

„EANLPt - European Association for neurolinguistic psychotherapy“ Europäische Gesellschaft für Neuro-Linguistische Psychotherapie

§ 1 Name, Location, Activity

1. The Association uses the name of
EANLPt - Europäische Gesellschaft für Neuro-Linguistische Psychotherapie –
EANLPt - European Association for Neuro-Linguistic Psychotherapy
2. The association's central office is in Vienna. Its activities comprise all of Austria and all of Europe as far as this is permitted by the respective national legislation

§ 2 Outcomes and Goals

The association, which is a non-profit-body, intends to:

continue the work, that *had been* carried out since 1995 by the EANLPt under the former status of an association of civil law which was founded by Dr. Helmut Jelem, Dr. Siegrid Schneider, Dr. Daniela Kammer, Mag. Peter Schütz und Conny Christmann with the following outcomes:

1. To establish Neuro-Linguistic Psychotherapy as an accredited method (modality) of training and practice under the statutes of the Austrian psychotherapy law as well as in other European countries.
2. Representation of this psychotherapeutic modality in national and international associations and establish and practice international cooperation with those associations accordingly.
3. Conduct and facilitation of research and professional exchange in Neuro-Linguistic Psychotherapy and other forms of psychotherapy.
4. Scientific research-work and further education in the field of Neuro-Linguistic Psychotherapy, Neuro-Linguistic Training and the areas relevant for this work from psychology, psychotherapy, science and medicine.
5. Establishing and representation of high quality standards in Neuro-Linguistic Psychotherapy in public and in cooperation with other psychotherapeutic associations.
6. Quality control of established training standards.

§ 2a The association fully supports

1. the Strassbourg Declaration for Psychotherapy,
2. the Ethical Guidelines of the European Association for Psychotherapy (EAP).

In its policy and activity it will follow both documents in letter and spirit.

§ 3 Means

The outcomes and goals of the association shall be reached by the following ideal and material means

1. a) Lectures, seminars, symposia, teaching, discussion, independently and in cooperation with other similar institutions, education centers and universities at home and abroad; the publishing of a journal, and scientific publications, establishing of a library, including audio, video and EDP media, and an internet presence.

b) administrating the data of members with electronic data processing
2. Material Means shall be:
Registration fees, membership fees, donations, legacies, other forms of support and surplus from organised events

§ 4 Acquiring and categories of membership

Membership categories are

1. individual membership:
 - 1a. full members,
 - 1b. members extraordinaire,
 - 1c. supporting members,
 - 1d. honorary members.
2. institutional membership (for legal bodies):
 - 2a. national associations,
 - 2b. training institutes.

The registration of members of all categories is processed by the executive committee. In case of a refusal of registration a recourse against that is possible in the general assembly, if this recourse is supported by two full members.

§ 5 Individual Membership

1. Full Membership

Full membership can be obtained by all persons who are entitled to exercise psychotherapy in a European country and can prove sufficient knowledge and experience in Neuro-Linguistic Psychotherapy.
In Austria it has to be proven by

1. the entry into the Register of Psychotherapists or the registration as a psychotherapy training candidate under supervision and
2. a completed 4-year training and graduation as NLP-therapist with the Austrian Training Center for NLP (ÖTZ-NLP) or the Resonanz Institute of Dr. Kutschera or an equivalent qualification.

Full members have active voting rights and passive voting rights as controllers. They have 1 vote in the General Assembly.

2. Membership Extraordinaire

Extraordinary member may become, who has had at least 35 days of training in NLP and at least a graduation as NLP-Practitioner.

They have seat, but no vote in the General Assembly, except the passive voting right to be elected as controller.

3. Supporting Members

Supporting members may be persons, who are interested in the aims of the association and NLP. They have seat in the General Assembly as required, but no active or passive voting rights. They may use the facilities of the association as it is possible.

4. Honorary Members

Honorary members have the same rights as full members, but do not have to pay membership dues.

Honorary members are persons, who have nationally and internationally contributed considerably to NLPT and have excellent knowledge in Neuro-Linguistic Psychotherapy. Honorary membership is granted by the General Assembly through application of the executive or the training standard committee.

§ 6 Institutional Members

Institutional members are legal bodies which focus on NLPT-training or representation, especially as:

§ 6a National NLPT-Associations

These are associations that represent the largest part of NLPT-therapists in their countries or region.

They are each represented with two votes in the Country Board.

In the General Assembly they have 30 votes, plus 1 vote in addition for each 50 NLPT-Psychotherapists (ECP) they represent.

§ 6b Training Institutes

These are institutions who do training in NLPT, on a level that is accepted by the Training Standards Committee. They have 7 votes in the General Assembly.

§ 7 Before legal registry of the association membership registration is done through the proponents.

§ 8 Termination Of Membership

1. Membership is terminated through death, resigning or expulsion.
2. Resignation from membership is possible at any time, if it is put in written form to the executive office.
3. Expulsion of a member is only possible by a 2/3 majority vote of full members in the General Assembly, proposed by the executive.
For the expulsion of a person, who is a NLPt teaching psychotherapist according to national law in a European country, in addition a 4/5 majority of the Training Standards Committee is necessary.
4. A recourse against the vote of the General Assembly is possible to the arbitration Court. Until this court has ruled the membership the person is suspended.
In subsidiarity the Austrian civil process code (Zivilprozessordnung) applies.

§ 9 Privileges And Duties Of Members

1. The members are obliged to support the interest of the association as well as possible.
2. Active and passive voting rights is a privilege of full members and is exercised for the institutional members by their representatives.
Exemption: members extraordinaire may be elected as controllers.
3. Seat and membership in the General Assembly is granted to full members, the representatives of institutional members, and honorary members.
4. Members extraordinaire (extraordinary members) and supporting members are to be invited as observers if they require that.
5. All members are required to pay dues until the set date, otherwise membership is suspended until membership dues are payed.
6. Membership fees are differentiated depending on type of membership and will be set by the executive in accordance with the Country Board.

§ 10 Bodies And Offices Of The Association

- General Assembly
- Country Board
- Executive Board
- Controllers
- Training Standards Committee
- Scientific Council
- Arbitration Court

§ 11 The General Assembly

The General Assembly is held at least every three years. An extraordinary assembly may be called at any time by the Executive or at the request of 25 full members or 4 national organisations (in this last case it has to be called definitely within 6 weeks).

The invitation has to be sent out at least two weeks before by newsletter, letter or email or to be published on the homepage.

If members with active and passive voting rights are not able to participate locally, a combination of telecommunication technology and vote delegation is acceptable if the deliberations and discussions are not relevantly disturbed and an appropriate understanding of discussions is guaranteed.

The last judging for this issue is with the person who presides the assembly.

The agenda for the assembly is to be published. After the beginning of the assembly the agenda may only be enlarged with a 2/3 majority of the votes.

The General Assembly may vote if at least the representatives of 4 national associations are represented.

Otherwise, it may vote if 90 minutes after starting at least the representatives of 3 national associations and 5 full members or the representatives of two training institutes members are represented.

Members who participate through vote delegation or means of telecommunication are also to be regarded as represented.

Election into and out of offices of officers, and changes of statutes are only possible with 2/3 of the votes. The pro and contra votes are counted together and are the basis of the calculation, abstention is permissible.

The General Assembly is chaired by the President or the Secretary General, its deputies or a member deputised by the President.

The minutes of decisions of the meeting are organised by the Secretary General or a member or employee deputised by him. After 3 weeks it should be communicated to all members and the registration office of associations.

§ 12 Tasks Of The General Assembly

The General Assembly shall receive and accept the reports of the Country Board and the officers as well as the receiving and approbation of the financial statement, and financial prognosis. Its task is to receive and accept the financial statement and the budget, election into and out of office of the officers, confirmation of membership fees, if required, decisions on honorary membership, changing of statutes, and dissolution of the association, consultation and decision on the agenda and enlargement of the agenda.

§ 13 The Country Board

The Country Board consists of the representatives of the § 6a national NLPt associations, plus the elected executive officers. The national NLPt associations are represented by two persons. Each national association has two votes in the Country Board, plus – after 1 July 2005 – one vote for every 10 paying members, who are registered psychotherapists in the country the association represents and fully NLPt qualified on ECP.

The officers of the executive have one vote in the Country Board, independent from other voting rights as §6a representatives.

The following national associations are to be considered §6a members with the date public registry:

Austrian Association for NLPt (ÖG-NLPt)
German Association for NLPt (DG-NLPt)
Dansk Institut for NLP (DI-NLP)
French Association for PtNL (FFPtNL)
Swiss Association for NLPt (CH-NLPt)
Association for NLP-Psychotherapy and Counselling services (NLPtCA /former NLP-PCS)

It is also accepted, that by February 2001 the following countries are on the country members list

Polish NLP-Institute
NLPt Chapter of Finnish NLP associan
Irish Working Group NLP
Latvian Working Group
2 Italian Associations- Adelphi and Italian NLPt Association
Hungarian NLPt Foundation
Croatian Association for NLPt
Belgian Ressources Group
Hellenic Association for NLPt

The Country Board meets twice a year direct or in teleconference and is called up by the executive.

§ 14 The Executive Board

The Executive Board consist of at least 6 full members such as:

The President, three Vice Presidents, the Secretary General, two deputy Secretaries General, the Cashier and if this is required by the General Assembly two deputies deputies, and up to three full members coopted by the executive. The coopted members have seat, but no voting rights in the Executive Board.

Two thirds of the members elected into the Executive Board must be full members with NLPt teaching qualification.

The members of the Executive Board are elected for three years and may be reelected. The Executive Board represents the association to the general public and has to inform all full members, corporate members and honorary members in writing or directly about its activities. The executive calls up the regular general assembly at least every three years and if the need arises an general assembly.

Representation directly to the general public and towards government offices is the duty of the President or – in case of hinderance - deputised by him the Secretary General or the Vice Presidents.

The Executive Board may deputise/establish one or two members of the Executive Board with the managing of the daily business of its office (office manager).

Decisions in the Executive Board are valid if supported by 60 % of the votes. At least half of the members must be in attendance or represented. Transfer of votes or attendance by electronic means is acceptable.

It is the duty of the Secretary General to make a protocol of all decisions of the Executive Board and the General Assembly. He also organises the correspondence and manages the office, unless this is not delegated to another member of the executive. Binding documents have to be signed by the President, or if he is hindred by the Secretary General, unless there is a different decision for this case made by the Executive Board.

The Executive Board may coopt up to 5 persons (3 full members and 2 members extraordinaire) for a limited period of time. For this coopting a 4/5 majority of the elected executive officers is required.

§ 15 The Training Standards Committee

The Training Standard Committee is nominated by the Executive Board in co-operation with the Country Board. The County Board has veto right with 2/3 majority for this. It is composed by 5-8 NLPt teaching members who have a high level of experience (ECP) and are long standing members of accredited institutes in teaching NLPt from 4 countries: at least n-2 countries must be represented.

The TSC is nominated every 3 years to safeguard continuity. In case of withdrawal of individual officers after-nominations are to be made in accordance with the current TSC by the Executive Board.

The Training Standards Committee decides on the acceptance and accreditation of NLPt training programmes of institutes and national associations.

The Training Standards Committee is represented towards other persons and bodies within the association through elected members (chairmen, deputies).

The Training Standards Committee keeps contact with standard and training committees of European and international NLP associations and Austrian associations and institutions for psychotherapy.

§ 16 The Controllers

1. Two Controllers are to be elected by the General Assembly for three years. Reelection is possible. It is their task to audit ongoing financial and budgeting transactions. The Controllers have continuous access to all documents and all assemblies and meetings of the association.
2. In contrary to the officers of the Executive Board the Controllers may be elected from the members extraordinaire. As long as they are holding the office as a Controller they have the same privileges as full members with active voting rights in the General Assembly.

§ 17 The Scientific Council

The Scientific Council consists of scientists and honorary members. It consults to the offices of the association. It is established by the Executive Board in accordance with the Training Standards Committee and confirmed by the General Assembly.

§ 18 The Arbitration Court

1. The Arbitration Court rules on all conflicts regarding the dealings of the association. It consists of two representatives each of the conflicting parties, who elect a chair, who must belong to a European university and must be registered as a psychotherapist in his country.
2. The Arbitration Court operates under the Austrian civil process code for the arbitration courts (Zivilprozessordnung) and decides with majority vote.
3. Its decisions are final, unless revoked by a proper court of law.
4. For all disputes regarding training or accreditation of training the chairman of the Training Standards Committee (TSC) or another member of the TSC deputised by the chair has to be coopted without voting privileges into the Arbitration Court.

§ 19 Psychotherapeutic Activity

Psychotherapeutic activities in Austria may only be persued by persons who are entitled to that activity by law.

§ 20 Dissolution Of The Association

Dissolution of the association my only be decided at a General Assembly extraordinaire, that has been called especially for that purpose. The decision for dissolution needs a 4/5 vote of the attending members with active voting rights.

In case of the dissolution the funds and assets of the association have to be transferred to the refugee support departement of the *Austrian* Caritas.