



Transforming
Futures
TRUST

Conflicts of Interest Policy

Policy Information	
Policy Owner	Chief Governance & Operating Officer
Issue Version	4.0
Approving Committee	Audit, Risk and Finance Committee
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Review Cycle	Annual
Last Review Date	July 2025
Next Review Date	July 2026

Adoption of the Policy

This Policy has been adopted and reviewed by the Trustees of Transforming Futures Trust

Signed:

Date: 09.07.25

Chair of the Audit, Risk & Finance Committee



Version Control Amendments

Version No	Date	Summary of Changes
2	March 2023	Format and Date changes only
3	Apr 2024	Reviewed, format and minor changes
4	July 2025	Reviewed, no changes required

1. Introduction

This Policy sets out the Framework for ensuring that the decisions and decision-making processes at Transforming Futures Trust are, and are seen to be, free from personal bias and do not unfairly favour any individual or company connected to the Trust.

Members, Trustees/Directors, local 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.

Situations may arise where personal, 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.

The aim of this Policy is to ensure that:

- a. Every Member, Trustee/Director, local 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.
- b. Every potential conflict of interest is identified, prevented and recorded, ensuring that the conflict does not affect the decision-making of the Trust.

For the avoidance of doubt, this policy applies to Trust Members, Trustees/Directors, local governors, and all senior employees.

2. Legal Framework

This Policy takes its legal framework from the following legislation and statutory guidance:

- a. Companies Act 2006.
- b. Conflicts of Interest: A Guide for Charity Trustees.
- c. The Academy Trust Handbook.
- d. The Articles of Association of Transforming Futures Trust.

3.What is a Conflict of Interest

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

- a. There is a potential financial or measurable benefit directly to a Trustee or senior employee, or indirectly through a connected person. Examples of benefits are where the Trustees or senior employees decide to:
 - sell, loan or lease Trust assets to a Trustee or senior employee;
 - acquire, borrow or lease assets from a Trustee or senior employee for the Trust;
 - pay a Trustee for carrying out their Trustee role;
 - pay a Trustee for carrying out a separate paid post within the Trust, even if that Trustee has recently resigned as a Trustee;
 - pay a Trustee, or a person or company closely connected to a Trustee 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;
 - employ Trustee's or senior employee's spouse, immediate family member and/or interested other at the Trust;
 - make a grant to a Trustee, or a person who is an immediate family member and/or interested other to a Trustee or senior employee;
 - allow a Trustee or senior employee to influence service provision to their exclusive advantage.

- b. A Trustee'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 Trustee or senior employee to decide the issue only in the best interests of the Trust. For example, a Trustee's or senior employees loyalty to the Trust could conflict with his or her loyalty to:
 - Another organisation, such as their employer.
 - Another charity or trust of which they are a Trustee/director.
 - A member of their family.
 - 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.

4. Identifying the Conflict of Interest

Trustees and Senior Employees are expected to identify any conflicts of interest at an early stage. A standard agenda item must be included at the beginning of each meeting of the

Board of Trustees, Trust Committee Meetings and local governance group meetings, to enable the declaration of any actual or potential conflicts of interest.

If an individual is uncertain whether or not he or she is conflicted, he or she should adhere to full transparency by declaring the issue and enabling discussion as to whether the potential conflict is such, usually on the advice of the governance professional.

If an individual is aware of an undeclared conflict of interest affecting another Trustee or individual at the meeting, they should notify the other Trustees or the Chair.

If a conflict of interest is identified outside of a meeting, the Trustee or Senior Employee must complete a Conflict of Interest Form and submit it to the Executive Officer who acts as the Clerk of the Board of Trustees.

On an annual basis, or when a Member, Trustee, local 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 and published on the Trust website.

5. Dealing with the Conflict of Interest

Trustees must consider the conflict of interest so that any potential effect on decision-making is eliminated.

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.

Serious conflicts of interest include, but are not limited to, those which:

- a. Are so acute and extensive that the individual is unable to make their decisions in the best interest of the Trust or could be seen to be unable to do so.
- b. Are present in significant or high-risk decisions of the Trustees.
- c. Mean that effective decision-making is regularly undermined or cannot be managed in accordance with the required or best practice approach.
- d. Are associated with inappropriate Trustee benefit.

Where there is a proposed financial transaction between a Trustee/Senior Employee and the Trust, or any transaction of arrangement:

- a. The benefit must be authorised in advance by the Trustee Audit, Risk and Finance Committee. If there is no Committee meeting planned within the time frame of authorisation being required, then the Chair of the Audit, Risk and Finance Committee and one other Audit, Risk and Finance Trustee can be contacted to authorise the benefit. If the person affected is the Chair of the Audit, Risk and Finance Committee then the Chair of the Trust plus one other Audit, Risk and Finance Trustee must authorise the benefit.

- b. The Trustees expect the affected Trustee/Senior Employee to be absent from any part of any meeting where the issue is discussed or decided.
- c. The affected individual should not vote or be counted in deciding whether a meeting is quorate.

Where there is a conflict of loyalty and the affected individual 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 Trustee should declare the interest. The remainder of the Trustees must then decide what level of participation, if any, is acceptable on the part of the conflicted Trustee. The options might include, but are not limited to, deciding whether the conflicted Trustee:

- a. Having registered and fully declared the interest, can otherwise participate in the decision.
- b. Can stay in the meetings where the decision is discussed and made, but not participate.
- c. Should withdraw from the decision-making process in the way described above.
- d. 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 the Trust plus one other Trustee or Chair of local governing group , plus one local governor, can be contacted to consider the conflict of interest and determine the resolution. If the person affected is the Chair of the local governing body, then the Chair of the Trust plus one other Trustee must consider the conflict of interest and determine the resolution. Where the Chair of the Trust is affected then a Member and one other Trustee must consider the conflict of interest and determine the resolution. The resolutions must be recorded on the Conflict of Interest Log.

In deciding which course of action to take regarding a Conflict of Interest, Members, Trustees, local governors or senior employees:

- a. Must always make their decisions only in the best interest of the Trust
- b. 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.
- c. Should always be able to demonstrate that they have made decisions in the best interest of the Trust and independently of any competing interest.
- d. Should require the withdrawal of the affected Trustee from any decisions where the Trustee's other interest is relevant to a high risk or controversial Trustee decision or could, or be seen to, significantly affect the Trustee's decision-making at the Trust.
- e. Can allow the Trustee 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.
- f. Should be aware that the presence of a conflicted Trustee can affect trust, could inhibit free discussion, and might influence decision-making in some way.

6. Recording the Conflict of Interest

The Trust must keep a Register of Interests for the Board of Trustees, 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.

The Academy Trust Handbook covers what must be captured in the Register of Interest and what must be published on the website and is extracted below.

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.

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.

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.

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.

A Declaration of Interest Log must be kept by each Member, Board or local governing body meeting, which details the potential conflicts, the discussions and the resolutions.

The Logs will be monitored by the Trustee Chair advised by the governance professional to ensure that actions forming part of the resolution are appropriate, are following legal requirements and have been implemented correctly.

7. Confidentiality

Trustees 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.

8. Monitoring and Enforcement

The Trust's Audit, Risk and Finance Committee will undertake continuous monitoring of this policy activities to ensure that any conflicts of interest are identified and mitigated as soon as possible.

Trustees, local 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 Trustee Chair their reasons for their omission.

Members reserve the right to terminate the membership of the relevant Trustee, if they are found to have knowingly and deliberately failed to declare an interest and has brought the Trust into disrepute.

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.