

## Code of Conduct

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### A. Background

#### What does Omnes Healing do?

*Omnes Healing* is a social, not-for-profit, healing organisation, which works in harmony and unity of purpose across the healing community. It has three main aims:

- **Service** to the wider public - by providing healing of the highest attunement and wellbeing workshops
- **Community** for our healer members - by sharing knowledge and connection and by providing opportunities for working together, with a unifying ethos
- **Spiritual Development** for our students and members – by providing comprehensive training programmes for Source Attunement Healing and assisting in on-going spiritual development

## How do we achieve our aims?

### Service:

- We promote Source Attunement Healing and provide this to those in need
- We offer educational workshops to the wider public about how to maintain wellbeing, for example, through the self-management of their energy fields

### Community:

- We provide members of different healing modalities with an opportunity to work together as part of the organisation, respecting the integrity and discipline of different healing styles, offering connection with like-minded individuals, sharing knowledge and experience and providing opportunities for healing service
- We act as a respected organisation, working within UK Healer's and the Confederation of Healing Organisation's standards and with an internationally recognised name, which is accepted by the public and health-care professionals

### Spiritual Development:

- We offer comprehensive training programmes for Source Attunement Healing, mentoring student healers to the highest standards and supporting them in their development
- We provide opportunities for the continual spiritual development of our healer Members and Associate Members, in order to facilitate their potential as healing channels in attunement with Source and through service

## Definition of Source Attunement Healing

Source Attunement Healing results from the attunement of a healer to the Highest Vibrational Energy, the Universal Source of Peace, Love and Wisdom. Through centred thought and compassionate intent, the healer links to this energy to effect wellbeing, restore wholeness and create balance between body, mind and spirit, aiming to raise the energetic vibrations of the receiver and alleviate dis-ease, which may exist at many levels.

Healing can be **contact healing**, which is carried out in the presence of the person, animal, or situation or **distant healing** which does not require the healer to be physically present with the recipient.

Spiritual Healing is complementary to medical healthcare, not an alternative.

## Purpose of the Code of Conduct

- 1 To establish and maintain standards of ethics and practice relating to the conduct of members of the organisation of *Omnes Healing Limited* and their relationship with the general public.
- 2 To inform and protect:
  - Members of the public
  - Members of the organisation of *Omnes Healing Limited*.

All Members, Associate Members and Students of *Omnes Healing*, when applying for membership, will be required to agree to uphold this Code of Conduct, our Equality and Diversity Policy and abide by the Disciplinary Procedures.

## B. Introduction

*The legislation referred to in this Code of Conduct is related to English Law.*

PLEASE CHECK LEGISLATION RELATED TO HEALING IN THE COUNTRY WHERE YOU PRACTICE.

- 1 It is essential that a Registered Healer understands (and acts within) the law as it relates to healing practice. When a Registered Healer agrees to provide healing to a client, the Registered Healer is in a position of trust and has a duty of care to the client. This is the case irrespective of whether the Registered Healer has entered into a contract for payment for the service, or the service is given free of charge.
- 2 It is not the function of this document to explain the legislation; it is not a statement of the law. The purpose of this document is to indicate the principal current laws affecting healing on which the Registered Healer might need to consult lawyers. The contents of this document are thought to be correct at the time of publication.
- 3 Ignorance of the law is no defence.
- 4 The standards set out in this Code of Conduct identify appropriate behaviour for healers and are intended to protect the public when they are receiving healing.
- 5 For the purpose of this Code of Conduct, healing has a specific definition involving the channelling of healing energy through the hands and/or with thought or intention. It does not include massage, manipulation, the use of instruments, drugs or other remedies, or the practice of clairvoyance or psychic surgery. It does include Distant or Absent Healing.
- 6 All healers are expected to behave appropriately, both personally and professionally, take responsibility for their own actions and uphold public confidence in healing and *Omnes Healing Limited*.
- 7 It is good practice for all people who work with children or vulnerable adults to have an up to date DBS (Disclosure and Barring Service) certificate. If Healers are employed, then their employer will usually apply for the relevant DBS certificate. However, the majority of healers are self-employed or carry out healing work on a voluntary basis. You cannot obtain your own DBS certificate so if you wish to have one then you will have to request one through one of the 'umbrella bodies' listed on the Disclosure and Barring Service website. If a healer continues to work with children or vulnerable adults, having been barred from registration with the DBS, they will be committing an offence.
- 8 An established set of procedures will be used whenever a complaint about a healer needs to be investigated, followed by the possibility of disciplinary action if this Code of Conduct has been breached. A healer who is the subject of a complaint must co-operate with the investigating body when called upon to do so, and comply with the procedures and timescales required.
- 9 The Administration or the Board of Directors of *Omnes Healing* should be informed immediately if a healer has a pending personal legal action or criminal conviction which could damage *Omnes Healing* or healing in general or if they are required to attend court on a healing-related matter.

## C. Responsibilities of a Healer

### Healers Must Always:

- 1 Seek to improve their own knowledge, abilities and spiritual wellbeing (e.g. through daily spiritual practice and receiving healing from others, as appropriate). Practice Continuing Professional Development (CPD) – *See the CPD Policy and Log in 'Official Documents' in the Member's Resource Bank on the website.*
- 2 Provide a caring, compassionate and professional service and be courteous and respectful of the religious, spiritual, and personal views of others. Commitment is expected to the principle of equality regardless of race, colour, ethnic or national origin, religious belief, political persuasion, sex, marital status, sexual/gender orientation, gender reassignment, age or disability. They should abide by the *Omnes Healing* Equality and Diversity Policy. Healers must respect clients' dignity, privacy, autonomy, cultural differences and rights which are embodied in the following laws:
  - The Equality Act (2010)
  - The Disability Discrimination Act (2010) - *which now only applies in Northern Ireland as England, Scotland and Wales are covered by the Equality Act 2010*
  - The Race Relations (Amendment) Act 2000
- 3 Take responsibility for the relationship they have with their clients, act in their clients' best interests and ensure that the trust placed in them is upheld.
- 4 Maintain suitable working conditions where they give healing and ensure that these are safe and have as calm an atmosphere as possible. Disabled access should be provided where practicable.
- 5 Wear appropriate clothing and have high standards of cleanliness and hygiene when giving energy rebalancing. Healers should refrain from wearing perfume or aftershave as this can affect their clients adversely.
- 6 Recognise their own limitations and seek help from those with greater skills and experience where required.
- 7 Encourage the understanding of healing within other fields, including the healthcare sector.
- 8 Understand and act within the law as it relates to healing.

### Healers Must Never:

- 9 Give healing while medically or psychologically unfit to do so.
- 10 Abuse or exploit a client sexually, emotionally or in any other way whatsoever.
- 11 Discriminate on the grounds of race, colour, ethnic or national origin, religious belief, political persuasion, sex, marital status, sexual/gender orientation, gender reassignment, age or disability.
- 12 Give healing when it is not safe or appropriate for the client or the healer.
- 13 Use titles or descriptions for themselves or for healing that may mislead the public.

- 14 Give healing as a student healer without being accompanied by a qualified healer unless specifically authorised to do so by their Supervisor/ Trainer and the client agrees to receive healing from a healer under training.
- 15 Charge a fee for healing services, whilst still a student. Donations may be accepted.

## **D. The Healing Session**

### **Before Giving Healing, Healers Must Always:**

1. Undertake a risk assessment of the environment in which they are to do the healing, including of the outer access to the property and the room itself. The healer is responsible for identifying any hazards in the healing environment on an ongoing basis and for controlling or minimizing any associated risks. (The Health, Safety and Welfare at Work Act 2005).
2. Check that the environment is as comfortable as possible for the client, paying attention to temperature and ventilation and the client's comfort.
3. Ascertain, whenever necessary, that clients have sought medical advice and advise, where appropriate, that they do so. This advice should be recorded on the client notes/records.
4. Obtain appropriate consent before offering contact healing. They should explain to a client on a first visit how they give healing, how it is generally experienced, and what the client may expect with regard to consultations and fees. Treatment of any person without appropriate consent (unless by a doctor in an emergency) may constitute an assault and the person giving healing may be held liable in criminal and/or civil law. Distant Healing is an activity not recognised in the current law, so consent is not required for distant healing.
5. Comply with the Data Protection Act 2018 and the General Data Protection Regulations (GDPR) 2018. To do this, healers must:  
Explain the purpose of the healing record to the client and ask their permission for a confidential record of their personal data and the healing session to be kept. Full information can be given to the client by showing them the healer's completed GDPR checklist (*See in 'Official Documents' in the Member's Resource Bank on the website*). The client should be asked to sign their consent to their data being kept for the purposes outlined to them.
6. Produce details of their membership identification and qualification when asked by a client.

### **Before Giving Healing, Healers Must Never:**

- 7 Guarantee, promise, claim or imply that a client can be cured.
- 8 Imply that they are qualified when they are still a student healer.

### **While Giving Healing, Healers Must Always:**

- 1 Respect the views and beliefs of the client.

- 2 Behave with decorum and propriety, establish and then respect the client's wishes and common decency as to where and how they may or may not be touched.
- 3 Have an additional adult present when giving healing to a child under 16 and consider this (with the consent of the recipient) when giving healing to a member of the opposite sex, sometimes a person of the same sex, a vulnerable adult, those with severe mental health problems and when a translator may be desirable. Do consider if distant healing may be more appropriate.
- 4 Encourage the client to see their GP or other healthcare professional if they become aware of a condition which would benefit from medical attention.
- 5 Encourage and support an individual to contact their GP or key worker (if known to mental health services), if they disclose that they are thinking of self-harming. Record in the healing notes that they have been advised to seek help. The Suicide Act 1961 states that the person's GP should be informed if they are at serious risk of suicide.
- 6 Must act in the client's best interests and call the emergency services if they are concerned about the safety of the client, themselves or others. For example, in the case of the client having a physical or mental health emergency.
- 7 Pay particular attention to additional requirements when giving healing in healthcare or social care settings. *For information, please see section K.*

**While Giving Healing, Healers Must Never:**

- 8 Give contact healing to clients without their specific consent.
- 9 Have a third-party present (e.g. a student healer or member of the client's family) without the client's and the healer's specific consent.
- 10 Ask a client to remove any clothing other than spectacles, coat, shoes or other incidental items.
- 11 Give a medical diagnosis to a client.
- 12 Advise or recommend that a client undergo a particular form of treatment (e.g. an operation or course of drugs) or interfere with the medical advice or treatment which the client is receiving.
- 13 Prescribe remedies, herbs, supplements, oils, etc. unless they hold the necessary qualification.
- 14 Give or offer any other form of treatment or therapy in association with healing unless they are qualified and insured to do so and without first making it clear to the client and obtaining the client's separate, specific consent.
- 15 Do trance healing, psychic surgery nor give mediumistic messages to a client during a healing session when stating that he/she is an *Omnes Healing* member, as these are not covered by the company insurance.

**After Giving Healing, Healers must always:**

- 1 Ensure that the recipient is well-grounded and in a state of full consciousness before departure.

- 2 Keep confidential any information received from a client unless required by law or it is contrary to public interest (for example, there is a risk that clients may cause harm to themselves, or to others, or have harm caused to them).
- 3 Record any accident or injury to the client, occurring when they attend for healing, in their healing record and if applicable, in the accident book of the premises.

## E. Healing Children and Child Protection

1. **Definition:** An adult is usually defined as a person over 18 years of age in England, Wales and Northern Ireland and over 16 in Scotland. A married person over the age of 16 is considered an adult.
2. **Confidentiality:** Children over 16, but under 18, may request confidentiality in the same way as adults. Children under 16 may also be able to request confidentiality depending on their age, maturity and understanding (known as 'Gillick competence' under UK law). Confidentiality regarding younger children is always subject to the consent of those with parental responsibility for them, and to the law and guidance in force for professionals relating to child protection.
3. **Parental responsibility** is a legal concept created by the Children Act 1989. It lasts until a child reaches the age of 18, or marries before that age. *See appendix I for current legislation on parental responsibility.*  
Others can acquire parental responsibility by court order such as guardianship, or along with a residence order. Local authorities can also acquire parental responsibility when a child is placed under a care order by the court. Parental responsibility (and therefore medical and other decision making) can be shared if held by more than one person.
4. **Consent:** As well as those who have parental responsibility for a child, children themselves, if over the age of 16, can legally give their own consent for medical treatment, but since parental responsibility for children continues until the age of 18, we consider it best practice for Registered Healers to obtain consent for healing from those with parental responsibility for the child as well as the consent of the child. Care must be exercised if the parent is under 18 years. If in doubt, send distant healing. *See Appendix II for an example of a consent form for a child.*
5. **Medical Care:** Registered Healers are not regarded in law as medical practitioners and certain consequences flow from this. A person with parental responsibility for a child may be neglecting their child's health and welfare (and therefore committing a criminal offence and/or giving rise to grounds for inter-agency action or court proceedings for child protection) if they fail to obtain appropriate medical aid for a child under the age of 16. Since healing is not regarded as medical aid, a doctor should be consulted in addition to the Registered Healer if a child under 16 is ill. A Registered Healer who treats a sick child under 16 knowing that no doctor has been consulted may run the risk of being accused of complicity in a criminal offence, as well as possible liability in civil law, if a serious illness is undiagnosed and the child suffers harm as a result (The Protection of Children Act 1999). It is strongly advised that distant healing is given instead of contact healing in such cases.
- 6 **Safeguarding:** The Children Act 1989 makes provision for the protection of children who are suffering or at risk of suffering significant harm. The term 'harm' includes ill treatment or impairment of their health or impairment of their physical, intellectual, emotional, social or behavioural development. Causes of harm to children can be many and varied, including

emotional or physical neglect, and direct physical or sexual abuse.

If a Registered Healer suspects that a child brought for healing is suffering harm, or is at risk of harm, the Registered Healer's concern should be reported to the local authority Safeguarding Children Board (The Children Act 2004). Contact the NSPCC if you want to discuss your concerns and receive advice. Call the police on 999 if the child is at immediate risk.

## F. Safeguarding Vulnerable Adults

Report any concern that a vulnerable adult is suffering harm or is at risk of harm to the local authority Safeguarding Adults Board. Call the police on 999 if the adult is at immediate risk. (Care Act 2014).

## G. General Consent Issues

- 1 Adults (unless they have a mental incapacity) can give consent to medical treatment. (See *Section E.1 for the definition of an adult*).
- 2 A healer should use their common sense in determining whether or not a person has the mental capacity to consent to receive healing. It should be presumed that the adult has the capacity to decide unless demonstrated otherwise. For a valid informed consent to be given, there are four requirements:
  - The consent is given voluntarily
  - The person giving consent has enough information to make an informed and reasoned choice
  - The person understands that information
  - The person giving consent is mentally competent to do so
- 3 If a person lacks the mental capacity to consent to healing, then consent should be obtained from the person responsible for their welfare and this consent recorded on a separate consent form (*see Appendix IV*) and stored with the notes.

## H. Healing Pregnant Clients

- 1 Mothers have the right to choose where and how they may have their babies and to request people to attend, including healers. (Ruling of the UK Midwives Association in 2008).
- 2 The laws affecting healing on pregnant women are unclear. Therefore, it is recommended that all Healers ask for acknowledgement and consent when healing pregnant clients, at the time of delivery and for 10 days afterward. (The Nursing and Midwifery Order 2001). The consent form states that the pregnant lady is aware of the law, wishes to have healing and that she has been advised to contact her midwife for more information.

- 3 In the case of a hospital birth, healers are advised to also obtain permission from both the midwife and consultant in charge. Distant healing is recommended if this is not possible.
- 4 An example of a consent form for healing during a client's pregnancy:

*I (client's name) have been advised by (healer's name) of The Nursing and Midwifery Order 2001 and that I should inform my midwife of my decision to receive healing.*

*I acknowledge and accept that Healing is a complementary therapy and does not replace medical diagnosis and prognosis. I would like to go ahead and receive healing in full acceptance of the responsibility of the above.*

*As a patient I exercise my right to request and receive Healing.*

*Patient Signature..... Date.....*

*Healer Signature..... Date.....*

## I. Healing Animals

- 1 The most important legislation with regards to healing animals are the Veterinary Surgeons Act (1966, updated 2012) and the Animal Welfare Act (2006) which provides specific details on the prevention of harm to animals.
- 2 Subject to a number of exemptions, only veterinary surgeons registered with the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons may practise veterinary surgery, which includes:
  - a) The diagnosis of diseases in, and injuries to, animals including tests performed on animals for diagnostic purposes;
  - b) the giving of advice based upon such diagnosis;
  - c) The medical or surgical treatment of animals; and
  - d) the performance of surgical operations on animals.
- 3 Animal healing is not considered to be the practise of veterinary surgery.
- 4 Healers should not use titles or descriptions to give the impression of veterinary, medical or other qualifications unless the healer possesses these. Healers should make it clear that they are not veterinary trained and do not purport to have such knowledge or skills. Failure to comply with this could lead to legal action under the Veterinary Surgeons Act (1966).
- 5 Healers should not suggest a veterinary diagnosis, nor countermand any instructions, advice or medicines given by the veterinary surgeon.
- 6 Healers should advise all owners who have brought any animal for healing that the animal should be seen by a veterinary surgeon and this advice should be recorded in the notes.
- 7 Where there is concern over the animal's health and welfare, and the healer is aware that the carer has not already taken their animal to see a vet, contact healing should not be given. Distant healing should be offered instead.
- 8 If the carer does not seek veterinary attention, this could lead to the unnecessary suffering of an animal and should be reported to the Police/RSPCA. Failure to do so could result in legal action under the Animal Welfare Act (2006).
- 9 Giving healing or other attention to an animal in an emergency, to save life or relieve pain is permitted.

- 10 If a vet refers an animal to a healer, it is good practice to send progress reports to the referring vet.

## J. Confidential Record Keeping

- 1 Statutes which govern confidentiality and how records should be kept (and should be considered relevant to the activities of Registered Healers) include: Access to Medical Reports Act 1988, Access to Health Records Act 1990, Data Protection Act 2018, General Data Protection Regulations 2018, Police & Criminal Evidence Act (and accompanying Codes of Practice) 1984.
- 2 Advice on data protection can be obtained by contacting the Information Commissioner's Office – [www.ico.gov.uk](http://www.ico.gov.uk)

### **For Confidential Record Keeping, Healers must always:**

- 3 Adequately record each and every healing session given to each and every client, in a clear, factual manner which avoids opinion. Do not write in pencil. If mistakes are made cross them through so they are still legible.
- 4 Include full details of the consultation process, the date, the treatment, the result of the healing session and any aftercare recommendations given where appropriate.
- 5 Ensure that client notes are kept in a safe place to ensure confidentiality (even after the client's death). They should be locked away with access restricted to the healer(s) only and, if on a computer, password protected. The General Data Protection Regulations 2018 are relevant whether notes are written or kept on a computer.
- 6 Ensure that the record is kept for at least 7 years following the date of the last healing session (including those of a deceased person). In the case of healing for minors, it is advisable that records should be kept for at least 7 years after they reach the age of majority (18 years of age).

### **For Confidential Record Keeping, Healers must never:**

- 7 Falsify documents or client's notes.

### **Disclosure of Personal Data**

- 8 Disclosure of personal identifying information will require written consent of the client or parent/guardian of a child or vulnerable adult.
- 9 When discussing a client's needs with their Mentor, a student healer should not identify the client unless written consent has been given.
- 10 Clients may request to see their records and should be allowed to do so within one month of the request. There are some limited exceptions to this obligation to disclose. (More

information can be found on the Information Commissioner's Office website and they also have a helpline).

- 11 In specified circumstances the law requires healers to disclose medical records and case notes and/or answer questions about the content of sessions. Registered Healers cannot therefore offer absolute confidentiality to clients, but need to explain that confidentiality is subject to certain limitations such as when:
  - A child or vulnerable adult is considered to be at risk - the healer would need to report to the Local Safeguarding Board
  - A client has a serious risk of suicide - their GP should be informed
  - A client is suspected to have a notifiable disease - their GP should be informed (*See Appendix V*).
  - Required to give evidence as a witness in a court of law
  - A healer becomes aware that a client is considering, planning or has committed an act of terrorism or committed a crime – The police should be informed without letting the client know that they intend to do so (Anti-Terrorism Crime and Security Act 2001)

FAILURE TO REPORT TO THE APPROPRIATE AUTHORITIES AS REQUIRED BY LAW MAY RESULT  
IN PROSECUTION

#### **Data Protection Breach**

12. If there is a data protection breach (e.g. the theft of personal data) then the healer must report the incident to the Information Commissioner within 72 hours. That time limit is strict and includes hours at the weekends and on public and bank holidays.

### **K. Healing in Healthcare or Social Care Settings**

- 1 A medical doctor remains clinically responsible for the client. A doctor registered with the General Medical Council can prescribe spiritual healing. The National Health Service can pay for the treatment. When a client is referred to a healer, it is good practice to send at least one progress report to the referring doctor.
- 2 Support and encourage the client to have trust in their treatment and care.
- 3 Encourage the understanding of healing and co-operate with the medical profession and other healthcare professionals.
- 4 When visiting a hospital or hospice:
  - Always obtain permission from the ward manager or deputy before seeing a patient
  - If other patients request healing during your visit, further permission from the ward manager or deputy is required
  - As proof of healer credentials, carry your current membership certificate (for a qualified Healer) or your current 'Statement of Student Membership' (for Qualification level students)
  - Act in a professional manner, demonstrating competence and confidence. Be friendly and courteous to the staff. Wear appropriate clothing that does not give the impression that you are hospital staff
  - Give healing without fuss or being demonstrative and do not disturb the ward staff or other patients

- If possible, ask permission of the nursing staff for privacy e.g. to pull the curtains around the client's bed
- 5 Be aware of the importance of infection control procedures:
- Do not visit a hospital/ hospice/ care or nursing home if you or the patient/ client has any infection
  - Use the alcohol gel supplied (or wash your hands if no gel provided) before and after seeing a patient/ client
  - Do not pass any item between patients/ clients
  - Do not sit on a bed as infections can be transmitted on clothes
  - If you become ill after visiting a patient in hospital then you are advised to contact your GP, as appropriate

## L. Healing in Public at Healing Centres or Exhibitions

- 1 To comply with GDPR 2018 regulations, at healing centres and healing exhibitions a notice should be displayed, stating why personal data is collected for healing records, how and by whom the data will be used, that it will be treated confidentially and never shared for marketing purposes.
- 2 A Healer Member should always be in attendance at events when healing is to be given to the public.
- 3 To demonstrate that they have current, valid insurance, students should show their 'Statement of Student Membership' and Members their current membership certificate to the person leading the exhibition or Healing Centre when they first attend. Associate Members should bring their current insurance certificate.

## M. Advertising and Media

1. All advertising shall conform to the UK Advertising Codes as written by the Committee of Advertising Practices (CAP) and administered by the Advertising Standards Authority (ASA).
2. Adverts, web pages, etc. should not encourage readers to self-diagnose or to shun qualified medical advice.
3. Advertising must be factual and not seek to mislead, deceive, act unfairly, make unrealistic or extravagant claims nor claim the ability to 'cure', 'treat' or 'heal' a medical condition. However, the phrase 'healing can support people with various conditions' would be permitted.  
If a healer makes claims that cannot be substantiated, the ASA may become involved. For healing, as with other complementary therapies, the ASA sets a very high standard of proof – preferably the "gold standard" of Randomised Control Trials.

Any claim that a particular therapy can treat or cure a medical condition is unlikely to be acceptable unless the advertiser is considered suitably qualified and holds robust evidence to support the efficacy claim.

- 4 CAP understands that advertisers whose clientele include those who suffer from illness often find it challenging to explain the service they offer while not falling foul of the Code. CAP lists some of the types of claims submitted and demonstrates how small changes can change the acceptability of an ad:

### **Before**

- “Reflexology can be used by people suffering from any medical condition”
- “Aromatherapy massage can help people suffering from insomnia”
- “I treat people suffering from Cancer and fertility problems”
- “Many of my clients suffer from depression, especially in winter, and find that Shiatsu can help lift their mood”
- “During a Craniosacral therapy session the therapist relieves any restrictions in the flow of cerebral spinal fluid around the body, thereby alleviating medical conditions including arthritis and many others”

### **After**

- “Reflexology can be enjoyed by people of all ages, from children through to the elderly”
- “Aromatherapy massage can aid more restful sleep”
- “Some of my clients include people suffering from Cancer. They find that the soothing, calming and relaxing nature of the therapy assists their emotional wellbeing during this difficult time”
- “Many of my clients find Shiatsu excellent for improving their mood”
- “Craniosacral Therapy is based on the belief that by feeling the intrinsic flow of the craniosacral rhythm the therapist can improve the wellbeing of clients, and help them to relax”

- 5 For sensory-type claims, evidence in the form of a testimonial is likely to be acceptable. Written consent for the use of testimonials is advised.
- 6 For more information about non broadcast publicity material read the CAP Code about the “UK Code of Non-broadcast Advertising, Sales Promotion and Direct Marketing” It can be found on the following web site: <http://www.cap.org.uk/Advertising-Codes.aspx>
- 7 Current membership of *Omnes Healing* entitles the Member to use the *Omnes Healing* logo in order to:
  - specifically promote *the Omnes Healing* organization
  - to provide *Omnes Healing* Member contact details
  - advertise *Omnes Healing* events that are organised on behalf of or pre-authorised by *Omnes Healing*
- 8 For advertising their services, a member must not use his or her registration status or *Omnes Healing* logo in the commercial endorsement of any product, remedy or service other than as an *Omnes Healing* healer; nor may the *Omnes Healing* logo be used in conjunction with any other healing organisation or therapy. This applies in particular to business cards, leaflets, posters, personal websites as well as to any other form of advertising of services as an *Omnes Healing* healer.
- 9 Only Members of *Omnes Healing* (and not Student and Associate Members) are permitted to use the logo under the restricted conditions mentioned above.
- 10 Only the Directors or the Administrative Team may use the logo on corporate headed notepaper or documents.
- 11 Any media enquiries should be referred to the Directors or the Administrative Team.

## N. Research

Proposed research studies should be discussed with the Board of Directors at an early stage of development.

## O. Insurance

### 1. Professional Indemnity Insurance

- *Omnes Healing* members are required to hold professional indemnity insurance either through our block insurance scheme or separately arranged by the individual member to the level required by UK Healers and the Confederation of Healing Organisations
- The block insurance for members only covers the act of healing as carried out according to this Code of Conduct
- The insurance provided is invalidated if a member does not truthfully answer the insurance qualifying questions, such as about criminal offence convictions. (*These questions can be found on the website, on the page for the purchase of annual 'membership with insurance'*)
- The insurance company should be promptly notified of pending personal legal action or criminal conviction so that the policy is not invalidated
- Members should check the professional indemnity cover annually to ensure it meets their individual needs
- Multi-therapy insurance is available for members upon application to the insurers

### 2. Public Liability Insurance

A current and valid Public Liability Insurance (N.B. Not to be confused with an *Employers Liability Insurance*) is required to be held by the owner / leaseholder of the public or private building where healing takes place.

### 3. Household and Equipment Insurance

- Healers are advised to inform their household insurance company if they do healing in their home. Please note that this may not result in the need to pay an increased premium
- Healers are responsible for insuring their own equipment and especially the use of a couch (whether portable or not) in all situations. A separate policy may be required for couch insurance

## P. Local Authority Regulations

Healers who do healing in their home for payment are advised to check with their Local Council to ensure that they are complying with local government byelaws and regulations.

## Appendix I

### Who has Parental Responsibility?

The website Gov.UK states:

A mother automatically has parental responsibility for her child from birth.

A father usually has parental responsibility if he's either:

- married to the child's mother
- listed on the birth certificate (after a certain date, depending on which part of the UK the child was born in)

#### **Births registered in England and Wales**

If the parents of a child are married when the child is born, or if they've jointly adopted a child, both have parental responsibility.

They both keep parental responsibility if they later divorce.

#### **Unmarried parents**

An unmarried father can get parental responsibility for his child in 1 of 3 ways:

- jointly registering the birth of the child with the mother (from 1 December 2003)
- getting a parental responsibility agreement with the mother
- getting a parental responsibility order from a court

#### **Births registered in Scotland**

A father has parental responsibility if he's married to the mother when the child is conceived, or marries her at any point afterwards.

An unmarried father has parental responsibility if he's named on the child's birth certificate (from 4 May 2006).

#### **Births registered in Northern Ireland**

A father has parental responsibility if he's married to the mother at the time of the child's birth.

If a father marries the mother after the child's birth, he has parental responsibility if he lives in Northern Ireland at the time of the marriage.

An unmarried father has parental responsibility if he's named, or becomes named, on the child's birth certificate (from 15 April 2002).

#### **Births registered outside the UK**

If a child is born overseas and comes to live in the UK, parental responsibility depends on the UK country they're now living in.

#### **Same-Sex Parents**

##### **1. Civil Partners**

Same-sex partners will both have parental responsibility if they were civil partners at the time of the treatment, e.g. donor insemination or fertility treatment.

##### **2. Non-Civil Partners**

For same-sex partners who aren't civil partners, the 2nd parent can get parental responsibility by either:

- applying for parental responsibility if a parental agreement was made
- becoming a civil partner of the other parent and making a parental responsibility agreement or jointly registering the birth

## Appendix II

### Consent Form for Giving Healing to a Child

I..... (print name)

of.....

.....

..... (address)

give my consent for.....(child's name)

to receive spiritual healing at .....(place)

I understand that according to law a medical doctor must be consulted concerning the health of a child.

Signature of parent/guardian.....

Signature of healer.....

Name of healer.....

Date.....

## Appendix III

### Consent Form for giving Healing to an Adult

I..... (print name of person responsible for the welfare of the person named below)

of.....

.....

.....(address)

declare that I am responsible for the welfare of.....  
(Please print name of the adult who is to receive healing)

and give my consent for them to receive spiritual healing at

..... (place)

I understand that according to law I must act in the best interests of the above-named person and that I have been advised to consult a medical doctor concerning their health.

I will inform the healer if the adult to receive healing has a pace maker or uncontrolled epilepsy.

Signature of person responsible for the welfare of the named person:

.....

Signature of healer:.....

Name of healer.....

Date.....

## Appendix IV List of Notifiable Diseases

Diseases notifiable to local authority proper officers under the Health Protection (Notification) Regulations 2010:

- Acute encephalitis
- Acute infectious hepatitis
- Acute meningitis
- Acute poliomyelitis
- Anthrax
- Botulism
- Brucellosis
- Cholera
- COVID-19 (Coronavirus)
- Diphtheria
- Enteric fever (typhoid or paratyphoid fever)
- Food poisoning
- Haemolytic uraemic syndrome (HUS)
- Infectious bloody diarrhoea
- Invasive group A streptococcal disease
- Legionnaires' disease
- Leprosy
- Malaria
- Measles
- Meningococcal septicaemia
- Mumps
- Plague
- Rabies
- Rubella
- Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS)
- Scarlet fever
- Smallpox
- Tetanus
- Tuberculosis
- Typhus
- Viral haemorrhagic fever (VHF)
- Whooping cough
- Yellow fever

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