Appendix A (to application form for Primary Medical Services Partner Member)

**NHS North Central London Integrated Care Board Partner Member Eligibility for Providers of Primary Medical Services**

**You must complete all of the questions below to determine your eligibility to proceed with your application for the Partner Member role.**

This document is to be completed in conjunction with the NCL Primary Medical Services Partner Members application form.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Eligibility Questions (Primary Medical Services Partner Member)** | **Yes** | **No** |
| 1) | Have you been nominated by a valid nominating organisation (see Annexe A in Role Profile for Primary Medical Services Partner Member document) |  |  |
| a) | If yes, please list the practice below: |  |  |
| b) | Please list the individual in the practice who is nominating you and provide their contact details below: |  |  |
| 2) | Are you able to confirm that you are able to bring a sector perspective of the North of North Central London or bring a sector perspective of the South of North Central London? |  |  |
| 3) | Can you confirm that you don’t meet any of the disqualification criteria set out in section 11 of NCL ICB’s draft Constitution? (see outline below) |  |  |
| 4) | Can you confirm that you comply with the criteria of the “fit and proper person test”? (see link below) |  |  |
| 5) | Can you confirm that you are willing and able to uphold the Seven Principles of Public Life (Nolan Principles)? (see overview below) |  |  |
| 6) | Have you completed the Declaration of interests form? |  |  |
| 7) | Are you able to commit to attend all of the Integrated Care Board meetings (frequency to be added)? |  |  |

<https://www.england.nhs.uk/non-executive-opportunities/wp-content/uploads/sites/54/2021/02/The-Nolan-Principles-of-Public-Life.pdf>

**Additional information**

**Section 11 of NCL’s draft Constitution states**

**11. DISQUALIFICATION CRITERIA FOR BOARD MEMBERSHIP**

11.1 The following individuals are automatically disqualified from being a member of the ICB Board:

1. A Member of Parliament;
2. A person whose appointment as a Board member (‘Candidate’) is considered by the person making the appointment as one which could reasonably be regarded as undermining the independence of the health service because of the Candidate’s involvement with the private healthcare sector or otherwise;
3. A person who, within the period of five years immediately preceding the date of the proposed appointment, has been convicted—

* in the United Kingdom of any offence, or
* outside the United Kingdom of an offence which, if committed in any part of the United Kingdom, would constitute a criminal offence in that part, and, in either case, the final outcome of the proceedings was a sentence of imprisonment (whether suspended or not) for a period of not less than three months without the option of a fine;

1. A person who is subject to a bankruptcy restrictions order or an interim bankruptcy restrictions order under Schedule 4A to the Insolvency Act 1986, sections 56A to 56K of the Bankruptcy (Scotland) Act 1985 or Schedule 2A to the Insolvency (Northern Ireland) Order 1989 (which relate to bankruptcy restrictions orders and undertakings);
2. A person who, has been dismissed within the period of five years immediately preceding the date of the proposed appointment, otherwise than because of redundancy, from paid employment by any Health Service Body;
3. A person whose term of appointment as the chair, a member, a director or a governor of a health service body, has been terminated on the grounds:

* That it was not in the interests of, or conducive to the good management of, the health service body or of the health service that the person should continue to hold that office; and/or
* That the person failed, without reasonable cause, to attend any meeting of that health service body for three successive meetings; and/or
* That the person failed to declare a pecuniary interest or withdraw from consideration of any matter in respect of which that person had a pecuniary interest; and/or
* of misbehaviour, misconduct or failure to carry out the person’s duties;

1. A health care professional (within the meaning of section 14N of the 2006 Act) or other professional person who has at any time been subject to an investigation or proceedings, by any body which regulates or licenses the profession concerned (“the regulatory body”), in connection with the person’s fitness to practise or any alleged fraud, the final outcome of which was—

* The person’s suspension from a register held by the regulatory body, where that suspension has not been terminated; and/or
* The person’s erasure from such a register, where the person has not been restored to the register; and/or
* A decision by the regulatory body which had the effect of preventing the person from practising the profession in question, where that decision has not been superseded; and/or
* A decision by the regulatory body which had the effect of imposing conditions on the person’s practice of the profession in question, where those conditions have not been lifted.

1. A person who is subject to—

* A disqualification order or disqualification undertaking under the Company Directors Disqualification Act 1986 or the Company Directors Disqualification (Northern Ireland) Order 2002; and/or
* An order made under section 429(2) of the Insolvency Act 1986 (disabilities on revocation of administration order against an individual);

1. A person who has at any time been removed from the office of charity trustee or trustee for a charity by an order made by the Charity Commissioners for England and Wales, the Charity Commission, the Charity Commission for Northern Ireland or the High Court, on the grounds of misconduct or mismanagement in the administration of the charity for which the person was responsible, to which the person was privy, or which the person by their conduct contributed to or facilitated;
2. A person who has at any time been removed, or is suspended, from the management or control of any body under—

* Section 7 of the Law Reform (Miscellaneous Provisions) (Scotland) Act 1990(f) (powers of the Court of Session to deal with the management of charities); and/or

Section 34(5) or of the Charities and Trustee Investment (Scotland) Act 2005 (powers of the Court of Session to deal with the management of charities)

**The Fit and Proper Persons Test**

[fit-and-proper-person-test-guidance-nhs-providers.pdf (nhsproviders.org)](https://nhsproviders.org/media/1580/fit-and-proper-person-test-guidance-nhs-providers.pdf)

**The Seven Principles of Public Life**

The Seven Principles of Public Life (also known as the Nolan Principles) apply to anyone who works as a public office-holder. This includes all those who are elected or appointed to public office, nationally and locally, and all people appointed to work in the Civil Service, local government, the police, courts and probation services, non-departmental public bodies (NDPBs), and in the health, education, social and care services. All public office-holders are both servants of the public and stewards of public resources. The principles also apply to all those in other sectors delivering public services.

1. Selflessness

Holders of public office should act solely in terms of the public interest.

2. Integrity

Holders of public office must avoid placing themselves under any obligation to people or organisations that might try inappropriately to influence them in their work. They should not act or take decisions in order to gain financial or other material benefits for themselves, their family, or their friends. They must declare and resolve any interests and relationships.

3. Objectivity

Holders of public office must act and take decisions impartially, fairly and on merit, using the best evidence and without discrimination or bias.

4. Accountability

Holders of public office are accountable to the public for their decisions and actions and must submit themselves to the scrutiny necessary to ensure this.

5.  Openness

Holders of public office should act and take decisions in an open and transparent manner. Information should not be withheld from the public unless there are clear and lawful reasons for so doing.

6. Honesty

Holders of public office should be truthful.

7. Leadership

Holders of public office should exhibit these principles in their own behaviour and treat others with respect. They should actively promote and robustly support the principles and challenge poor behaviour wherever it occurs.