

CODE OF ETHICS AND PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE IMCA

PURPOSE

1. To establish and maintain standards of ethics and practice relating to the conduct of members of the International Meta Consciousness Academy and their relationship with the public at large.
2. To inform and protect:
 - Members of the public seeking and/or using Meta Consciousness, &
 - Members of the UK and Worldwide IMCA.

All Practitioner members of the International Meta Consciousness Academy will be required to sign their agreement to uphold this Code of Ethics & Standards of Practice and agree to abide by the Disciplinary Procedures as a condition of membership. This Code of Ethics & Standards of Practice is in the process of constant development and will be reviewed as necessary.

ETHICAL PRINCIPLES Integrity - Respect – Trust

IMCA holds the following fundamental ethical principles, which all members will endeavour to uphold.

1. To work with integrity, impartiality and respect for all individuals. All professional relationships and interactions will be ethical and non-exploitative.
2. The highest standards of practice must be observed.
3. Confidentiality must be respected.

CODES OF PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE

This introductory section applies IMCA ethical principles to specific situations that may arise during the course of professional practice.

NB. Meta Consciousness Practitioner (MetaCologist) is used as a general term whether trained to work with people or specifically trained to work professionally with animals also.

Insurance

All Meta Consciousness (Metacologist) Practitioners must be adequately insured to practise. The insurance policy must state provision for public liability and employee



liability (if personnel are employed) and professional indemnity, as well as provision for professional treatments. If offering Meta Consciousness to animals on a professional (i.e. paid) basis, insurance cover should be extended to animal treatments. It should not be assumed that Animal Meta Consciousness treatments are automatically covered within Meta Consciousness Practitioner insurance.

Clear Contracts

1. Before analysis or sessions, Meta Consciousness Practitioners must explain fully, either in writing or verbally, all the procedures involved in the sessions, including such matters as client records, likely content and length of consultations, likely number of consultations, and fees, etc. It is not possible to guarantee the outcome of any course of sessions, therefore, the terms on which it is offered should be stated clearly before the first session of Meta Consciousness, with subsequent revisions being agreed in advance of any change.

When the client is an animal, such matters must be explained to the animal's owner/caregiver. When the client is a vulnerable adult or 18 years or younger then this must be clearly explained to parent or guardian and signed disclaimer kept as evidence

2. Meta Consciousness Practitioners must never claim to 'cure'.

3. If another therapy/modality is to be used in conjunction with Meta Consciousness, permission must be obtained from the client at the outset.

4. Meta Consciousness Practitioners(Metacologist) must act with consideration concerning fees and justification for treatment.

5. Meta Consciousness Practitioners(Metacologist) have the same obligation to the client whether being paid or working in a voluntary capacity.

6. Meta Consciousness Practitioners (Metacologist)should recognise the client's right to refuse Meta Consciousness or disregard advice, even when 'the treatment plan has been requested by' or 'consent has been given by' the parent/guardian, or in the case of animals, the owner/caregiver.

7. Meta Consciousness Practitioners(Metacologist) retain the right to refuse or postpone giving Meta Consciousness Analysis to a client should the Practitioner believe the giving of Meta Consciousness Analysis to be inappropriate. The Meta Consciousness Practitioner (Metacologist) should make it clear to the client why they are refusing or postponing treatment, e.g.:

- the client is under the influence of alcohol or mind- altering substances;
- the client is intimidating or offensive, in a physical or sexual manner, or otherwise;
- the client behaves in any way which may lead the Meta Consciousness Practitioner (Metacologist)to feel physically unsafe, disrespected or abused. This also applies to animals that may be aggressive or reactive;
- If the client is a danger to themselves or others, Meta Consciousness Practitioners(Metacologist) are bound by legal rights to inform GP, or authority figures



- in the case of late attendance of the client, the Meta Consciousness Practitioner(Metacologist) may exercise discretion in refusing treatment;
 - Meta Consciousness(Metacologist are not medically trained unless otherwise advised. ;
 - matters are/become evident that must be legally reported.
8. A copy of the Codes of Ethics & Standards of Practice should be available to the client on request.
9. Certificates and other qualifications must be displayed or be made available by the Meta Consciousness Practitioner (Metacologist)

Empowerment of the Client

1. Meta Consciousness Practitioners (Metacologist) should be empathic, supportive and positive, thus encouraging uplift in the client's mental outlook, and a belief in a progression towards good health practices. It is the client's prerogative to make their own choices with regard to their health, lifestyle and finances.
2. Meta Consciousness Practitioners(Metacologist) must not countermand instructions or prescriptions given by a doctor, vet, or other healthcare or animal care professional.

Client Assessment

1. Meta Consciousness does not take the place of conventional medical treatment and in fact work to integrate all allopathic in an ethical and appropriate manner
2. Meta Consciousness Practitioners (Metacologist) will make a baseline assessment prior to the first Meta Consciousness session and discuss appropriate treatment plan of action.
3. All clients and owners or caregivers of animal clients should be asked what medical or veterinary diagnoses and advice they have received, but it is the client's decision as to whether or not this information is disclosed. Where appropriate, they should be advised to consult their GP if they have not already done so. Since it is legal to refuse medical treatment, no client can be forced to consult a doctor. However emphasis is to assist client to seek medical diagnosis at all possible times.
4. A client should not be advised to discontinue prescribed medication.
5. Any advice given must be within the professional expertise of the Meta Consciousness Practitioner (Metacologist)

Confidentiality

1. Meta Consciousness Practitioners(Metacologist, and professional support team, have an implicit duty to keep all information relating to attendance and client records entirely confidential. No disclosure may be made to a third party, including any member of the client's own family, without the client's consent, unless it is required by due process of the law.



2. Meta Consciousness Practitioners(Metacologist) must ensure that they comply with current data protection legislation and GDPR where appropriate
3. Meta Consciousness Practitioners(Metacologist) who sell or otherwise transfer their interest in a practice must inform all their clients of the change and give the name of the Meta Consciousness Practitioner(Metacologist) who has taken over. No information on a client shall be provided to the incoming Meta Consciousness Practitioner without the permission of the client or the owners or caregivers of animal clients.

Client's Records

1. Meta Consciousness Practitioners(Metacologist) must ensure they keep clear and comprehensive records of their treatments including dates and advice given. These records should be factual and avoid opinion. This is especially important for the defence of any negligence actions as well as for efficient and careful practice.
2. Records are to be kept in safe custody for seven years from the time of the last consultation or as your insurance advises
3. Meta Consciousness Practitioners (Metacologist) should arrange for the correct disposal of case records in the event of their death.

Personal Relationships – Boundaries

1. The relationship between the Meta Consciousness Practitioner(Metacologist) and client should be of the highest professional standard. Due diligence of care, skill and integrity should be demonstrated at all times.
2. Meta Consciousness Practitioners(Metacologist)/Teachers must not exploit their clients/students financially, sexually, emotionally or in any other way.
3. Meta Consciousness Practitioners(Metacologist) must not request the removal of clothing except for coat and footwear.
4. Meta Consciousness Practitioners(Metacologist) shall be without judgement concerning race, colour, creed, gender or sexual orientation.

Responsibilities to Self

1. Meta Consciousness Practitioners shall recognise the value of self- treatment and also receiving supervision and holistic support from another, as part of their continuing self-development.
2. Meta Consciousness Practitioners(Metacologist) have a responsibility to themselves to maintain their own professionalism.



3. Meta Consciousness Practitioners(Metacologist) should not offer treatments to others if unwell.
4. Practitioner Members must take all reasonable steps to monitor, develop and advance their professional competence, and to work within that capacity. Continuing Professional Development is a requirement for Professional practice.
5. A Meta Consciousness Practitioner(Metacologist) shall be aware of their own professional limitations and refer a client elsewhere when the need demands.

Responsibilities to Others

1. Meta Consciousness Practitioners(Metacologist) shall seek a good relationship and work in a co-operative manner with other healthcare professionals, recognising and respecting their particular contribution within the healthcare team. Meta Consciousness Practitioners(Metacologist) will not undermine a client's faith in any other form of treatment or religion and shall respect and support the client's choices.
2. Meta Consciousness Practitioners(Metacologist) will encourage accurate understanding of Meta Consciousness within other fields and modalities within the healthcare sector.
3. Meta Consciousness Practitioners(Metacologist) shall at all times conduct themselves with due diligence in their relations with all people whilst conducting their professional practice.

Soliciting of Clients

Meta Consciousness Practitioners(Metacologist) shall not encourage clients away from other professional colleagues.

Meta Consciousness in Formal Care Settings

1. The care setting is responsible for the client.
2. Meta Consciousness Practitioners(Metacologist) may only give Meta Consciousness to clients in care settings with permission from the client, or the person authorised to make decisions on their behalf, and the person responsible for their medical care.
3. Meta Consciousness Practitioners(Metacologist) shall not give the impression that they are a medical professional or a member of staff. The Meta Consciousness Practitioner may have some form of identification, such as a lapel badge.
4. Where permission is given to provide Meta Consciousness on the ward, this must be carried out without intrusion or inconvenience to other clients and staff.
5. If other clients request knowledge or a treatment plan, the permission of the ward charge nurse, nursing officer (and if relevant, the client's doctor) must first be



obtained. Meta Consciousness Practitioners must never undermine the client's faith in hospital treatment or regime.

Premises

All Meta Consciousness Practitioners shall ensure that their working conditions are suitable for the practice of Meta Consciousness. (See below Appendix 2 – No. 3. Premises)

IMCA Disciplinary Procedures

1. All members will follow and abide by decisions made under the disciplinary procedures of IMCA
2. The primary concern of IMCA shall be to protect the public and to uphold the reputation of the organisation and its members.

Advertising/Public Statements

1. The (IMCA) Meta Consciousness' logo can only be used to advertise events that are being officially organised on behalf of IMCA, and by Practitioner Members subject to specific criteria, available on request.

CODE OF PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE – APPENDIX

1

Meta Consciousness and Legislation

In the UK the following are noted:

1. A parent or guardian who wilfully fails to provide adequate medical aid for a child under the age of 16 may be committing a criminal offence. Meta Consciousness is not defined as a medical aid by law so anyone who gives Meta Consciousness to a child whose parents refuse medical aid could be seen to be aiding and abetting that offence. When giving Meta Consciousness to a child, it is advisable to secure the signature of the parent or guardian to the following statement. "I have been advised by (Meta Consciousness Practitioner's name) that according to Law I must consult a doctor concerning the health of my child (child's name)." This statement should be signed and dated by both parent/guardian and a witness and kept with the client records.



2. It is an offence to offer treatment or prescribe a remedy or advice for cancer. (Please note – this does not mean that you cannot work using Meta Consciousness to someone with cancer, you just cannot claim to specifically treat cancer.)
3. Any advertising should be dignified and should not make any claims that could be considered health or medicinal claims, especially relating to the cure of any disease. It is useful to be aware of the guidance of the Advertising Standards Agency Code of Advertising Practice.
4. The Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons (RCVS) is the regulatory body for veterinary surgeons and veterinary nurses in the United Kingdom and has statutory responsibilities under the Veterinary Surgeons Act 1966 ('the Act'). Section 19 of the Act creates a criminal offence for non-veterinary surgeons to practise veterinary surgery. Section 27 of the Act defines 'veterinary surgery' as meaning the art and science of veterinary surgery and medicine and shall be taken to include:
 - a) the diagnosis of diseases in, and injuries to, animals including tests performed on animals for diagnostic purposes;
 - b) the giving of advice based on such diagnosis;
 - c) the medical or surgical treatment of animals; and
 - d) the performance of surgical operations on animals.

Meta Consciousness as understood by the RCVS is healing by the laying on of hands and not generally regarded as the practice of veterinary surgery as defined by the Act.

On this basis, unless a veterinary surgeon, it is illegal for Meta Consciousness Practitioners(Metacologist) to perform any of the above. Consequently, although there is no formal requirement to gain veterinary consent prior to offering Meta Consciousness, animals for whom Meta Consciousness is requested should first be seen by a vet for a diagnosis where they have a known or suspected physical or mental condition, or other health related issue. (Behavioural issues may have health implications.)

Meta Consciousness Practitioners(Metacologist) working with animals should also familiarise themselves with the 2006 Animal Welfare Act and give due consideration to its content.

Notifiable Diseases

Doctors in England and Wales have a statutory duty to notify a 'Proper Officer' of the Local Authority of suspected cases of certain infectious diseases.



Meta Consciousness Practitioners (Metacologist) should be aware of the following diseases notifiable (to Local Authority Proper Officers) under the Health Protection (Notification) Regulations 2010:

Acute encephalitis, Acute meningitis, Acute poliomyelitis, Acute infectious hepatitis, Anthrax, Botulism, Brucellosis, Cholera, Diphtheria, Enteric fever (typhoid or paratyphoid fever), Food poisoning, Haemolytic uraemic syndrome (HUS), Infectious bloody diarrhoea, Invasive group A streptococcal disease and Scarlet fever, Legionnaires' disease, Leprosy, Malaria, Measles, Meningococcal septicaemia, Mumps, Plague, Rabies, Rubella, SARS, Smallpox, Tetanus, Tuberculosis, Typhus, Viral haemorrhagic fever (VHF), Whooping cough, Yellow fever. It is no longer a requirement to notify the following diseases: Dysentery, Ophthalmia neonatorum, Leptospirosis, and relapsing fever.

Meta Consciousness Practitioners (Metacologist) are advised to be aware of and co-operate with local by-laws and all relevant Health and Safety legislation.

Ignorance of the law is no defence.

Notifiable Diseases in Animals

'Notifiable' diseases are animal diseases that must legally be reported to the Animal and Plant Health Agency (APHA), by owners/care givers of animals who are showing signs or may possibly be affected.

Notifiable diseases can be:

- Endemic – already present in the UK, such as bovine TB;
- Exotic – not normally present in the UK, such as foot and mouth disease.

Some endemic and exotic diseases are zoonotic which means they can pass between animals and humans, such as rabies.

If a notifiable animal disease is suspected the animal's owner/caregiver must report it immediately by calling the Defra Rural Services Helpline on 03000 200 301. In Wales, contact 0300 303 8268. In Scotland, contact the local Field Services Office. Failure to do so is an offence.

Meta Consciousness Practitioners (Metacologist) (who work with animals) should be aware of the following diseases notifiable, for which published guidance exists:



African horse sickness, African swine fever, Anthrax, Aujeszky's disease, Avian influenza (bird flu), BSE, Bluetongue, Bovine TB, Brucellosis, Chronic wasting disease, Classical swine fever, Contagious agalactia, Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia, Contagious epididymitis, Contagious equine metritis, Dourine, Enzootic bovine leukosis, Epizootic haemorrhagic disease, Epizootic lymphangitis, Equine infectious anaemia (swamp fever), Equine viral arteritis, Equine viral encephalomyelitis, Foot and Mouth disease: Glanders and farcy, Goat plague, Lumpy skin, disease, Newcastle disease, Paramyxovirus infection, Porcine epidemic diarrhoea, Rabies: Rabies in bats, Rift Valley fever, Rinderpest, Scrapie, Sheep and goat pox, Sheep scab, Swine vesicular disease, Teschen disease, Vesicular stomatitis, Warble fly, West Nile fever.

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Meta Consciousness Practitioners (Metacologist) are also advised to be aware of, and co-operate with, local by-laws and all relevant Health and Safety legislation.

CODE OF PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE – APPENDIX 2

Other Regulations & Guidelines

Prohibited Appellation

In order to enable the public to distinguish between those who are professionally qualified and those who are not, the law makes it a criminal offence for anyone who does not hold the relevant qualification to use any of the titles specified hereunder, or to use any other title or description which suggests or implies that he or she is on the



statutory register of the persons who hold those qualifications. The titles are Chemist, Chiropracist, Dental Practitioner, Dental Surgeon, Dentist, Dietitian, Doctor, Druggist, General Practitioner, Medical Laboratory Technician, Midwife, Nurse, Occupational Therapist, Optician, Orthoptist, Pharmacist, Physiotherapist, Radiographer, Remedial Gymnast, Surgeon, Veterinary Practitioner, Veterinary Surgeon. It need hardly be said that a Meta Consciousness Practitioner(Metacologist) must scrupulously avoid the foregoing titles unless of course he/she is additionally qualified in any of the fields concerned when he/she is entitled to use the appropriate description.

Fraudulent Mediumship

The law provides that anyone who:

1. With intent to deceive purports to act as a spiritualistic medium or exercises any power of telepathy, clairvoyance or other similar powers or, in purporting to act as a spiritualistic medium, or to exercise the powers mentioned above, uses any fraudulent device, is guilty of an offence.

Premises

1. When carrying on a business from any premises an individual must ensure that their working conditions and facilities to which members of the public have access to, are suitable and comply with all legislation.
2. In the case of Meta Consciousness Practitioners using their own homes as a base for their practice, in addition to complying with national legislation for any therapy they practise, they should check on any local authority by-laws covering their practice as these vary considerably throughout the country. This applies equally for offering Meta Consciousness to animals.
3. Meta Consciousness Practitioners working from home should give special attention to insurance, the terms of their lease or other title deeds, and any local government regulations limiting such practice or under which he/she may be liable to pay business rates. This also applies for offering Meta Consciousness to animals if a garage, other room, or separate construction is used for such treatments.
4. Practitioners should check that their home insurance covers them for working as a Practitioner from home, including a room used for office/clerical side of running a Meta Consciousness/Therapy business.
5. If staff is employed on the premises, Practitioners must pay equal attention in this area.



Advertising

1. The law makes it an offence to take part in the publication of any advertisement referring to any article or any description in terms which are calculated to lead to the use of that article for the purpose of treating human beings for any of the following diseases: Bright's disease, Glaucoma, Cataract, Locomotor ataxy, Diabetes, Paralysis, Epilepsy or fits, Tuberculosis.
2. It is also an offence to publish any advertisement which:
 - offers to treat or prescribe a remedy or advice for cancer; or
 - refers to any article calculated to lead to its use in the treatment of cancer.

Guidelines for Dealing with Clients Expressing Suicidal Feelings

It is not against the law for an individual to commit suicide or to attempt to commit suicide (Suicide Act 1961). However, the law states that anyone, either a professional or lay person, can be charged with the offence of aiding and abetting a suicide in the following circumstances:

- If they actively assist a suicide;
- If they are aware of someone's decision to attempt suicide and do not inform an appropriate professional, e.g. the general practitioner, hospital psychiatrist or approved social worker.

Confidentiality

A threat of suicide constitutes an exceptional circumstance where confidentiality has to be reviewed. It is always better to get the client's consent to break confidentiality and to keep the information disclosed to the minimum. If however, you cannot secure your client's consent you are still under legal obligation to seek other help and this should be explained to the client. It is vital you make clear to the client that the minimum of information will be disclosed to other relevant professionals. For example, it is not always essential to reveal their medical status or the circumstances, which may make the client feel such despair. It is usually sufficient to state you are concerned for their safety because you believe they are at risk of committing suicide.

