
Principles of Good Practice in Classical Homeopathy

2026

Preamble

The Principles of Good Practice in Classical Homeopathy define the practical framework for the responsible guidance of the patient, the organisation of the therapeutic process, and the conduct of classical homeopathy practice.

They constitute the second of the two pillars of the Standards of Classical Homeopathy and remain inseparable from the Code of Ethics of the Classical Homeopath. Their purpose is the protection of the patient's wellbeing, bringing order to the quality of practice, strengthening the professional responsibility of classical homeopaths, and building trust in classical homeopathy as one of the paths for supporting a person on the road to a long life in good health.

These Principles are not intended to rigidify living and individual practice. Their role is to provide it with a framework that protects the patient, supports transparency of action, assists in making responsible decisions, and makes it possible to distinguish mature, diligent, and trustworthy practice from actions that are chaotic, opaque, or that exceed the limits of competence.

As an executive document of the Standards, they form part of the four pillars of our approach — therapy, education, community, and support in everyday habits — providing them with a practical and professional framework in the area of classical homeopathy.

Chapter I. General Provisions

§1. Nature of the Document The Principles of Good Practice in Classical Homeopathy are a document defining the practical standards for conducting responsible classical homeopathy practice. They have an organisational, professional, qualitative, and community character. They constitute an integral element of the Standards of Classical Homeopathy.

§2. Purpose of the Document The purpose of the Principles of Good Practice is in particular:

- protection of the patient's wellbeing,
- supporting the safety and transparency of the therapeutic process,
- bringing order to the practice of the classical homeopath,
- supporting responsible decision-making,
- strengthening the quality of communication and documentation,
- creating a shared language of good practice, quality, ethics, and responsibility,
- supporting the professional maturity of homeopaths,
- strengthening trust in classical homeopathy,
- creating the foundations for a future system of quality, assessment, and certification.

§3. Scope of Application The Principles of Good Practice apply to every person declaring the conduct of classical homeopathy practice in accordance with the Standards of Classical Homeopathy.

They apply in particular to:

- the organisation of the homeopath's work,
- the conduct of the therapeutic process,
- communication with the patient,
- the documentation of work,
- decision-making,

-
- responding in situations requiring broader support,
 - the coexistence of homeopathic practice with other forms of healthcare,
 - the professional development of the homeopath.

§4. Overriding Principles Good practice in classical homeopathy is grounded in overriding principles, which are:

- the primacy of the patient's wellbeing,
- conformity of practice with the Code of Ethics of the Classical Homeopath,
- transparency of action,
- responsibility for the process,
- adequacy of decisions to the patient's situation,
- humility towards the limits of one's own competence,
- readiness for consultation, learning, and the correction of one's own practice.

Chapter II. Preparation for Practice

§5. Substantive Preparation Diligent practice requires solid substantive preparation for the guidance of the patient. This encompasses in particular:

- the acquisition of knowledge in the field of classical homeopathy,
- participation in courses and training,
- the systematic deepening of understanding of the method,
- the building of practical experience,
- the analysis of cases,
- the development of the capacity for responsible decision-making.

The practice of classical homeopathy should not be undertaken without preparation adequate to the responsibility that the guidance of the patient entails.

§6. Professional Development Good practice requires continuous professional development. This is served by:

- further training,
- mentoring,
- supervision,
- consultations on more demanding cases,
- self-education,
- reflection on one's own practice.

Maintaining the quality of practice requires the updating of knowledge and a readiness to learn.

§7. Readiness for Self-Reflection Good practice requires not only knowledge, but also maturity in examining one's own work, its strengths, limitations, and areas requiring correction. Readiness to reflect on one's own practice constitutes an essential element of the responsible guidance of the patient.

Chapter III. Commencing Collaboration with the Patient

§8. Clarity of the Terms of Collaboration Before commencing collaboration, the patient should receive, in a comprehensible manner, information concerning:

- the nature and assumptions of the collaboration,
- the role of the homeopath,
- the general principles of the process,
- the manner of contact,
- organisational principles,
- the fundamental limitations of the practice.

The patient should not remain in uncertainty regarding the nature of the relationship and the process.

§9. Organisational Transparency Good practice requires organisational transparency. This encompasses in particular:

- clear principles for arranging consultations,
- clear principles of communication,
- predictability of contact,
- the definition of the framework of the process,
- transparency of organisational and financial terms.

§10. Adequacy of Undertaking Collaboration Collaboration should be undertaken only when the given situation falls within the limits of the homeopath's competence and responsibility. If it is apparent from the outset that the patient's situation requires a different kind of support, broader diagnostics, or an urgent specialist consultation, this should be communicated clearly and responsibly.

Chapter IV. Conducting the Therapeutic Process

§11. Individual Character of the Process The therapeutic process has an individual character. The patient is not treated as a ready-made protocol, a simplified case, or a set of symptoms. At the centre remains a specific person, with their history, patterns of response, the dynamics of the organism, emotional state, susceptibility to overload, capacity for regeneration, and life context.

§12. Responsibility for the Course of the Process Responsible conduct of the process encompasses in particular:

- attentive gathering of information,
- adequate analysis of the situation,
- considered decision-making,
- clear communication of the direction of proceedings,
- responsible accompaniment of the patient throughout the process.

§13. Continuity of Contact Maintaining responsible contact with the patient constitutes an essential element of good practice. Within the framework of the agreed terms of collaboration, due care must be taken to ensure clarity of communication, adequate contact, and the closure of successive stages of the process.

The patient should not remain without a response, without information, or without clarity regarding the next steps in a situation in which they remain under the reasonable belief that they are still in the process of care.

Abandoning a patient constitutes a serious breach of good practice and ethics.

§14. Closure of Collaboration If continuation of the collaboration is not possible, this should be communicated in a clear, honest, and responsible manner. The conclusion of collaboration should be, where possible, closed organisationally and communicatively. The patient should not be left in a state of uncertainty regarding the status of the therapeutic relationship.

Chapter V. Communication with the Patient

§15. Clarity and Adequacy of Communication Communication with the patient should be comprehensible, calm, and adequate to their situation. Its role is to explain the assumptions adopted, the manner of thinking, the possible limitations, and the significance of observing the process.

§16. Strengthening the Patient's Agency Communication should strengthen the patient's understanding, agency, and autonomy. It should not build dependency based on ambiguity, understatement, or emotional pressure.

§17. Communicative Honesty It is impermissible to make unfounded promises, to use language of unjustified certainty, or to exploit the patient's fear, suffering, or confusion as a tool of influence.

§18. Culture of Conversation The conversation with the patient should be conducted with respect, attentiveness, and personal culture. It is impermissible to shame, ridicule, disregard, or violate the psychological safety of the patient.

Chapter VI. Documentation of Work

§19. Obligation to Document The documentation of work constitutes an essential element of good practice. It serves:

- the continuity of the process,
- the transparency of work,
- the quality of decisions taken,
- the possibility of reflection on practice,
- the protection of the patient's wellbeing.

§20. Scope of Documentation Documentation should encompass, to an adequate extent:

- significant information obtained from the patient,
- the course of the process,
- decisions taken,
- significant changes in the patient's situation,
- significant organisational and communicative arrangements.

§21. Diligence of Documentation Documentation should be maintained in a manner that is legible, orderly, and consistent with the actual course of work. It is impermissible to maintain documentation that is perfunctory, haphazard, or misleading.

§22. Protection of Information Documentation and information concerning the patient are subject to protection. They should be stored with due care, with respect for privacy, confidentiality, and the applicable principles of data protection.

Chapter VII. Decision-Making

§23. Decision-Making Responsibility Decisions in the practice of classical homeopathy should be taken in a responsible, reflective, and situation-adequate manner. They should not be based solely on routine, impulsiveness, external pressure, or excessive self-confidence.

§24. Adequacy to the Patient's Situation Decisions taken should take into account the individual context of the patient. Mechanical application of ready-made schemas should be avoided where attentive analysis of a specific person is required.

§25. Readiness for Consultation In more demanding, ambiguous situations, or situations that exceed the certainty of one's own judgement, consultation, supervision, or other adequate forms of support should be sought. Making use of consultations is not a sign of weakness, but of responsibility.

Chapter VIII. Coexistence with Other Forms of Healthcare

§26. Homeopathy as Part of a Broader Approach Classical homeopathy is one of the paths for supporting health. It should not be presented as the sole or complete substitute for all healthcare.

§27. Absence of Opposition to Diagnostics and Modernity Responsible practice does not stand in opposition to diagnostics, the monitoring of health parameters, prevention, or contemporary knowledge. It may make use of these in a manner that supports conscious care for health.

§28. Respect for Other Forms of Support It should be recognised that the patient's situation may require the parallel or complementary support of other specialists. It is impermissible to discourage the patient from necessary diagnostics, consultation, or another form of care.

§29. Responsible Use of Modern Technologies In the responsible practice of classical homeopathy, the use of modern technologies is permissible, including digital, analytical, and artificial intelligence-based tools, provided they serve the patient's wellbeing, the quality of the process, transparency of action, and support the understanding of the person's situation.

These tools may assist in the organisation of work, the analysis of information, education, documentation, communication, and preparation for decision-making; however, they may not substitute the practitioner's personal responsibility, ethical judgement, the relationship with the patient, or the individual approach to the person.

Chapter IX. Responding in Situations Requiring Broader Support

§30. Recognising the Limits Good practice requires the recognition of situations in which the further guidance of the patient solely within the framework of one's own practice is insufficient or inadequate. This applies in particular to situations requiring:

- broader diagnostics,
- medical consultation,

-
- urgent intervention,
 - another form of specialist support.

§31. Responsible Response Where necessary, the need for broader support should be communicated clearly, honestly, and without delay. It is impermissible to trivialise circumstances that exceed the scope of one's own practice or to delay communicating significant diagnostic or consultative needs.

§32. Prohibition on Exceeding Competence Actions that exceed one's own preparation, knowledge, experience, or formal entitlements should not be undertaken. Good practice requires the recognition of one's own limits and acting in a manner adequate to them.

Chapter X. Quality of Practice in Education, Mentoring, Promotion, Marketing, and Community Activity

§33. Consistency of Standard The same standard of quality should apply both in individual work and in educational, mentoring, training, and public activity. It is impermissible to present in the public space attitudes or content contrary to good practice that one would avoid in work with a patient.

§34. Responsibility for Educational Content Educational content should be diligent, transparent, and responsible. It should not mislead, build false expectations, or substitute responsible practice with simplified messaging.

Particular responsibility pertains to content and materials that genuinely influence the manner in which classical homeopathy is understood, practised, and perceived in the public space and within the community itself.

§35. Diligence in Mentoring and Training A person conducting training, mentoring, or other forms of development for homeopaths should act in a manner consistent with the Standards and support the quality of practice within the community. The education of others should strengthen responsibility, maturity, humility towards the limits of competence, and a culture of quality.

§36. Responsible Principles of Promotion and Marketing Promotion and marketing related to the practice of classical homeopathy should be conducted in an honest, transparent, and responsible manner. They should not be based on inducing fear, exerting pressure, manipulating emotions, or making promises that exceed the limits of responsible practice. It is impermissible to build promotional messaging in a manner that:

- suggests guaranteed effectiveness,
- exploits the helplessness, suffering, or confusion of the recipient,
- undermines trust in other forms of responsible healthcare,
- blurs the boundary between diligent information and sales messaging.

§37. Diligence in the Sale of Educational Materials The sale of educational materials, courses, programmes, webinars, recordings, e-books, and other content should be conducted in a transparent and honest manner. The recipient should have clarity regarding:

- the nature of the material,
- its purpose,

- the scope of content,
- the level of advancement,
- the limitations of the material,
- whether the material has an educational, developmental, or supportive character.

It is impermissible to present educational materials as a substitute for a responsibly conducted individual therapeutic process if they are in reality unable to fulfil such a function.

§38. Limits of Sale and Educational Responsibility Educational materials may support the understanding of health, classical homeopathy, and a conscious approach to everyday choices; however, they should not substitute professional assessment of an individual person's situation where such assessment is necessary. A person creating and selling such materials should exercise particular care to ensure that they do not build a false sense of security, excessive certainty, or an unwarranted conviction that the mere purchase of the material resolves a complex health problem.

§39. Consistency of Practice, Education, and Sales Educational, promotional, and sales activity should remain consistent with the values of the Standards of Classical Homeopathy, the Code of Ethics, and the principles of good practice. It may not undermine the patient's wellbeing, the transparency of the relationship, the honesty of communication, or trust in the community of classical homeopathy. The greater the reach of communication and sales, the greater the responsibility for the quality of the message, its diligence, and its impact on recipients.

Chapter XI. The Community and Developmental Dimension

§40. A Shared Language of Quality Good practice co-creates a community grounded in a shared language of quality, ethics, and responsibility. Actions that blur the criteria of quality or reinforce interpretative chaos should be avoided.

§41. Responsibility for the Community Every practice influences the level of trust in the entire community of classical homeopathy. Good practice requires an awareness of this influence.

§42. The Principles as the Foundation of a Quality System The Principles of Good Practice should be regarded not only as a description of the responsible guidance of the patient, but also as the foundation of a broader quality system in classical homeopathy. In the future, they may serve as the basis for processes of assessment, recommendation, and certification concerning practice, education, training, mentoring, and materials that influence the manner in which classical homeopathy is understood and practised.

Chapter XII. The Significance of Observing Good Practice

§43. What Constitutes a Breach of Good Practice A breach of the Principles of Good Practice consists in particular of:

- opaque conduct of the process,
- the absence of adequate communication with the patient,
- the absence of documentation or diligent documentation,
- decision-making in an irresponsible manner or in a manner exceeding one's competence,
- trivialising situations requiring broader support,
- abandoning a patient in the course of the process,
- organisational opacity,

-
- the absence of readiness to learn and reflect on one's own practice,
 - the conduct of educational, promotional, marketing, or sales activities contrary to the spirit of the Standards.

§44. The Significance of Observing the Principles The Principles of Good Practice are not solely a collection of organisational guidelines. They constitute an expression of the quality, responsibility, and culture of work that should be present in every mature practice. Their violation harms the patient's wellbeing, weakens the transparency of the process, and undermines trust in the entire community of classical homeopathy.

§45. Readiness for Correction and Development Good practice requires a readiness to reflect, to accept constructive feedback, to correct one's own conduct, and to learn from mistakes. The maturity of the community does not consist in infallibility, but in honesty, humility, and a readiness for the continuous raising of the quality of practice.

Chapter XIII. Final Provisions

§46. Relationship to the Code of Ethics The Principles of Good Practice should be read in conjunction with the Code of Ethics of the Classical Homeopath. The Code defines the attitude, while the Principles of Good Practice describe the practical expression of that attitude in everyday work.

§47. Developmental Character The document has a developmental character. It may be subject to refinement and updating as the quality system in classical homeopathy develops. Every update should remain consistent with the foundations of the Standards: the patient's wellbeing, ethics, responsibility, transparency, and trust.

§48. Commitment to Application Every homeopath declaring conformity with the Principles of Good Practice undertakes to know their content, understand their meaning, and apply them in practice.

Declaration of Adoption of the Principles of Good Practice in Classical Homeopathy

I, the undersigned, declare that I have read the content of the Principles of Good Practice in Classical Homeopathy, that I understand their meaning, and that I commit to applying them in my practice.

Full name: _____

Date: _____

Signature: _____

© 2026 HomeoMe sp. z o.o. All rights reserved. This document is protected by copyright law. Free downloading and sharing in its entirety, for informational and non-commercial purposes, is permitted, provided the content remains intact and the source is acknowledged. Any modification, adaptation, commercial use, or publication of excerpts in a manner that alters the meaning of the document requires the prior written consent of the rights holder.