



PSG Guidelines for relationships with Industry

As approved by the National Executive Council on 1st March, 2020

PSG Policies regarding donations from External Organizations

Principles

- PSG vision and values must determine any proposed relationships with donors
- Funding relationships must preserve and uphold trust in PSG.
- In any funding dealings PSG must maintain control over all planned activities.
- All activities must uphold children's health and /or the capability of members to advance children's health.
- Branches must adhere to unambiguous ethical principles which are in line with PSG policy.

Policy

1. Grants and/or donations may be accepted for general or specific purposes. Discussion and written agreement with the donor are essential to ensure that grants and/or donations will be used appropriately and ethically for the purpose for which they are given. If they are given to support ethical research, PSG reserves the right to publish actual results in appropriate publications devoid of suppression or sway from donors.
2. All funding sources will be recognized in the NEC and Branch Reports
3. Funding will not be accepted from industries or institutions directly engaged in production, distribution, advertising, marketing or sponsorship of:
 - Tobacco and tobacco products
 - Arms production
 - Perceived to violate WHO International Code of Marketing of Breast Milk Substitutes.

PSG Policy on Infant Formula Manufacturers

Aside the general principles stated above regarding funding from external organizations, PSG restates its position: *PSG strongly promotes and advocate breast feeding for babies in Ghana and will continue to do so.*

PSG unreservedly supports the WHO International Code on the Marketing of Breast Milk Substitutes.

PSG Policy on education in ethical values

PSG promotes the learning of ethical values and principles, particularly in relation to child health, beginning in undergraduate training and progressing through the continuum of medical education.

PSG Policy on the ethical conduct of congresses, workshops, seminars and others

1. Commercial exhibits must be for educational purposes only and open only to registered delegates. Examples of products include: pharmaceuticals, technical equipment and educational tools.
2. Research presented at the Congress must be conducted in an ethical manner and, whenever possible, institutional ethical review approval must be documented. In the case of multinational research, all countries involved must give approval.
3. Any conflicts of interest must be disclosed in written documentation by presenters and facilitators