner to the greatest extent possible.

**Patient Confidentiality**

- 2.2 In their professional work, an analyst complies with patient confidentiality vis-à-vis clients' private matters, unless the analyst is subject to a legal obligation to testify about certain matters, or it is necessary to uphold their own rights and protect their own person or that of others. Patient confidentiality also applies to the disclosure of all information about whether a person has sought and/or received psychological treatment and the analyst's assessment of the person in question.
  - 2.2.1 If, during the therapy, information emerges about persons under the age of 18 or other minors, which seems to imply that the person in question is being subjected to neglect, sexual abuse or other degrading treatment, living in conditions that will endanger the person's health or development, a therapist has a duty to inform social services in the child or minor's municipality of residence.
  - 2.2.2 In the case of group therapy: The analyst must emphasise that participants in group therapy must observe duty of confidentiality.



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2.2.3 In the case of supervision: In their role as supervisor, an analyst must emphasise that the supervisee/candidate must observe duty of confidentiality.

**Disclosure of information**

2.3 Unless there is an express exception or a legal obligation, disclosure or publication of client material may only take place with the client's consent and in such a way that the client cannot be identified. If a client requests that the material not be published or presented, this must be respected.

2.3.1 Consent must be in writing and state what types of information may be disclosed to whom and for what purpose.

2.3.2 The consent can always be revoked and lapses after 1 year, unless otherwise agreed.

2.3.3 An analyst may disclose information if it is in the interest of public or private interests that clearly exceed the interests that justify the secrecy, including consideration of the person to whom the information relates. In such a case, the client must be informed of the information disclosed.

**Data management**

2.4 Storage: Storage of journals, documents, recordings, email correspondence etc. must be done responsibly with a view to preventing misuse of the material, and must comply with the regulations of the Danish Data Protection Agency.

**§ 3. Relationship with candidates at the Jung Institute**

3. DSAP's Code of Ethics also applies when members assume various roles in the context of programmes at the Jung Institute: as a member of the Board of Studies, teacher, lecturer, adjudicator, supervisor, personal analyst etc.

This also applies when working groups and committees are set up that involve both candidates and members, and if candidates take on assignments on behalf of members. (§ 3.4)

When engaging in the above functions, members must pay greater heed to ethical considerations. It is their duty to ensure that the autonomy and confidentiality of candidates are constantly protected and that their professional and personal development is not hampered by professional role complexity.

Role complexity that can be avoided must be avoided as much as possible. (§3.2)

Role complexity that cannot be avoided in a company that conducts training must always be done with heightened ethical care. (§3.3)



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- 3.2 All DSAP members can act as analysts (learning analysts) for a candidate in the programme and, in this role, must be particularly circumspect. A number of rules have been formally introduced for this role:

An analyst for a candidate in the programme cannot simultaneously act as an adjudicator or supervisor for that candidate. Nor may the analyst in question participate in any other form of evaluation of the candidate or be involved in discussions or the solution of problems between the candidate and the Board of Studies. A personal analyst will only be involved in purely administrative matters concerning their own client(s) - for example, documenting the number of hours spent on personal analysis - but must otherwise not speak out either positively or negatively about their client.

The dual role of analyst for a candidate and a member of the Board of Studies entails special challenges with regard to compliance with the above provisions and with both §3.2 and §3.3 of this Code of Ethics. The problems can be prevented/circumvented if the candidate's self-analysis is conducted by an analyst that is not permanently affiliated with the programme.

In practice, this is not always possible and must therefore be evaluated in the light of other considerations. Since candidates have often been analysands of members permanently affiliated with the programme, one must take into account the transfer situation vis-à-vis the choice of and time horizon for switching to an analyst outside the Board of Studies. Another possible consideration may be that there is currently no analyst who has no ethical issues and who has free time within a reasonable geographical distance. The ethical guidelines for the analysis processes, in which this clash of roles cannot be avoided, are set out in §3.3.

In the event that persons who are already undergoing analysis with an analyst permanently affiliated with the Institute apply for admission to the programme or mention a possible interest in it, the analyst is obliged to draw attention to the role complexity and the ethical challenges it entails. It is the task of the analyst to support the analysand in their decision to either find an analyst with no permanent affiliation with the programme or, for the time being, to continue with the particular limitations and the intensified ethical awareness it requires.

- 3.3 In the event of a clash of roles that cannot be avoided, the member has greater responsibility in terms of protecting the graduate's confidential space and class as a learning space and to ensure the student's professional and personal development.

Analyst/analysand and supervisor/supervisee must always refrain from using their relationship to achieve ends other than pure analysis with respect to supervision and must thus avoid using the role of analyst to inform or be informed about conditions in the programme.



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Every effort should be made to limit discussions about other students, about the group dynamics of the class or about the content, form and process of the programme to what is relevant to the personal analysis, and otherwise referred to the relevant formal forums.

This applies in particular to analysts who are also members of the board of studies or permanent teachers in the programme. Nor must the candidate use the analytical space to attempt to influence either the board of studies or a permanent member of the programme's teaching staff.

Together with the analysand, the analyst is obliged continuously to take the initiative to investigate and remedy any problems that result from the analyst's dual role as both a personal analyst and as a member of the Board of Studies, a teacher or a supervisor.

- 3.4. Candidates cannot take on assignments for, or be in a working group with their analyst or supervisor.

Candidates can participate in committees set up by the Institute and/or DSAP. In some of the committees (Study Council and Ethics Council), students from each year group are elected to represent their fellow candidates.

In other committees (research and information committees), students are elected at the annual general meeting in the context of the election of DSAP members to these committees. Finally, candidates can take on small tasks in connection with the organisation of seminars at the Institute (making coffee, photocopying etc.)

In all the above cases, the vulnerability of the candidate in their educational process must be carefully taken into account. This is especially important in committees where members of the Board of Studies are involved, and where the question of assessing a candidate may play a role.

Where nothing else stands in the way (as in the Study Council and the Ethics Council), only senior candidates who have completed the teaching should participate in committees where there are representatives of the Board of Studies.

There can be no reward or any other form of remuneration for the work a candidate performs for a working group, or a work assignment for a department or company.

Careful consideration must be given as to how to recruit students for working groups or assignments: for example, in terms of transparency, equal access and protection of the class as a learning space in the programme.

- 3.5. The DSAP Board has the task of ensuring that its members are familiar with the Code of Conduct, just as it is the task of the Board of Studies to ensure that candidates are also familiar with it. In both cases, it must be made clear that, the event of violations, they have the option of consulting the Ethical Council.



#### **§ 4. Relationships with colleagues**

- 4.1 An analyst must respect the professional and academic work of colleagues and not criticise a colleague publicly or to a client, unless the colleague in question has been informed. This also applies to colleagues from other disciplines.
- 4.2 An analyst respects their colleagues' relationships with their clients and does not take over their clients until on-going therapy is concluded.
- 4.3 If an analyst has clear evidence of a colleague's misconduct, it is the analyst's responsibility to inform the DSAP Ethics Council. If a member of DSAP is concerned about the unethical behaviour of a colleague or candidate, they must first speak to the colleague/candidate to attempt to stop the conduct in question and, if necessary, encourage supervision or appropriate treatment. If this is not possible or the member needs the relationship to be kept confidential, they can contact the DSAP Ethics Council.
- 4.4 An analyst is aware of the importance of related disciplines and advises a client to make use of these disciplines if they consider it will benefit the client.

#### **§ 5. Dissemination**

- 5.1 An analyst is aware of the individual and societal/ethical responsibility associated with the dissemination of psychotherapy.  
The responsibility covers all forms of communication, advertising, articles, statements to the press, online media, social media etc.
- 5.2 The main objective of presenting analytical psychology as a subject and service is to raise awareness of the discipline and to help clients, candidates or other stakeholders to make an informed choice.

#### **§ 6. Research**

- 6.1. When it comes to psychotherapy research, an analyst is responsible for investigating and identifying the ethical implications before embarking on the study.  
If in doubt, they should seek appropriate help in identifying issues prior to the investigation.
- 6.2 An analyst is responsible for the correct processing of data and material and, in accordance with the instructions of data legislation, also by employees, assistants or candidates. Thus, it is the analyst's responsibility to ensure in advance that everyone involved is aware of how to safeguard the confidentiality of the material.



## **§ 7. Professional standards**

- 7.1 An analyst must not continue their work if they are negatively affected by:
  - (1) The consumption of alcohol or other substances; or
  - (2) Physical or mental illness that would significantly reduce the professionalism and judgment of the analyst.
- 7.2 An analyst is required to keep an updated list of their clients, which can be disclosed to a colleague or to DSAP in an emergency.
- 7.3 If an analyst has been convicted of a criminal offence or has a pending case brought by a professional organisation, they must inform DSAP's Board about the situation and provide relevant facts.
- 7.4 It is an analyst's responsibility to report their own unprofessional conduct to DSAP's Board. Self-reporting will not in itself absolve the member of responsibility for wrongdoing, nor will it lead to an exemption from possible subsequent disciplinary decisions.
- 7.5 If an analyst or candidate who has been presented with a complaint refuses to assist in identifying a possible infringement, this in itself may be the basis for a separate accusation of unethical or unprofessional conduct. This may form the basis for suspension or expulsion.
- 7.6 As a member of DSAP, an analyst has a responsibility to themselves, the profession, clients, the public and colleagues to keep up to date professionally. This applies both in general and within the analyst's area of methodology/speciality: for example, through self-therapy, supervision or participation in professional courses and training.
- 7.7 An analyst only offers therapy, teaching and training in methods and approaches, in which they are trained and of which they have experience.
- 7.8 If an analyst has personal problems that hamper their work with a client, the analyst must seek professional help to resolve the issues.
- 7.9 As a member of DSAP, the practising analyst undertakes to receive regular supervision of their work as a therapist.

## **§ 8 Breach of the code of ethics**

- 8.1 Complaints about a breach of the Code of Ethics must be thoroughly described and addressed in writing to the DSAP Ethics Council, which then informs the Board and the Jung Institute's Board of Studies (if the complaint relates to the Jung Institute). Upon receipt of the complaint, the Ethics Council informs the member to whom the complaint relates.



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- 8.2 The Ethics Council sets up an ad hoc committee of three members to deal with the matter in hand. The members of the committee must be impartial and not members of the DSAP Board of Directors or of the Jung Institute’s Board of Studies. If necessary, the ad hoc committee may be supplemented by a member from another IAAP association. Within a reasonable timeframe, the Ethics Council informs both the accuser and the accused of the names of the members of the ad hoc committee and of the possibility of filing well-founded objections against one or more of these individuals.
- 8.3 Once the Ethics Council has received a written complaint, written permission is obtained from the accuser to inform the accused. If there is a need to examine confidential material, the accuser must provide written permission for the accused to provide the necessary information. This includes analysis notes, supervision notes, personal correspondence etc.
- 8.5 Upon receipt of a complaint, the Ethics Council informs the accused in writing with a copy of the complaint and requests a reply as soon as possible, but within a limited timeframe of no more than 60 days.
- 8.6 The ad hoc committee examines the complaint by consulting all parties involved. The investigation must be confidential and the identities of both accuser and accused must be protected. It must be possible for both the accuser and the accused to be physically present to state their case. The decision of the ad hoc Committee must be based on reasoning and evidence. The decision is forwarded to the Ethics Council, who then communicate it to the DSAP Board and the management of the Jung Institute if the matter relates to the Institute. The Board or management then makes a decision about the sanction, depending on where the issue relates to.
- 8.7 Decisions made in the light of the handling of ethical cases may result in the following:
- A. Acquittal
  - B. Reprimand
  - C. Temporary exclusion from the DSAP/Jung Institute
  - D. Exclusion from the DSAP/Jung Institute/IAAP
- The Ethics Council informs the DSAP Board in writing and the management of the Jung Institute (should the matter relates to the Institute) about the reasons for the decision.
- 8.8 DSAP’s Board and possibly the Board of Studies of the Jung Institute (if the case relates to the Institute) informs both the accuser and the accused in writing of the decision and sanction at which they have arrived on the basis of the ad hoc committee’s investigation. This must be done as soon as possible after the decision.
- 8.9 The Board then decides to what extent it is necessary to disclose information about the situation to other bodies for which it may be important.





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- 8.10 If the accuser, accused or any other member of DSAP wishes to appeal the decision, it must be done at the annual or extraordinary general meeting of DSAP. A written, substantiated appeal by a candidate shall be sent to the Ethics Council, who will then consider the further handling of the case.
- 8.11 The decision is confirmed if two thirds of those present at the annual general meeting vote in favour.
- 8.12 An appeal against the decision does not delay the implementation of the decision.