

NHS Norwich CCG
Primary Care Joint Commissioning Committee
Conflicts of Interest as at 6th December 2016

Status	Title	First Name	Last Name	Role	Position/Base	Details of Interest
26/10/2015	Mrs	Amanda	Carver	NCCG staff	Head of Primary Care Development	GP Partner and Business Manager of Thorpewood Medical Group are close friends.
17/11/2016	Mr	James	Elliott	NCCG staff	Director of Clinical Transformation	None
24/10/2015	Mr	Paul	Fisher	Lay Member	Lay Member, Audit / Governance	Chair of City of Norwich School which is an Ormiston Academy
22/03/2016	Mr	John	Ingham	NCCG staff	Chief Finance Officer	None
11/10/2016		Tracey	Lewis	NHS England	Joint Committee	None
30/10/2015	Mrs	Irene	MacDonald	Lay Member	Lay Member - PPI	Patient at St Stephens Gate Medical Practice Chair of Trustees, The Hamlet Centre Trust - a charity supporting children and young people with profound disabilities and complex health needs which receives funding from Norwich CCG. Daughter is an Adult Social Care Inspector for the CQC
22/09/2016		Andrea	Patman	NHS England Midlands and East	Head of Commissioning NHS England Midlands and East - East Joint Commissioning Committee Member	None
23/11/2016	Mrs	Jo	Smithson	NCCG staff	Chief Officer	None
	Mr	Alex	Stewart	HealthWatch		
11/10/2016		Fiona	Theadom	NHS England	Contract Manager - NHS England	None
02/11/2016	Councillor	Vaughan	Thomas		Representing the Health and Wellbeing Board	Pharmacy 2U (online pharmacy based in Leeds) - family member, second cousin Dr Julian Harrison
14/10/2016	Mrs	Karen	Watts	NCCG staff	Head of Quality Improvement & Assurance	Member of the Royal College of Nursing
		Joanna	Yellon	NHS England		

GUIDANCE

A conflict of interest occurs where an individual's ability to exercise judgement, or at in a role, is or could be impaired or otherwise influenced by his or her involvement in another role or relationship. It could be that a conflict exists even when there is no actual conflict. Conflicts of interest can arise throughout the whole

1. Financial interests: This is where an individual may get direct financial benefits from the consequences of a commissioning decision. This could, for example, include being:

- A director, including a non-executive director, or senior employee in a private company or public limited company or other organisation which is doing, or which is likely, or possibly seeking to do, business with health or social care organisations.
- A shareholder (or similar ownership interests), a partner or owner of a private or not-for-profit company, business, partnership or consultancy which is doing, or which is likely, or possibly seeking to do, business with health or social care organisations.
- A management consultant for a provider.

This could also include an individual being:

- In secondary employment
- In receipt of secondary income from a provider;
- In receipt of a grant from a provider;

2. Non-financial professional interests: This is where an individual may obtain a non-financial professional benefit from the consequences of a commissioning decision, such as increasing their professional reputation or status or promoting their professional career. This may, for example, include situations where the individual is:

- An advocate for a particular group of patients;
- A GP with special interests e.g., in dermatology, acupuncture etc.
- A member of a particular specialist professional body (although routine GP membership of the RCGP, British Medical Association (BMA) or a medical defence organisation would not usually by itself amount to an interest which needed to be declared);
- An advisor for the Care Quality Commission (CQC) or the National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE);

3. Non-financial personal interests: This is where an individual may benefit personally in ways which are not directly linked to their professional career and do not give rise to a direct financial benefit. This could include, for example, where the individual is:

- A voluntary sector champion for a provider;
- A volunteer for a provider;
- A member of a voluntary sector board or has any other position of authority in or connection with a voluntary sector organisation;

• Suffering from a particular condition requiring individually funded treatment.

4. Indirect interests: This is where an individual has a close association with an individual who has a financial interest, a non-financial professional interest or a non-financial personal interest in a commissioning decision (as those categories are described above) for example, a:

- Spouse / partner
- Close relative e.g., parent, grandparent, child, grandchild or sibling;
- Close friend;
- Business partner.

A declaration of interest for a "business partner" in a GP partnership should include all relevant collective interests of the partnership, and all interests of their fellow GP partners (which could be done by cross referring to the separate declarations made by those GP partners, rather than by repeating the same information verbatim).

Declarations should be made asap and by law within 28 days after the interest