

CHANCERY MULTI ACADEMY TRUST



To deliver an outstanding learning experience for all children so they flourish and thrive; enabling them to achieve their own individual excellence.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST POLICY

The Conflict of Interest Policy in respect of Chancery Multi Academy Trust has been discussed and adopted by the Directors Board

Chair of Board: R Caulfield

Responsible Officer: CEO - L Houldsworth

Agreed and ratified by the Directors Board on: 25th September 2019

To be Reviewed: September 2022

1. Introduction

- 1.1. This Policy sets out the Framework for ensuring that the decisions and decision-making processes at the Chancery Multi Academy Trust are, and are seen to be, free from personal bias and do not unfairly favour any individual or company connected to the Trust.
- 1.2. Members, Directors, Governors and Senior Employees of the Trust have an obligation to act in the best interests of the Trust and in accordance with its Articles of Association in order to avoid situations where there may be a conflict of interest.
- 1.3. Situations may arise where family interests or loyalties conflict with those of the Trust. They may create problems as they can inhibit free discussions, result in decisions or actions that are not in the interests of the Trust and risk the impression that the Trust has acted improperly.
- 1.4. The aim of this Policy is to ensure that:
 - 1.4.1. Every Member, Director, Governor and Senior Employee understands what constitutes a conflict of interest and that they have a responsibility to identify and declare any conflicts that might arise.
 - 1.4.2. Every potential conflict of interest is identified, prevented and recorded, ensuring that the conflict does not affect the decision-making of the Trust.

2. Definition

- 2.1. For the purpose of this document:
 - 2.1.1. Chancery Multi Academy Trust is referred to as The Trust;
 - 2.1.2. Students refers to all students being educated or on site at any one of the schools within Chancery Multi Academy Trust.

3. Legal Framework

- 3.1. This Policy takes its legal framework from the following legislation and statutory guidance:
 - 3.1.1. Companies Act 2006;
 - 3.1.2. Conflicts of Interest: A Guide for Charity Trustees;
 - 3.1.3. The EFSA Academies Financial Handbook;
 - 3.1.4. The Articles of Association of the Chancery Multi Academy Trust.

4. What is a Conflict of Interest

- 4.1. The Trust adopts the definition of the Charity Commission which states that a Conflict of Interest is any situation where a Member, Director, Governor or Senior Employee's personal interests or loyalties could, or could be seen, to prevent the member, Director, Governor or Senior Employee from making a decision in the best interests of the Trust.
- 4.2. Conflicts of interest usually arise in the following situations:

- 4.2.1. Benefits to Member, Directors, Governors and Senior Employees - There is a potential financial or measurable benefit directly to a member, director, governor or senior employee, or indirectly through a connected person. Examples of benefits are where the member, director, governor or senior employees decide to:
- 4.2.1.1. sell, loan or lease Trust assets to a member, director, governor or senior employee
 - 4.2.1.2. acquire, borrow or lease assets from a member, director or governor for the Trust
 - 4.2.1.3. pay a member, director or governor for carrying out their member, director or governor role
 - 4.2.1.4. pay a member, director or governor for carrying out a separate paid post within the Trust, even if that member, director or governor has recently resigned their position
 - 4.2.1.5. pay a member, director, governor or a person or company closely connected to a member, director, governor or senior employee, for providing a service to the Trust. This covers anything that would be regarded as a service and includes legal, accountancy or consultancy services through to painting or decorating the trust's premises, or any other maintenance work
 - 4.2.1.6. employ a member's, director's, governor's or senior employee's spouse, immediate family member and/or interested other at the Trust
 - 4.2.1.7. make a grant to a member, director, governor or a person who is an immediate family member and/or interested other to a member, director, governor or senior employee
 - 4.2.1.8. allow a member, director, governor or senior employee to influence service provision to their exclusive advantage
- 4.2.2. Conflict of Loyalty- a member's, director's, governor's or senior employee's duty to the Trust may compete with a duty or loyalty they owe to another organisation or person. A conflict of loyalty could also arise where the religious, political or personal views could interfere with the ability of the member, director, governor or senior employee to decide the issue only in the best interests of the Trust. For example, their loyalty to the Trust could conflict with their loyalty to:
- 4.2.2.1. another organisation, such as their employer
 - 4.2.2.2. another charity or trust of which they are a trustee/director
 - 4.2.2.3. a member of their family
 - 4.2.2.4. another connected person or organisation
- The test is always that there is a conflict of interest if the trustee's or senior employees' other interest could, or could be seen to, interfere with the trustee's or senior employees ability to decide the issue only in the best interests of the Trust.

5. Identifying the Conflict of Interest

- 5.1. Member, Directors, Governors and Senior Employees are expected to identify any conflicts of interest at an early stage.

- 5.2. A standard agenda item must be included at the beginning of each Trust Board and Trust Committee Meetings to enable the declaration of any actual or potential conflicts of interest.
 - 5.2.1. If a member, director or governor is uncertain whether or not he or she is conflicted, he or she should err on the side of openness, declaring the issue and discussing it with the other member, directors or governors.
 - 5.2.2. If a trustee is aware of an undeclared conflict of interest affecting another trustee, they should notify the other member, directors, governors or the Chair of the relevant board.
- 5.3. If a conflict of interest is identified outside of a meeting, the Member, Director, Governor or Senior Employee must complete a Conflict of Interest Form.
- 5.4. On an annual basis, or when a Member, Director, Governor or Senior Employee joins the Trust, a Conflict of Interest Form must be completed to enable the Register of Interest to be kept up to date.

6. Dealing with the Conflict of Interest

- 6.1. Member, Directors and Governors must consider the conflict of interest so that any potential effect on decision-making is eliminated.
- 6.2. Where available, legal or governing document requirements on how a conflict of interest must be handled is to be used, however, in serious cases, it can be decided that removing the conflict of interest itself is the most effective way of preventing it from affecting the decision-making.
- 6.3. Examples of Important legal or governing document requirements are:
 - 6.3.1. Academies Financial Handbook
 - 6.3.2. The Trust's Articles of Association
- 6.4. Serious conflicts of interest include, but are not limited to, those which:
 - 6.4.1. Are so acute and extensive that the Member, Director or Governor is unable to make their decisions in the best interest of the Trust, or could be seen to be unable to do so.
 - 6.4.2. Are present in significant or high risk decisions of the Member, Director or Governor.
 - 6.4.3. Mean that effective decision-making is regularly undermined or cannot be managed in accordance with the required or best practice approach.
 - 6.4.4. Are associated with inappropriate member, Director or Governor benefit.
- 6.5. Benefits to members, Directors, Governors and Senior Employees - Where there is a proposed financial transaction between a Member, Director, Governor or Senior Employee and the Trust, or any transaction of arrangement:
 - 6.5.1. The benefit must be authorised in advance by the Audit Committee or Local Governing Body meeting. If there is no Committee meeting planned within the time frame of authorisation being required, then the Chair Audit Committee or the Local Governing Body Chair and one other Audit Directors or Local

Governing Body Governors can be contacted to authorise the benefit. If the person affected is the Chair of the Audit Committee then the Chair of Directors plus one other Audit Committee Directors must authorise the benefit. Where the Local Governing Body Chair is affected then the Chair of Directors and the Chair of the Audit Committee must authorise the benefit.

- 6.5.2. The Trustees and governing body expects the affected Member, Director or Governor to be absent from any part of any meeting where the issue is discussed or decided.
- 6.5.3. The affected individual should not vote or be counted in deciding whether a meeting is quorate.

6.6. Conflicts of Loyalty - Where there is a conflict of loyalty and the affected Member, Director or Governor does not stand to gain any benefit and there are no specific governing document or legal provisions about how the conflict of loyalty should be handled, the affected member, Director or Governor should declare the interest. The remainder of the member, directors and governors must then decide what level of participation, if any, is acceptable on the part of the conflicted Member, Director or Governor. The options might include, but are not limited to, deciding whether the conflicted member, Director or Governor:

- 6.6.1. Having registered and fully declared the interest, can otherwise participate in the decision.
- 6.6.2. Can stay in the meetings where the decision is discussed and made, but not participate.
- 6.6.3. Should withdraw from the decision-making process in the way described above.
- 6.6.4. If a conflict of interest is raised outside of a meeting and there is no meeting planned within the time frame of the conflict needing to be reviewed, the Chair of Directors plus one other Director or Chair of Governors, plus one other Governor, can be contacted to consider the conflict of interest and determine the resolution. If the person affected is the Chair of Governors then the Chair of Directors plus one other Director must consider the conflict of interest and determine the resolution. Where the Chair of Directors is affected then a Member and one other Director must consider the conflict of interest and determine the resolution. The resolutions must be recorded on the Conflict of Interest Log.

6.7. In deciding which course of action to take regarding a Conflict of Interest, Member, Directors and Governors:

- 6.7.1. Must always make their decisions only in the best interest of the Trust
- 6.7.2. Should always protect the Trust's reputation and be aware of the impression that their actions and decisions may have on those outside the Trust.
- 6.7.3. Should always be able to demonstrate that they have made decisions in the best interest of the Trust and independently of any competing interest.
- 6.7.4. Should require the withdrawal of the affected member, Director or Governor from any decisions where their other interest is relevant to a high risk or controversial Trust decision or could, or be seen to, significantly affect the decision-making at the Trust.
- 6.7.5. Can allow the Member, Director or Governor to participate where the existence of the other interest poses a low risk to the decision-making in the Trust's interest, or is likely to have an insignificant bearing on their approach to an issue.

- 6.7.6. Should be aware that the presence of a conflicted member, Director or Governor can affect trust, could inhibit free discussion, and might influence decision-making in some way.

7. Recording the Conflict of Interest

- 7.1. The Trust and academies must keep a Register of Interests for the Board of Member, Directors and Governors, Senior Employees and for each Local Governing Body, which must be published on their websites. This Register of Interest must be kept up to date through regular review.
- 7.2. The Academies Financial Handbook covers what must be captured in the Register of Interest and what must be published on the website and is extracted below:
- 7.2.1. The academy trust's register of interests must capture relevant business and pecuniary interests of members, trustees, local governors of academies within a multi-academy trust and senior employees, including:
 - 7.2.1.1. directorships, partnerships and employments with businesses
 - 7.2.1.2. trusteeships and governorships at other educational institutions and charities
 - 7.2.1.3. for each interest: the name of the business; the nature of the business; the nature of the interest; and the date the interest began
 - 7.2.2. The register must also identify any material interests arising from immediate family and/or interested other relationships between the academy trust's members, trustees, or local governors and relationships between members or trustees and employees.
 - 7.2.3. Trusts should consider carefully whether to include the interests of other individuals in the register of interests. This may include other employees of the trust and immediate family and/or interested others of the individuals already on the register. If in doubt the presumption should be towards including an interest in the register.
 - 7.2.4. Trusts must publish on their websites relevant business and pecuniary interests of members, trustees, local governors and accounting officers. Trusts have discretion over the publication of interests of other individuals including child, parent, spouse, civil partner, immediate family member and/or interested other.
- 7.3. A Declaration of Interest Log must be kept by each Board of Trustees and Local Governing Body, which details the potential conflicts, the discussions and the resolutions.
- 7.4. The Logs will be monitored by the relevant Chair to ensure that actions forming part of the resolution are appropriate, are following legal requirements and have been implemented correctly.

8. Confidentiality

- 8.1. Member, Directors, Governors or Senior Employees cannot use information obtained from the Trust for their own benefit or that of another organisation if it has been obtained in confidence or has special value such as commercial sensitivity.

9. Monitoring and Enforcement

- 9.1. The Trust's Audit Committee will undertake continuous monitoring of its activities and the Member, Directors, Governors and Senior Employees to ensure that any conflicts of interest are identified and mitigated as soon as possible.
- 9.2. Member, Directors, Governors and Senior Employees who fail to declare an interest and are found to be in conflict with the best interests of the Trust will be expected to explain to the Chair of relevant board the reasons for their omission.
- 9.3. Members reserve the right to terminate the membership of the relevant Member, Director or Governor, if they are found to have knowingly and deliberately failed to declare an interest and has brought the Trust into disrepute.
- 9.4. It will be treated as a serious disciplinary matter if a Senior Employee is found to have knowingly and deliberately failed to declare an interest and brought the Trust into disrepute.