



EAPOA.

European Association for Psycho-Organic Analysis.

FOUNDING DEED

Riemens & Schuttevaer
Solicitors in Utrecht

Copy of a founding deed of the European Association for Psycho-Organic Analysis, based in Utrecht.
Deed dated 28 November 1986.

Today, November 28th 1986, appeared in front of me, Master Jacobus, Pieter, Dierkens Schuttevaer, in my quality of solicitor, practising in Utrecht :

Mrs. Johanna Klerk, secretary, living in Houten who, according to my declaration, represents the interests of :

1. Mr. Paul C. Boyesen, psychotherapist, living in Ibiza (Spain), born in Oslo (Norway), on August 31st 1948 and
2. Mrs. Joëlle Marie-Hélène Faguet, psychotherapist, living in Ibiza (Spain), born in Perpignan (France), on November 2nd 1948.

Mrs. Klerk's position, as a representative of interests, is justified by a power of attorney that is recognised as being in conformity with the law and which will be added to the founding deed.

STATUTES

NAME AND HEADQUARTERS

Art. 1

1.1 The association is named European Association for Psycho-Organic Analysis.

1.2 It is based in Utrecht.

DURATION

Art. 2

The association is founded for an unlimited duration.

OBJECTIVES

Art. 3

The purpose of the association is to develop, promote and protect the study and practice of Psycho-Organic Analysis, based on the works of S. Freud, of C. Jung and of W. Reich and which creates a junction between psychoanalysis and the body.

It defends psychotherapy as a specific professional field.

REGISTRATION WITH PUBLIC AUTHORITIES

Art. 4

The Board of Directors of the Association must register the Association and the members, who are authorised to represent the Association, in a public register of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry, in the region where the Association is based. The modifications of the statutes and of the Board of Directors must also be registered.

MEMBERS

Art. 5

5.1 The association is made up of 6 categories of members:

- a/ The National Associations of Psycho-Organic Analysis
- b/ The Accredited Training Schools or Institutes (ATSI). Accredited by EAPOA.
- c/ The Affiliated Training Organisations (ATO). Affiliated to an Accredited Training School or Institute.
- d/ The individual members
- e/ The international members
- f/ The honorary members elected by General Assembly

5.2 Are accepted as individual members :

Persons who have completed at least 5 years' psychotherapy training, in schools or training institutes in Psycho-Organic Analysis, authorised by EAPOA or titular of ECP in POA.

The individual members must be members of a National Psycho-Organic Analysis Association, when such an association does exist in the country in which they are practising.

5.3 The international members are accepted under the same criteria as individual members.

5.4 The honorary members are elected by General Assembly

Art. 6

6.1 The quality of being a member is lost :

- a/ through the death of the member. If the member is a moral person, it loses its quality of member when it ceases to exist.
- b/ when the member resigns.
- c/ through resignation in the name of the Association.
- d/ through dismissal.

6.2 The Association may dismiss one of its members, when he or she does not meet anymore the required conditions ; and when the Association considers, reasonably, that it can not continue to maintain the person in its quality of member. The Board of Directors takes the decision of dismissal.

6.3 The dismissal may be pronounced when the action of one of the members is in contradiction : with the statutes, the code of ethics, the association's rules, regulations or decisions, or when a member causes harm to the Association.

INCOME

Art. 7

7.1 The Association's income is made up of the membership fees, donations, subsidies and other forms of income.

7.2 The annual membership fee is established by the General Assembly.

MANAGEMENT

Art. 8

8.1 A Board of Directors made up of at least 3 people carries out management. The number of people making up this Board is determined according to the policies and procedures voted by the GA.

8.2 The Board of Directors is elected by the GA, which makes sure that each country is represented.

The Board is renewable by thirds, each year and the outgoing members may run for re-election.

It is with the GA's approval that the Board may sign agreements and make transactions for the acquisition of goods, which engage the Association's responsibility.

REPRESENTATION

Art. 9.

The Association may be represented as a moral person only by two members of the Board which are acting with the same intent.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Art. 10

10.1 The Board may gather the GA as often as it deems it necessary, but at least once a year.

10.2 If a tenth of the voters at the GA want it and send a written demand, the Board must gather a GA and this within 4 weeks. If the written request does not receive an answer within the following fortnight, then the requesters can also call up the GA following the usual procedure or the publication of a declaration in a representative periodical published in the region where the Association is based.

10.3 The convoking by the Board is done by mail, sent to each member. The convoking papers mention the place, the date and the agenda of the G.A.

10.4 The convoking is done at the latest 5 days before the G.A.

Art. 11

11.1 All members, except for those having been suspended, have access to the G.A.

11.2 Each individual member has one vote.

Each international member has one vote.

Each National Association has one institutional vote plus one vote for every 10 individual members.

Each Training School or Institute has one institutional vote plus one vote for every 10 students enrolled.

Honorary members have no voting right

The number of votes possessed by National Associations, Schools and Institutes will thus vary from year to year.

11.3 The president and the secretary exercise their function during the G.A.

11.4 All decisions by the G.A. are taken at the absolute majority of votes expressed, to the extent that they are not contrary to the statutes or to the law.

11.5 Blank votes are not taken into account.

11.6 If an absolute majority is not obtained during the nomination of a person, a second vote will distinguish the 2 candidates that are closest to winning. If nevertheless no voting makes it possible to decide, a chance draw will designate the winner.

11.7 If the absolute majority is not reached during a proposal, by excluding the nominations of people, the proposition will be abandoned.

11.8 The voting procedure is with raised hands, except if the president or one of the voters wishes there to be a written vote. The written vote is anonymous, by using closed voting ballots. Decisions may be taken by acclamation except if one of the voters wishes a personalised vote.

11.9 A decision that is taken unanimously by all members, even if they are absent from the G.A., with a preliminary agreement by the Board of Directors, this decision has the same value as that taken during the G.A.

11.10 If during a G.A., all members are present or represented, it then has the competence to take all decisions on the agenda, including those concerning the statute modifications or dissolution, even if no convocation has taken place or even if the habitual procedure has not been respected.

ACCOUNTING YEAR, ACCOUNTING RECORDS AND TREASURY

Art. 12

12.1 The accounting year coincides with the calendar year.

12.2 The Board of Directors gives an account of its management and this six months after the end of the accounting year, except if the G.A. prolongs this delay. The Board continues its annual report and gives an account of this by presenting the justificatory evidence of its management over the previous period. Each member may consult the accounts after the 6 months delay and may request explanations from the Board.

12.3 The G.A. names each year a commission made up of 2 members who are not part of the Board and who examine the accounts and the Board's justifications. It presents its conclusions to the G.A.

MODIFICATION OF THE STATUTES

Art. 13

13.1 Modifications of the Association's statutes are possible through a decision voted by the GA and which obtains the 2/3rds majority of votes. The GA has the authority to take this decision if the statute's modification have been announced in the notification to attend. The delay for the convoking of a GA is 7 days.

13.2 All motions for changing the statutes have to be brought in and published to the members of GA in writing not later than 10 Weeks (or longer if decided by the board) before the General Assembly. All amendments to these motions have to be brought in and published to all members in writing not later than 4 Weeks (or longer if decided by the board) before the GA.

Oral amendments during the GA can be taken on or be refused by the mover.

13.3 The modifications of the statutes will only be effective once a notaries' deed which registers them has been composed. A copy of this deed must be filed at the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of the place where the Association is based.

DISSOLUTION

Art. 14

14.1 The Association is dissolved :

- a/ by decision taken by the GA in conformity with the terms defined by Art. 13.1.
- b/ through a lack of financial means, if bankruptcy has been pronounced or due to a disastrous financial condition.
- c/ in the cases defined by a judge in a legal frame of reference.
- d/ by complete absence of any members.

14.2 The dissolution must be registered with the Chamber of Commerce and Industry located in the town where the Association is based.

14.3 The GA decides on how to use the balance in the Association's account.

14.4 After closure of the accounts, the accounting books and the Association's documents will be kept for 30 years by a person designated by the GA. This person must make his or her function known by the Chamber of Commerce and Industry in those places where the Association has been registered.

POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

Art. 15

The GA has the authority to write policies and procedures that define the rules covering all subjects that the Association may wish to deal with. The policies and procedures can not be in contradiction with the Association's statutes or with public legislation.

PARTICULAR CLAUSE

Art. 16

The GA has the power of decision for all cases that have not been foreseen by the statutes, legislation, or policies and procedures.

The Association's headquarters will be based in the premises of the person who has the founding deed in his or her possession.

POLICIES AND PROCEDURES OF THE EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION FOR PSYCHO-ORGANIC ANALYSIS (EAPOA)

PRELIMINARIES

The European Association of Psycho Organic Analysis (EAPOA) covers all countries, which are part of the geographical continent of Europe, whether or not they belong to the European Union.

Boyesen Foundation and the founder of POA, Paul Boyesen, confirmed that:

1. On receiving propositions from the founder of POA, Paul Boyesen, or his legal representative, and confirmed by the Boyesen Foundation, the EAPOA is granted the final authority of authorising of :
 - A) all the National Professional Organisations representing the criteria and quality of the application and practice of POA.
 - B) All Training Institutes in POA.
2. The EAPOA represents the method of POA at the EAP.
3. The EAPOA reglements the good functioning and the practice of the method, as well as the groupings of POA on the European level.

The EAPOA undertakes this function on the international level until such a time that other organisation take on the same responsibility on similar terms outside Europe.

ARTICLE 1 - REPRESENTATION AT THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY :

- Each individual member has the right to one vote.
 - Each international member has the right to one vote.
 - The National Associations each have one institutional vote plus one vote for every ten members.
 - The Schools and Training Institutes each have one institutional plus one vote for every ten students.
- The number of voting rights possessed by National Associations, Schools and Training Institutes will therefore change from one year to the next.
- Honorary members have no voting right.

ARTICLE 2 - MEMBERSHIP FEES

Subscription fees are established during the General Assembly, based on a proposal by the Board of Directors. The annual membership fees are due for the calendar year and paid at the end of February at the latest. The fees that are paid by new members after October 1st are valid for the following calendar year, subject to regularisation of their amount in case of modification of the fees by the General Assembly. Only those members up to date in their payments for the year in progress can take part in the voting during the General Assembly.

ARTICLE 3 - BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Board of Directors (BD) is made up of at least eight people. The BD names among its members a Ruling Committee comprising a President, at least two Vice-Presidents, a General Secretary and a Treasurer. Each National Association, Accredited Training School or Institute and Affiliated Training Organisation may propose a candidate for the Board of Directors. National Delegates elected during General Assembly are members of the Board of Directors. The number of members elected as individual members is limited to ten. Each member of the Board of Directors has the right to one vote. For the validity of deliberations, the quorum of physically present members, in the BD and Ruling Committee, must be equal or superior to 50%. No single person may carry more than two proxies. All proxies must be written and signed.

ARTICLE 4 - MANDATE

The members are elected for three years and the BD is renewed by thirds each year. When a member representing an association, an institute or a school at the BD is unavailable, he or she can not be replaced by another member of his organisation, it is up to him or her to give a written proxy to another member of the BD. When a member wishes to resign, his or her position is declared vacant for the following elections, in addition to the outgoing third.

ARTICLE 5 - PROCEDURES OF ELECTIONS

Members of board are elected by secret vote. To be elected a majority of votes is necessary. Members of Ethic Committee are elected by secret vote. To be elected a majority of votes is necessary. The voting is done with a voting-paper. This paper contains a list of the candidates. The voting-paper indicates on the top the number of votes the member has at his disposal. This number indicates also the maximum of votes that can be given to one candidate. It is possible to give to a candidate less than the maximum vote. Voting-papers that carry a vote with higher number than maximum for one candidate are treated invalid.

ARTICLE 6 - COLLEGE OF NATIONAL DELEGATES

It is made up of one delegate for each country, elected during the General Assembly. These national delegates represent the EAPOA and sit at the Board of Directors. This college is given the mission to have information be circulated at the national level, to inform the BD of the POA's situation and of that of its various organisations in each country and to propose motions for the GA. It represents a place of reflection, to take stock of and to stimulate research in POA at the national level, and to co-ordinate it throughout Europe.

ARTICLE 7 - COLLEGE OF ASSOCIATIONS

It is made up of one representative per Association, elected during the General Assembly. Its mission is the study and information concerning national legislation for the practice of this profession. This is a place of reflection on the ethics and professional practice in POA and of exchange on the organisation of various associations. It organises the EAPOA Colloquium at the periodicity set by the Board of Directors. It proposes motions to the Board of Directors for the GA. It is co-ordinated by two members of the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE 8 - TRAINING COLLEGE

It is made up of one representative for each Accredited Training School/Institute and Affiliated Training Organisation per country, elected during the General Assembly. Its mission is to reflect on the harmonisation of the national curricula in POA and to make sure they are compatible with the European diploma of psychotherapy, in order to create ultimately a European certification in POA. This is a place of exchange and pedagogical reflection, the purpose of which is to propose motions for the BD. It is co-ordinated by two members of the BD.

ARTICLE 9 - INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE

It is made up of one delegate for each country, elected during the General Assembly. Its mission is to have information be circulated on EAPOA in the midst of non-European countries, in relationship with the POA Associations, Institutes and Schools in these countries. It informs the BD of the situation of POA in these various organisations in each non-European country and proposes motions for the GA. It is co-ordinated by a member of the BD.

ARTICLE 10 - ETHIC COMMITTEE

10.1 MEMBERSHIP

- 10.1.1** The members of the Ethic Committee have to be members of the National Association of their country in POA.
- 10.1.2** The Committee is constituted of at least four members and at most seven members
- 10.1.3** The members of the Ethic Committee must have a professional qualification in POA. This qualification should be defined with reference to the criteria concerning professional qualifications as defined by the national associations.

- 10.1.4 The members of the Ethic Committee should show previous interest in ethics and have experience.
- 10.1.5 At least two countries of EAPOA have to be represented in the Ethic Committee.
- 10.1.6 The Ethic Committee designates one of its members as their representative member of the Board without voting rights unless he is already part of the Board.

Procedure

- 10.1.7 The members are elected for three years but every year renewal members can present themselves and the Ethic Committee is renewable by a third.
- 10.1.8 The National Associations inform their members through internal publications about the constitution of the definitive European Committee in EAPOA and invite institutionally members of their associations - including the members of the board and the trainers - to present themselves as candidates to be part of the Ethic Committee. The candidates have to write a letter of motivation and to send it to the General Secretary of EAPOA who will forward it to the board and the actual constitutive Commission.
- 10.1.9 To be elected to the Ethic Committee by the General Assembly of EAPOA, all the candidates must present themselves directly and personally in front of the General Assembly.
- 10.1.10 All the members of the Committee are elected by secret vote in the General Assembly of EAPOA.
- 10.1.11 In case of blockage in votes, the president has to vote.

10.2 PRESIDENCY

- 10.2.1 The president has to be part of the Ethic Committee for at least one year before presenting his candidature.
- 10.2.2 The president has to be a practitioner in POA for at least seven years.
- 10.2.3 The president of the Ethic Committee has to have five years of experience in institutional activities or work in POA.
- 10.2.4 The president of the Ethic Committee of EAPOA cannot be at the same time the President of the board of any national or European Association in POA or any other professional Association in Psychotherapy.
- 10.2.5 The president cannot be at the same time a member of another Ethic Commission in another national Institution or Organisation of POA or an Ethic Commission of any other national Institution or Organisation of Psychotherapy.

Procedure

- 10.2.6 The president is re-elected every year by the Ethic Committee. This re-election has to be approved by the Board of EAPOA. The presidency has duration for maximum five years consecutive.
- 10.2.7 The new candidates to the presidency have to write a letter of motivation before the meeting of the Ethic Commission and to present their candidature directly in front of the Ethic Committee and before the next General Assembly.
- 10.2.8 In case of non re-election of the President, the Ethic Committee will design an intermediary president with the approval of the Board of EAPOA.
- 10.2.9 The president of the Ethic Committee of EAPOA is elected by secret vote in the Ethic Committee.

NOTE: in the transition period, the first Ethic Committee to be established in 2001 only needs the approval of the Board for his constitution. This also applies for the election of the first president.

ARTICLE 11 - CODE OF ETHICS

11.1 RULES AND OBLIGATIONS

11.1.1 PRELIMINARY

This code of ethics for psychotherapists is related to the democratic principles of the European Union and is based on respect of human rights, democratic principles and national constitutions. Thus it is evident, that psychotherapists agree with the moral and legal standards derived from the principles the European Union is based on.

All members of the EAPOA, whether institutions or individual members, are expected to practice their profession with a particularly sharp sense of responsibility with respect to themselves, their therapy work, their patients/clients, their colleagues and their students.

All the Foundations, National Associations, Training Institutes and Schools recognised by the EAPOA must make sure they possess a code of ethics compatible with that of the EAPOA, and pay close attention to the question of ethics and ethical professional practice.

This code must comprise rules of ethics aimed at protecting the patient/client against abusive applications of psychotherapy by practitioners or trainers that can be used as rules of conduct by their members and as a reference in case of a complaint.

Psychotherapeutic methods have areas of application in psychotherapy as well as couple therapy, case- and team supervision, and certain forms of training. Having completed a training in a psychotherapeutic method like Psycho Organic Analysis leads the practitioner to be aware of the specific ethical implications the method includes. In this sense the term psychotherapist names any person practicing Psycho Organic Analysis within the named areas.

11.1.2 FIELD OF APPLICATION

The rules of ethics that follow concern all members of the EAPOA, both institutions and individuals. According to these Ethical Code all National Associations are obliged to provide for an ethical code comparable to these standards and an Ethical Committee. The Association are obliged to put down into their conditions of membership the acceptance of the Ethical Code.

11.1.3 THE PROFESSION OF PSYCHOTHERAPIST

The profession of psychotherapist is a specific discipline in the field of human sciences (Humanities). It implies a diagnostic and a global and explicit strategy for the treatment of psychological, social and psychosomatic disorders. The methods that are used are based on scientific theories of psychotherapy.

Through interaction between one or several patients/clients and of one or several psychotherapists, the purpose of this treatment is to trigger a therapeutic process making long-term changes or evolution possible.

The profession of psychotherapist is characterised by the implication of the therapist in the realisation of the previously mentioned objectives.

The psychotherapist is expected to use his competence with full respect for the values and the dignity of his/her patient/ client, to the best of the latter's interests.

The psychotherapist must indicate his/her qualification in the speciality in which he/she has been trained.

11.1.4 PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCE AND IMPROVEMENT

The psychotherapist must exercise his/her profession in a competent and responsible manner and with respect for ethics and in recognition of the boundaries of him/her competences and techniques.

He/she must stay well informed of the scientific research and development in the field of psychotherapy, which implies permanent, continuing education. Psychotherapists recognize their own need for continuing education, personal development, intervention and/or supervision.

The psychotherapist must practice the methods of treatment, in the fields of psychotherapy for which he/she is able to prove sufficient knowledge and experience and he/she has to represent his/her competence truly.

The fact that a psychotherapist is linked to a centre of care, to a community or that he/she belongs to social or associative structures should in no way affect the application of these rules of ethics. Concerning new fields of activity, the psychotherapists have to ensure, that they are compatible with current activities and the rules of ethics.

The psychotherapist exercising controls, supervisions or teaching activities in Psycho-Organic Analysis must be identified by National Associations and the Training Institutes and Schools representing Psycho-Organic Analysis.

11.1.5 PROFESSIONAL SECRECY

A psychotherapist and possibly his/her team are subject to absolute professional secrecy about everything confided to them during the practice of their profession.

To reveal such information to others is only allowed with a written consent of the person. It can be an exception in the case of a threatening clear danger to the person or to others, which the psychotherapist could avoid.

Psychotherapists inform their clients of the legal limits of confidentiality. The same obligation applies as far as supervision or other professional working circumstances are concerned. These obligations also apply beyond the period of direct cooperation.

The same obligation applies as far as supervision is concerned.

11.1.6 CONTRACTUAL FRAMEWORK

Psychotherapists are obliged to provide for a clear contractual framework according the different situations of their work e.g. individual therapy (with adults or minors), couple therapy, groups, supervision and trainings.

11.1.6.1 THERAPY

Psychotherapist attracts attention to the clients rights and specifies the conditions of the work. He/She clarifies the type of methods used, the presumed duration of therapy, the financial conditions and professional secrecy.

Working with minors therapists take specific care of possible influencing a third party (parents etc. paying for the therapy) may try to put on the work of the therapist. Her/his special concern is the welfare of the client.

Working with groups the therapist is obliged to give a clear framework by clearly indicating the level of work.

On request, or in the case of litigation, the psychotherapist has to inform the client of the possibility of recourse.

The patient/client must be able to decide by him or herself whether or not and with whom he/she wants to undertake a treatment (free choice of the therapist).

The psychotherapist is never obliged to engage in a process of psychotherapeutic care.

The psychotherapist is under the obligation to assume his/her responsibilities, given the particular conditions of trust and dependence which are characteristic of the therapeutic relationship. There is abuse of this relationship as soon as the psychotherapist fails in his/her duty and his/her responsibility towards his/her patient/client, in order to satisfy his/her personal interest (for example on the sexual, emotional, social and economic levels). All forms of abuse represent an infraction of the various specific codes of ethics concerning the profession of a psychotherapist. The full responsibility of the abuse is incumbent on the psychotherapist. All irresponsible actions in the context of the relationship of trust and dependence created by psychotherapy constitute a serious professional misconduct.

11.1.6.2 SUPERVISION

In supervision practitioners of POA get support of professional capacities. It is a situation to work on transparency of interventions and on transference and counter transference. The personal process of the supervised therapist is left to be worked with in individual therapy of the therapist. The supervisor is not simultaneously the therapist of a practitioner.

11.1.6.3 TRAINING IN ORGANISATIONS

Working in organisations (enterprises, public services, non-profit organisations) with psychotherapeutic methods needs a special concern on the contractual situation. Being paid by the organisation and working with the employees creates a triangular contract (similar to working with minors). It is needed to take special care of the welfare of the clients. Complete transparency of the aims and objectives of the work has to be created. Working with psychotherapeutic methods in assessment situations is unethical.

11.1.7 PRINCIPLE OF EXTENDED MORAL OBLIGATION OF RESERVE

Psychotherapists do have a moral obligation of reserve towards former clients during five years after having finished the therapy before starting any commercial relation.

The principle of extended moral obligation is also applicable to the work of supervisors. Exceptions can be made if the former supervised psychotherapist has passed a period of five years after the completion of his/her training.

The principle of extended moral obligation is also applicable to the work of trainers also. Promotion of method, cultural events and social networking are not considered as commercial.

Training Institutes do not take on contract former trainees as trainers within a period of five years after the end of the training. Exception can be made if the former trainee has a minimum of five years experience as practicing psychotherapist. In General training institutes do not delegate responsibilities for content or structure of the training to trainees.

11.1.8 OBLIGATION TO SUPPLY EXACT AND OBJECTIVE INFORMATION

The information given to the patient/client concerning the conditions in which the treatment will take place must be exact, objective and be based on facts.

All information to the general public (articles, publications, radio or television shows, signs, paid advertisement, lectures, pedagogical documents, etc...), must be made in a position of reserve and decency concerning the personality of the psychotherapist, the nature of the care he/she gives and the results which can be expected from the psychotherapy.

11.1.9 PROFESSIONAL RELATION WITH COLLEAGUES

Psychotherapists act with due regard for the needs, special competencies and obligations of their colleagues.

When psychotherapists know of an ethical violation by another psychotherapist, and it seems appropriate, they informally attempt to resolve the issue by bringing it to the attention of the psychotherapist – especially if the ethical violation is of minor nature. Such informal corrective efforts are made with sensitivity to any rights to confidentiality involved.

If the ethical violation does not seem amenable to an informal solution and if the violation is of more serious nature the psychotherapist brings it to the attention of the appropriate institution, association or ethic committee.

11.1.10 ETHICAL PRINCIPLES OF TRAINING

These ethical principles also apply, by analogy, to the relationship between teachers and students.

Teachers in training are trainers as well as therapeutic assistants or other kind of therapists working on contract with the training institute.

11.1.11 CONTRIBUTION TO PUBLIC HEALTH

The responsibility of psychotherapists within society at large requires that they work to contribute to the maintaining and the establishment of living conditions likely to promote, safeguard and re-establish psychic health, maturation and the blossoming of the human being.

If necessary, the psychotherapist must work in an interdisciplinary fashion with representatives of other sciences, in the interest of the patient/client.

11.1.12 RESEARCH IN PSYCHO-ORGANIC ANALYSIS

In order to promote the scientific evolution of psychotherapy and the study of its effects, the psychotherapist must, as far as possible, cooperate with research work undertaken for this purpose, using notably the tools of Psycho-Organic Analysis.

The ethical principles defined here above must also be respected during this research work and their publication. The patient/client's interests always remain the priority.

11.1.13 INFRACTION TO THE RULES OF ETHICS

The National Associations of Psycho-Organic Analysis and affiliated Associations are under the obligation to create institutions of appeal and arbitration for cases of litigation.

11.1.14 OBLIGATION OF MEMBER ORGANIZATIONS OF EAPOA

The member organisations of the EAPOA, Associations, Institutes and Schools, must require from their practising members and trainers the establishment of rules of ethics that are compatible with the principles of this present code of ethics.

11.2 COMPETENCES AND PROCEDURES

All procedures and competences are structured according to the principle of subsidiarity.

11.2.1 COMPETENCES

Ethical complaints referring to client-therapist and inter-colleagues relations are addressed to the national ethical committee. If two nationalities are involved, then the ethic committee of EAPOA is addressed.

Ethical complaints among member organizations of EAPOA are addressed to the ethic committee of EAPOA.

11.2.2 PROCEDURES

A complaint addressed to the Ethic Committee is an ethical case, if a) the complaint is addressed in writing, b) the complaining person is directly involved in the conflict and c) the complaint is dealing with professional ethical issues.

Both involved parties have to be informed in writing about the existence of the ethical case.

The Ethic Committee decides on the competency with regard to procedure and personal involvement.

The Ethic Committee will coordinate and provide for the implementation of an appropriate procedure. This may be mediation, arbitration and revision.

11.2.2.1 MEDIATION

The Ethic Committee proposes a mediator to the conflicting parties. Conflicting parties can refuse the mediator on grounds of personal involvement. In cases among client and therapist the result of mediation has to be confirmed by the Ethic Committee.

11.2.2.2 ARBITRATION

The Arbitration Court is made up of three individual members of the Association. It will build itself up in such a way that each party in the conflict must name a member, whose nomination will be addressed to the Ethic Committee, within less than 28 days. Those will elect a third person unanimously, which will preside the Arbitration Court. In case of equal votes, the decision will be taken by chance draw.

If the nomination of the referees through the parties in conflict is not done in time, or if a Ethic Committee has not been named to the two referees within 28 days, then the association's Ethic Committee will do the nomination. The members of the Ethic Committee who are involved in the conflict do not have the right to participate in the passing of the resolution.

The Court of Arbitration will take its decision after having heard the parties in conflict in the presence of the totality of the members, on the mode of a simple majority of votes. It will decide to the best of its knowledge and according to what it believes to be true. The Arbitration Court's resolution must be sent in a letter to all parties engaged in the conflict.

It is possible to use a right of appeal against the decision, by signifying one's intention to do so to the General Assembly, less than two weeks after receiving the notification of the initial decision. The written appeal must be

sent to the President, with mention of the arguments motivating it. A final decision will be taken during the following General Assembly.

11.2.2.3 REVISION

If there are severe mistakes relevant for the result of mediation or arbitration the conflicting parties may ask the Ethic Committee for revision. The Ethic Committee may cancel decision and/or contracts and the litigation can be started again.