

NORTHERN IRELAND POLICING BOARD

SELECTED MEDICAL PRACTITIONER CONFLICT OF INTEREST POLICY



NORTHERN IRELAND POLICING BOARD'S SELECTED MEDICAL PRACTIONER CONFLICT OF INTEREST POLICY

What is a conflict of interest?

According to the General Medical Council (**GMC**) a conflict of interest occurs when a medical professional's interests (financial or otherwise) compete with their professional responsibilities, and there's a risk (real or perceived) that the medical professional will prioritise these interests above the care of patients. Conflicts of interest may arise in a range of situations and can include:

- o direct financial interests
- o indirect financial interests
- \circ other direct or indirect personal or professional interests⁽¹⁾

It is essential that conflicts of interest are effectively managed to ensure the integrity and impartiality of the assessment process and to maintain public confidence. The Northern Ireland Policing Board (the **Board**), as a public body, is committed to following the Nolan Principles (see Appendix A) and expects the same standards to be applied by its Selected Medical Practitioners (**SMP**).

Required action by Board Officials and the SMP

As an SMP acting for the Board you will be asked to assess a claimant for III-Health, Injury on Duty or Death Benefits and address the questions referred under the relevant Regulations. Your decision should be reached on the basis of the evidence provided and must be fair and impartial at all times.

The below steps will be taken by both Board Officials and you, as an SMP, in order to ensure that

¹⁾General Medical Council: identifying-and-managing-conflicts-of-interest-final-version_pdf-105396078.pdf

conflicts of interest are identified at the earliest opportunity and managed effectively.

Duties to be undertaken by Board Officials

- In the first instance, upon receipt of an application from PSNI Attendance Management (AM), Board Officials will review the MRC1 form (serving officers) or the MRC2 (former officers) to check the SMP choice at points six and seven.
- Board Officials will then review the application to ensure that the chosen SMP has not assessed the officer/ former officer in the last two years. Please note where an SMP has treated the officer/ former officer, the Board does not consider this to be a conflict of interest. Treatment is regarded as:
 - Vetting.
 - Reviewing for driver medicals; and
 - Reviewing for firearms eligibility.
- Where Board Officials identify that the SMP has previously assessed the officer/ former officer, they will make contact with same and request that a different SMP is selected.

Duties to be undertaken by SMP

Where it comes to your attention that you have previously assessed² an applicant you must immediately notify the Manager of Police Pensions and Injury Benefits (**PPIB**) Directorate or in their absence, the SMP Liaison Officer as this gives rise to a conflict of interest. In such circumstances the SMP appointment will be terminated and a different SMP will be appointed to carry out the assessment at their earliest convenience, unless exceptional circumstances apply (see section on Exceptional circumstances).

If you believe that you *may* have assessed an applicant, or if there is any ambiguity, please speak with the PPIB Manager in order to decide next steps.

Any other interest that may influence your judgement should be declared at the earliest opportunity or as the conflict arises.

² *Treatment* descriptions included under *Duties to be undertaken by Board Officials* are not considered to be an assessment in line with the work of the SMP

Exceptional circumstances

Where an applicant whose condition is terminal has specifically requested the SMP who previously assessed them, the Board would view this as exceptional circumstances and permit the assessment to proceed with the requested SMP.

Review and updates

This policy will be reviewed annually to ensure compliance with evolving ethical standards and regulations.

Further information on Conflicts of Interest by the GMC can be found at:

identifying-and-managing-conflicts-of-interest-final-version pdf-105396078.pdf

APPENDIX A

THE SEVEN PRINCIPLES OF PUBLIC LIFE (THE NOLAN PRINCIPLES):

- **Selflessness** Holders of public office should take decisions solely in terms of the public interest. They should not do so in order to gain financial or other material benefits for themselves, their family or their friends.
- **Integrity** Holders of public office should not place themselves under any financial or other obligation to outside individuals or organisations that might influence them in the performance of their official duties.
- **Objectivity** In carrying out public business, including making public appointments, awarding contracts or recommending individuals for rewards and benefits, holders of public office should make choices on merit.
- Accountability Holders of public office are accountable for their decisions and actions to the public and must submit themselves to whatever scrutiny is appropriate to their office.
- **Openness** Holders of public office should be as open as possible about the decisions and actions that they take. They should give reasons for their decisions and restrict information only when the wider public interest demands.
- **Honesty** Holders of public office have a duty to declare any private interests relating to their public duties and to take steps to resolve any conflicts arising in a way that protects the public interest.
- Leadership Holders of public office should promote and support these principles by leadership and example.



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