

Register of Business Interests for School Governors

This document is in the process of being updated and will be published following the next governors' meeting: 19.10.2021

Guidance notes

Governors have a legal duty to act only in the best interests of their schools. Where a situation arises in which they cannot do this due to a personal interest they have, steps should be taken to identify, prevent and record the conflict. This ensures governors are acting in the best interests of the school.

In the declaration above, you must provide details relating to:

- Your ownership or partnership of a company or organisation which may be used by the school to provide goods or services;
- Goods or services you offer which may be used by the school;
- Any close relation you have to someone who satisfies either of the above;
- Any close relationship you have to someone who is employed by the school.

Declaring your conflicts of interest is a legal requirement within the School Governance (Roles, Procedures and Allowances) (England) Regulations 2013 and for academies, in the Articles of Association and Academies Financial Handbook. However, making an annual declaration does not remove your requirement to make an oral disclosure of the interest and temporarily leave the meeting, where the interest is relevant to something being discussed.

Pecuniary interests

Generally, governors should not participate in any discussions in which they may directly or indirectly benefit from a pecuniary interest, except where the relevant authority has authorised this i.e. legislation for maintained schools or articles of association for academies. A direct benefit refers to any personal financial benefit and an indirect benefit refers to any financial benefit you may have by virtue of a relationship to someone who stands to gain from a decision of the governing body. Both direct and indirect interests must be declared.

Non-pecuniary interests (Conflicts of loyalty)

There may be a non-pecuniary interest whereby the governor does not stand to gain any benefit but a declaration should still be made. For example, this might be where a governor has a family member working in the school. While the governor might not benefit personally, their judgment could be impaired if something was brought up that would affect the family member.

FOR THE GUIDANCE OF GOVERNORS, A SUMMARY OF THE RELEVANT PART OF THE REGULATIONS ABOUT WITHDRAWAL FROM MEETINGS AND DISCLOSURE OF INTEREST ARE SET OUT BELOW.

WITHDRAWAL FROM MEETINGS - HAVING AN INTEREST

The general principle is that no-one should be involved in a decision where his or her personal interests may conflict with those of the governing body or, where his or her interest is greater than any other member of the governing body

- The regulations apply to all members of the governing body and the headteacher and any others in attendance at the meeting, though if a matter is to be voted upon, then only to the members of the governing body.
- The clerk to the governing body shall only be required to withdraw when the governing body is discussing the clerk's pay/contract or disciplinary action against the clerk.
- Governors have to withdraw when their own appointment, reappointment or removal as a member of the governing body or a committee is under consideration.
- Any governor who is employed to work at the school (other than the headteacher), must withdraw from a meeting where the pay or performance appraisal of any particular person employed to work at the school is under discussion.
- The headteacher must withdraw from any meeting where his/her own pay or performance appraisal is under discussion.
- If a person has any pecuniary interest, direct or indirect in any contract, proposed contract or any other matter under discussion at a meeting s/he shall at the meeting disclose the fact and -

(a) withdraw from a meeting during the consideration or discussion of the meeting;

(b) not vote on any question with respect to that matter.

- A person has an indirect pecuniary interest if:
 - (a) s/he, or any nominee of hers/his, is a member of a company or other body with which a contract is under consideration or has been made;
 - (b) s/he is a partner in business or in the employment, of a person with whom the contract is made or under consideration.
- A person has a direct or indirect pecuniary interest in a matter if a relative (including a spouse) living with her/him, has a direct or indirect pecuniary interest.
- The headteacher (whether a governor or not), a governor who is a teacher or member of the non-teaching staff, or any teacher who is in attendance in an advisory capacity should not have an interest that is greater than the interest of the generality of teachers at the school.
- A person present at a meeting of a selection panel at which the subject for consideration is that person's appointment (or that of his/her relative or spouse) to a post as a teacher or otherwise at the school, a transfer or promotion or retirement or shall be a candidate for the resulting vacancy, s/he shall be deemed to have an interest.

**GOVERNORS ARE REFERRED TO THE SCHOOL GOVERNANCE (PROCEDURES) (ENGLAND) REGULATIONS 2013
THE CONSTITUTION OF GOVERNING BODIES OF MAINTAINED SCHOOLS – STATUTORY GUIDANCE – AUGUST 2015**