

# Policy on fundraising with and responding to people in vulnerable circumstances

Philanthropy should be a positive experience for everyone. Making a gift to Oriel College is an important way that our donors can show support for issues and institutions that they care deeply about. Our fundraising efforts seek to establish and develop relationships with individuals around the world – both existing donors and potential new supporters – to engage them in the world-leading research and education offered by Oriel.

Oriel recognises that some of the people we engage with through our fundraising activity may be in a vulnerable circumstance, or may need additional support to make a decision. This policy sets out guidance for anyone involved in fundraising for the Oriel College, whether academics, staff, or fundraising volunteers. For the purposes of this document, the term ‘fundraiser’ refers to anyone engaged in any form of fundraising activity for Oxford, whether in-house or a third party.

## Sector Guidance

The Fundraising Regulator’s Code of Fundraising practice states that:

Fundraisers **MUST** take all reasonable steps to treat a donor fairly, enabling them to make an informed decision about any donation. This **MUST** include taking into account the needs of any potential donor who may be in a vulnerable circumstance or require additional care and support to make an informed decision.

Fundraisers **MUST NOT** exploit the credulity, lack of knowledge, apparent need for care and support or vulnerable circumstance of any donor at any point in time.

Oriel College’s approach is informed by the Institute of Fundraising’s ‘Treating Donors Fairly’ Guidance:

<http://www.institute-of-fundraising.org.uk/library/treatingdonorsfairly/>.

## Oriel’s Approach

Fundraisers for Oriel should respond to the needs of each individual donor, which will depend on the nature of the interaction and engagement. In all circumstances, Oriel expects those fundraising on its behalf to be alert to people who may be in a vulnerable circumstance and to treat those individuals with respect and care.

If the fundraiser has reasonable grounds for believing that a potential supporter lacks the capacity to make a decision, then a solicitation should not be made, nor should a donation be accepted.

If, after receiving a donation, Oriel receives evidence that the supporter lacked capacity to make the decision to donate, then the donation must be returned. Oriel will follow the guidance from the Institute of Fundraising and the Charity Commission in these cases.

If a fundraiser believes that an individual may be in a vulnerable circumstance or unable to make an informed decision, the fundraiser should politely end the interaction in such a way as to not cause distress. When ending fundraising activity, if there is the opportunity to do so, the fundraiser should check the individual's preferences as to whether they would like to be contacted again in the future.

If a donor is found to be lacking capacity to make a decision, Oriel will put into place measures to ensure that donations are not solicited from them in the future. This will likely involve recording communication preferences in the DARS database. When recording information, all fundraisers must be aware of their responsibilities under the Data Protection Act/General Data Protection Regulations. *Under no circumstances should fundraisers record any judgement or assessment about what they perceive an individual's physical or mental condition to be.*

If an individual voluntarily provides a written or verbal 'personal declaration' about their condition or circumstances, then provided that they have consented for Oriel to hold this data, it can be recorded on the database. In all such circumstances, guidance should be sought from the DARS team to confirm our compliance with our data protection obligations.

Sometimes a third party (e.g. a family member) may contact Oriel on behalf of a donor to communicate a request. For any financial matter, the College must be satisfied that the third party making the request is entitled to act on behalf of the individual. This is usually demonstrated through a written authority on behalf of the donor, or a power of attorney for the third party to administer the donor's affairs. It is the third party's responsibility to provide evidence of this entitlement. For some requests (for example, around communication preferences), the third party may not have such written authority, but provided that the College is satisfied that the individual is acting in the best interest of the supporter we will respond to these requests.