



# Irish Register Reiki Practitioners Code of Ethics

## **A Reiki practitioner is expected to:**

- Engage in ongoing research and desire to improve their own knowledge and abilities.
- Take responsibility for the relationship they have with their clients and ensure that the trust placed in them is upheld.
- Recognise their own limitations and seek help from those with greater skills and experience where required.
- Maintain suitable working conditions where they give healing and ensure that these are safe and meet local authority regulations where required.
- Have a suitable standard of insurance protection.
- Produce details of their professional identification and qualification when asked by a client.
- Explain to a client on a first visit how they give healing, how it is generally experienced and what the patient may expect with regard to consultations and fees.
- Behave with decorum and propriety, respecting the client's wishes and common decency as to where and how they may or may not be touched.
- Respect the views and beliefs of the client.
- If applicable, act in an appropriate manner when attending a client in hospital or a hospice (for example, obtaining the necessary permission, respecting the responsibility of the hospital or hospice for the patients in their care, carrying identification, giving healing without fuss or interruption to ward staff and other patients and not wearing clothing which gives the impression of being hospital staff).
- Have an additional adult present when giving healing to a child under 16.
- Always keep confidential any information received from a patient unless it is required by law or 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).

### **A Reiki Practitioner should Never:**

- Use titles or descriptions for themselves or their treatment that may mislead the public.
- 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 clients and obtaining the clients specific consent.
- Give healing while medically or psychologically unfit to do so.
- Falsify documents or client's notes.
- Abuse or exploit a client sexually, emotionally or in any other way whatsoever.
- Treat when it is not safe or appropriate for the patient or the healer.
- Give treatment or unsolicited reading to clients without their specific consent.
- Ask a client to remove any clothing other than glasses, coat, shoes or other incidental items.
- Give a medical diagnosis to a client.
- Advise or recommend that a client undergo a particular form of treatment (like an operation or course of drugs) or interfere with the medical advice or treatment which the client is receiving.
- Have a third party without the client specific consent.
- Discriminate on the grounds of gender, race, religion, political persuasion, age or disability.
- Guarantee, promise, claim or imply a cure