

CORINTHIAN CHURCH AND HEALING ASSOCIATION

MEMBERS CODE OF CONDUCT

This Code of Conduct is based upon and in accordance with part of the Code of Conduct and Guidance to Practitioners as issued by the British Complementary Medicine Association. Implicit within this code is the acceptance of the Ethics and Guidelines as laid down within the CCHA Training Manuals. Within this Code The Corinthian Church and Healing Association is also referred to as the C.C.H.A. The term Member refers to Healer Practitioner, Student, Deacon and Minister. The Term Healer refers to both Student and Practitioner.

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1. This Code of Conduct is obligatory for **ALL Members** of the Corinthian Church and Healing Association (CCHA).
- 1.2. The CCHA reserve the right to refuse any application without stating it's reasons for doing so.
- 1.3. Non payment of Subscriptions without written explanation in advance will deem Membership null and void.
- 1.4. The CCHA Code of Conduct, forms part of the contract of CCHA membership, which Members undertake to observe and adhere to, witnessed by their individual signatures on all of the CCHA Membership application forms. All other ancillary persons must also sign this document, to show their commitment to high standards of service to the general public.
- 1.5. The CCHA is a Charity who's objectives are "The advancement of the Christian Religion in the United Kingdom or Overseas, in particular but not exclusively through the practice of Spiritual Healing". The CCHA also promotes and enhances the role of Spiritual Healing on behalf of mankind, by clearly defining the joint roles of the Spiritual World and the Physical World in the application of Healing energies to those suffering and in need.
- 1.6. The Corinthian Church and Healing Association accepts that there are also other healing organisations attempting to further the work of Spirit and Spiritual Healing as is fitting for the freewill of mankind.
- 1.7. All Corinthian Church and Healing Association members shall be obliged to attain further progressive professional training throughout their membership, either by CCHA courses or CCHA approved courses.
- 1.8. In the course of time as appropriate, the CCHA may join with other Spiritual Organisations under officially recognised and established Umbrella Organisations, providing the Aims, Objectives and Principles of the CCHA are not compromised in any way.
- 1.9. All Members, must at all times show respect to other Members, Trustees and Officers of the CCHA and where applicable carry out any instruction from their Trainers and/or the Trustees and Officers of the CCHA. Failure to do so may cause expulsion from the CCHA.
- 1.10. All members of the CCHA are bound by the word and spirit of this Code of Conduct; there are no exceptions to this ruling. Failure to observe the principles and guidance of this Code of Conduct by members may be cause for instant expulsion from the CCHA.

2. DEFINITION OF SPIRITUAL HEALING

- 2.1. Spiritual Healing is defined by the Corinthian Church and Healing Association as follows:-
 - a. The Laying on of Hands as in Spiritual Healing, carried out in the presence of the recipient who may be seated or lying down. The Healers hands may be held off or on the body as per the methods outlined within the Healing Manual. When the Healers hands are in contact with the Client/Patient the Healer must be aware of the need for Caution where they are placing their hands. The Healer will at all times seek the betterment and well being of the recipient.
 - b. The sending of Distant or Absent Spiritual Healing when the recipient is not present. The Healer seeks by Spiritual atonement, thought and prayer, for the betterment and well being of the recipient.

3. PRINCIPLES OF CONDUCT

- 3.1. CCHA Healers shall at all times conduct themselves in a courteous and responsible manner, with all due diligence to the relationship they have with the public, their Client/Patients and other CCHA members. They should always seek a good working relationship and co-operative manner especially with other Health Care professionals, recognising and respecting their particular contribution to mankind's health care.
- 3.2. CCHA Members shall respect all religious, Spiritual, political or social views of all persons irrespective of their race, colour, creed or gender.
- 3.3. CCHA Healers may only practice Spiritual Healing in the name of the CCHA as per the 'Recommended Methods' outlined in the CCHA Healer training Manual. The Healer must never use any other therapy or treatment unless qualified and insured to do so, without the prior knowledge and consent of the Client/Patient.
- 3.4. The relationship between a CCHA Healer and their Client/Patient should be that of a Professional. The trust given to a practitioner by a Client/Patient, for care, skill and integrity must be realised at all times and not abused in any way. The Members attitude must be competent and sympathetic, hopeful and positive, thus encouraging upliftment in the Client/Patient's outlook towards betterment and good health.
- 3.5. CCHA Members must carry their current membership card when practising Healing or Ministers duties and be prepared to present it to anyone reasonably requiring sight of it.
- 3.6. Proper moral conduct must always be paramount in a CCHA Members relationship with people. Courtesy, respect, dignity, discretion and tact must always be maintained.
- 3.7. The Healers behaviour must not include any action or intent that could be construed as indecent, sexual harassment or assault.
- 3.8. CCHA members shall not use their professional position as a means of pursuing an improper personal relationship with a Client/Patient or with a close relative or personal companion of a Client/Patient.
- 3.9. CCHA members who find that they are becoming involved in such an improper personal relationship with a Client/Patient should arrange alternative care for the Client/Patient.
- 3.10. Where it appears that a Client/Patient is becoming involved in such an improper personal relationship the Member should take care not to encourage the Client/Patient and may well be advised to arrange alternative care.
- 3.11. CCHA members shall not attempt unduly to influence Client/Patients to do anything against their will or for the financial or other benefit of the practitioner or anyone associated with them.
- 3.12. CCHA members should ensure that they are medically, physically and emotionally fit enough to undertake their Spiritual healing work or Ministers duties.
- 3.13. Discretion must be used for the protection of the Healer when carrying out private treatment with Client/Patients who are mentally unstable, addicted to drugs or alcohol, or severely depressed, suicidal or hallucinatory. Such Client/Patients must be treated only by a Healer with relevant competency.
- 3.14. CCHA members must never claim to be able to cure a condition with Spiritual Healing. Improvements and betterments of a condition may be hoped for, implying possibilities of improvement.
- 3.15. The term "Complementary Medicine" or "Complementary Therapy" makes no pretensions of replacing conventional allopathic medicine. Prior to giving Spiritual Healing CCHA members must advise all Client/Patients to also see their Doctor if they have not already done so,
- 3.16. CCHA Healers must never under any circumstances make or imply any form of a diagnosis, by any method, of a Client/Patient's condition. Should there be a concern regarding a condition (in a physical, emotional or mental aspect) which was not previously known, advice should be given to the Client/Patient that perhaps a visit to see their doctor may help to put their mind at rest. Under no circumstances should anything be said to make the Client/Patient feel unduly worried, implying something serious and perhaps increasing their stress levels.

- 3.17. Under the Venereal Diseases Act 1917 Healer Practitioners must not treat a Client/Patient with a venereal disease for reward as defined in the 1917 Act. (i.e. syphilis, gonorrhoea, soft chancre)
- 3.18. If a Healer becomes aware that a Client/Patient may be suffering from a Notifiable Disease, the Client/Patient must not be permitted to come into contact with other people, but be given a note to give to their Doctor on being seen, explaining the need for medical attention. Notifiable Diseases are those whose occurrence is required by the law of the country to be reported to the appropriate authority – usually the Medical Officer of Health. This procedure of notification is one of the most important features of any health service. The Infectious Disease (Notification) Act 1889 was introduced to identify and prevent the spread of infectious diseases.
- 3.19. Many of the diseases originally notifiable under the 1889 Act are now rare or have been eliminated in England and Wales, but other diseases have been added to the list. These are: Under the Public Health (Control of Diseases) Act 1984: Cholera, Plague, Re-lapsing fever, Smallpox, Typhus, Food Poisoning. Under the Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Regulations 1988: Acute Encephalitis, Acute Poliomyelitis, Anthrax, Diphtheria, Dysentery, (Amoebic or Bacillary), Leprosy, Leptospirosis, Malaria, Measles, Meningitis, Meningococcal Septicaemia (without Meningitis), Mumps, Ophthalmia Neonatorum, Paratyphoid Fever, Rabies, Rubella, Scarlet Fever, Tetanus, Tuberculosis, Typhoid Fever, Viral Haemorrhagic Fever, Viral Hepatitis, Whooping Cough, Yellow Fever.

Note: The list of notifiable diseases in Scotland differs from that in the rest of the UK.

- 3.20. Before a Healing Session, Healers must explain as fully as possible either in writing or verbally, the procedures involved including such matters as questionnaires, likely content and length of consultation, fees, etc.
- 3.21. CCHA Healers must act with consideration concerning fees and justification for treatment. Healers should not be judgmental and they should recognise the Client/Patient's right to refuse treatment or ignore advice. It is the Client/Patient's prerogative to make their own choices with regard to their health, lifestyle and finances.
- 3.22. CCHA Healers must ensure that they keep clear and comprehensive up to date records of treatments along with the Client/Patient's personal details, including the dates and advice given. All Client/Patient's details however small, should be kept under lock and key at all times in accordance with the Data Protection Act. *Healing may be prescribed by a Doctor, so detailed records can be of help when kept up to date.* All Client/Patient's record card's should be kept for at least seven years. This is especially important for the defence of any negligence actions as well as for efficient and careful practice.
- 3.23. Student CCHA Healer Members shall not practice healing unless under the supervision of a fully qualified CCHA Healer Practitioner. Likewise, prior to a healing session involving Student members, the Healer Practitioner supervising must ensure that the Client/Patient is consulted and accepts the arrangements.
- 3.24. CCHA Healers should not offer clairvoyant/psychic readings or information during a healing session. (The Client/Patient may not understand this concept or wish to know about it).
- 3.25. CCHA Healers should not normally ask for the removal of a Client/Patient's clothing, except for example, hat, coat, glasses, or hearing aid for the Client/Patients comfort unless a witness is present. In exceptional circumstances, such as to observe a skin condition, removal may be requested e.g. a sleeve turned back but the clear agreement of the Client/Patient must be obtained.
- 3.26. When a CCHA Healer is giving private treatment to a person of the opposite sex, it is advisable for the Healer to request the presence of a third party, with the Healers and Client/Patients consent. The third party should be positioned in an unobtrusive position.
- 3.27. The CCHA Healer has an obligation to uphold the honour and dignity of the Association by performing treatments and services in a Professional manner at all times to all Client/Patient's.
- 3.28. The CCHA requires Healers to fill in a Consultation form and Record card for each Client/Patient with all relevant details on the Client/Patient's first visit, even if they are only coming once. No third party, including assistants and members of the Client/Patient's family, may be present during the course of a consultation with an adult Client/Patient without his/her

express consent. (unless the Client/Patient is a minor) to respect confidentiality. Healers should be aware that all Client/Patient's have a right to request to see their details at any time under the Data protection act 1998.

- 3.29. CCHA Healers must give due care and sensitivity as to how their comments are written down at each healing session. This documentation can be invaluable to other Healers who may follow on, also to the medical and law authorities who may require information whilst pursuing an investigation.
- 3.30. CCHA Healers should remember that their cleanliness is very important. Odours caused for example by smoking before giving Healing should be avoided at all times.
- 3.31. CCHA Healers should always wash their hands before and after treatment. A Healer should at the very least have a small bio safe hand spray, wipes or gel to protect themselves and the Client/Patient against possible cross infection.
- 3.32. CCHA Healers should remember that their tidiness will reflect on both them and the association. You should wear comfortable clean clothes and shoes, you do not need to wear a suit *unless you wish to*, you may wish to wear a coat, light jacket or overall this will not add to your healing ability, it is nevertheless good hygiene, providing that they are kept freshly laundered. If you wish to wear either for some reason you could give consideration to pastel shades, rather than the starkness of white.
- 3.33. Under Health and Safety suitable footwear must be worn when working in a CCHA Church or Centre.
- 3.34. All CCHA Members will at all times carry out instructions given and be courteous and respectful to the CCHA Officers, Trainers, Ministers and any other persons acting on behalf of the CCHA.

Cautionary Note: In line with current guidelines within the NHS All Healers must be made aware of the possibilities of Client/Patient's causing harm to the Healer. It must be stressed that where at all possible all healing sessions should be in a monitored and controlled environment.

4. CONFIDENTIALITY

- 4.1. All CCHA members, (their assistants and receptionists within a clinic) have an explicit duty to keep all personal information, conversations, records and views formed about Client/Patients entirely confidential. No disclosure may be made to any third party, (including any member of the Client/Patient's own family), without the Client/Patient's consent unless it is required by due process of the law, whether that be by Statute, statutory instrument, order of any court of competent jurisdiction or howsoever otherwise. Sympathetic listening by Healers to the Client/Patient is an important part of the healing treatment, but any information heard **MUST** be regarded as **ABSOLUTELY CONFIDENTIAL**.
(Unless it is required by law or is contrary to public interest.

Note: Client/Patient's rights to see their own personal data held on both computer and paper, come from the Data Protection Act 1998. This act provides a right of access to their personal information held by both public and private bodies, regardless of the manner in which it is held

- 4.2. The 1998 Data Protection act repealed the Access to Personal Files Act 1987 as well as parts of its subsidiary. The Access to Health Records Act 1990 Statutes, which govern confidentiality (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 1984 as amended, Data Protection Act Subject Access Modification Order 1987, Police & Criminal Evidence Act 1984.
- 4.3. The Access to Health Records Act 1990 applies to Healers and gives to Client/Patients certain rights of access to health records. The provisions in respect of access to medical records may include the records of Healers in some circumstances. It is good practice for Healers to remember that Client/Patients may request to see their records and should then be allowed to do so, unless a medical approved practitioner advises otherwise.

5. MEMBERS VISITING HOSPITALS & MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENTS

- 5.1. Healing should only be given at the request of the Client/Patient.

- 5.2. The Healer must be aware that when visiting a hospital, the hospital is responsible for the Client/Patient.
- 5.3. Healers may only administer Spiritual Healing to Client/Patients in hospital with the permission from the hospital authority and or including the Ward Charge Nurse. The Healers current membership credentials must be offered if requested.
- 5.4. Healers must not wear clothing (e.g. white coats) which give the impression that they are a staff member of the hospital. They may wear some form of identification such as a lapel badge. A Healer may also be requested to wear a hospital identity tag whilst moving around the hospital, which may be required to be returned after each visit to the ward office or similar.
- 5.5. If entry to the ward is granted the healing should be carried out without fuss. It should normally be restricted to healing through the hands or quiet prayer.

If other Client/Patients request Spiritual Healing, the permission of the ward charge nurse, nursing officer (and if relevant, the Client/Patient's Doctor) must first be obtained

- 5.6. Healers must also carry out any precautionary hygiene procedures that are in place at the hospital, for theirs and others safety. It is also advisory for the Healer to carry a hand spray or gel to use discreetly before and after visiting the Client/Patient, as an extra precaution to hand washing facilities that may be offered.
- 5.7. CCHA members must never undermine the Client/Patient's faith in their hospital treatment or regime.

6. RELATIONSHIPS WITH DOCTORS

- 6.1. The Healer should always strive for a good relationship and full co-operation with the medical profession. A vital factor in building and maintaining satisfactory relationships, is that Healers should recognise and respect, the respective roles of Doctor and Healer.
- 6.2. If a Client/Patient has not consulted a Doctor, the Healer should suggest that this is done. The Healer should not advise a particular course of treatment, such as whether or not the Client/Patient should take specific drugs, or undertake an operation. It must be left to the Client/Patient to make his or her own decision in the light of medical advice.
- 6.3. The Healer should not countermand instructions or prescriptions given by a Doctor.
- 6.4. The Healer is essentially a channel for the flow of natural healing energies and should not give medical advice or interfere in any way between Doctor and Client/Patient.
- 6.5. No Healer should give a medical diagnosis. Diagnosis is the responsibility of the Doctor.

7. UK MEDICAL POLICY & ETHICS

- 7.1. The Government statement of 3 December 1991 confirmed a Registered Medical Practitioner's right to delegate treatment of Client/Patients to specialists, including Complementary Therapists. Such treatment can be paid for either by the Health Authorities or General Practitioners.
- 7.2. The "Registered Medical Practitioner" is the description recognised in law for the individual usually called the "Doctor" who must remain in charge of the Client/Patient's treatment and be clinically accountable for the care offered by the Complementary Therapist.
- 7.3. "Client/Patients' Rights". The National Consumer Council Guide for N.H.S. Client/Patients and doctors (published by H.M.S.O.) states that "Client/Patients in some N.H.S. hospitals can request a particular therapy or practitioner, providing the Doctor treating the Client/Patient is told".
- 7.4. Registered Medical Practitioners and members of other health care professions remain subject to the general ethical codes and disciplinary procedures of their respective professions.
- 7.5. Practitioners must recognise that where a Client/Patient is delegated to them by a Registered Medical Practitioner, the Doctor

remains clinically accountable for the Client/Patient and for the care offered by the practitioner.

- 7.6. CCHA members must not under any circumstances countermand instructions, advice, treatments or prescriptions given by a Doctor or any Professional Health Care person.

8. SPIRITUAL HEALING AND UK LAW

It is essential that a Healer understands (and acts within) the law as it relates to Healing practice. When a Healer agrees to provide healing to a Client/Patient, the Healer is in a position of trust and has a duty of care to the Client/Patient. This is the case irrespective of whether the Healer has entered into a contract for payment for the service, or the service is given free of charge.

It is not the function of this document to explain the legislation: it is merely a general information document, and as such is not a statement of the law. The purpose of this document is to indicate the principal current laws affecting healing on which the Healer might need to consult lawyers. Ignorance of the law is no defence. The law as it stands encompasses a series of Acts and Statutes. It is necessary to take heed of the following statements.

- 8.1. By law, all Complementary Therapists must be adequately insured to practice. Normally this will be through their Therapy Association or Regulatory Body. Personal Private insurance is permitted and the insurance policy should have provision for public liability and indemnity as well as the provision for professional treatments. The minimum cover is that of Public Liability.
- 8.2. The CCHA membership automatically provides the minimum cover required.
- 8.3. **Note:** The CCHA's insurance policy only covers members when they are carrying out Spiritual Healing in accordance with the CCHA Members Code of Conduct and Healer Training Manuals.
- 8.4. It is essential that every CCHA Healer Practitioner, and particularly any member who also practices a therapy other than Spiritual healing as defined in this Code, understands and observes the law as it relates to complementary healing practice. Disregard of the law may result in serious legal difficulties for the member. In case of doubt the member should contact the CCHA.
- 8.5. At the present time no complementary therapy is approved as "medical aid" under the law. It is a criminal offence for a parent or guardian not to seek "medical aid" for a child under the age of sixteen if the child is sick. The Healer Practitioner must advise the parent or guardian to seek "medical aid". The Healer Practitioner should secure a signed statement from a parent or guardian who does not wish to seek medical aid for their child as defined under the law (Suggested form in Appendix to this code Page 18) and this must be entered on to the child's healing record card and kept with the healing records.
- 8.6. As well as those who have parental responsibility for a child, children themselves if over the age of sixteen, can legally give their own consent for medical treatment. But since parental responsibility for children continues until the age of eighteen, we should consider it best practice for Healers to obtain consent for healing from those with parental responsibility for a child between the ages of 16 to 18.
- 8.7. CCHA members must abide by the Laws of any country they are visiting. At this point in time there are specific countries where it is illegal for other than a Medical Doctor to treat certain illnesses. The individual member must make their own investigations into the legal aspects applicable when visiting other countries before practising Spiritual Healing.
- 8.8. The Nursing and Midwifery Order 2001 applies. It is an offence to give healing to a woman in childbirth without the consent of the assigned midwife. Childbirth is defined as relating to ante, intra and post natal periods. The postnatal period means the period after the end of labour during which the attendance of a midwife upon a woman and baby is required, being not less than 10 days and for such longer period as the midwife considers necessary. The mother has the right to request whatever assistance she wants as part of the caring team. Therefore, if a Healer receives a request for healing from a pregnant woman, the Healer should first make contact with the midwife in charge before proceeding.
- 8.9. The Consumer Protection from Unfair Trading Regulations apply to the activities of all persons acting in trade or business connected with the supply of goods and services to consumers.

These Regulations prohibit those activities, which are misleading or aggressive. So the Regulations will not affect the supply of Spiritual healing services in themselves. They will however apply to misleading activities One of these is "Falsely claiming that a product (goods or service) is able to cure illnesses, dysfunction or malformations". Spiritual Healers would need to avoid making such claims where they could not be substantiated.

9. HEALING OF ANIMALS

- 9.1. The Law in regard to animal treatment is substantially more restrictive than for the treatment of human Client/Patients. The Veterinary Surgeons Act 1966 prohibits anyone who is not a registered Veterinary Surgeon from practising veterinary surgery. "Veterinary Surgery" is defined as the provision of medical treatment to animals including the diagnosis of the injuries and ailments of animals, tests performed on animals for diagnostic purposes and advice based upon that diagnosis and treatment.
- 9.2. The Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons recognises as ethically acceptable, Healing within the terms and spirit of the Code of Conduct as advised by the BCMA and as acceptable in terms of the 1966 Act, the complementary treatment of animals by contact healing, by the laying on of hands and distant healing by thought transference or prayer in strict accordance with the provisions and spirit of this Code of Conduct, providing always that there is no element of diagnosis.
- 9.3. Before treating an animal the Healer Practitioner must seek assurance from the owner that the animal has been examined by a veterinary surgeon. The veterinary surgeon remains in charge of the case and the Healer shall not countermand any instructions or medicines given.
- 9.4. Similarly the Healer Practitioner shall neither suggest a medical diagnosis nor advise any course of treatment. For healing to be given in the knowledge that veterinary advice has not been sought is contrary to the provisions of this Code and is capable of leading to prosecution under the Veterinary Surgeons Act. (The Protection of Animals Act 1911 also imposes an obligation on anyone aware that an animal is clearly in need of veterinary treatment to advise the owner to obtain this).
- 9.5. CCHA Healer Practitioners must secure this advice in 9.3. Above on a separate sheet attached to the healing treatment records before Spiritual Healing is administered to the animal. (Suggested form in Appendix to this code Page 17).
- 9.6. The administration of first aid in an emergency for the purpose of saving an animals life or the relief of pain is permissible under the Veterinary Surgeons Act 1966 Schedule 3. What constitutes an emergency must be a question for the judgement of the individual Healer. The Protection of Animals Act 1911 lays down an obligation that if an animal clearly requires treatment by a veterinary surgeon the owner must be made aware of this.
- 9.7. No breach of the Animals (Scientific Procedures) Act 1986 is permitted.

10. MEMBERS ADVERTISING

- 10.1. CCHA members advertising must be dignified in tone. All adverts shall not contain testimonials, or claim a cure or mention any specific disease or condition. It shall be confined to drawing attention to the therapy available, the qualifications of the member and offer a general service together with necessary details. The advertisement should not imply that it is an official CCHA advertisement.

11. ADDITIONAL HEALING PRINCIPLES

- 11.1. It is understood, that some Corinthian Trained Healers may wish to charge for healing. One example of this would be where a Healer is offering a Healing service in a private clinic situation.
- 11.2. CCHA members may collect donations for their Spiritual Work providing that correct and proper records are kept.
- 11.3. CCHA Healer Practitioners should only heal in a conscious state of attunement. Trance conditions are neither recognised in law nor covered by CCHA insurance. Any individual concerned will be held personally responsible. If for example, a Client/Patient suffers an injury while receiving treatment from an entranced Healer, it could result in a successful claim for damages against that Healer, who will not be covered by CCHA insurance.

- 11.4. Healer Practitioners must never offer a clairvoyant reading during a healing session.
- 11.5. However, trance healing may be given to private Client/Patients who ask for it provided a responsible adult not in trance is present to safeguard both Client/Patient and Healer. The presence of a third party does not absolve the Healer from full responsibility for the result of their actions. **Note:** Trance Healing is not covered by CCHA insurance.
- 11.6. Trance healing is forbidden for all research projects, when Spiritual healing is given as a service under arrangements with the N.H.S. and at such public demonstrations.
- 11.7. Healer Practitioners must not 'burden' their Client/Patients with uninvited and unnecessary personal chatter and problems of their own during a healing session.
- 11.8. Spiritual Healing must be given only in response to an invitation from the Client/Patient or their representative. To do otherwise, Healers become personally responsible for their treatment/actions.
- 11.9. To avoid offending some Client/Patients, Healer Practitioners must not raise the question of their religious beliefs unless this is invited by the Client/Patient. The Healer must use discretion when replying if the question is raised
- 11.10. When a Healer Practitioner is giving Spiritual healing privately to a person of the opposite sex it is strongly advisable for the Healer to request the presence of a third party whose bona fides the Healer and Client/Patient can accept.

12. CCHA HEALER TRAINING

- 12.1. The minimum period for a CCHA Student Healer Training Course is 45hrs over 45 weeks.
- 12.2. All CCHA Healer Trainers must be entered onto the CCHA's 'Register of Healer Trainers' and have received the CCHA Listening Skills Training or if a Healer Transfer, have achieved a similar relevant qualification in Listening Skills.
- 12.3. Young persons over the age of 14 years may join the CCHA and undertake CCHA Student Healer training courses provided that written permission for this from a Parent or Guardian accompanies the application form.
- 12.4. Such young persons shall be enrolled as CCHA 'Junior Student Healer' members. However, such young persons shall not be eligible to apply for full CCHA Healer Practitioner status until reaching the age of 18.
- 12.5. Breaches of this Code of Conduct may not only lead to expulsion from the CCHA but may lead to legal prosecution also.
- 12.6. No individual, except with prior consent, shall be accepted for membership of the CCHA whilst the individual is suspended or expelled from membership of another similar body or Association as a result of a complaint which falls within the scope of this Code of Conduct.

COMPLAINT PROCEDURES

Upon receipt of a written complaint, the person receiving or making the complaint shall forward it to the CCHA Chairman thereof who will notify the Corinthian Church and Healing Association Secretary.

The CCHA Chairman shall then contact the complainant. If the matter cannot be simply and successfully resolved by the CCHA Chairman then the CCHA Chairman will advise the complainant that the matter will be investigated under this procedure and then ensure that all members of the CCHA Trustees are notified of a pending Disciplinary investigation. Depending upon the severity and circumstances of the complaint there shall be an initial decision made by the Corinthian Church and Healing Association Trustees, as to whether any member is to be suspended from membership of the CCHA whilst the complaint is investigated. This decision must be notified in writing to the member involved.