

The Code of Ethics SIDPaJ

("Client" has the meaning of "Patient" and "analysing" in this document.)

The Code of Ethics of SIDPaJ describes the ethical and professional conduct to which all members shall subscribe to all aspects of their work. The principles are considered applicable to situations not specifically described in this Code, since the ideas that apply particularly to a therapeutic relationship are also applicable in non-therapeutic relationships. It should be noted that this code includes the relationship between supervisor / supervised and teacher / learner in which more specific references are made in the internal rules. It is recognised that some members will also have to comply with the code of ethics of other professional bodies to which they belong.

1. A member will always endeavour to act in the best interest of the client and that includes taking care of the therapeutic relationship itself as well as the therapist's role.
2. A member shall ensure that the client (or, where this is not possible, a responsible caregiver) is given information on the nature of the therapy being carried out, and the rules for a good working of the process, so that there exists an informed consent, both initially and during the therapeutic process. The information given by the client and their consent constitute a "contract" that will serve as a reference in the process.
3. A member shall maintain appropriate boundaries with clients and ensure that the therapist / client relationship is not exploited, for example - financially, sexually, emotionally or socially.
4. A member shall respect the client's right to self-determination and not consciously seek to impose any particular set of values, moral standards or ideals.
5. A member cannot prohibit or encourage conduct that their client may want to pursue. The psychotherapeutic action will focus on analysis, to help the client to be aware of the reasons which impel this action.
6. The therapist / client relationship is in itself confidential. The information received is confidential and shall not be transmitted without prior consent, unless it is in the interests of safety for the client, the therapist or others. Clients can be advised that, in these particular circumstances, the member may break confidentiality.
7. A member will not tolerate or encourage any client action that is detrimental or harmful. So if the analysis referred to in paragraph 5 is not enough, the member should act accordingly even by breaking confidentiality.
8. If clinical material is to be used for a project, it is the responsibility of the member to find appropriate ways for its use, including assessing whether the use of clinical material should have permission from the client. It is the member's responsibility to preserve the anonymity of the client.

9. In the case of research, members should clarify with clients the nature, purpose and conditions of any research that clients will be involved and ensure that there exists a verifiable "informed consent" before beginning.

10. The member must terminate therapy when it is the appropriate time and not extend it by concealment or deception whether the proposed objectives have been achieved, as well as if after a reasonable amount of time it appears that, with the means and resources at their disposal, these objectives are unable to be achieved. In this case the reasons should be explained to the client and indicate to the client that other professionals can take over continuity of the therapeutic intervention. If the client wishes to stop treatment the motives will be analysed to avoid acting out and, if appropriate, to indicate that other professionals can take care of the continuity of the therapeutic intervention.

11. Association members are responsible for monitoring and maintaining their own professional competence and their physical, mental and spiritual health. Their professional authority is based on their training and qualifications for the tasks they perform. The member must be professionally trained and skilled in the use of methods, tools, techniques and procedures that are adopted in their work. Part of their work is the continued effort to update their professional competence. They should also recognise the limits of their competence and the limitations of their techniques; it is a humble attitude that motivates them to continue investigating.

12. Derived from the aforementioned and as a stated goal in the statutes, members of the Association, in the exercise of their profession, shall endeavor to contribute to the progress of science and the research in their discipline, subject to the rules and requirements of scientific work and communicating their knowledge to students and other professionals according to scientific uses and / or through teaching.

13. Notwithstanding scientific review, as is deemed appropriate in the exercise of the profession, the member will not discredit colleagues or other professionals who work with similar or different methods and will speak with respect in regard to approaches and types of intervention that benefit scientific and professional credibility.

14. A member has a responsibility not to act in any way that is detrimental to the Association, the profession, colleagues, supervisees or trainees. This also extends to conduct that doesn't affect the Association itself.

15. A member who has indications of conduct by any member that is in breach of this Code of Ethics, shall first act to clarify the circumstances of the member concerned, and if the indications are proved true, they should seek a satisfactory resolution of the generated problems and if that isn't possible it should be reported to the association.