



Glossary of Terms

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The EFT International (EFTi) Glossary of Terms identifies and defines essential EFT concepts and skills used in EFT International* tapping training. It is a reference resource for EFT practitioners, trainers and students. These agreed-upon standards are considered the backbone of successful application of EFT (Emotional Freedom Techniques).

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1. EFT International Definitions

1.1 EFT International Mission Statement

EFT International* is a not-for-profit association committed to advancing and upholding the highest standards for education, training, professional development and promotion of the skillful, creative and ethical application of EFT (Emotional Freedom Techniques).



1.2 EFT (Emotional Freedom Techniques)

EFT (Emotional Freedom Techniques) is a practical body/mind self-help method – a process of mindful and intentional tapping (gently, with fingertips) on acupuncture meridian end-points on the face and upper body. An EFT intervention utilizes the same pathways/channels found in traditional Chinese energy medicine, whilst also capitalising on our ability to think about or “tune-in” to our problem or issue in proactive ways.

EFT or “tapping” is easy to learn and flexible enough to be used by anyone. It can allow us to transform the way we respond to uncomfortable thoughts, feelings, and troubling memories (with pain, tension or stress, for example). Whether it is used alone or together with an experienced practitioner, EFT can bring surprising – and lasting – relief, change the energy we bring to any life situation, and so much more.

As we explore EFT for ourselves, we can become more aware of how our thoughts, beliefs and emotions affect us physiologically – and we can make changes for the better. Read more about EFT history on EFTInternational.org.

1.3 Standards

In EFT International training, the term “Standards” refers to all the areas of knowledge and skill taught in Level 1, Level 2 and Level 3 EFT training courses. “Training Points” in the EFT Level 1 and Level 2 Syllabi and Training Guides refers to each specific area of skill (e.g. Introduction to Rapport, Borrowing Benefits, etc.).

1.4 Learning Outcomes

“Learning Outcomes” refers to the specific areas of knowledge and skill that students are expected to have when they complete an EFT level 1, level 2 or level 3 training course. Students assess their own competency in these specific areas during and after training. Trainers assess competency during training and as practitioner-candidates progress through their EFT International EFT education.

2. Foundational EFT Concepts and Skills

2.1 The Standard EFT Protocol

In EFT International, the **Standard EFT Protocol** is the “Setup” and “Sequence” of tapping points that comprises one full *round* of EFT. It is based upon the shortcut to the original EFT Basic Recipe and is designed to align with EFT developer Gary Craig’s *Gold Standard* EFT protocol.

The Setup: Speak aloud, “Even though I have [this issue], I deeply and completely accept myself” (state 3x while tapping the Side of Hand point).

The Sequence with Reminder Phrase: Speak aloud, “[This issue]” while tapping each point in the Sequence: The Top of Head (TOH), Eyebrow (EB), Side of Eye (SE), Under Eye (UE), Under Nose (UN), Chin Point (CH), Collar Bone (CB), and Under Arm (UA)

Trainer(s) have discretion to introduce variations (other points or refinements, for example) as appropriate for the level being taught, provided **The Standard Protocol** is taught first AND all variations and refinements are pulled from the classic EFT “Basic Recipe” (see 3.2 Original EFT). For example:

- The Setup phrase can be spoken only 1x, per *Gold Standard* EFT, at the discretion of the Trainer(s)
- Additional points like Gamut Point or the Finger Points may be added
- Top of Head (TOH) may be tapped first or last
- Additional strategies like the 9 Gamut Procedure can be added or taken away during the training at the discretion of the trainer

Sample *round* of EFT:

The Setup – Tapping Side of Hand (SOH): “Even though I have this headache, I deeply and completely accept myself,” Repeat 3x

The Sequence – Tapping (TOH) “This headache,” (EB) “This headache,” (SOE) “This headache,” (UE) “This headache,” (UN) “This headache,” (CH) “This headache,” (CB) “This headache,” (UA) “This headache”

2.2 The Setup (or “Setup Phrase”)

The EFT Setup is the first part of the **Standard EFT Protocol**, done at the beginning of a tapping round to prepare us for the changes we seek and/or to help us refocus the tapping when a separate Aspect arises (see 2.4 Aspects). It is not necessarily a required component for every tapping round, but is highly recommended for achieving optimal results.

The Setup Phrase itself is a two-step process:

- The first step is to tap on the SOH (Side of Hand, originally called the KC or Karate Chop) Point (or rub the Sore Spot, as original teaching described, outlined in the EFT International Free EFT Manual), while speaking aloud a phrase acknowledging/ tuning-in to the energy of the problem, uncomfortable feeling, thought, challenge, or body sensation (e.g. “Even though I have this _____,”)
- The second step is to continue tapping while stating an affirmation of self-acceptance, acknowledgment or positive intention – to “balance” the negative focus. This allows stepping back more objectively from the problem (e.g. “...I deeply and completely accept myself)

For example: “Even though I have this *pain in my neck*, I deeply and completely accept myself.”

Either part of the Setup Phrase can be **flexed** in style, language or emphasis, based upon on the needs of the EFT client, e.g. *Even though I have this pain in my neck, it feels better than it did 5 minutes ago.*

2.3 The Sequence (or “Sequence of Tapping Points”)

The Sequence is the second part of the **Standard EFT Protocol**. It refers to tapping 8 EFT meridian endpoints in succession – Top of Head (TOH), Eyebrow (EB), Side of Eye (SE), Under Eye (UE), Under Nose (UN), Chin Point (CH), Collarbone (CB) and Under Arm (UA) points – while saying a short, specific Reminder Phrase (e.g. *This deep black lump of pain in my neck*).

The Reminder Phrase is the issue-at-hand from the first half of the Setup phrase – the words that describe the subjective experience of the client (feelings, thoughts, body sensations, etc.). It is used to maintain focus on the specific Aspect the client has chosen to address.

2.4 Aspects

Aspects are the separate parts, features, and pieces of a larger, more “global” problem or issue. *Fear of Flying*, for example, is a global (vast and complex) issue, likely comprised of many smaller Aspects. In other words, there are probably a number of specific fears involved.

Several specific Aspects of a fear of flying might be “afraid as I approach the aircraft door” or “the feeling that I can’t breathe” or “the sound of the engines when we take off,” or “even thinking about flying!” Once identified, each Aspect must be handled separately for optimal results (see 2.5 Global to Get Specific).

Aspects may also include specific events that brought on this learned fear (e.g. *I watched a plane crash, my brother surprised me with a spider in my face*, etc.).

The term “activated Aspect” describes the most intense, current, or present Aspect at any given moment in an EFT interaction.

2.5 Global to Get Specific

Applying EFT thoroughly to a specific Aspect is ideal for optimal results, yet there is often a need to start tapping more generally, broadly or “globally” before we are able to get more specific. This strategy is called Global to Get Specific, and can be used when specific Aspects are not yet clear or there is a need to reduce presenting intensity.

When specifics are not yet clear, we might tap on the more global *fear of flying*, initially, in order to ascertain which specific Aspects of the “flying fear” are the most intense or currently present for the client.

As a variation of Global to Get Specific, a practitioner might begin by tapping on, “I hate flying...” and then add the word, “because...” followed by a pause, to help the person be more in touch with specific factors (Aspects) that surround the fear. The client, in response to the “because,” might then say, “...because I’m trapped in there with so many people,” which is a more specific Aspect.

A practitioner could then ask what is the worst part of being “trapped in there with more people” which could lead to even more Aspects and perhaps *lead to the core* behind the fear of flying (using their words is important). This “drilling down” to the more and more specific is a more beneficial avenue for applying EFT (see 2.13 Sneaking Up or 2.10 Core Issues).

Global to Get Specific can also be used as a way of gently approaching an intense problem or issue (See 2.13 Sneaking Up). In other words, tapping “globally” can reduce presenting intensity before getting more specific.

2.6 Intensity Levels (or “SUDS: Subjective Units of Distress Scale” or “VOC Scale: Validity of Cognition”)

EFT borrows two popular psychology concepts: SUDS (Subjective Units of Distress Scale) and VOC (Validity of Cognition) to help us ascertain emotional intensity or the perceived strength of a personal limitation or limiting belief.

To use the SUDS scale, we ask the client on a scale of 0-10 how intense or charged something feels. This can be done before, during or after a round of EFT (e.g. “How bad is that headache?” “How painful is that memory?” “How much does it hurt?”). It is useful as a benchmark for Testing, to help a client recognize their progress, and more (see 2.7 Measuring).

When a client is asked how true something *feels*, they are being asked for their VOC, or Validity of Cognition, as a benchmark. VOC is intended to measure emotional – or *felt* – truth as opposed to logical truth. For many mental health professionals, the VOC scale is known as a 1-7



Demonstrating tapping in India, 2013. Photo Courtesy Rehana Webster

“truth” scale, but for ease in EFT International, a 0-10 or percentage 0% (feels not true) to 100% (feels true) scale is used.

VOC is especially useful when assessing (or Testing) how limiting beliefs have reduced as a result of tapping on Core Issues or Specific Past Events. For example, if a client says, “I’m a disappointment to my father,” a practitioner may ask, “How true does that feel *now* from zero to 100%?”

Variations or combinations of these processes can be used based on a client’s needs:

- A child can illustrate Intensity Levels using the space between the hands (e.g. “I feel *this* bad”)
- After tapping on a specific event such as “that time I was humiliated in class,” a practitioner may ask for a VOC level on a limitation a client had mentioned earlier (to ascertain what might have changed), such as “I can’t stand up in front of people and talk” and then use SUDS to measure the intensity of a presenting issue, such as “fear of giving my speech in front of the class”
- The VOC scale can be particularly helpful for those who have some difficulty accessing their feelings directly (e.g. “You used the word ‘devastated’ to describe life after your breakup. How true does that word feel now?”)

2.7 Measuring

Measuring is the way a client or practitioner assesses Intensity Levels before, during and after tapping. Measuring is ideally not limited to the SUDS or VOC scale, but can take many forms, e.g. using the space between one’s hands, child-friendly descriptions, such as “yuk,” range of temperature (hotter or cooler), range of colors (warm to cool), line scale, amount of distance, identifying whether something is S, M, L, XL, etc., and even a simple sense of thing or assessment of a state of affairs.

The key to effective Measuring is to use a measurement that is meaningful to the client. This may include a description of how they experience intensity or an emotional “charge” in the body, whether numbers are used or not. Metaphor and cognitive shifts and changes in body sensations are all ways of measuring change.

Measuring is often used as a benchmark for Testing any remaining emotional intensity, *felt* truth, etc. It can be verbally reported in a casual manner (i.e. one might say, “It feels a bit better” or “it seems lighter now as we tap,” etc.). Casual Measuring of progress is a useful option when a client does not positively respond to other measurements.

Since there are many ways of assessing progress, no one approach (or way of Measuring) must ever be pushed on a client. Because it can reassure the client that issues are moving and can give practitioners information, Measuring in some meaningful way is a key factor in utilizing EFT successfully.

2.8 Testing

Together with Measuring, Testing is a hallmark of effective EFT practice. In EFT, we can assess or “test” our progress before, during or after a session to see where we are, where we’ve been and how much further we wish to go. It also helps the client see progress (see 2.26 The “Apex Effect”).

Testing is done by measuring and assessing progress towards a goal – by asking questions that help the client tune-into (or otherwise vividly imagine) the presenting problem or a future possibility of a problem, and by using SUDS, VOC, outstretched hands or other methods to ascertain the associated Intensity Levels (See also 2.7 Measuring).

In the case of a fear of taking an elevator, for example, we might begin a session by asking what the SUDS level is when the client imagines approaching an elevator. If the SUDS level is high, during or at the end of a session, we can ask again about this particular Aspect. Any Aspect can be “tested” in this way, and EFT is unique in that we can test progress during a session.

Calibration of the client’s subtle physiological and behavioral cues can also be used to Test or otherwise ascertain a client’s relationship to the issue at hand (See 2.9 Calibration). For example, once we ask about the possibility of taking an elevator, we can look for physiological cues, like flushing, sweating or pausing that indicate remaining emotional intensity.

A “real-life” test, if possible and safe, may be the most accurate measurement of the success of an EFT interaction. In the case of the elevator phobia, the client might try riding an elevator (if that was their particular issue) or simply consider riding one the next time the opportunity presents itself.

We can also invite the client to say what would be a suitable test at the outset. In any case, the “test” that matters most to the client is how he or she responds in a more productive way to the issue in the future.

2.9 Calibration

Observation, of even minute details of a client’s breath, movements and behaviors, is a critical skill in working successfully with others. Calibration, in EFT International, means *taking meaningful measurements* of these details on a variety of levels (see 2.7 Measuring).

When a practitioner assesses a client’s subtle cues for changes in emotional intensity or cognitive understanding (physiological, verbal, etc.), such as body language or non-verbal cues, this is called Calibrating. Calibrating client responses is a key skill in having EFT be as painless as possible by going only as fast as the client is ready to go.

For example, a client might verbally say they are ready to approach tapping through a specific troubling memory, but a practitioner



Tapping in an EFT Level 2 Class, US, 2014

calibrates for example, that the person has otherwise shallow breathing and short phrasing indicating that there is more tapping to do on peripheral Aspects (see 2.13 Sneaking Up) before the specific troubling event should be addressed more directly.

2.10 Core Issues (or “Limiting Beliefs,” “Tabletops,” “Writings on the Wall,” “Rules we live by,” etc.)

Core Issues are generalized conclusions we have drawn about our selves, our skills, abilities and limitations or life in general based upon our relationship to specific and generally adverse, and often *early* life experiences.

Core Issues are our beliefs and values we hold about others, the world and ourselves. These “rules” often guide our decisions and actions. “I’m not good enough,” “the world isn’t safe,” or “people in my family don’t get educated,” “it’s my role to take care of others,” “rich people are greedy,” are all examples of various Core Issues.

EFT developer Gary Craig created several metaphors to help us understand the origin and impact of Core Issues:

- **Writings On Our Walls** is a metaphor for how events in our lives create our beliefs about the world. The metaphor continues, describing how each of us is born into a “Palace of Possibilities,” an expansive mansion (representing our potential) that we rarely allow ourselves to enjoy, because of all the “rules” we (or others) have written on our walls – kept in place by our negative self-talk, and reflected in the quality of our lives. EFT works directly on this writing or negative self-talk
- **The Tabletop Metaphor*** relates to the specific beliefs we hold about the world, our abilities or ourselves as a Tabletop, supported by “legs” of life experience. In this metaphor, the Legs once provided the personal, learned *evidence* that supports our beliefs as true (see 2.10 Specific Past Events)

*The Tabletop Metaphor is also useful for describing the presenting or “global” issue (e.g. anxiety) as a tabletop that is supported by “legs” of Specific Past Events

In EFT terms, Core Issues are generally “global” or too broad to resolve successfully without addressing the specific events (legs) that support them (tabletops)

Experienced EFT practitioners believe that finding and resolving Core Issues is intrinsic to the ultimate effectiveness or success of an EFT intervention.

Core Issues are often implied (i.e. subconscious) and don’t always easily surface clearly during the EFT process. For example, a limiting belief such as, “I don’t deserve to be happy” can remain implicit, hidden or unexamined – even though it may be *at the core* of a person’s present difficulties. During tapping, it may only arise, for example, when a Cognitive Shift has occurred (i.e. the client remarks, “After tapping through [those early events], I feel lighter and more at ease than I have in years. I don’t think I ever felt I deserved to be happy,” etc.).

Tapping on the global “I don’t deserve to be happy” may yield little in the way of permanent results (e.g. banging on a tabletop), yet tapping systematically through past events that played a role in creating that belief may indeed help the person begin to question and change the perceived limitation about her or himself (see 2.10 Specific Past Events).

All Core Issues are not necessarily created equal either. Some, like “people in my family weren’t educated,” may rest on larger, vaster beliefs such as “we’re bad people” or “I’m a bad person.” A metaphor for this phenomenon is called “multiple tabletops.”

In general, beliefs that speak to our essence as human beings such as “I’m not good enough,” “I’m broken,” “I only have value if I take care of others,” etc., are usually at the heart of Core Issues.

2.11 Specific Past Events (or “Legs”)

In an EFT exploration, it is more effective to address Specific Past Events because they often directly support a client’s presenting issue (e.g. anxiety) Core Issue (aka “limiting belief”), whether or not the client or practitioner knows the Core Issue.

Specific Past Events can be actual events in a client’s experience or events a client has “made up” that closely approximate something that happened – for the purposes of applying EFT more specifically and thoroughly to a past experience. The “legs” metaphor is one that can be used to describe how past events created, strongly influenced and/or continue to support present “tabletops”. For example, they are often the evidence that proves the validity of an unhelpful, generalized conclusion, “limiting belief” or Core Issue. They can also underlie a presenting issue like, “anxiety”.



Presentation about Tapping for Abundance, Spring Energy Event, US, 2013

The question, “What does this remind you of?” is considered foundational because it is an open-ended invitation for the client to connect with any Specific Past Events that may be supporting current challenges.

2.12 The Movie/Tell the Story Technique*

***Note from Training Board:** *There is still some disagreement within the EFT community about the separation between The Movie Technique and the Tell the Story Technique. Hence, Training Board has endeavored to identify where agreement can be found regarding these foundational approaches.*

Our solution is to group the techniques together, as they often unfold interchangeably in real-life EFT practice. For more information on the history of Movie/Tell the Story, EFT International recommends the EFT Level 1 and Level 2 Comprehensive Training Resources, Co-Authored by Ann Adams and Karin Davidson, available for purchase via [EFT International.org](http://EFTInternational.org).

The Movie/Tell the Story Technique is for gently and thoroughly reducing the emotional intensity of past troubling memories or other Specific Past Events, one crescendo of intensity (handled as one Aspect) at a time. The purpose of this approach is to disarm the negative impact, whether known or unknown, a specific event has had, and continues to have, on a person's present life experience.

Whether the emphasis is on imagining what happened visually as in a specific movie scene, describing what is happening in each frame of the scenario, OR telling a linear narrative story of what happened, moment-by-moment, the Movie/ Tell the Story Technique allows the person to use tapping – together with their inner senses and imagination – to gently engage the specifics of a past troubling event and release the negative impact, in a step-wise manner.

In the early days of EFT, “movie” and “story” were not clearly differentiated, and the value of a movie/story approach was that it could allow us to contain the upsetting event, work through it in a gentle and controlled manner, and slow things down to reveal and clear all the crescendos of emotion or spikes in emotional intensity. It's the slowing down and the working on each crescendo (i.e. Aspect) separately that allows EFT to have its impact.

Overview

In the Movie/Tell the Story Technique, we begin by choosing a specific event or moment in time – something short and manageable in length - usually about two minutes or less - with a beginning, middle, and end. We then give this story or movie scene an *appropriate* title (according to the client) and tap on the title (i.e. tap rounds using the title as the Reminder Phrase) until the person is comfortable with the idea of narrating the story or movie scene.

Giving the story or movie scene an appropriate title is a “protective distancing” strategy that allows us to gently approach and handle any negative emotional intensity found within the narrative. Titling minimizes the possibility of Abreaction (see 2.22 Abreaction) or more suffering. An appropriate title is one that does not, in itself, cause more emotional intensity, such as a code word or a generic title, such as, “That day at the beach.”

In practice, there are different ways of applying Movie/Tell the Story, based on the needs of the client. The client will either “watch the movie” or “tell the story,” depending on their needs, comfort level and unique point of view. The idea is to keep them *out of the story* initially and apply a gentle approach. In other words, tapping on the title can be used to ease the client into “telling the story.”

How To Do Movie/Tell The Story

While there can be different emphasis and metaphor depending upon how the story or movie is narrated, the same underlying principles apply:

- Choose a short movie or story, something you can picture in your mind that is about two minutes in length. If it is longer, you'll need to make several scenes/smaller movies or stories out of it for easier handling. There should be a starting point and an end point. Choose this one scene and give it a title. Measure the intensity of the title

- Tap to reduce the negative emotional intensity of the title *as low as it will go* (down to at least a 4 on the SUDS scale) or until you/client are truly comfortable with the idea of narrating the story or watching the movie
- Begin recounting the scene or story from a place of no emotional intensity, stopping to tap thoroughly (apply as many rounds of EFT as needed) on any rise (crescendo or increase) in negative emotional intensity along the way. Finally, Measure and Test for any remaining negative emotional intensity by narrating the movie or story again
- If needed, use creative suggestions of “rewinding” or using an imaginary remote control to create an even gentler or more thorough facilitation. The scene can also be narrated silently for privacy (see below)

In practice, the Movie/Tell the Story Technique is nuanced – not everyone will facilitate it or walk through it in quite the same way, and it is natural to blend “watching the movie” and “telling a story.”

Creative variations (for the purposes of being gentle, private, etc.) can include running the movie silently, keeping the picture images at a distance, imagining the scene unfolding in slow-motion, running the movie in black and white, tapping on the title from a distance, etc. In practice, it is easier to assist the client if the movie or story is narrated aloud.

The benefit of having the client run the movie or story silently is that privacy can be maintained. Keywords can also be used to keep details private (e.g. for working with groups or intensely personal issues like sexual assault). In every case, practitioners must Calibrate (2.9), Measure (2.8) and Test (2.7) effectively to ascertain which approach is the most appropriate.

Specific tapping strategies like Sneaking Up (2.12), Tearless Trauma (or Guessing, 2.13), Awareness of Body Sensations (2.15), etc., are often necessary companions to the Movie/Tell the Story Technique, especially when there is a need for an even gentler approach.

Training of Movie/TTS at Level 1

In EFT Level 1, The Movie/Tell the Story Technique is taught as an introduction to how EFT can be used to remove the charge from specific past events. Students are encouraged to practice identifying a short scene (preferably with **only one** emotional crescendo), tapping on the title until the intensity is *as low as it will go*, then narrating and tapping thoroughly on any crescendos (handled as Aspects) in the scene.

In Level 1, students learn the value and significance of avoiding the details of the story until the emotional intensity of the title is *as low as it will go*. As an option, the Movie/Tell the Story can be narrated silently, where only the title and short phrases for the crescendos/moments of intensity are spoken aloud. It is not necessary to speak the names of the crescendos aloud, but it is much easier for the practitioner to facilitate when they are verbalised.

Training of Movie/TTS at Level 2

In EFT Level 2, The Movie/Tell the Story Technique is more fully explored in the context of meeting the client's needs for a gentle and thorough approach to handling troubling memories. In addition to further practicing the thoroughness of the approach, Level 2 students also learn how nuanced and creative variations of the technique can be used to serve the needs of the client (see above).

2.13 Sneaking Up

In EFT, when we tap on the peripheral Aspects of a potentially intense problem or issue (including a Specific Past Event) in an effort to be gentle, we are “sneaking up.” Sneaking Up is a strategy of carefully approaching a problem to minimize the level of pain and/or suffering for the client.

Sneaking Up is system of gentle approaches (see 2.14 Tearless Trauma or “Guessing” and 2.15 Awareness of Body Sensations) used in EFT as needed to reduce or minimise emotional intensity. The goal is to take the “edge off” of the intensity of the issue *before* further discovery or resolution is attempted. One example of Sneaking Up is to tap on the person's exact words about proceeding further (e.g. “I'm afraid to go there”) until the intensity is *as low as it will go* and/or other (more peripheral) Aspects arise.

Conversely, “sneaking away” is when we need to step back from an intense emotion or detail we've encountered in an effort to facilitate being more gentle.



A police officer demonstrates tapping during Slovenian Tapping Day, Slovenia, 2015. Photo Courtesy Pika Rajnar

2.14 Tearless Trauma (or “Guessing”)

When a practitioner asks a client to guess how intense a problem or issue *would be if they were* to imagine it or tune-in to it or describe it, this is called the Tearless Trauma Technique. Tearless Trauma, also called “Guessing,” is another gentle way of Sneaking Up. The client guesses what the Intensity Level *would be if they were* to think about the issue.

Tearless Trauma is also a form of “protective distancing” – a deliberate strategy of tapping from a distance to ensure greater safety, comfort and/or to *take the edge off* emotional intensity. It can also be used in combination with other gentle techniques.

For example, a practitioner might say, “If you were going to focus on just the title of that movie, how intense would it be?” A more nuanced variation might be: “Imagine this issue is on the other side of the mountain. What's the charge on that issue, way over there?” Tearless Trauma might also include the value of “placing this issue in a safe container” if there is more to do (more intensity to address), but there is a need for closure at the end of a session (see 2.15 The Box Technique).

2.15 The Box (or “Container”) Technique

Principles of protective distancing are sometimes taught in a variation known as the Box or Container Techniques. In “boxing,” the event is placed in a container as described by the client and safely put in any location the client selects. Boxing is a valuable distancing technique that works especially well for visual learners. Boxing gives the added benefit of returning the client to some control over the troubling event or memory.

This type of containment can be offered anytime there is a need to minimise emotional intensity. For example, a practitioner might say, “If you were going to put this issue in a safe place or container for now, what does the container look like?” or “Where would you like that box to be?”

Boxing is one way of offering effective *closure* or a *putting away* of any remaining intensity or ending an EFT interaction safely.

Other means of closure include “tapping down” remaining intensity in creative ways, putting the issue in a locked container in the client’s choice of safe place (bottom of ocean, on Mars, etc.), or freezing the event in the memory. Tapping on the Aspects of the box also works as a metaphor and lowers intensity (e.g. *Even though it’s large and heavy, I deeply and completely...*).

2.16 Body Sensations

When a person can describe their physiological awareness of emotional intensity (i.e. “fear in my stomach,” or “a tightness in my throat” etc.), the client’s wording can be used as Reminder Phrases as you tap to reduce the intensity of this experience. Helping someone bring awareness to what their subjective experience *is like* or *feels like* in their body is one way of being gentle, and can help reduce emotional intensity, positively affect symptoms, etc.

Examples include: “This iron bar in my shoulders,” “This pleasant pink feeling in my chest,” “This spiky black steel ball of anger in my belly,” “Feels like a liquid feeling in my arms,” “A ton of bricks on my shoulders” are examples of a person’s subjective awareness of body sensations.

If someone does not readily feel body sensations – this may be a sign of being disconnected from emotions, or it might simply be the hallmark of someone not accustomed to accessing physiological information. In this case, it may be helpful to ask someone to feel their feet on the floor or how the chair feels or their hands on their thighs. Asking the client, “If the pain had a shape, what would it be?” or telling the client to “make it up” is often helpful, because they will be drawing on their own experience to do that. Practitioner patience and discretion is required regarding the need to ask further or to change the approach.

Chasing the Pain describes the concept of when a physiological symptom appears to move around the body and we “chase” it by tapping on any new Aspects of it. For example, a shoulder pain may begin in the middle of the back, and after a few rounds of tapping, move down the arm. We would apply EFT to each Aspect of the pain (see 2.25 Chasing the Pain).

2.17 The Generalisation Effect

When EFT is applied to several Specific Past Events or Aspects, an interesting and useful phenomenon occurs: Similar Events or Aspects to the one in process may also lose their emotional charge, even though they remain specifically unaddressed.

In other words, skillful EFT application can cause a Generalisation Effect across many similar Aspects. This is one example of why EFT has been known to work so well – one does not need to apply EFT to all or even many Specific Past Events or Aspects to get a positive, lasting result. However, *how many* varies with each client, history, issue, etc.

2.18 Borrowing Benefits

Borrowing Benefits is a phenomenon that happens when we experience a reduction in emotional intensity (or a shift in awareness) after tapping along with a group, audio, video or live EFT session – especially when the client’s issue mirrors our own.

Borrowing Benefits is also a strategy. It involves setting an intention to work on our own specific issue before turning our complete focus towards assisting someone else to tap through an unrelated issue. After tapping (and speaking) along with the other person, we often find a reduction in the emotional intensity (or a shift in our awareness) around our specific concern, even when it was not specifically addressed in the tapping.

As a strategy, Borrowing Benefits can be used formally with a group to help each attendee clearly identify an issue to address in preparation for ‘tapping along’ with a demonstration.

2.19 EFT “Art of Delivery”

Skillful application of EFT is called *Art of Delivery*. The term was coined by EFT developer Gary Craig to describe what happens when a person moves beyond doing EFT *mechanically* and becomes more adept at its application.

EFT International defines Art of Delivery more specifically in terms of Level 2 and Level 3 learning outcomes: In EFT International’s view, skillful EFT ability is primarily developed *after* a student completes the relevant level of study and embarks on a journey of practice – ideally under the tutelage of an EFT International Mentor.



Tapping together with an EFT client, UK, 2016.
Photo Courtesy Ranjana Appoo

In other words, we may learn the mechanics of EFT in the classroom (and begin putting them into practice), but Art of Delivery is built on the quality and consistency of our practice, combined with additional training, encountering a range of real-world people and issues.

In these terms, Level 2 Art of Delivery is defined (per Practitioner Certification) as “competent, professional and individualized application of foundational EFT.” Level 3 Art of Delivery includes this definition, and expands it (per Advanced Practitioner Certification) to include: “nuanced, practical, creative and adaptive application of foundational and advanced EFT”.

2.20 Cognitive Shifts (or “Client Reframes”)

Cognitive Shifts or “Client Reframes,” are when a client begins to see their issue in a different way or in a different context, and these usually after tapping thoroughly on Aspects or after systematically addressing Core Issues and Specific Past Events.

Cognitive Shifts can be incorporated into EFT by replacing the acceptance portion of the Setup with the client’s own words (e.g. “Even though I have this problem, I’m realizing it truly wasn’t my fault”) or utilising those words in the Sequence (i.e. Top of Head: “This problem,” Eyebrow: “This problem,” Side of the Eye: “I’m realizing it truly wasn’t my fault,” Under Eye: “This problem wasn’t my fault,” etc.).

Sometimes, an EFT practitioner can invite the client to offer her or his own Reframe. For example, a practitioner might invite a client to say, “the truth is...” and the client will respond by saying something akin to, “The truth is... I didn’t know what I didn’t know, because I was only 5 years old.” In this example, there is a cognitive shift (“I didn’t know what I didn’t know,” but also a realization, “because I was only 5 years old,” that *reframes* the situation. This change in perspective was invited by the practitioner, but arose from the client in his or her own words.

2.21 Reframes (or “Practitioner Reframes”)

In EFT, Reframing is when an EFT practitioner offers words to help a client see their issue, current situation, past situation, etc., in a different way and incorporates them into the tapping process. Reframes can be particularly useful when the client indicates readiness for a change in perspective *after* an issue has been brought down to a lower intensity level (3 or less).

To be work successfully, Reframes have to *land* – they must be accepted or “picked-up” by the client. To maximize the probability that a Reframe will be a match for the client, it must be well timed, appropriate and mindful of Rapport (2.22).

Great care must be exercised when offering a client any opportunity to consider an idea that has not come directly from her/him, and it is important to pay close attention to whether or not the client is ready to receive the new idea. When in doubt, a practitioner should ask (e.g. “Is that right?” or “I used my words there, not yours. What was it like to say those words?” or “Is that true for you? How would you change those words to be true for you?”)

How to Reframe

When Reframing, a practitioner either replaces the acceptance portion of the Setup with an offer to see the situation differently (e.g. “Even though I have this problem, that was then and this is now”) or incorporates that offer into the Sequence (e.g. Top of Head: “I have this problem,” Eyebrow: “but that was then, and this is now...” etc.).

The term “Rambling Reframe” was coined by Gary Craig to describe when a practitioner improvises incorporating various Reframes throughout the Sequence, (i.e. Top of Head: “that was then and this is now” Eyebrow: “I’ll never get over this.” Side of Eye: “And you can’t make me.” Under Eye: “I want to get over this,” Under Nose: “but a part of me does and a part of me doesn’t,” etc.).

Humorous or exaggerated Reframes like the example above can be useful as long as careful consideration is given to Rapport and timing. Here is an example of a humorous, exaggerated Reframe that landed successfully because Core Issues and Specific Past Events had been thoroughly addressed and the timing was right (i.e. the client had indicated readiness to make light of the situation): “Even though I learned in high school never to trust a relationship, I’m going to keep believing relationship advice from a sixteen-year-old, because sixteen-year-olds *know everything there is to know* about relationships.” Timing is crucial because a Reframe can only truly *land* when the client is ready to receive it – usually after careful and thorough EFT has been done first.

Some Reframes land with a client, and others do not. In many cases there is no harm done offering a Reframe that doesn’t work, as the practitioner can return to reflecting the client’s own words and incorporating his/her Reframes into the tapping. In the worst-case scenario, the wrong Reframe (at the wrong time) or an over-abundance of Reframing can actually damage Rapport. This is usually because the practitioner has an agenda and is no longer listening to the needs and subjective experience of the client.

EFT International recommends Reframes be used sparingly, with particular emphasis on using the client’s own Reframes whenever possible (see 2.20 Cognitive Shifts). If there is an over-abundance of Reframing, a practitioner should question whether opportunities are being missed to work with what the client is bringing to the table.

For more information about Reframing, see the EFT Level 2 Comprehensive Training Resource by Ann Adams and Karin Davidson – available for purchase from EFT International InternationalInternational.org/eft-resources.

2.22 Rapport

Rapport is the quality of the connection between practitioner and client (or mentor and mentee).

In general, Rapport involves being *in tune* with the other person, and Calibration (2.9) is how we stay in Rapport with them – by observing, paying attention, and adjusting to their cues. A quality of relationship must be nurtured with our clients, comprised of careful listening, close observation, sensitivity, and mindfulness of our role in the EFT interaction. Without it, Rapport cannot be established or will easily “break.”

Rapport can thrive when the client feels understood and trusts that the practitioner is *on their side* at any given moment. When there is strong Rapport, practitioners have wide latitude to try varied approaches, make appropriate offers (Reframes), and approach all areas of the interaction with greater sympathy, understanding and humor.

It cannot be overstated: The success of an EFT interaction rests on having and maintaining a robust, healthy and considered Rapport, and it is in the best interests of all involved to maintain (or sometimes, regain) Rapport by behaving ethically and professionally – with great care and consideration for the relationship and the quality of the connection – at all times.

More information on Rapport in EFT can be found in the EFT International Supervision and Mentoring Handbook (coming soon), the EFT International Level 1 and Level 2 Training Guides, The EFT International Case Study Guidance Manual and Ann Adam’s and Karin Davidson’s Level 1 and Level 2 Comprehensive Training Resources (available on EFT International.org).

2.23 Abreactions

In EFT parlance, Abreactions are normal but intense emotional reactions – when a client is hijacked by strong emotion or simply *overcome* with emotion. These often display as a marked increase in negative emotional intensity (uncontrolled sobbing, disconnecting from emotions, etc.). The chance of having an Abreaction can be minimised, or potentially avoided, by mindful, careful, and gentle application of foundational (Level 1 and Level 2) EFT skills, especially Rapport, and the Gentle Techniques.

Sometimes Abreactions (or strong emotions) occur despite our best efforts, and involve more intensity than the client or practitioner can safely and confidently handle (see 2.28 Do Not Go Where You Don’t Belong). When an abreaction happens, despite all our cautiousness, we need to stay calm and keep on tapping until the emotional intensity has been neutralised.

Also, in some cases where the client says or otherwise indicates they are “checking out,” for example, a higher skill set or mental health experience may be required to safely assist the client. When in doubt, practitioners are required to refer out to more experienced practitioners specifically trained to handle such circumstances.

2.24 Doing Your Own Work

When we apply EFT to ourselves regularly and consistently, we not only feel better, but also remove possible obstacles and triggers that can hinder our delivery of quality EFT to clients.

By tapping successfully on our own behalf (for the issues, triggers or challenges that arise professionally with clients and interpersonally with friends, family, etc.), we develop and maintain congruence between *what we say we are able to do* and *what we are actually able to do*.

Proactively handling “our own stuff,” whether tapping on our own, or together with a tapping buddy, or with an EFT practitioner, we significantly increase our level of awareness and can



An EFT International Trainer demonstrates tapping in an EFT Level 1 class, US, 2014

more naturally and easily be fully present, accurately assess each situation, be objective, non-judgmental, and free of our own agenda, in addition to other positive benefits.

EFT mastery comes, in part, from ongoing quality self-work and diligent, consistent, and, more often than not, creative day-to-day application and experience of foundational EFT skills and strategies (see 2.30 The Personal Peace Procedure). Effective ongoing mentoring with a more experienced practitioner also plays a role in our ability to see our abilities (and ourselves) more clearly.

2.25 Chasing The Pain

Chasing the Pain is the process of identifying and then following a physical sensation as it may move or change within the body. Working with the body sensations is one of the most common approaches of using EFT (See 2.16 Body Sensations). Chasing the Pain can also be an appropriately gentle approach and may help Sneak Up on a problem (see 2.13 Sneaking Up).

As the name implies, one “chases” the physical sensation - whether merely a physical sensation, discomfort or an actual pain – wherever it moves or however it changes.

Patiently and diligently “chasing” the pain around the body will often lead to the discovery and/or release of an underlying emotion or “contributing” emotional issue.

Helpful Hint: Tapping with specific descriptions for physical sensations of any kind is better than using more general (i.e. global) statements. Using the related medical terms, when they are known, can also be useful. As a rule, the client’s own descriptors for the sensation are best.

How to Chase the Pain

- Get as specific as possible with the description of that physical sensation ... where exactly, how big, how deep, how wide, sharp, dull, tingling, tight, etc.
- Ask the client (even if the client is you) to rate that physical sensation from 0-10
- Use the Standard EFT Protocol on the physical sensation until it either goes away or changes quality/location (e.g. “Even though I have this tension in my neck...”)
- If it changes quality or location, get a new description, a new intensity rating, and start a new tapping process until it goes away or changes again
- Continue releasing all the various versions of the pain until there is nothing to report or the sensation is “as low as it will go”
- Finally, check on the intensity level of the underlying emotional issue/event and, chances are, there will be significant improvement. If not, look for other angles of the issue/event to address...

2.26 The “Apex Effect”

The Apex Effect was a term coined by Roger Callahan to describe the cognitive dissonance of change. In EFT, changes happen so quickly and tapping can be so foreign to one’s existing beliefs that results received in the session can be attributed to almost anything *but* the tapping. This could manifest as denial or reluctance to seeing the original severity of the problem, or attributing it to other causes or efforts to manage the problem.

The existence of the Apex Effect is another reason for doing rigorous and thorough Testing, and the taking of notes, to demonstrate the *before and after effects* of tapping.

2.27 “Through Me, Not By Me”

“Through Me, Not By Me” was a term coined by EFT developer Gary Craig. When we are fully present with a client, able to let go of having an agenda of our own, and work with what the client is bringing to the table – we can better allow the process to work *through us*, as opposed to *by us*. This concept is a reminder to practitioners to trust the EFT process and *let the tapping do the work*.

2.28 “Do Not Go Where You Don’t Belong”

Learning to use EFT does not necessarily qualify anyone to work with specific groups of people they are not otherwise qualified to assist. For example, if someone has a serious psychiatric condition, including addiction disorders, EFT may only be safe for them if they are working with someone who has both EFT AND a psychiatric or clinical psychology qualification.

It is another reason that we need to get a thorough history with clients and this includes, besides asking them their story, asking about medical conditions and recent treatments and psychiatric diagnoses and prescriptions. We also need to be on the alert for symptoms of conditions and anything else they do not disclose.

Inexperienced practitioners should not consider working with people with serious trauma histories, until or unless they have done additional training in setting a safe framework in which to embed their EFT work with such clients, and until they have built up their EFT expertise through experience.

It is also essential that we do not, even inadvertently, encourage anyone to use EFT for physical conditions instead of conventional medical assessment and treatment. EFT can, however, be an extremely helpful complementary resource in many medical situations. For example, someone may decide to have chemotherapy for cancer and EFT for their feelings about having cancer and for side effects of the chemotherapy.

If we are in doubt about EFT’s suitability for someone in their present physical/psychological health we can, with their permission, ask for input from their doctor or consultant both for their protection and for our own. We can also refer out, for example, to someone with an appropriate mental health qualification.

How Do We Know?

How does a practitioner know if s/he should work with someone, or whether s/he should refer that person to someone else? One of the biggest issues here is that *we don't know what we don't know**.

One issue here is **capacity to cope with intensity** – both the client's capacity and the practitioner's capacity. In terms of the client, there are various factors that suggest a smaller capacity for coping with intensity may be more likely, such as in instances of chronic abuse and childhood trauma, severe physical health conditions, or severe mental health conditions.

However, there can be clients with no diagnoses of conditions, or memory of trauma, who still have a very low capacity for coping with intensity, and likewise, clients with a history of trauma or severe mental or physical health conditions who have a high capacity for coping with intensity.

It is therefore important to:

- Check for general indicating factors of low capacity, and
- Check-in with the client about her/his personal capacity. For example, a practitioner can ask *what a client does to feel better if they feel very angry or upset*. A practitioner can ask *how it tends to affect them when they experience strong emotions*. A practitioner can ask *what kind of support they have around them*. From this, a practitioner can gauge a great deal about the client's capacity for coping with intensity. If they don't tend to cope with it well, then practitioners must consider their own capacity for managing what may come up

The practitioner's own capacity is often much harder to gauge, as it requires a high degree of self-awareness and acceptance of one's own limits. Firstly, if the client has a diagnosis of severe or complex trauma, how much does the practitioner know about this area, and how might the client be affected if something is too much for working with them?

Secondly, what is the practitioner's capacity for managing, holding and calming high intensity in another person without being adversely affected? If the honest answer to either or both of these questions is, "I don't know," or "I'm not sure," then the practitioner needs to consider whether s/he *belongs* with this client. Mentoring can help practitioners develop their own resilience and capacity to manage, hold or calm high intensity.

*Much information can be revealed in a thorough intake or information form.

2.29 Reversals (or “Psychological Reversal”)

Psychological Reversal (also called “PR”) was a term introduced in the time of Roger Callahan to describe any conflict (or block) in the person's energy system OR subconscious resistance that may impede the tapping process. Originally, the Setup Phrase was designed to correct for this “blockage” and allow for temporary energy flow correction by tapping on a specific meridian point. For example, tapping on the Side of Hand point and contrasting “Even though I have this

problem or issue”, with the affirmative, “I deeply and completely accept myself,” was designed to allow EFT to be effective, even in the presence of Psychological Reversal.

The term “Reversal” specifically referenced the concept of a polarity reversal or “batteries in backwards” metaphor, including forms of toxicity in the environment that can/could defeat the EFT process.

Reversals as Separate Aspects

In recent years, it is generally accepted among experienced EFT professionals (including EFT developer Gary Craig) that “reversals” are best identified and handled as separate Aspects.

Therefore, EFT International defines Reversals as a specific group of Aspects that can negatively affect the EFT process. These can be conscious or subconscious and include secondary gains, resistance, conflicting beliefs or protective parts that stand in the *way* of progress. When EFT progress is slow or stalled (i.e. Intensity Levels are not dropping, emotional intensity is returning with frequency or presenting issues are not changing measurably), Reversals (i.e. hidden Aspects) are often present.

Examples of Reversals

Reversals can be the thoughts and fears about *what might happen if we were to let go of the problem or achieve the success we say we want*. Conversely, if a part of us perceives a benefit from keeping the problem, the Reversal, once identified, can be addressed using EFT.

Reversals can also include the self-judging thoughts that prevent us from either allowing the changes we seek or allowing us to successfully use tapping to address the problem.

For example, a person might feel quite stuck in patterns of behavior that are detrimental to them like “I can’t say no.” Not only is this quite a significant conclusion or Aspect on it’s own, the person might have self-judging thoughts about “I can’t say no” that are more present (more intense) like, “I’m so ashamed of my inability to say no.” This Aspect likely requires attention before “I can’t say no,” can be meaningfully resolved.

In another example, after tapping for some time with little or no change to a “3” Intensity Level on the specific Aspect, “small and insignificant around my sister,” an explicit Reversal might arise in the form of, “Heck no, I’m not letting go of feeling small and insignificant! That would let my sister off the hook for what she did!” In this case, “I’m not letting go...” is an explicit Reversal that arose after tapping. This more intense Aspect now likely requires gentle and thorough attention with EFT (see 2.10 Core Issues).

Identifying Reversals

Reversals can require a keen eye to spot. Because they might be operating *under the surface* of an EFT interaction, they will require gentle, curious and skillful questioning on the part of the practitioner to bring them into more conscious awareness.

For example, a practitioner might ask, “Have there been any unexpected benefits of having this problem or issue?” This question, in turn, might help the client see that there might be some very specific reasons for their situation, and proffer fruitful avenues or “healing doorways” for tapping.

Some common Reversals take the form of specific inner conflicts, such as

- Don't want to be free of an issue
- Don't know who I am (identity) without the issue
- Not safe to be free of an issue
- Lack of permission to be free of an issue
- Not deserving to be free of an issue
- Some parts don't want to be free of an issue
- Some parts relevant to releasing the issue are somehow isolated from other parts
- Don't know how to connect to ancestors without the issue
- A belief that letting go makes what happened OK – or the perpetrator will “get away with it”
- Lack of self-acceptance and self-love
- Self-judgment (including *not being OK*, something specific about *not being OK*, *not being OK with not being OK*, etc.)

Some starting points for effectively handling Reversals:

- **Wanting:** "Even though I don't want to be free of..."
- **Parts:** "Even though some parts/layers/levels or dimensions/times/phases of me do not wish to be free..."
- **Identity:** "Even though I don't know who I am (or who I'll be) when I am free of..."
- **Safety:** "Even though it is not safe to be free of..."
- **Permission:** "Even though I don't have permission to be free of..."
- **Deserving:** "Even though I don't deserve to be free..."
- **Isolation:** "Even though some parts of me relevant to being free of (x) do not have access to this healing, I grant this access now because..."
- **Ancestors:** "Even though I won't know how to connect to my ancestors when I am free of..."
- **Being OK:** "Even though it feels like letting go of (x) feels like I am making it OK, I can choose to know it is not OK, and *still* let go, because..."
- **Acceptance:** “Even though I have this problem...”

Sometimes, when people are not aware of any blocking belief, dissenting part, or other relevant issue, it can be helpful to use a formula, which covers possibilities but does not provoke resistance such as:

- **Possibility:** "Even though it is possible that a part of me... " This approach can help cover all likely bases...

There are also EFT strategies designed to physically correct for Reversals: In original EFT, the Setup was considered a correction for Psychological Reversal. The Collarbone Breathing Exercise (see 3.1 Collarbone Breathing) was another such strategy.

It is worth noting that Reversals will often arise organically (i.e. after tapping systematically with all presenting Aspects) when the client has a clear readiness to recognise and handle them. Many of them are indeed Core Issues in their own right, each requiring a gentle, skillful, and thorough approach. Remember, sometimes EFT success is measured in millimeters rather than the "5-minute miracles" found on the Internet.

2.30 Tail-Enders

A phrase from EFT developer Gary Craig, Tail-Enders refers to the natural "Yes, but..." negative self-talk that lies beneath our stated goals of helping ourselves. This is a common self-sabotage encountered when attempting to make meaningful change, and an excellent way of finding the hidden objections preventing us from doing so.

Beginning with a stated goal and listening for the immediate Tail-Enders to incorporate into Tapping are useful ways to begin uncovering limiting beliefs to change. By paying close attention to the "Yes, but..." statements that arise, the true reasons for keeping the unwanted behavior or situation in place can often be uncovered.

More examples of Tail-Enders can be found in the EFT International Free EFT Manual, available from the [EFT International International.org](http://EFTInternational.org) website.

2.31 The Personal Peace Procedure

The Personal Peace Procedure is a useful method for addressing one's own issues with EFT. It involves making a list of all the specific scenes or events you can remember and methodically working through the list.

There is no recommended way to order the memories. They can be chronological, grouped in themes, or random, as long as safety is maintained by starting with memories that don't evoke high emotion (as when learning EFT).

Memories can be addressed in any order you choose (e.g. by starting down the list or working on the most intense or the least intense ones first, etc.). The idea is to address each issue in the gentlest way possible, just as you would with a client.

It is not unusual when working solo to find that you prefer the assistance of another EFT practitioner. It can be very helpful to utilise the energy and objectivity of another to help us resolve some challenging issues – particularly regarding early and repetitive childhood trauma.

The Personal Peace Procedure is a systematic way to do EFT for our own self-care. It is a prerequisite before we start to work professionally with others, and a way to deal with issues that arise in our lives and work thereafter.

The procedure involves working through all the recalled negative memories – one at a time – until neutralized (until the intensity is zero or as low as it will go). Typically working on one memory will bring another into awareness. When it does, add it to the list (but complete work on one specific memory at a time).

A “negative” memory in this context is a memory we remember as having been negative, whether the emotion attached currently feels intense or not. Often when we begin to tap on memories, which seem to have a SUDs level of zero, tapping lifts the repression of the emotion and we experience it, and then work through it.

A detailed “how to” guide to the Personal Peace Procedure can be found in the EFT International Free EFT Manual, available from aametinternational.org.

2.32 Surrogate Tapping

Surrogate Tapping is tapping on behalf of another person, animal, or even a younger self. Sometimes it is even used to tap on behalf of the deceased or someone unconscious.

Surrogate Tapping starts with first dealing with your own feelings *about* the person’s issue or behavior. A useful mindset to bring to Surrogate Tapping (just as there is for client sessions) is to “get yourself out of the way.” In other words, if you are attached to a particular outcome, or have not yet attended to any fears, distress or other feelings you may have *about* the situation, this is where you begin.

As with any EFT session, when we achieve of clarity or stillness, we have better access to our intuition and understanding about the needs and feelings of others.

There are three ways we can approach Surrogate Tapping:

- Third Person: “Even though he or she....”

Examples: “Even though my daughter is really worried and stressed about her university finals next week, I love and accept her”

“Even though my ex-husband has not sent the check for two months... I love and accept him” (Note: *and if this is not congruent, it is great information for you to go and do some more work **for you** first and to check for agendas, such as: I am still angry at my ex*)

- Second Person: “Even though you...”

Examples: “Even though you are really worried and stressed about your test next week, I deeply and completely love you no matter what grades you get”

“Even though you are behind on these payments, I send you love and support”

- First Person: “Tapping as _____, even though I...”

Examples: “Tapping as my daughter, even though I am really stressed and worried about my exams, I deeply and completely love and accept myself”

“Even though I am my ex, and tapping as (John) what I am feeling is (----) (hard, angry, lonely) and I still accept myself with these difficult feelings”

Surrogate Tapping allows a profound opportunity to step into another’s shoes, and you may be surprised by what you feel moved to say next.

Here is a suggested map for Surrogate Tapping:

- Work on your own issues and feelings (worry, anger, distress, controlling, thinking you are right, etc.) around how you want to support the other person. If your goal is to send love and support, see the other person well, help them be more present to themselves or some other helpful intention – you need to clear your own agenda or *need to fix the situation*
- Choose between whether you will use the third person (s/he), second person (you), or first person (I) standpoints as you tap on behalf of this person or animal. There is no *right way*, just the way that feels better at that moment
- When one standpoint feels complete, notice if it feels right to go to another. If so, do so
- Once you have tapped with each of the standpoints, we invite you to pause and notice any feelings, sensations or thoughts that are arising. You may become very intuitive about the experience of the other person/animal through Surrogate Tapping

For thoroughness, EFT International recommends exploring the above “3, 2, 1” process (third person, second person, first person) each time you do Surrogate Tapping work

If you do use only third and/or second person, consider the need for any further steps to close the session appropriately (e.g. by tapping through your points while thanking that person, etc.).

If you do use only first person, consider any further need for closure (e.g. tapping through the points to step back into your own energy, etc.). For example:

“I am not _____ (name) anymore, I am myself (name) and stepping back into my own energy now.”

Alternating phrases can be used (e.g. “I am not _____ anymore. I step back into me,” etc.).

As with any “distance healing” method, questions of permission do arise. Some people prefer to get express, verbal permission. Others see Surrogate Tapping as a type of prayer for which kind or compassionate intention is sufficient. In some methods people ask the “higher self” of the other person for permission. It is your personal decision how you offer your helpful intention.

Again, Surrogate Tapping is not to impose our desires on another. It is an offering of love, attention and intention for another’s highest good – on their own terms.

3. EFT Extras

3.1 Collarbone Breathing Exercise

Collarbone Breathing was first introduced by Roger Callahan and adopted initially by Gary Craig. It is rarely used, but is a useful and powerful tool to have on the shelf when EFT stops being effective. Collarbone Breathing is not included in the EFT International Level 1, 2 or 3 syllabi or learning outcomes, but it can still be useful to try when all else fails.

The collarbone points for this are slightly below, approximately an inch (2-3cms), and to the side, approximately an inch (2-3cms), of the notch in your collarbone.

The exercise has five breathing stages:

- Breathe normally. Take half a breath in and hold it for at least seven taps
- Breathe in deeply, and hold it for about seven taps. Let half the breath out and hold it for at least seven taps. Let the rest out and hold that for at least seven taps
- Breathe normally. Touch one of the collarbone points with the pads of two fingers and then tap the gamut point (see 3.2) on the back of that hand at least seven times as you go through all the breathing stages above. Then move across to the other side and do the same again
- Bend those two fingers and touch the collarbone point with the knuckles while you tap the gamut point (see 3.2) and go through the five breathing stages. Repeat the same on the other side
- Change hands and repeat the process

During this exercise do not let your elbows touch the sides of your body or let any part of your hand other than the two finger pads or knuckles touch your body.

3.2 About Original EFT*

The original version of EFT as taught by EFT developer Gary Craig included two parts that are not always used in the more common shorter versions. They are detailed below. The two additional parts are called:

Tapping on Finger Points

Adding the 9 Gamut procedure (using the Gamut Point)

Both of these procedures are useful and can add some extra power to the process at times. They can also be used flexibly. Many experienced Practitioners, Advanced Practitioners and Trainers incorporate these elements in their EFT practice from time to time.

Once you are familiar with it, you can always add the finger points or the 9-gamut procedure in your tapping whenever you wish.

The Original EFT Basic Recipe

1. Focus on the negative emotion and assess its intensity on a scale of 0-10.
2. Perform the Setup: While tapping on the Side of Hand point or rubbing the Sore Spot, repeat the following *three times*:

Even though I have this [uncomfortable emotion], I deeply and completely accept myself.

Tap through the Original Sequence while stating the Reminder Phrase with each point: Eyebrow, Side of Eye, Under Eye, Under Nose, Chin, Collarbone and Under the Arm. (In the Original Sequence, Top of Head was not used.)

This [uncomfortable emotion]

Now tap the Finger Points. For each finger, tap at the base of the nail on the side of the finger that is towards the body, starting with the Thumb, Index Finger, Middle Finger, Baby Finger (you skip the Ring Finger, because the same meridian is tapped when you tap on the Gamut Point).

The 9 Gamut Procedure

The Gamut Point is on the Back of the Hand between the knuckles, at the base of the ring and baby fingers (see the EFT International Free Introductory EFT Manual for illustrations).

For the 9 Gamut Procedure (called this because there are 9 steps), you continuously tap on the Gamut Point while performing the following 9 steps:

Close your eyes
Open your eyes
Eyes hard down to the right (head stays still)
Eyes hard down to the left (head stays still)
Roll the eyes 360° in one direction
Roll the eyes 360° in the other direction
Hum a bar of a tune (such as “Row, Row, Row, Your Boat” or “Happy Birthday”)
Count, 1-2-3-4-5
Hum the bar of the tune again

Return to the Original Sequence and tap through all the points again, stating the Reminder Phrase at each point:

Eyebrow Point (EB), *This [uncomfortable emotion]*
Side of Eye (SE), *This [uncomfortable emotion]... etc.*

This is the complete Original EFT Basic Recipe (now called “The Full Basic Recipe”).

Helpful Hint: “Row, Row, Row, Your Boat” and “Happy Birthday” are merely suggestions. We find that what you start with tends to imprint - so choose your tune with care. It should be simple and brief, and, either emotionally neutral or positively meaningful for you.

One trainer had a musician client who chose the first two bars of a melody from his favorite composer, Franz Liszt.

More About the 9 Gamut Procedure

The 9 Gamut Procedure has been called the Brain Balancer. The eye movements, humming (right brain) and counting (left brain) help to engage the right and left sides of the brain. It was a part of the original EFT Basic Recipe, but in EFT history, Gary Craig stopped using it routinely around 1998 when he realized that he usually got excellent results without it.

Many practitioners still find it quite useful. The 9 Gamut Procedure generally creates a pleasant feeling and it can also help loosen things up – sometimes by adding a needed dose of humor to a session – especially when working with a problem that is persistent.

In terms of the larger field of Energy Psychology, the 9 Gamut Procedure is akin to a popular modality called EMDR (Eye Movement Desensitization Reprogramming), created by Dr. Francine Shapiro.

A major feature of EMDR is stimulating right and left brain hemispheres through eye movements. EMDR is a highly evidence-based methodology and is accepted as a standard trauma treatment in many countries.

*Adapted for the **EFTi Glossary of Terms** from the *EFT International Free Introductory Tapping Manual* (which also includes illustrations), available from [EFT International.org](http://EFTInternational.org).