

The Code of Ethics of the Israeli Psychological Association

Introduction

The ethics code is professional document expressing the IPA's standing concerning professional value system and ethical code conduct that must guide psychologists in their work. The code includes "guiding principles" and ethical standards."

The **guiding principles** are values defined by the goals, which guide the psychologist to strive for ideals in the field of psychology. Psychologists are to take these principles into consideration in their work when choosing an ethical line of action and when interpreting the "ethical standards." The **ethical standards** are derived from guiding principles and define practical regulations and instructions for appropriate conduct in different activities in the field of psychology. These standards include general standards, which are applicable in all professional and scientific activities partaken by all psychologists. Furthermore, ethical standards were defined for psychological services, such as testing and assessment, treatment, consultation, guidance, research and publications. These standards are especially mandatory in specific psychological services under their appropriate title. However, they may apply to other psychological services.

The rationale behind the thorough definition of the ethical standards is to provide psychologists with tools that will aid them in making appropriate professional decisions in accordance with the professional values and may serve as a criterion for evaluating ethical conduct based on these values. As such, the ethics code as a whole is the foundation stone for psychologists' education and professional psychologists training, and their decision-making processes to ethical issues.

The ethics code does not encapsulate all concerns. Furthermore, it is plausible that, at times, the ethics code may not be exhaustively applicable. Therefore, it is important to perceive that the ethics code may not be exhaustively applicable. Therefore, it is important to perceive the ethics code as a dynamic and unfixed system. The development of a dynamic code requires from each psychologist: to make an effort to act ethically, while examining and appraising various ethical questions; to encourage appropriate ethical conduct in students, instructors, and colleagues; and to consult and be consulted by colleagues and ethics committees.

The code of ethics will be updated occasionally due to the new emerging concerns, according to the changing needs of the psychological profession and based on the recommendations brought to the ethics committee to be reviewed. A person engaged in activities in the field of psychology must be guided by the code of ethics in order to strive for the highest ethical conduct and to ensure the well being of those with who he or she is in professional rapport. The psychological committee decided to adopt and recommend the Israeli code of ethics to all psychologists residing in this state as a guideline in their profession.

Guiding Principles

Principle A- Proficiency

All psychologists in Israel are to adhere to the highest standard of professional proficiency in their profession, while acknowledging the limits of their specific competencies and experiences. Moreover, they shall provide services and will utilize methods in which they were adequately qualified by education and specialization. In domains in which professional standards have yet to become recognized, psychologists will use their discretion and will take proper precautions in order to protect the welfare of their clients. Psychologists must keep themselves up-to-date with relevant professional and scientific information pertaining to the services they provide and make appropriate use of the professional and scientific resources, and recognize the importance in continuing studies.

Principle B- Integrity

Psychologists will act with candor in science, teaching, and in all pursuits in the domain of psychology. In their activities, psychologists will display honesty, impartiality, and respect for others. Psychologists will refrain from deceptions when describing their skills, services, products, salaries, research and methods of teaching. Psychologists must clarify to relevant agents their duty and to treat them appropriately. Psychologists are to be aware to the best of their ability, their belief system, their values and feelings, and the limits of their competencies in order to maximally diminish the potential negative impact of these variables on their work.

Principle C- Professional responsibility

Psychologists will adhere to the highest standards of professional responsibility. They must clarify their professional responsibility to those with whom they are in professional relationships, to accommodate their work methods to the needs of the diverse population they treat, and to accept professional responsibility for their actions. Psychologists are to consult with their colleagues, with experts and various institutions and if necessary, to collaborate with them in order to protect the interests of their clients.

Principles D- Respect of human's rights

Psychologists will respect the rights and basic values of all human beings. They will honor humans' rights for privacy, confidentiality, self-expression, and autonomy. When legal obligations contradict the above rights, psychologists need to attempt to find a suitable resolution. Psychologists are to be aware of personal, socio-cultural differences among human beings, such as sex, ethnic background, race, religious belief or ideological conviction, values, political opinion, culture, sexual orientation, disability, language, and socioeconomic status. Psychologists should attempt to nullify any potential influence of prejudices based on these differences on their work, and to refrain from knowingly participating in unjust and discrimination acts.

Principle E- Concern for others

Psychologists are to contribute to the welfare of those with whom they are in professional relationships, while considering the rights of their clients, students, their supervisees and research participants. They must emphasize their clients, students, supervisees and research participants. They must emphasize their commitment to feeble populations (e.g., minors, and mentally ill). In their professional work, psychologists must guide their forethought based on the welfare of their clients. In case of conflict of interests or conflict of obligations, psychologists are

to resolve these conflicts and fulfill their duty in a responsible manner, while minimizing damage. If needed, psychologists may turn to the ethics committee for instructions.

Principle F- Social responsibility

Psychologists are to be cognizant of their professional and scientific responsibility for the community and society in which they live and work, and to attempt to spare some of their time to fulfill their responsibility. They must implement and inform the public about their knowledge in psychology with the purpose of benefiting the welfare of people. Furthermore, psychologists are to attempt to minimize human suffering. Their research should be aimed at promoting the welfare of all humans and the field of psychology. Psychologists must refrain from abusing their work. Psychologists must obey the law and encourage legislation and establishment of social policies to serve the best interest of their client and the public in general.

Ethical Standards

Definitions:

Client: A patient and all who ask for service

Service: Treatment, assessment, evaluation, rehabilitation, professional consultation or guidance in the field of psychology. In training in psychology, every student or supervisee will be considered as a client, as indicated by the psychologist's obligation toward him or her.

(1) General Standards

The followings are general standards applicable in professional activities carried out by psychologists.

1.1 The application of ethical rules.

The ethics code (including introduction, guiding principle, and ethical standards) pertains to a variety of professional activities implemented by psychologists.

1.2 The relationship between law and ethics.

In case of a conflict between the ethics code and legal instructions, psychologists should honor the law, while emphasizing their commitment to the ethics code, and taking steps to resolve the conflict adequately.

1.3 Professional and research-related relationships

Psychologists will provide services only on line or in well-defined professional or scientific interactions, after having been given the appropriate informed consent from the client.

1.4 Requirement for professional proficiency

- A) Psychologists will teach, conduct research, and will provide services entailing proficiency, only if they have the required proficiency, expertise, or qualification, or if they are trained in psychology under supervision as dictated by law.

- B) Psychologists will be permitted to provide services, teach, or conduct research in domains that are new to them or in domains involving the use of methods that are new to them, only after they receive training under proper supervision from professionally qualified individuals in these domains.
- C) In professional domains where there are no recognized standards for training, psychologists will take responsible steps in order to ensure their competencies in their work and to protect their client, students, and individuals' participation in their research from potential damage.

1.5 Maintaining Expertise

In their professional work, psychologists will make a continuous effort to maintain their expertise, and to maintain a suitable level of professional and domain-specific update, and will rely on this updated knowledge in all of their studies and professional occupations. Psychologists will acquire the qualifications needed to ensure the quality of services provided to diverse populations. If necessary, psychologists will refer their clients to other suitable agents.

1.6 Informing the client

- A) When providing a service (except for a group or an organization), psychologists are required to inform the client ahead of time about the nature of the service, while using appropriate and understandable language to the client. This also pertains to possible results and conclusions of services.
- B) If the client is a third party agent (e.g., factory supervisor requesting a service for one of his workers), the psychologist will clarify ahead of time his or her relationship with each party. This clarification will include the duty of the psychologist (e.g., a therapist, organizational consultant, assessor, or expert witness), what the suitable use of the services is, and will emphasize the potential limits of confidentiality.
- C) If there is a conflict of interest between the clients (e.g., conflicted agents), psychologists need to clarify the essence and the nature of their responsibility to each party and, if necessary, to consult the ethics committee.
- D) If the law prohibits psychologists from providing information to their clients, they must elucidate this fact to their clients ahead of time.

1.7 Avoidance of harm

- A) In their line of work, psychologists will honor the rights of others to adhere to values, approaches, and opinions that are different from theirs, and they must act without discrimination based on personal and/or socio-cultural differences.
- B) Because of the potential influence of harm psychologists must refrain from abusing their influences.
- C) If psychologists are notified about an abuse or biased interpretation in his or her work, they must take the necessary steps to minimize the abuse or biased interpretation.
- D) Psychologists must not exploit their subordinates in supervision, guidance, evaluation, or other authorities (e.g., students, supervisees, employees and research participants).

1.8 Personal problems and conflicts

Psychologists must recognize that personal problems may impede their professional effectiveness and therefore:

- A) They need to be aware of signs that indicate personal problems and ensure that these problems will not affect their work significantly.
- B) If a psychologist is aware of personal problems that might potentially compromise adequate fulfillment of his or her professional duty, he or she must take the necessary steps, such as professional assistance or consultation. If necessary, he or she must restrict, suspend, or cease their professional work.

1.9 Consultation and referral

- A) Psychologists will consult with their colleagues and if needed, will refer clients to them in order to consider their clients' best interest, while insuring mutual agreement and maintenance of mandatory confidentiality.
- B) If warranted professionally, psychologists will collaborate with other professionals with the goal of serving their clients in the most effective and suitable manner.

1.10 Referral of clients from public domain

Psychologists who serve clients in public domain will provide them with the necessary service in this domain. In case there is a need or additional or complementary service, they must refer their clients to a more suitable agent. With the exception of extreme cases, or unless they obtained a special permission from the clients' supervisor, psychologists should refrain from consenting to provide these additional or complementary services themselves.

1.11 Delegations of authorities and supervision of subordinates

- A) Psychologists must provide a great deal of assistance in practice, guidance and qualification to the trainees in psychology that work under their administrative and professional supervision.
- B) In academic and supervisory ties, psychologists must provide their students and supervisees with constant feedback.
- C) When psychologists assign duties to their employees, supervisees, or research assistants, (based on their knowledge, qualifications, and professional experience) they must provide them with adequate supervision and guidance. If this obligation conflicts with institutional policies, procedures, or traditions, psychologists should attempt to rectify the current situation and refrain from adopting faulty norms.

1.12 Documentation of professional and scientific work

Psychologists must document their professional work in an adequate level of precision and quality and in a way that will enable continuation of services later on until the record is obsolete.

1.13 Salaries and financial arrangements

- A) In order to established professional or scientific relationships, psychologists must reach an agreement with their clients, which defines the financial arrangement. This financial agreement should be as concurrent with the commencement of the professional relationship as possible.
- B) In case of anticipated constraints on psychological services due to financial limitations, these constraints need to be discussed with the client as soon as possible.
- C) If clients do not pay their fee as assented, and if psychologists are interested to utilize means to enforce payment, including legal means, they will notify their clients about their attempt to utilize these means as soon as possible, in order to allow clients with opportunities for immediate payment. Psychologist should NOT perceive such a demand as a violation of the ethic code.

1.14 Payment for referral

Psychologists are not to receive payment from the referring agent.

1.15 Description of professional activities

Psychologists should obey the law and the codes of ethics when they present/publish their services, or when they distribute information pertaining to the field of psychology to the large public, in personal or group supervision, in lectures and in description of their professional activities, in advertisements, in statements through the medial and so forth. Psychologists should describe and document their services as reliably as possible, while protecting the integrity of the profession, and refraining from causing harm to colleagues and clients.

1.16 Media Presentation

When psychologists counsel or share professional opinion via media advertisement, they must ensure that they do not violate the ethics code and/or create exposition depicting therapeutic alliance.

1.17 Recommendations

Psychologists are **not** allowed to ask for recommendations or other espousing statements from their clients.

1.18 Relationships between the members of the IPA

- A) An IPA member must display a cordial attitude toward his or his colleagues, to collaborate with them in the professional domain and to assure that his or her contacts with people of other areas of expertise will eventuate in mutual respect and understanding.
- B) An IPA member will not share his or her opinion about the proficiency of another psychologist **unless** required by law, the opinion is given to IPA institutions for the

purpose of inquiry to the psychologist's supervisor, or to the psychologist himself or herself, **by request.**

(2) Privacy and Confidentiality

2.1 Protection of confidentiality

Psychologists have the obligation to honor the right of confidentiality for those with whom they work, including clients or consultants. Therefore, they must take the proper precaution by being familiar with confidentiality laws and/or institutional/professional and/or scientific regulations.

2.2 Discussion regarding the limits of confidentiality

- A) Psychologists must clarify to their clients and to organizations with which they formed professional and scientific ties the rules of confidentiality, including the limits of confidentiality as they pertain to group therapy, couple or family therapy, organizational or occupational consultation and so forth. They must clarify the limits of confidentiality to the above agents concerning the possible use of information produced during the course of the service.
- B) Clarification of confidentiality rules will take place at the beginning of the relationship and due to the emergence of new circumstances.

2.3 Minimization confidentiality impingement

- A) In order minimize impingement of the client's confidentiality psychologists need to include in requisite reports and consultations only the information pertinent for these reports or consultations.
- B) Psychologists will submit information obtained during their work only for professional purposes and/or as dictated by law.
- C) The presence of an additional person during the course of the service, or during the course of research, will take place after the attainment of informed consent from the research participant, the client or his or her legal representatives.

2.4 Record management

Psychologists must properly protect confidentiality in their writing, storage, approach, and in transference of records in their disposal, whether written, recorded, or stored in any other way. Psychologists must manage and protect their records in a manner that will allow adherence to the ethics code. Elimination of confidential records will be done as dictated by law.

2.5 Professional confidentiality

Psychologists will keep materials concerning their clients obtained during their professional work confidential, unless the law permits or requires otherwise, or the client consented for the material to be released in accordance with the professional deliberation of the psychologist. Clients must be notified regarding any release of confidential information.

2.6 Confidential information stored in databases

- A) In case confidential information is stored in databases/registration systems in accordance with the law and proper authorization, if the information stored in the data bases/registration system is readily available to individuals unauthorized by the recipients of services, psychologists must utilize codes or other methods to refrain from divulging confidential information (e.g., name identification number).
- B) If a research report approved by an institutional inspection committee requires identifying personal information, this information will be erased before it becomes available to others, unless the clients have given their informed consent for their identification.
- C) Employees who are not psychologists must not have access to confidential materials regarding clients, unless they have pledged to protect these clients' confidentiality.

2.7 The use of confidential material for education or other purposes

Psychologists will not divulge in their writings, their lectures, or any other communication means, confidential information obtained during their work, which includes personal identification of their clients (individual or organizational), supervises, students, research participants, or other services recipients, unless the person or the organization has given written consent of it ahead of time.

(3) Testing and Evaluation

3.1 Psychological evaluation and assessment

- A) Psychological evaluation, recommendations, and reports must be based on systematic and scientific methods of data collection and acceptable assessment techniques that provide adequate bases for their findings. Finding summaries and their ensuing professional conclusions will be determined by the professional deliberation of psychologists.
- B) Psychologists should provide written or verbal psychological opinion concerning the person in question **only** after having obtained his or her informed consent and/or if mandated by law.
- C) The actual assessor is required to leave an identifying signature on the report, in addition to other required identifying signatures.

3.2 Appropriate use of assessment

Psychologists must refrain from abuse of psychological assessment techniques, including their results and interpretations and will take the necessary steps to prevent others from abusing the information that these assessment tools may provide. This includes refraining from informing unauthorized individuals about the raw data obtained.

3.3 Test construction

Psychologists who construct novel test and/or assessment techniques and utilize them for research purposes, will use scientific procedures and updated information in their test construction, will ensure the standardization and validation of the test, will minimize or nullify biasing prejudices, and will provide recommendation concerning the test use.

3.4 General uses of tests with specific populations

- A) Psychologists who administer, score and interpret test scores must be familiar with the reliability, validity and standardization of the tools that they are using and their implications.
- B) Psychologists are to become familiar with the limitations of assessment tools, their predictions and their associated recommendation for the examinee.
- C) Psychologists should use assessment techniques and population norms appropriate for the examinee, taking into consideration personal variables (e.g., age, sex) and cultural or societal variables. If the assessment tool was found unsuitable, psychologists are to make the proper accommodations in test interpretations or by referral. Psychologists will note these accommodations in their notes.

3.5 Test results and interpretations

When psychologists interpret test results, including computerized interpretations, they must take into consideration the various test variables and the characteristics of the examinee that may influence the psychologist's judgment or compromise the accuracy of his or her test interpretations. When interpreting the test results, psychologists are to state their reservation concerning the test results' accuracy and interpretation.

3.6 Training unqualified individuals

Psychologists must not train or teach individuals to use recognized psychological tests if these individuals are not psychologists themselves or students in the field of psychology.

3.7 Scoring test and interpretation services

Psychologists are responsible for the interpretation and the use of the assessment tools, whether they administer and score the test themselves or use other computerized services.

3.8 Explanations of test results

Psychologists who are engaged in assessment must ensure that the client or another person legally authorized by the client will receive a satisfactory explanation regarding the test results, while using reasonable and understandable language, **unless** it has been clearly predetermined that no explanation would be provided regarding the test results.

3.9 Maintaining test security

Psychology must not use test in any way that may jeopardize their validity and reliability.

(4) Psychological Service: Therapy, Consultation, and Supervision

4.1 Establishment of rapport

- A) Psychologists will discuss with their clients, as close as possible to the commencement of service, matters concerning their professional rapport, such as the nature of the treatment, its anticipated course, fee, confidentiality, etc.
- B) In every interaction with the client, the psychologist must be candid about their expertise and the extent of their expertise.
- C) Psychologists will respond to their clients' questions by using an appropriate and understandable language.

4.2 Consent for service

- A) Psychologists will honor the clients' consent for services and related procedures, while using an appropriate and understandable language. The content of the consent will change based on the circumstances.
- B) When the recipient of service is not allowed to make an informed consent (whether a minor, or otherwise a legally unfit person), psychologists must obtain the informed consent from a legally authorized person or agent.
- C) Psychologists must explain to their clients the quality and the nature of their service. If these clients are those mentioned in section B (see above), this explanation will be done in a manner consistent with their clients' psychological capabilities, while taking into consideration their welfare and preferences.

4.3 Multiple/parallel relationships

Psychologists may offer services to clients already given psychological services of similar nature (e.g., couple therapy, mental health services) from another source only after careful deliberation over issues concerning the intervention and the potential welfare of the client. In such cases, psychologists will discuss the matter with their clients, and will obtain the clients' informed consent for communication with the initial source, in order minimize the potential harm caused by conflict or confusion. If the client refuses to consent for communication with the original source, they shall NOT treat the client.

4.4 Multiple/parallel relationships

- A) Psychologists need to be cognizant of the potential detrimental influences of multiple (parallel) relationships on their work and their clients.
- B) Therefore, psychologists treating a client will refrain from any additional relationship with that client if there is a reason to believe that such additional relationship might compromise their objectivity and quality of their work.
- C) If psychologists realize that due to unforeseeable events, potential detrimental multiple relationships were formed, they will take steps to resolve it, while taking into consideration the welfare of their clients.

4.5 Changes in psychologist

If a client decides to replace the current psychologist, the current psychologist has to assist the substituting psychologist as much as possible and warranted.

4.6 Behaviors in sexual nature

- A) Psychologists will refrain from behavior of a sexual nature in their relationship with their clients as long as they are bound by a professional rapport. This includes the allusion regarding future establishment of an intimate/sexual relationship during the course of the psychological service.
- B) Psychologists will not have sexual relationships with their students or supervisees whom they evaluate or on whom they have a direct impact, in order to prevent harm associated with biased judgments and exploitations.
- C) It is recommended that psychologists will refrain from having a sexual relationship with a former client. Psychologists who are involved in a sexual relationship with a former client must avoid exploitation of his or her former professional relationship with that person. Furthermore, he or she must consider all relevant factors when involved in such a relationship, such as the time interval elapsed ever since the cessation of the professional relationship, the duration and nature of the professional relationship with the client, the circumstances that led to the cessation of the professional relationship, and the mental state of the (former) client.

4.7 Cessation of professional relationship

- A) Psychologists shall not terminate a professional relationship with a client, unless it is conspicuously clear that the client is in no more need for the service, cannot benefit from it any longer, was harmed by the service, the contract between the client and the psychologist has come to an end, the client has requested to end the service, or due to financial constraints.
- B) Before the cessation of any service psychologists are obligated to discuss with the client the meaning of the service cessation, unless the discontinuation was determined by the client. If necessary, the psychologist should provide the client with an adequate consultation prior to termination, suggest substitute service providers, or take the necessary steps to aid in transferring responsibilities to another provider in case of emergency.
- C) Psychologists should take necessary steps in assuring continuation of services of their clients in case of disruptions in their ability to provide these services due to illness, lack of availability, dislocation, changes in employment contract, or due to clients' financial difficulties.

(5) Research and Publication

5.1 Concerns of research participants

Psychologists should take appropriate steps to properly protect the dignity and well being of their research participants and other people influenced by the experiment or study.

5.2 Responsibility for research participants

- A) Psychologists are responsible for adherence to the guiding principle of the ethics code in the research project conducted by them or by their subordinates who are under their supervision.
- B) Researchers and research assistants are permitted to fulfill duties for which they are adequately qualified and prepared.

5.3 Distribution of responsibilities in research

Before commencing to conduct a research study (except for a research involving anonymous examinees, field studies, etc.), psychologists must sign a contract with the participants. This contract will clarify the nature of the research, the responsibilities of each party, and the possible future use of the research results.

5.4 Consent to participate in research

- A) Psychologists must use a reasonably understandable language for their research participants, explain to them the nature of the research, and answer their questions. They must list the primary factors that may potentially be harmful (e.g., risks, discomfort, limits of confidentiality) and emphasize that they are free to withdraw without consequences of the refusal or withdrawal. Participants' informed consent will be properly documented.
- B) If the research participants are students or subordinates, psychologists will especially ensure their protection from potential aversive consequences or refusal or withdrawal from research.
- C) When research participation is a part of a university course requirement, students will be allowed to choose among research projects.
- D) Regarding children or adults legally incapable of giving their informed consent, psychologists must still provide these participants with adequate explanation, and obtain informed consent from these research participants and/or from other legally authorized individuals.

5.5 Informed consent for filming or recording in research

Psychologists must obtain informed consent from research participants before recording and filming the research in any way, unless this research involves unobtrusive observation in a public place and provided that the recording will not result in personal identification or damage.

5.6 Incentives for research participants

Psychologists must refrain from excessive or inappropriate incentives for their research participants in order to obtain their consent of research participation, especially when these incentives might coerce participation

5.7 Concern for animals utilized for the purpose of research

- A) Psychologists who use animals for their research must treat them with humanity.
- B) Psychologists who are trained in research methods and are experienced in handling laboratory animals, will supervise procedures involving animals, and are to show regard for the animals' confront.
- C) Procedures involving the exposure of the animal to pain, pressure or deprivation will be implemented only if there are no alternative procedures, and if the purpose of the study merits the use of such procedures, as determined by its scientific, educational and practical values.
- D) If killing the animal is inevitable, this will be done with a maximal effort to minimize pain and in accordance with conventional procedures.

5.8 Credits for publication

- A) Psychologists will take responsibilities and credits including copyrights only for work they actually performed or contributed to.
- B) In a research publication, the definition of primary authors and other publication credits will reflect the individuals' scientific contribution to the research, regardless of personal or institutional credentials.
- C) A student will be considered a primary author in a research manuscript involving several authors, if this manuscript is a part of the students' thesis or doctorate project, unless the students wave his or her right to it.

5.9 Professional inspection

Psychologists who inspect information for publication, grant or other research proposals, will honor the confidentiality of those who submitted the information and their copyrights.

(6) Solution for Ethical Issues

6.1 Familiarity with the rules of ethics

Psychologists need to be familiar with the IPA ethical guidelines and other pertinent ethical guidelines. Ignorance or lack of familiarity cannot be used as a defense against allegation concerning unethical behavior.

6.2 Coping with ethical issues

If a psychologist is unsure as to whether a situation or an action might violate the rules of ethics, he or she must consult with colleagues or with the ethics committee of the IPA in order to choose an appropriate of action.

6.3 Conflicts between ethics and organizational demands

If rules of organizations with which psychologists are affiliated conflict with the rules of ethics, psychologists should elucidate the nature of the conflict, emphasize their commitment to the rules of ethics and to the extent possible, will attempt to resolve the conflict in a way that will maximally adhere to the rules of ethics.

6.4 Informal resolution of ethical violations

When psychologists have reasons to suspect that the code of ethics was violated by another psychologist, they will make an attempt to rectify this violation by bringing the issue to the attention of that psychologist. This informal solution should only take place if it is appropriate and if this sort of intervention does not violate potential confidentiality rights.

6.5 Reports about ethical violations

- A) If the above ethical violation cannot be resolved informally, or if such resolution is inappropriate, psychologists are permitted to take additional steps to resolve this ethical violation, unless these steps collide with the rules of confidentiality in a way that cannot be resolved. These steps may include turning to the ethical committee of the IPA or the complaint committee of the Ministry of Health.
- B) When an ethical complaint is made against another psychologist, neither the alleged psychologist nor the complaining psychologist is to be discriminated against until the end of the investigation.

6.6 Collaboration with the ethics committee

Psychologists must collaborate with the ethics committee and to comply with its demands.
Lack of collaboration in itself is an ethical violation.

6.7 The professional ethical committee of the IPA will operate in accordance with the IPA's constitution