

Accreditation renewal report

Standards 1-8

British Psychoanalytic Council

August 2025

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About accreditation

The Professional Standards Authority (PSA) accredits registers of people working in a variety of health and social care occupations that are not regulated by law. To become an Accredited Register, organisations holding registers of unregulated health and social care roles must prove that they meet our *Standards for Accredited Registers* (the Standards).

Initial accreditation and full renewal decisions are made by an Accreditation Panel following an assessment of the organisation against the Standards by the Accreditation team. The Panel decides whether to accredit an organisation or not. The Panel can also decide to accredit with Conditions and provide Recommendations to the organisation.

- **Condition** – Issued when a Panel has determined that a Standard has not been met. A Condition sets out the requirements needed for the Accredited Register to meet the Standards, within a set timeframe. It may also reduce the period of accreditation subject to a review or the Condition being met.
- **Recommendation** – Actions that would improve practice and benefit the operation of the Register, but which is not a current requirement for accreditation to be maintained.

This assessment was carried out against our Standards for Accredited Registers¹ (“the Standards”) and our minimum requirements for the Standards as set out in our Evidence framework². More about how we assess against Standard One can be found in our Supplementary Guidance for Standard One³.

We used the following in our assessment of the BPC:

- Documentary review of evidence supplied by the BPC and gathered from public sources such as its website
- Due diligence checks of the register
- Share your experience responses

¹ https://www.professionalstandards.org.uk/docs/default-source/publications/standards/standards-for-accredited-registers.pdf?sfvrsn=e2577e20_8

² https://www.professionalstandards.org.uk/docs/default-source/accredited-registers/standards-for-accredited-registers/accredited-registers-evidence-framework-for-standards.pdf?sfvrsn=55f4920_9

³ https://www.professionalstandards.org.uk/docs/default-source/accredited-registers/standards-for-accredited-registers/accredited-registers-supplementary-guidance-for-standard-one.pdf?sfvrsn=3e5f4920_6

The Outcome

The Accreditation Panel met on 15 May 2025 to consider the **British Psychoanalytic Council (BPC)**. The Panel was satisfied that the BPC could meet with Conditions, all the Standards for Accredited Registers. **The Panel therefore decided to accredit the BPC with Conditions**

We noted the following **positive findings**:

- The BPC has formulated guidance notes for registrants, which complement the Standards of Conduct, Practice, and Ethics.
- The BPC has developed specific policy on [Reporting Concerns to Third Parties](#).
- The BPC provides detailed information about the complaint's procedure on their webpage, including a guidance document, an explanation of what Fitness to Practise means, and a step-by-step outline of the process.
- The BPC has developed specific guidance for witnesses. Its complaints processes consider adjustments for vulnerable witnesses.
- The BPC ensures that the concern page is easily accessible.

We issued the following Conditions to be implemented by the deadline given:

Conditions		Deadline
Standard Two	1. The BPC register must define the meaning of medically qualified and develop mechanisms to verify the registrants' medical qualified status.	3-months
Standard Six	2. The BPC must document / develop a policy in which they formalise their organisational risk management processes.	6-months
	3. The governance webpage must list the terms of reference, including roles, responsibilities regarding the various subcommittees and the board.	18-months

We issued the following Recommendations to be considered by the next review:

Recommendations	
Standard Two	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. BPC should include brief definitions explaining specialism categories within the register and directory. This will enable users to make well-informed decisions when searching for registered psychoanalytic professionals.
Standard Six	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. The BPC should include brief profiles of board members for transparency and accountability. 3. The BPC should develop a comprehensive business continuity process, enabling it to address potential threats to routine business operations, including succession planning and disaster preparedness. The business risk register can be incorporated or integrated to guide the development of a continuity plan, helping to identify threats that require mitigation or contingency planning.

About the Register

This section provides an overview of the BPC and its register.

Date first Accredited	The British Psychoanalytic Council (BPC) was first accredited in November 2014.
Type of Organisation	The BPC is a registered charity and company limited by guarantee in England and Wales [company number 05034324] and a registered charity [number 1185487]. The BPC operates as a voluntary accredited register for psychoanalytic and psychodynamic psychotherapists.
Overview of Governance	<p>The BPC is governed by its Board and supported and advised by the Chief Executive to provide the strategic direction of the organisation and ensure it is well governed. The Board is required to be made up of at least eight but no more than twelve Trustees, which consists of the Chair, the Vice-Chair, the Honorary Treasurer, chairs of any regulatory policy committees, at least two Lay Trustees and up to a maximum of four additional Trustees.</p> <p>The details of above can be found here.</p>
Overview of the aims of the register	The BPC is the professional association for psychoanalytic and psychodynamic psychotherapy professions in the UK. The BPC also sets the standards for their Member Institutions (MIs) who are training organisations and professional associations. The BPC accredits the training of their MIs, ensuring that they meet

	<p>their standards. Individuals who qualify from MI trainings are then eligible to become BPC Registrants and appear on the public register.</p> <p>As well as their regulatory role, the BPC also advances the knowledge and understanding of the theory and practice of psychoanalysis and psychoanalytically informed therapies in a range of policy making and opinion forming areas in the UK.</p> <p>More can be found here</p>
Register Website	British Psychoanalytic Council (bpc.org.uk)
UK countries in which Register operates	All four countries in the United Kingdom: England, Northern Ireland, Scotland, and Wales
Role(s) covered	Analytical Psychologist, Child Psychoanalyst, Child Psychotherapist, Child and Adolescent Psychodynamic Counsellor, Child and Family Psychodynamic Psychotherapist, Couple Psychoanalytic Psychotherapist, Couple Psychodynamic Psychotherapist, Forensic Psychodynamic Psychotherapist, Jungian Analyst, Jungian Analyst Psychotherapist, Jungian Child Analyst, Jungian Psychotherapist, Medical Psychodynamic Psychotherapist, Parent Infant Psychoanalytic Psychotherapist, Parent Infant Psychodynamic Psychotherapist, Psychoanalyst, Psychoanalytic Psychotherapist, Psychodynamic Counsellor, Psychodynamic Organisation Counsellor, Psychodynamic Organisation Therapist, Psychodynamic Psychotherapist.
Number of registrants	2053 (as of 1 February 2025)
Main practice settings	NHS, Private Clinics, Schools, Local authority service (such as social care), Voluntary Sector, Armed Forces, Church, Occupational Health Services and Emergency Services.
About the patients and service users	<p>People and children of all backgrounds experiencing mental health issues including anxiety, depression, and mood changes.</p> <p>A growing body of evidence suggests that psychoanalytic psychotherapy is effective for many common mental disorders, including depressive disorders, anxiety disorders, eating disorders, post-traumatic stress disorder and substance-related disorder.</p>

Inherent risks of the practice

This section uses the criteria developed as part of the Authority's *Right Touch Assurance tool*⁴ to give an overview of the work of Psychoanalytic practitioner.

Risk criteria	Psychoanalytic practitioner
<p>1. Scale of risk associated with Psychoanalytic practitioners.</p> <p><i>a. What do Psychoanalytic practitioners do?</i></p> <p><i>b. How many Psychoanalytic practitioners are there?</i></p> <p><i>c. Where do Psychoanalytic practitioners work?</i></p> <p><i>d. Size of actual/potential service user group</i></p>	<p>a. As per the BPC's website, 'Psychoanalytic therapies involve talking to a trained therapist, usually one-to-one, but sometimes in a group or with a partner or family members. This kind of therapy addresses underlying issues and causes, often from your past, which may be concerning you, or affecting your relationships with others. In your sessions you will be encouraged to talk freely and to look deeper into your problems and worries. It differs from many other talking therapies in that it aims to help people make deep seated change in personality and emotional development, alongside relieving troubling symptoms.</p> <p>b. As of 1 February 2025, BPC had a total of 2053 members on the Register within the four nations of the UK (England, Scotland, Northern Ireland, and Wales).</p> <p>c. Registrants working in the NHS, private clinics, schools, local authorities, voluntary sector, armed forces, the church, emergency services and occupational health services.</p> <p>d. As mentioned by BPC 'this depends on the frequency of the work however, and if a Registrant works 40 hours per work, they will see on average 10-12 patients.</p>
<p>2. Means of assurance</p>	<p>The BPC Register includes counsellors and psychotherapists who have met BPC's standards for registration. All BPC Registrants, and MIs, are required to comply with the Standards of Conduct, Practice, and Ethics.</p> <p>The means of assurance will depend on the practice setting. For managed premises such as NHS settings and schools,</p>

⁴ https://www.professionalstandards.org.uk/docs/default-source/publications/policy-advice/right-touch-assurance---a-methodology-for-assessing-and-assuring-occupational-risk-of-harm91c118f761926971a151ff000072e7a6.pdf?sfvrsn=f537120_14.

	there will be criminal records and other pre-employment checks required.
3. About the sector in which Psychoanalytic practitioners operate	<p>The roles registered are employed by Schools, the NHS, and Local Authorities alike.</p> <p>BPC mentioned that ‘It can help children and adolescents who have emotional and behavioural difficulties which are evident at home or school, like personality problems, depression, learning difficulties, school phobias, eating or sleeping disorders. Some people seek help for specific reasons, such as eating disorders, psycho-somatic conditions, obsessional behaviour, or phobic anxieties.</p> <p>Mental health provision within the NHS is generally provided across three main settings: care in the community, inpatient care, and secure care. Services can broadly be categorised as adult services, children and young people’s services, urgent and crisis care, and forensic services⁵. Although there are differences in the four UK models, these categorisations tend to apply across all.</p>
3. Risk perception <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Need for public confidence in Psychoanalytic practitioners?</i> • <i>Need for assurance for employers or other stakeholders?</i> 	<p>Registrants are likely to work independently or in private practice, it is important that members of the public have confidence in the practitioners they choose to deliver therapy.</p> <p>The specific approach of BPC, which may not always be available as part of mainstream NHS services, makes it important that the public are aware of what to expect from practitioners. Since registrants work with children, it is important that the public can have confidence there are appropriate safeguards in place.</p>

Assessment against the Standards

Standard One: Eligibility and ‘public interest test’

Summary

We found it is in the public interest to accredit the BPC.

⁵ [Mental health - NHS](#)

Accreditation Panel findings

1.1 We completed our Standard One assessment for the BPC in October 2023. We found that the BPC registers fall within the scope of the Accredited Registers Programme. We considered that the work of Psychoanalytic practitioners can be beneficial. We found it is in the public interest to have a register of practitioners who meet appropriate standards of competence, conduct and business practice as required by the BPC.

1.2 Consequently, the Accreditation Team found that Standard One was met. We did not identify any new information that could affect Standard One being met, during the assessment of Standards Two to Eight.

2: Management of the register

Summary

The Accreditation Panel found that Standard Two was met. It issued the following Conditions and Recommendations:

Conditions:

- **Condition One: The BPC register must define the meaning of medically qualified and develop mechanisms to verify the registrants' medical qualified status.**

Recommendation:

- **Recommendation One: BPC should add brief definitions for specialism categories in the register and directory. This will help users make informed decisions when searching for psychoanalytic professionals.**

Accreditation Panel findings

2.1 The primary route to join the BPC's register is by completing an accredited training course with a Member Institution (MI). Another route is obtaining equivalence from a BPC Member Institution, ensuring that the BPC's standards of competence are met.

2.2 BPC MIs are affiliated professional bodies that provide 'training, research and academic thinking in the field of psychoanalysis, psychoanalytic and psychodynamic psychotherapy.'

2.3 The MI sends an application form for registration with the BPC, which covers broader requirements such as asking for declarations that the registrant will abide by its Codes and Terms of Conditions. The guidance for filling out the application form is provided on the BPC website.

2.4 The BPC clearly publish the registration requirements and guidance for application. BPC has explained seven registration *categories as Registrant (full)*

category, newly qualified category, pre-retired category NHS category, Supervisory and/or Teaching category, Deferred category, and Registrant (conditional) category.

2.5 An applicant for BPC registration made through an MI is unsuccessful, they should appeal to the relevant MI. BPC told us that all MIs have an appeal process. The BPC state on their website that communications can be escalated to the BPC if they cannot be resolved satisfactorily through the MI.

2.6 During our assessment of the BPC register noted a concern that the register lists medically qualified status without any definition or explanation. We were uncertain how BPC verifies this status. The term 'medically qualified' can be interpreted differently and has important implications for public protection. Thus, the Accreditation Panel issued this condition:

- **Condition One; The BPC register must define the meaning of medically qualified and develop mechanisms to verify the registrants' medical qualified status.**

2.7 The information provided on the BPC's Register broadly meets our requirements. However, we noted that some registrants on the register do not have a location published.

2.8 Additionally, the BPC register allows users to search for registrants by specialisation, such as forensic psychodynamic psychotherapist, couple psychoanalytic psychotherapist, and couple psychodynamic psychotherapist. The BPC's website details the technical training requirements for various therapies, though it is recommended that clearer definitions of different modalities be provided to assist the public in making informed decisions. The Accreditation Panel has made this recommendation:

- **Recommendation One: BPC should add brief definitions for specialism categories in the register and directory. This will help users make informed decisions when searching for psychoanalytic professionals.**

2.9 The Accreditation Panel considered that the BPC effectively communicated to the public when an individual is under interim suspension. This was achieved by clearly indicating the interim suspension status next to the registrant's entry on the Register and providing a direct hyperlink to the 'Complaints Decisions' page for further details.

Standard 3: Standards for registrants

Summary

The Accreditation Panel found that Standard Three was met.

Accreditation Panel findings

- 3.1 The [Standards of Conduct, Practice and Ethics](#) (2025) has replaced the Code of Ethics and Ethical Guidelines (2011) that all Registrants must meet from 1 April 2025.
- 3.2 The BPC 's Standards of Conduct sets out expectations for registrants in areas *such as professionalism; communication and consent; records and confidentiality; professional knowledge, skills, and experience; responsibility; and trust and confidence*. The BPC has published separate guidance on how the principles of the Duty of Candour⁶ underpins specific areas of this Code and guidance notes⁷ for Registrants alongside the Standards of Conduct, Practice and Ethics.
- 3.3 The BPC has appropriate safeguarding policies in place. The Safeguarding Policy⁸ is available on their website. The Standards of Conduct also include provisions related to safeguarding. The BPC publishes data and confidentiality policies on their website. These policies include additional guidelines for registrants to ensure compliance with GDPR, such as *Confidentiality and UK GDPR Guidance*⁹ and *Providing Notes to "Authority"*¹⁰.
- 3.4 The BPC guidance to the Code¹¹ requires that registrants inform clients of their right to make a complaint under the Complaints Procedure if they are dissatisfied with the registrants' response.
- 3.5 The BPC also requires registrants to confirm their professional indemnity insurance during annual renewal. We have reviewed this requirement in the self-declaration form.
- 3.6 The Accreditation Panel is satisfied that the BPC have appropriate standards for registrants.

Standard 4: Education and training

The Accreditation Panel found that Standard Four was met.

Accreditation Panel findings

- 4.1 The BPC accredits training programs delivered by MIs, who handle admissions to the BPC Register. The BPC accredits¹² training programs that meet their registration standards.

⁶ [Duty of Candour - British Psychoanalytic Council](#)

⁷ [Microsoft Word - BPC Standards Guidance SEP24 V4 MW.docx](#)

⁸ [BPC-Safeguarding-Policy-2021-web-version.pdf](#)

⁹ [Microsoft Word - Confidentiality and UK GDPR guidance updated May 2025](#)

¹⁰ [providing-notes-to-Authority-March-2024.pdf](#)

¹¹ [Microsoft Word - BPC Standards Guidance SEP24 V4 MW.docx](#)

¹² [How we accredit trainings - British Psychoanalytic Council](#)

4.2 The BPC's Registration Committee reaccredits MI training every five years, with an annual quality assurance check by an external examiner. The quality assurance process involves experienced therapists, site visits with the management team of the training body, the professionals engaged in the training, and the trainees.

4.3 The MIs make decisions about whether people who have trained through alternative routes have the necessary equivalent skills and training for registration with the BPC. The equivalence process is published on the website.

4.4 In 2024, the BPC submitted a Notification of Change application for adopting the SCoPEd Framework¹³. We have assessed all accredited registers adopting SCoPEd. We have published the [outcome report](#).

4.5 The Accreditation Panel determined that overall, the BPC appears to have robust processes in place for ensuring that its education and training providers delivery appropriate standards of training.

4.6 The BPC ensures registrants are prepared to care for a diverse population through education and training, evaluated during accreditation visits. The taught curriculum and the organisation's Equality, Diversity, and Inclusion policy are reviewed. We have confirmed this requirement with evidence of an exemplar curriculum.

Standard 5: Complaints and concerns about registrations

The Accreditation Panel found that Standard Five was met.

Accreditation Panel findings

5.1 The BPC publish their complaints process on their website. We noted this is easily accessible as it is in a banner which is displayed in the header and footer of the website. This is considered good practice given its easy-to-find placement. The complaints procedure is set out in a step-by-step matter and is written in a way which is easily understood.

5.2 Complaints about registrants are considered under the Fitness to practise¹⁴ Procedure (FtP). The published guidance outlines essential guidance for complying with Standard Five, such as acceptance criteria, screening committee guidance, indicative sanctions, and the publication policy for fitness to practise outcomes. It also includes a process for appealing fitness to practise decisions.

5.3 There are guidance documents for registrants and witnesses that outline common questions and offer further information about the hearing process. These documents also detail measures for supporting vulnerable witnesses.

¹³ [SCoPEd Framework: latest version January 2022 - British Psychoanalytic Council](#)

¹⁴ [Fitness-to-Practise-Procedure.pdf](#)

5.4 The BPC can issue interim suspensions to protect the public before a final fitness to practise decision is made. The names of registrants with interim suspensions are listed on the Complaints Outcome webpage¹⁵ and register entries.

5.5 BPC informed us that recruitment for Committee members is advertised on the BPC website, e-newsletter, social media channels, and at other committees by word of mouth. BPC has provided the eligibility criteria for panel members, which appear informal. It is suggested these criteria should be formalised through their documentation.

5.6 The BPC is a signatory to the Accredited Registers Information Sharing Protocol, which guides how fitness to practise decisions are shared with other Accredited Registers. The BPC ensures relevant bodies are informed of complaint outcomes where it is in the public interest to do so. The BPC has a policy¹⁶ for reporting concerns to the Police or Social Services.

5.7 The Fitness to Practise Committee will consist of three members, at least one of whom is a lay member and at least one of whom is a BPC Registrant or former BPC Registrant. The Committee is assisted throughout the hearing by a Legal Adviser; a Solicitor or Barrister, who provides independent legal advice to the Panel. There is lay involvement in decisions by all the Committees.

5.8 The Accreditation Panel did not have any concerns about the BPC's processes for considering complaints about registrants.

Standard 6: Governance

The Accreditation Panel found that Standard Six was met. It issued the following Conditions and Recommendations:

Conditions

- **Condition Two: The BPC must document / develop a policy in which they formalise their organisational risk management processes.**
- **Condition Three: The governance webpage must list the terms of reference, including roles, responsibilities regarding the various subcommittees and the board.**

Recommendations:

- **Recommendation Two: The BPC should include brief profiles of board members for transparency and accountability.**

¹⁵ [Interim Orders and Fitness to Practise Outcomes - British Psychoanalytic Council](#)

¹⁶ [Reporting-Concerns-to-Third-Parties.pdf](#)

- **Recommendation Three: The BPC should develop a comprehensive business continuity process, enabling it to address potential threats to routine business operations, including succession planning and disaster preparedness. The business risk register can be incorporated or integrated to guide the development of a continuity plan, helping to identify threats that require mitigation or contingency planning.**

Accreditation Panel findings

6.1 The BPC is a registered charity and a company limited by guarantee. BPC is governed by its Board of Trustees responsible for the good governance of the organisation, setting strategic objectives and overseeing the delivery of business objectives. The Board is required to be made up of at least eight but no more than twelve Trustees, which consists of at least two Lay Trustees.

6.2 Council comprises of representatives of MIs, usually the Chair or a senior Board member of each organisation. Council ensures that the Trustees are actively engaged with their MIs.

6.3 Information about the BPC's Governance arrangements is published on its website¹⁷. This includes the public summary of Board meeting minutes, along with the Board composition and the names of its members. The Accreditation Panel recommended including brief profiles of the board members to ensure transparency and accountability.

- **Recommendation Two: The BPC should include brief profiles of board members for transparency and accountability.**

6.4 BPC has provided their risk register as part of their business continuity plan, which focuses on identifying business risks and operationally disruptive events, along with mitigations. The Accreditation Panel determined that a more detailed business continuity plan with specific procedures is advisable. This is supportive to ensuring BPC operates effectively during emergencies or significant changes, such as changes in senior leadership. Therefore, the Accreditation Panel issued the following recommendation:

- **Recommendation Three: The BPC should develop a comprehensive business continuity process, enabling it to address potential threats to routine business operations, including succession planning and disaster preparedness. The business risk register can be incorporated or integrated to guide the development of a continuity plan, helping to identify threats that require mitigation or contingency planning.**

¹⁷ [Governance - British Psychoanalytic Council](#)

6.5 The BPC monitors risks using an organisational risk matrix, which is reviewed quarterly by the board. Our Standards for Accredited Registers require a documented risk management approach. We checked with BPC to provide evidence of their risk management policies and procedures. BPC indicated that they are currently reviewing their risk management approach. The Accreditation Panel acknowledged BPC's efforts to develop a new risk-based framework and issued the following condition in accordance with the standards:

- **Condition Two: The BPC must document / develop a policy in which they formalise their organisational risk management processes.**

6.6. BPC informed us the separate teams for Fitness to Practise, membership, training, and education. The Registration Committee handles training and education issues. The Professional Standards Committee oversees professional standards for registrants. The Screening Committee decides on complaints that meet acceptance criteria.

6.7 During our assessment, we did not review the terms of reference for the boards and subcommittees. While the Articles of Association detail the authority and powers of the Trustees, it does not define their responsibilities and expectations for effective governance. As a result, the Accreditation Panel has issued this condition.

- **Condition Three: The governance webpage must list the terms of reference, including roles, responsibilities regarding the various subcommittees and the board.**

6.8 We examined the BPC privacy policy, which describes their data management, processing, and storage practices. This was found to comply with GDPR requirements.

Standard 7: Management of the risks arising from the activities of registrants

The Accreditation Panel found that Standard Seven was met.

Accreditation Panel findings

7.1 The BPC maintains a Risk Register for documenting both registrant / regulatory and business risks, reviewed quarterly by the Senior Leadership Team (SLT) and its Board. We analysed the registrant risk register in detail during our Standard One assessment.

7.2 The BPC's website¹⁸ offers a description of psychotherapy and a FAQ section to help individuals make informed decisions about psychoanalytic therapy. As per standard two, the BPC should also provide brief information on the therapeutic modalities offered by their registrants to enhance public understanding of the available therapy types.

¹⁸ [What is psychoanalytic therapy? - British Psychoanalytic Council](#)

Standard 8: Communications and engagement

The Accreditation Panel found that Standard Eight was met.

Accreditation Panel findings

8.1 The Accreditation Panel noted that the BPC website highlights key information, such as their complaints process, in the top banner of their website. There is clear information about the different registration types and explains the requirements.

8.2 The BPC are committed to collaborating with other Accredited Registers and key stakeholders to enhance public protection. This is evident by their engagement with the Accredited Registers Collaborative SCoPEd Partnership, and Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with another accredited register.

8.3 We noted that the BPC provided clear information on accreditation for all members and stakeholders. They also provide additional guidance to registrants on the use of the Accredited Registers Quality Mark¹⁹ and ensure that it is only used by registrants working in the United Kingdom.

8.4 The BPC actively seeks and incorporates the views of service users and stakeholders. They conducted a public consultation²⁰ on their Standards of Conduct, Practice, and Ethics, inviting feedback from the public, registrants, Membership Institutions, other professional associations, and patients.

Share your experience

We ran a public consultation for the BPC between 14 March 2025 and 30 April 2025. We received three Share your Experience (SYE) submissions for BPC.

We received concerns about the support available for making a complaint. We addressed this issue with BPC to ensure that support provisions, such as phone assistance, are available to complainants in accordance with their complaint process.

There was a concern related to communication to registrants about NICE guidance suicide and self-harm guidance. We have been engaging with all Accredited Registers on the subject of suicide and self-harm and will continue to do so as we seek to understand how new guidance from NHS England²¹ will be considered as part of setting professional standards and guidance.

¹⁹ [Guidance-on-using-the-Accredited-Mark.pdf](#)

²⁰ [Consultation on Standards of Conduct, Practice and Ethics - British Psychoanalytic Council](#)

²¹ [NHS England » Staying safe from suicide: Best practice guidance for safety assessment, formulation, and management](#)

One submission was related to a complaint about a MI. The matter of concern was not explained. We emailed the complainant for more information. We will consider this submission if and once we receive the full information. However, we did not identify any issues for us to consider at this time.

Impact assessment (including Equalities impact)

We carried out an impact assessment as part of our decision to accredit the BPC. This assessment included an equalities impact assessment as part of the consideration of our duty under the Equality Act 2010.

The impact assessment found there is no discernible impact on disability, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, religion, belief, or sex. However, there is a positive impact relating to age, race, and sexual orientation.

We believe that re-accrediting the BPC as a psychoanalytic and psychodynamic psychotherapy register will help address the skills and demand gaps in current mental health services²². Accreditation is considered to have a positive impact given that it will raise confidence and awareness in the profession, and therefore, increase referrals from GPs, alleviating pressures on the NHS.

²² [Psychological Professions Workforce Plan](#)