



Case Examiner Decision

Christopher John Dyas

SW29079

FTPS-17722

## Contents

The role of the case examiners .....	3
Decision summary .....	4
The complaint and our regulatory concerns.....	6
Preliminary issues .....	8
The realistic prospect test.....	10
The public interest.....	22
Accepted disposal .....	24

## The role of the case examiners

The case examiners perform a filtering function in the fitness to practise process, and their primary role is to determine whether the case ought to be considered by adjudicators at a formal hearing. The wider purpose of the fitness to practise process is not to discipline the social worker for past conduct, but rather to consider whether the social worker's current fitness to practise might be impaired because of the issues highlighted. In reaching their decisions, case examiners are mindful that Social Work England's primary objective is to protect the public.

Case examiners apply the 'realistic prospect' test. As part of their role, the case examiners will consider whether there is a realistic prospect:

- the facts alleged could be found proven by adjudicators
- adjudicators could find that one of the statutory grounds for impairment is engaged
- adjudicators could find the social worker's fitness to practise is currently impaired

If the case examiners find a realistic prospect of impairment, they consider whether there is a public interest in referring the case to a hearing. If there is no public interest in a hearing, the case examiners can propose an outcome to the social worker. We call this accepted disposal and a case can only be resolved in this way if the social worker agrees with the case examiners' proposal.

Case examiners review cases on the papers only. The case examiners are limited, in that, they are unable to hear and test live evidence, and therefore they are unable to make findings of fact.

## Decision summary

Decision summary	
Preliminary outcome	1 April 2026
	Accepted disposal proposed - removal order
Final outcome	13 April 2026
	Accepted disposal - removal order

## Executive summary

The case examiners have reached the following conclusions:

1. There is a realistic prospect of regulatory concerns 1 (1.1; 1.2; 1.3 & 1.4) being found proven by the adjudicators. [REDACTED]
2. There is a realistic prospect of regulatory concerns 1 (1.1; 1.2; 1.3 & 1.4) being found to amount to the statutory grounds of misconduct. [REDACTED]
3. For regulatory concerns 1 (1.1; 1.2; 1.3 & 1.4), there is a realistic prospect of adjudicators determining that the social worker's fitness to practise is currently impaired.

The case examiners did not consider it to be in the public interest for the matter to be referred to a final hearing and determined that the case could be concluded by way of accepted disposal.

As such, the case examiners requested that the social worker was notified of their intention to resolve the case with a removal order. The social worker subsequently advised that they accepted the terms of the proposed disposal (removal order) in full.

The case examiners have considered all of the documents made available within the evidence bundle. Key evidence is referred to throughout their decision and the case examiners' full reasoning is set out below.

## Anonymity and redaction

Elements of this decision have been marked for redaction in line with our Fitness to Practise Publications Policy. Text in blue will be redacted only from the published copy of the decision, and will therefore be shared with the complainant in their copy. Text in red will be redacted from both the complainant's and the published copy of the decision.

In accordance with Social Work England's fitness to practise proceedings and registration appeals publications policy, the case examiners have anonymised the names of individuals to maintain privacy. A schedule of anonymity is provided below for the social worker and complainant, and will be redacted if this decision is published.

Professional A

██████████ Service Manager

Professional B

██████████ Consultant Social Worker

Professional C

████████████████████ Development manager

Professional D

██████████████ Inspector

## The complaint and our regulatory concerns

### The initial complaint

The complainant	The complaint was raised by the social worker's former employer.
Date the complaint was received	29 June 2020
Complaint summary	<p>The social worker's former employer alleged that the social worker had not complied with practice standards relating to the identification, assessment and management of risk in four cases relating to children; had failed to follow the service model for therapeutic work; and had not followed the required protocol relating to trauma symptoms in children, [REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>The full detail of the concerns raised is captured below.</p>

### Regulatory concerns

[REDACTED]

Whilst registered as a social worker:

#### Regulatory Concern 1

You failed to identify, assess and manage risk adequately in relation to Child A Child B, Young Adult C and Child D, between May to December 2019 in that you:

- 1.1 did not gather, share and/or assess information from other relevant professionals and/or family members to inform your assessments/management of risk
- 1.2 engaged children in therapeutic work when it was unsafe to do so

1.3 shared difficult and/or sensitive information with a child B without appropriate support in place

1.4 interpreted the results of Trauma Symptom Checklists for Child B and Child D (TSCC) yourself instead of sending them for professional analysis as required

### **Grounds of Impairment**

The matters outlined at regulatory concern 1 amounts to the statutory ground of misconduct [REDACTED]

Your fitness to practise is impaired by reason of misconduct [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

## Preliminary issues

### Investigation

Are the case examiners satisfied that the social worker has been notified of the grounds for investigation?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	No	<input type="checkbox"/>
Are the case examiners satisfied that the social worker has had reasonable opportunity to make written representations to the investigators?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	No	<input type="checkbox"/>
Are the case examiners satisfied that they have all relevant evidence available to them, or that adequate attempts have been made to obtain evidence that is not available?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	No	<input type="checkbox"/>
Are the case examiners satisfied that it was not proportionate or necessary to offer the complainant the opportunity to provide final written representations; or that they were provided a reasonable opportunity to do so where required.	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	No	<input type="checkbox"/>

Requests for further information or submissions, or any other preliminary issues that have arisen



## The realistic prospect test

### Fitness to practise history

The case examiners have been informed that there is no previous fitness to practise history.

### Decision summary

Is there a realistic prospect of the adjudicators finding the social worker's fitness to practise is impaired?

Yes

No

The case examiners have determined that there is a realistic prospect of regulatory concerns 1 (1.1; 1.2; 1.3 & 1.4) being found proven, that those concerns could amount to the statutory grounds of misconduct, and that the social worker's fitness to practise could be found impaired.

### Reasoning

#### Facts

The case examiners have carefully considered all of the information provided to them, and have summarised what they consider to be the key points relating to each of the facts below.

The case examiners note that, in their comments and submissions to the regulator, the social worker states that they consider the concerns raised (at regulatory concern 1) to "*be valid*", and suggests that personal health and organisational issues contributed to their actions at the relevant time.

The case examiners have considered concerns 1.1 and 1.2 together, as they rely on similar evidence.

Whilst registered as a social worker:

**You failed to identify, assess and manage risk adequately in relation to Child A Child B, Young Adult C and Child D, between May to December 2019 in that you:**

**1.1 did not gather, share and/or assess information from other relevant professionals and/or family members to inform your assessments/management of risk**

**1.2 engaged children in therapeutic work when it was unsafe to do so**

The employer's management investigation report specifically refers to evidence from case files for children A, B, C & D; interviews with professionals A, B, C & D; and provides copies of interviews and case file reviews.

With reference to child A, there is evidence that the social worker did not consider or manage risk relating to previous familial [REDACTED] abuse, including whether the abuser may still have had contact with the family, or consider the nature/extent of emotional harm leading to a current child protection plan. Information does not appear to have been sought by the social worker from other professionals, including the child's allocated social worker, teachers or the police regarding the child's past and present lived experience.

While working with child A, it appears that the social worker became aware of concerns which led them to make a child protection referral, but they did not take the opportunity to establish communication and gain further information/ fully share information from, or with, other professionals to ensure that professionals involved could make fully informed safeguarding decisions. For example, records show that the social worker did not request a copy of the child protection plan until around five months after commencing work with child A.

Case records indicate that the social worker was aware that child A did not meet the criteria for the specific [REDACTED] service that they provided, and suggests that the social worker attempted to 'work around' this. The records also suggest that the social worker did not assess the risk of engaging in therapeutic work with a child who appears to have been unsupported and subject to emotional abuse.

With reference to child B, there is evidence that the social worker did not analyse or request available information, including care plans and child review meeting records, or fully liaise with other professionals (such as the child's allocated social worker), or their school/college. There is evidence that doing so could have assisted the social worker in understanding the child's history and/or current situation and functioning, including concerns regarding child B's emotional health and well-being, isolation, lack of friends, and struggle to engage with his school.

Case notes also indicate that Child B provided the social worker with information suggesting that they may be engaging in self-harm [REDACTED] and also of suicidal ideation, along with intrusive thoughts of abusing others [REDACTED]; there is no evidence that the social worker shared this information or took any immediate or direct action to ensure that child B or other children were safeguarded.

The employer's management investigation report concludes that there was no explanation of who could fulfil the support role for child B which, they state, is a requisite when engaging a child in the therapeutic work the social worker provided, and which at times was distressing for the child.

Focussing on child C, there is further evidence to indicate that the social worker did not fully engage with other professionals to share or seek information that could have assisted in ensuring that child C and their unborn baby were safeguarded, including failing to make a referral to facilitate communication with key agencies. This included information, for example, regarding substance abuse and of family members who it appears may have had convictions for sexual offences. There is also evidence that the social worker only shared partial information with a midwife, and did not return calls or have contact with Children's social care until after child C's baby was born. The employer investigation concludes that "*there is no evidence that the social worker has contributed in any way to multi-agency working or to the development of the child in need plan*", and that appropriate safeguarding practise only took place following intervention from a service manager.

With reference to child D, there is again evidence that the social worker failed to gain information from other agencies to inform their practice work with a clearly vulnerable child who had been subject to [REDACTED] abuse; had previously indicated thoughts of self-harm; and expressed fear in relation to a family member, recently released from prison. Information recorded by the social worker during their assessment of child D suggests that there may have been potential safeguarding risks to other children in the family, but this information does not appear to be fully analysed or assessed, and available actions such as a 'safe carer intervention' is not put into place. The employer investigation concludes that "*The therapeutic work with child D took place in a vacuum without fully assessing risk or addressing safeguarding issues*".

Having independently reviewed all of the evidence provided to them, as summarised above, the case examiners are satisfied that there is evidence that, in relation to all four cases (children A, B, C, & D), and during the relevant time frame, the social

worker did not identify, assess and manage risk adequately, including failing to share and/or assess information from other relevant professionals and/or family members to inform their assessments of, and management of risk. There is also evidence that the social worker engaged children in therapeutic work when it was unsafe to do so.

**The case examiners consider there to be a realistic prospect of adjudicators finding the concerns at 1.1 & 1.2 proven in relation to the facts.**

**1.3 shared difficult and/or sensitive information with a child B without appropriate support in place**

The case examiners have already identified in their consideration of the above concerns evidence to indicate that the social worker did not ensure that there was the necessary support in place for child B, when engaging in therapeutic work with them. Information provided to the case examiners also indicates that while working with child B the social worker shared with them particularly sensitive information about actions they were believed to have been involved in as a child [REDACTED], and which child B did not previously recall. It is unclear from the information presented where the social worker had accessed this information, as it does not appear in any records the social worker had access to. Further, there is no evidence of safety planning or other consideration by the social worker regarding the potential adverse impact of sharing such information with a vulnerable child already struggling with their emotional wellbeing.

**The case examiners consider there to be a realistic prospect of adjudicators finding the concerns at 1.3 proven in relation to the facts.**

**1.4 interpreted the results of Trauma Symptom Checklists for Child B and Child D (TSCC) yourself instead of sending them for professional analysis as required**

The case examiners have noted evidence indicating that, on 1 March 2019 the social worker asked child B to complete a TSCC, and discussed their scores with them. While the scores appear to have included responses that may indicate safeguarding concerns, the social worker appears to have themselves concluded that child B was safe and being looked after, despite them being in a temporary placement and transitioning to semi-independent living.

A work plan created by the social worker dated 17 April 2019 records that the results of the TSCC did not require consultation with mental health services or any other agency, and the scores were not shared with the appropriate professional psychology service; rather the social worker interpreted the scores themselves. Subsequent

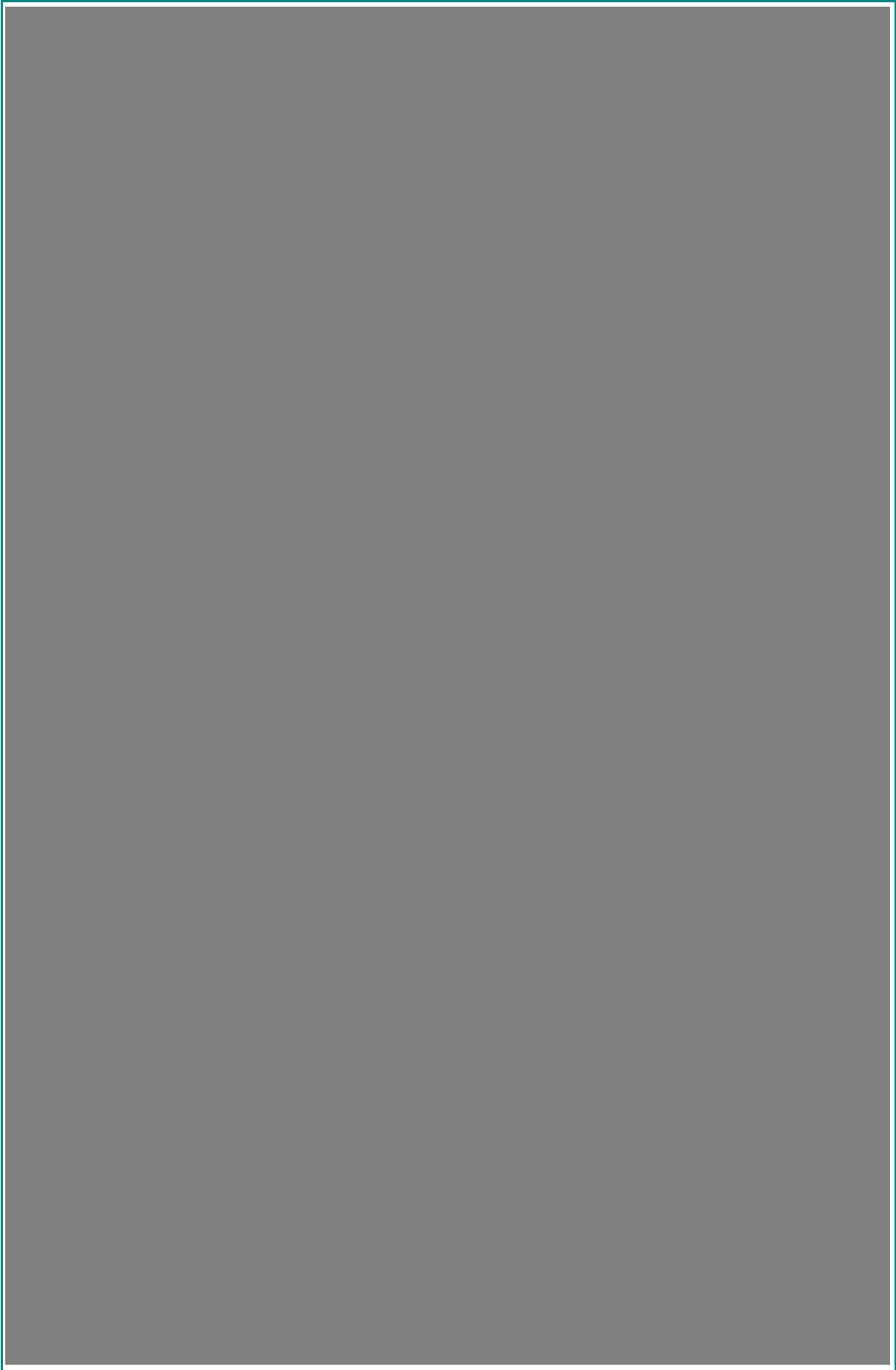
analysis of the results following the management investigation, together with information shared by child B with the social worker, indicated that a mental health referral and/or liaison with other agencies would have been appropriate. [REDACTED]

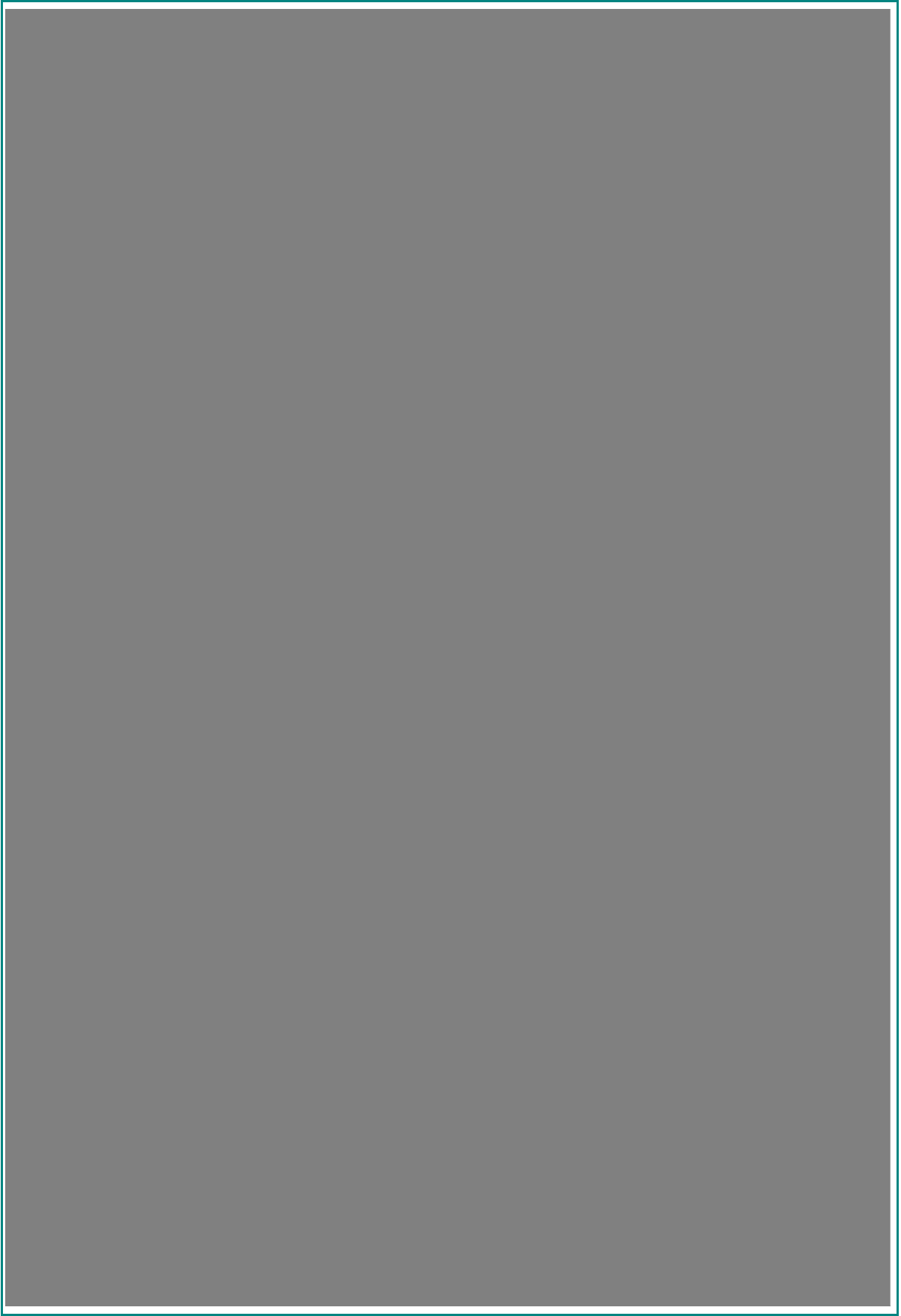
Similarly, in relation to Child D, the case examiners have had sight of evidence indicating that the social worker conducted a TSCC with the child, and interpreted the results themselves, without sending them off for professional analysis or placing all of the results on file.

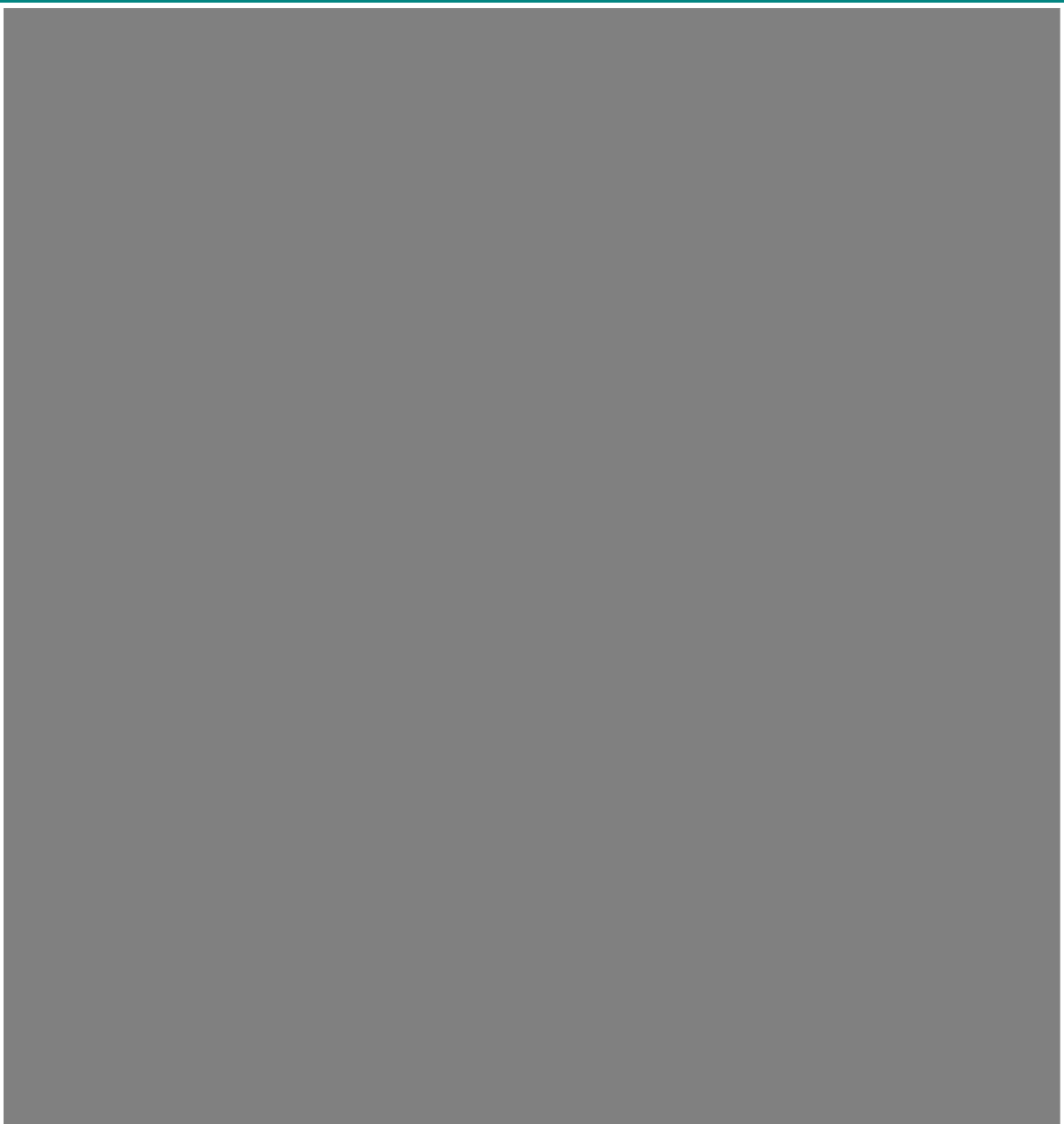
Evidence provided by professional C indicates that the social worker was, in the circumstances of this case, required to send the TSCC scores away for analysis by a professional psychology service. The employer's management investigation report also sets out that the TSCCs should be sent off as soon as possible after they have administered as the professionals in the psychology service are qualified to interpret and analyse the scores, while NSPCC practitioners are not.

**The case examiners consider there to be a realistic prospect of adjudicators finding the concerns at 1.3 proven in relation to the facts.**










Grounds





The case examiners have considered the grounds of misconduct in relation to the concerns at regulatory concern 1 (1.1, 1.2, 1.3, & 1.4).

The case examiners are aware that misconduct is generally considered to consist of serious acts or omissions, which suggest a significant departure from what would be expected of the social worker in the circumstances. This can include conduct that takes place in the exercise of professional practice, and also conduct which occurs outside the exercise of professional practice, but calls into question the suitability of the person to work as a social worker.

To help them decide if the evidence suggests a significant departure from what would be expected in the circumstances, the case examiners have considered the HCPC Standards of Conduct Performance and Ethics as the conduct under consideration took place May- December 2019, shortly before Social Work England Professional Standards were implemented., Having consulted the relevant standards , they are of the view that the social worker may have breached the following HCPC (Health Care Professions Council) standards of conduct, performance, and ethics (2016):

2.5 You must work in partnership with colleagues, sharing your skills, knowledge and experience where appropriate, for the benefit of service users and carers.

2.6 You must share relevant information, where appropriate, with colleagues involved in the care, treatment or other services provided to a service user.

3.2 You must refer a service user to another practitioner if the care, treatment or other services they need are beyond your scope of practice.

3.4 You must keep up to date with and follow the law, our guidance and other requirements relevant to your practice.

6.1 You must take all reasonable steps to reduce the risk of harm to service users, carers and colleagues as far as possible.

Having carefully considered the evidence presented to them, and the standards in place at the relevant time, the case examiners consider there to be evidence to indicate that the social worker's conduct may have fallen significantly short of what would be expected of them as an experienced social worker. The social worker's alleged actions/inactions in relation to the concerns include a failure to gather from, and share with, other professionals information required to inform risk assessment, engaging children in therapeutic work when unsafe to do so, and working outside of their guidance in relation to how the results of TSCC were interpreted. The evidence relating to these concerns indicate that safeguards may not have been put in place to protect vulnerable children from the risk of both physical and emotional harm, potentially including sexual assault. Safeguarding is a key tenet of social work, and if these concerns are subsequently found proven, this could indicate a breach of the standards outlined above.

The case examiners have noted that the concerns relate to a specific period in an otherwise long and unblemished career, and that the social worker has submitted that both work and health challenges impacted on their ability to perform to the required standard, at the time the concerns arose; they also consider there to be some evidence to support that the social worker did experience poor health and work challenges at the material time. However, the case examiners do not consider that this mitigation is sufficient to justify the social worker failing to carry out the requirements of a role that were very experienced in, and to fulfil fundamental safeguarding responsibilities towards children who were at risk of serious harm.

**Having considered the evidence available, the case examiners are satisfied that there is a realistic prospect that adjudicators would find the ground of misconduct engaged.**

## Impairment

Assessment of impairment consists of two elements:

1. The personal element, established via an assessment of the risk of repetition.
2. The public element, established through consideration of whether a finding of impairment might be required to maintain public confidence in the social work profession, or in the maintenance of proper standards for social workers.

### **Personal element**

With regards to the concerns before the regulator, the case examiners have given thought to their guidance, and they note that they should give consideration to whether the matters before the regulator are easily remediable, and whether the social worker has demonstrated insight and/or conducted remediation to the effect that the risk of repetition is highly unlikely.

#### Whether the conduct can be easily remedied

While serious, the case examiners are of the view that the conduct alleged in this case is remediable, for example through the social worker demonstrating insight and reflection on why their alleged acts and/or omissions occurred and how their conduct may have adversely impacted on service users and public confidence. The social worker might also give consideration to how they might respond differently in future, and may also engage in training and/or learning to a degree that reassures the case examiners that future repetition is highly unlikely.

#### Insight and remediation

The case examiners consider that the social worker has demonstrated some insight into the alleged concerns and why they arose. For example, the social worker has outlined how they consider significant personal health challenges to have impacted their decision making and practice, along with changes in the workplace which impacted on their welling. However, the social worker's insight appears limited to how the concerns may have arisen, they do not consider other elements such as the potential impact their actions/inactions had on vulnerable children or public confidence in the profession; the case examiners therefore consider insight to be limited.

Further, the case examiners have not been provided with evidence of remediation. The social worker does not appear to have practised since the concerns arose, and has indicated that they no longer wish to do so. The social worker advised in their initial comments to the regulator (dated 4 December 2020) that they had decided to

leave the social work profession completely; in their final submissions (26 June 2025), the social worker continues to indicate that they do not consider it appropriate for them to “*to resume any kind of social work related job given the inherent stresses such work entails*”.

#### Risk of repetition

Having identified limited insight and an absence of remediation, the case examiners consider the risk of repetition to be high, were the social worker to return to the profession.

#### **Public element**

The case examiners have next considered whether the social worker’s actions have the potential to undermine public confidence in the social work profession, or the maintenance of proper standards for social workers.

Having carefully considered all of the information presented to them, the case examiners are of the view that a fully informed and reasonable member of the public, would be concerned by allegations indicating that vulnerable children were not safeguarded appropriately, and were potentially exposed to continuing risks of harm as a result of the social worker’s alleged actions/inactions as detailed in the concerns.

The case examiners consider that a finding of impairment and an appropriate sanction would be expected by the public to maintain public confidence in the profession and maintaining professional standards.

**Accordingly, the case examiners have concluded there is a realistic prospect that a finding of current impairment would be made by adjudicators, should the regulatory concern be found proven.**

## The public interest

### Decision summary

Is there a public interest in referring the case to a hearing?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>
	No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

### Referral criteria

Is there a conflict in the evidence that must be resolved at a hearing?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>
	No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Does the social worker dispute any or all of the key facts of the case?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	No	<input type="checkbox"/>
Is a hearing necessary to maintain public confidence in the profession, and/or to uphold the professional standards of social workers?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>
	No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

### Additional reasoning

The case examiners have given careful consideration to whether a referral to a hearing may be necessary in the public interest. The case examiners have noted the following:

- The case examiners guidance reminds them that “*wherever possible and appropriate, case examiners will seek to resolve cases through accepted disposal. This is quicker and more efficient than preparing and presenting a case to a fitness to practise panel*”.
- While the social worker has not indicated in their final submissions whether they admit the concerns raised, they have indicated that they consider their fitness to practise is currently impaired; the accepted disposal process will provide the social worker with the opportunity to review the case examiners reasoning on facts, grounds and impairment and reflect on whether they can accept the case examiners’ findings in relation to facts, grounds, and their rationale for a finding of impairment.

- It is open to the social worker to reject any accepted disposal proposal and request a hearing if they wish to reject the case examiners finding on facts and grounds or explore the question of impairment in more detail.

## Interim order

An interim order may be necessary for protection of members of the public	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>
	No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
An interim order may be necessary in the best interests of the social worker	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>
	No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

## Accepted disposal

Case outcome		
Proposed outcome	No further action	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Advice	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Warning order	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Conditions of practice order	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Suspension order	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Removal order	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Proposed duration	Where a social worker is removed from the register, there is no defined end to the finding of impairment. A social worker that has been removed from the register may only apply to be restored to the register 5 years after the date the removal order took effect. The adjudicators will decide whether to restore a person to the register.	

## Reasoning

In considering the appropriate outcome in this case, the case examiners have had regard to Social Work England's impairment and sanctions guidance and reminded themselves that the purpose of sanction is not to punish the social worker but to protect the public and the wider public interest.

The case examiners are reminded by this guidance that that should consider mitigating and aggravating factors when considering which sanction may be appropriate or proportionate. In relation to his case, the case examiners consider there to be limited mitigating factors, comprising:

- an absence of previous fitness to practise history.

The case examiners have identified the following aggravating factors:

- a repetition of concerns, in terms of the number of cases/ periods the concerns occurred over;

- limited evidence of insight;
- absence of evidence of remediation.

In determining the most appropriate and proportionate outcome in this case, the case examiners have next considered the available options in ascending order of seriousness.

The case examiners have determined that there is a realistic prospect that the social worker's fitness to practise would be found impaired. The sanctions guidance advises that if the personal element of impairment is found, "*a sanction restricting or removing a social worker's registration will normally be necessary to protect the public*". The case examiners are therefore led to consider sanctions which restrict the social worker's practice. They note that the guidance suggests it may therefore "*be reasonable to move beyond the lower sanctions (no action, advice or a warning) on this basis alone*". The case examiners have determined that they consider that the social worker has demonstrated limited insight, there is an absence of evidence of remediation, and as a consequence, a risk of repetition remains. The case examiners are therefore of the view that sanctions of no further action, advice or a warning are inappropriate on the basis that these outcomes will not restrict practice and will not sufficiently protect the public.

Next, the case examiners turned their minds to a condition of practice order. The primary purpose of a conditions of practice order is to protect the public whilst the social worker takes any necessary steps to remediate their fitness to practise. Conditions are most commonly applied in cases of lack of competence or ill health. The sanctions guidance states that conditions are less likely to be appropriate in cases of character, attitudinal or behavioural failings. The case examiners carefully considered if conditions of practice may be appropriate in this case, but note that any conditions must be appropriate, proportionate and workable. In light of the aggravating factors identified in this case, the case examiners do not consider conditions of practice to be appropriate or workable, particularly given that the social worker has indicated that they have no intention of working as a social worker again, and have not done so since the concerns arose some years ago.

As such, the case examiners went on to consider suspension. The sanctions guidance states that suspension is appropriate where no workable conditions can be formulated that can protect the public or the wider public interest and where the case falls short of requiring removal from the register.

While the case examiners are not of the view that the concerns in this case are such that, if subsequently found proven by adjudicators, they indicate conduct that

requires removal from the register, their guidance proceeds to advise that suspension is unlikely to be suitable where (both of the following):

- the social worker has not demonstrated any insight and remediation
- there is limited evidence to suggest they are willing (or able) to resolve or remediate their failings

In the circumstances of this case, the case examiners have highlighted that there is, in their opinion, limited insight and an absence of remediation, and they have noted the social worker's submissions regarding not wishing to practise in future. The case examiners therefore have determined that a suspension order is not an appropriate sanction,

The case examiners have then proceeded to consider the sanction of removal order; their guidance highlights that such an order may be appropriate where a social worker is unwilling and/or unable to remediate, for example, where there is clear evidence that they do not wish to practise as a social worker in the future.

Further, guidance reminds the case examiners that a removal order must be made where they conclude that no other outcome would be enough to achieve the overarching objectives of the regulator, i.e. to protect the public; and/or maintain confidence in the profession; and/or maintain proper professional standards for social workers in England. Having noted the aggravating factors identified in this case together with evidence that the social worker does not wish to resume practice as a social worker, the case examiners are of the view that no other outcome than a removal order is sufficient to achieve the regulator's overarching aims, as set out above.

To conclude, the case examiners have decided to propose to the social worker a removal order. They request that the social worker is notified of their proposal and seek the social worker's agreement to dispose of the matter accordingly. The social worker will be offered 28 days to respond. If the social worker does not agree, or if the case examiners revise their decision regarding the public interest in this case, the matter will proceed to a final hearing.

## Response from the social worker

On 10 April 2026, the social worker responded to the proposed sanction of an accepted disposal removal order, confirming that they:-

- Had read the case examiners' decision and the accepted disposal guide;
- Admitted the key facts set out in the case examiner decision;
- Admitted that their fitness to practise was impaired;
- Understood the terms of the proposed disposal of their fitness to practise case and accepted them in full.

## Case examiners' response and final decision

The case examiners have reviewed their decision, paying particular regard to the overarching objectives of Social Work England:

- The protection of the public;
- Maintaining confidence in the social work profession;
- The maintenance of professional standards.

The case examiners remain satisfied that an accepted disposal removal order is a fair and proportionate way to conclude this matter, and is the minimum sanction required to protect the public and the wider public interest.