



Palestine
Trauma Centre UK

The Palestine Trauma Centre (UK)

CONFLICTS OF INTERESTS POLICY

This policy will be reviewed on an ongoing basis, at least once a year. The Palestine Trauma Centre (UK) will amend this policy, following consultation, where appropriate.

Date of last review: 16 November 2023

This policy applies to all persons involved with Palestine Trauma Centre (UK).

What a Conflict of Interest is

The Charity Commission's guidance publication CC29 defines Conflicts of Interest as:
"any situation in which a trustee's personal interests or loyalties could, or could be seen to, prevent them from making a decision only in the best interests of the charity."

Conflicts of interest: a guide for charity trustees

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/conflicts-of-interest-a-guide-for-charity-trustees-cc29/conflicts-of-interest-a-guide-for-charity-trustees>

Examples of Conflicts of Interest include (but there are others, too):

- direct financial gain or benefit to the trustee, such as:
 - ◆ payment to a trustee for services provided to the charity;
 - ◆ the award of a contract to another organisation in which a trustee has an interest and from which a trustee will receive a financial benefit;
 - ◆ the employment of a trustee in a separate post within the charity, even when the trustee has resigned in order to take up the employment;
- indirect financial gain, such as employment by the charity of a spouse or partner of a trustee, where their finances are interdependent;
- non-financial gain, such as when a user of the charity's services is also a trustee;
- conflict of loyalties, such as where a trustee is appointed by the local authority or by one of the charity's funders, or where a friend of a trustee is employed by the charity.

What a Conflict of Interest is Not

It is very common, even at the mere mention of a "Conflict of Interest", for people to start thinking suspiciously of the individuals concerned having covert agendas and disreputable schemes for greedy selfish gains.

We need to be absolutely clear that there is nothing immoral or illegal in Conflicts of Interest per se. On the contrary, they are absolutely normal and inevitable in individuals and groups who are enthusiastic, active and dynamic in their interests – exactly the kind of people who make good charity Trustees and volunteers.

Impropriety and illegality only come in when what would otherwise be entirely legitimate Conflicts of Interest are not properly declared, acknowledged and managed.

Why Conflicts of Interest Occur

This can be due to deliberate exploitation of the situation by one party for their personal benefit. Fortunately this is relatively uncommon. By "deliberate exploitation" is meant that the party concerned KNOWS (or, at least, suspects) that what they are doing is wrong/immoral/illegal but carries on doing it anyway. Such deliberate exploitation is clearly totally unacceptable, is often illegal (particularly in a charity situation if charitable funds are being diverted away from the charitable activities for which they were donated) and must be stopped as soon as it is recognised and the individual "dealt with appropriately".

More commonly, it can be due to people being unaware of the legal environment in which they are operating and so act in an improper (perhaps even illegal) way under the misapprehension that they are doing the right thing in the best interests of the organisation. But "Ignorance of the law is no defence" is a widely held and accepted maxim.

Also very common is the assumption that a person is "very honest and respectable and therefore would not do anything that was not in the best interests of the charity" i.e: would not have any Conflicts of Interests. Trustees who adopt a cavalier dismissive approach to either/both their own Conflicts of Interest or to those of others will find little sympathy from the Charity Commission should those Conflicts of Interest result in significant misuse of the charity's funds or resources.

It is therefore vitally important that all Trustees take a very open approach to declaring any Conflicts of Interest that they think they might have ("If in doubt, declare it" is a good maxim) and are very accepting and supportive of the Conflicts of Interest declared by others (including other volunteers, members and staff, as well as fellow Trustees). A well-maintained Register of Conflicts of Interest (see below) is the best defence against suspicions or accusations of impropriety against individual Trustees.

Why We Have a Policy

Trustees have a legal obligation to act in the best interests of Palestine Trauma Centre (UK) in accordance with its governing document, and to avoid situations where there may be a potential conflict of interest. Staff, Associates from other organisations and Volunteers working with Palestine Trauma Centre (UK) all have similar obligations. Where Conflicts of Interest occur and are not properly acknowledged and managed they can:

- ◆ inhibit free discussion;
- ◆ result in decisions or actions that are not in the interests of Palestine Trauma Centre (UK);
- ◆ risk the impression that Palestine Trauma Centre (UK) has acted improperly.

The aim of this policy is to support honesty and integrity through the open declaration of such Conflicts of Interest that may arise and, thereby, to protect both the organisation and the individuals involved from any appearance of impropriety should such interests not be declared.

Policy

The Declaration of Interests

All trustees, and associates of the Palestine Trauma Centre (UK) are required to declare their interests, and any payments (including, but not limited to, benefits in kind such as gifts, hospitality shopping/travel concessions, preferential treatment, etc) received in connection with their role in Palestine Trauma Centre (UK) where such interests would, or might, conflict with, or otherwise influence their decision-making in respect of the charity's activities.

As the nature and issues involved in Conflicts of Interest can vary considerably there is no prescribed form for declaring a Conflict of Interest.

What To Do if You Face a Conflict of Interest

If you have, or think you might have, a Conflict of Interest, as described in the section above you **MUST** write to the Chair of the Board of Trustees and declare your Conflict of Interest or involvement at the earliest opportunity.

If you are not sure what to declare, or whether/when an earlier declaration needs to be updated, please err on the side of caution. If you would like to discuss this issue, please contact the Chair of the Board of Trustees for confidential guidance.

Remember: declaring an Conflict of Interest is NOT, per se, a declaration any impropriety on your part or by anyone else. It is **FAILING TO DECLARE** a Conflict of Interest which carries with it a significant risk of impropriety, particularly if the Conflict of Interest were to result in a failure to comply properly with charity law.

If a Trustee or Associate of the charity becomes aware that you have, or might have, a Conflict of Interest they are obliged to report it to the Board of Trustees even if you do not.

When a Conflict of Interest is declared

All declarations of Conflicts of Interest will be treated with appropriate confidentiality.

All declarations of Conflicts of Interest will considered by the Trustees to assess the level of risk to the charity and what actions need to be put in place to eliminate or, at least, mitigate the risk. In more complex cases, the Trustees may appoint one (or more) of their number to look into the matter in more detail. If it is felt that more information is required to assess the Conflict of Interest more fully the Trustee leading the assessment will contact the individuals involved.

All declarations of Conflicts of Interest will be recorded in the charity's Register of Conflicts of Interest, even if, having considered the declaration, the Trustees conclude that the declared Conflict of Interest presents no significant risk to the charity. For further details of the Register see the section "Register of Conflicts of Interest" below.

Any Trustee who is implicated in a Conflict of Interest, whether directly or as a connected person, may not participate in the assessment of the risk but may be called by the Trustee(s) undertaking the assessment to provide further details or answer specific questions.

Trustees may, however, participate in general discussions from which they may indirectly benefit, for example where the benefits are universal to all users, or where the benefit is minimal to individual trustees.

Data Protection

The information provided will be processed in accordance with data protection principles as set out in the current Data Protection legislation. Data will be processed only to ensure that trustees, and associates act in the best interests of Palestine Trauma Centre (UK). The data provided will not be used for any other purpose.

Decisions Taken Where a Trustee or Associate has an Interest

In the event of the Board of Trustees having to decide upon a question in which a Trustee or an associate has an interest, all decisions will be made by vote, with a simple majority required. A quorum must be present for the discussion and decision. Any person, whether or not a Trustee will not be counted when deciding whether the meeting is quorate and may not vote on matters affecting their own interests.

All decisions where there is a Conflict of Interest will be recorded in the minutes of the meeting. The report will record:

1. the person(s) involved;
2. the nature and extent of the Conflict(s) of Interest;
3. an outline of the discussion;
4. the actions taken to manage the Conflict(s) of Interest.

Where it is determined that a Trustee with a Conflict of Interest may nevertheless legitimately benefit from the decision, this will be reported in the annual report and accounts.

All payments or benefits in kind to Trustees will be reported in the charity's Trustees Annual Report with amounts for each Trustee listed for the year in question.

Where a member of Palestine Trauma Centre (UK)'s Trustees or associates are connected to a party involved in the supply of a service or product to the charity, this information will also be fully disclosed in the Trustees Annual Report.

Independent external moderation will be used where conflicts cannot be resolved through the usual procedures.

Managing Contracts

Where a Trustee or associate has a Conflict of Interest, they must not be involved in managing or monitoring a contract in which they have an interest. Monitoring arrangements for such contracts will include provisions for an independent challenge of bills and invoices, and termination of the contract if the relationship is unsatisfactory.

Register of Conflicts of Interest

The Charity will maintain a Register of all reported Conflicts of Interest which will contain, as a minimum, the following information:

- a) The date on which the Conflict of Interest was first reported, supplemented where appropriate by the dates on which any changes to the Conflict of Interest were reported, including the date on which the Conflict of Interest ceased to be an issue.
Note: once reported, a Conflict of Interest will remain "on the record" for a minimum of 3 complete reporting years after the Conflict of Interest ceases to exist (e.g. if the individual concerned, or any connected persons, ceases to be involved with the charity);
- b) The name of the individual involved and, in the case of a Conflict of Interest involving one or more connected persons, the names of those connected persons and their relationships;
- c) The position/role/responsibilities within the charity of the individual involved;

Master document for the conflicts of interests policy of the Palestine Trauma Centre (UK)

- d) The type of Conflict of Interest (e.g.: personal benefits, family involvement, business involvement, etc.);
- e) Details of the Conflict of Interest, including its potential impact on the Charity;
- f) Mitigation of the Conflict of Interest – i.e. the steps taken by the Trustees to ensure that the Conflict of Interest does not adversely influence the charitable activities of the Charity.

This register of interests shall also be used to record all gifts of a value over £20 received by the trustees, and associates.

The register will be accessible to all the Trustees of Palestine Trauma Centre (UK).

Although Palestine Trauma Centre (UK) is not governed by the Freedom of Information Act, the register will also be accessible to the Members of Palestine Trauma Centre (UK) under the same principles as apply to requests under the Freedom of Information Act, namely:

1. the Trustees reserve the right not to disclose details of declared Conflicts of Interest where such disclosure would compromise the right to privacy of the individual(s) concerned;
2. the Trustees reserve the right not to disclose details of declared Conflicts of Interest which involve commercially sensitive information;
3. requests from Trustees or associates of the Charity must be for specific information in pursuit of a legitimate concern and not casual enquiries just to see what the register contains.