



Competing Interest Policy

A competing interest — often called a conflict of interest — exists when professional judgment concerning a primary interest (such as the validity of research) may be influenced by a secondary interest (such as financial gain). It may arise for authors when they have a financial interest that may influence, probably without their knowing, their interpretation of their results or those of others.

We believe that, to make the best decision on how to deal with data presented at Neonatal Society meetings, we should know about any competing interests that authors or invited speakers may have, and that members present at a Neonatal Society meeting should know about them too.

We are not aiming to eradicate such interests because we recognise the important role of industry-academic partnerships in advancing perinatal science.

Authors submitting abstracts for presentation at a meeting of the Neonatal Society and invited lecturers must declare to the Meetings Secretary and those present at the meeting where they present:

- Associations with commercial entities that provided support for the work reported in the submitted abstract or lecture (the time frame for disclosure is the life span of the work being reported).
- Associations with commercial entities that could be viewed as having an interest in the general area of the submitted manuscript (in the three years before submission of the manuscript) or lecture.
- Non-financial associations that may be relevant or seen as relevant to the submitted abstract / lecture.

All committee members are expected to declare competing interests to the General Secretary. This includes relevant competing interests within 3 years of appointment and throughout tenure on the committee.