



International Centre for Missing &
Exploited Children, Australia Ltd
(ABN 86 645 682 828)

Conflict of Interest Policy

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1. Purpose

The purpose of this policy is to help board members of ICMEC Australia to effectively identify, disclose and manage any actual, potential or perceived conflicts of interest in order to protect the integrity of ICMEC Australia and to seek to manage risk.

2. Objective

The **ICMEC Australia board of directors** (“board”) aims to ensure that all board members are aware of their obligation to disclose any conflicts of interest that they may have, and to comply with this policy, and the law, to ensure they effectively manage those conflicts of interest as representatives of ICMEC Australia. Further, the board must seek to ensure fair evaluation and disclosure of any payments being offered to Board Members.

3. Scope

This policy applies to the board of ICMEC Australia.

4. Definition of conflicts of interests

A conflict of interest occurs when a person’s personal interests conflict with their responsibility to act in the best interests of ICMEC Australia.

Personal interests include direct interests, as well as those of family, friends, or other organisations a person may be involved with or have an interest in (for example, as a shareholder).

It also includes a conflict between a board member’s duty to ICMEC Australia and another duty that the board member has (for example, to another charity). A conflict of interest may be actual, potential or perceived and may be financial or non-financial.

These situations present the risk that a person will make a decision based on, or affected by, these influences, rather than in the best interests of ICMEC Australia.

Therefore, these situations must be managed accordingly.

5. Policy

This policy has been developed to address conflicts of interest affecting ICMEC Australia.

Conflicts of interest are common, and they do not need to present a problem to the charity as long as they are openly, and effectively managed.

It is the policy of ICMEC Australia, as well as a responsibility of the board, that ethical, legal, financial or other conflicts of interest be avoided and that any such conflicts (where they do arise) do not conflict with the obligations to ICMEC Australia.

ICMEC Australia will manage conflicts of interest by requiring board members to:

- avoid conflicts of interest where possible

- identify and disclose any conflicts of interest
- carefully manage any conflicts of interest, and
- follow this policy and respond to any breaches.

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- carefully manage any conflicts of interest, and
- follow this policy and respond to any breaches.

5.1 Responsibility of the board

The board is responsible for:

- establishing a system for identifying, disclosing and managing conflicts of interest
- monitoring compliance with this policy, and
- reviewing this policy on an annual basis to ensure that the policy is operating effectively.

ICMEC Australia must ensure that its board members are aware of the ACNC governance standards, particularly governance standard 5 (Annexure B), and that they disclose any actual or perceived material conflicts of interests as required by governance standard 5.

5.2 Identification and disclosure of conflicts of interest

Once an actual, potential or perceived conflict of interest is identified, it must be entered into ICMEC Australia's register of interests, as well as being raised with the board. Further, payments to directors must be approved by the board using the Payment to Directors Template (refer Annexure A).

Where every other board member shares a conflict, the board should refer to ACNC Governance Standard 5 to ensure that proper disclosure occurs.

The register of interests must be maintained by the Company Secretary. The register must record information related to a conflict of interest (including the nature and extent of the conflict of interest and any steps taken to address it).

5.3 Confidentiality of disclosures

Disclosure of any conflict will be listed within the conflicts register and recorded in any relevant Board meeting minutes. Any confidential disclosure should be made directly to the Board Chair, who will then determine an appropriate course of action.

6. Action required to manage conflicts of interest

6.1 Conflicts of interest of board members

Once the conflict of interest has been appropriately disclosed, the board (excluding the board member who has made the disclosure, as well as any other conflicted board member) must decide whether or not those conflicted board members should:

- vote on the matter (this is a minimum),
- participate in any debate, or
- be present in the room during the debate and the voting.

In exceptional circumstances, such as where a conflict is very significant or likely to prevent a board member from regularly participating in discussions, it may be worth the board considering if it is appropriate for the person conflicted to resign from the board.

6.2 What should be considered when deciding what action to take

In deciding what approach to take, the board will consider:

- whether the conflict needs to be avoided or simply documented
- whether the conflict will realistically impair the disclosing person's capacity to impartially participate in decision-making
- alternative options to avoid the conflict
- the charity's objects and resources, and
- the possibility of creating an appearance of improper conduct that might impair confidence in, or the reputation of, the charity.

The approval of any action requires the agreement of at least a majority of the board (excluding any conflicted board member/s) who are present and voting at the meeting.

The action and result of the voting will be recorded in the minutes of the meeting and in the register of interests.

7. Compliance with this policy

If the board has a reason to believe that a person subject to the policy has failed to comply with it, it will investigate the circumstances.

If it is found that this person has failed to disclose a conflict of interest, the board may take action against them. This may include seeking to terminate their relationship with ICMEC Australia.

Any breach of this policy should be reported to the Board Chair, who will determine the appropriate course of action.

8. Contacts

For questions about this policy, contact the Board Chair or Company Secretary.

Annexure A – Governance Standard 5: Duties of responsible people

Governance Standard 5 requires ICMEC Australia to take reasonable steps to make sure that the following duties apply to Responsible People and that they follow them. The duties can be summarised as follows:

- to act with reasonable care and diligence
- to act honestly and fairly in the best interests of the charity and for its charitable purposes
- not to misuse their position or information they gain as a Responsible Person
- to disclose conflicts of interest
- to ensure that the financial affairs of the charity are managed responsibly, and
- not to allow the charity to operate while it is insolvent.

Generally, the duties mean that Responsible People should act with standards of integrity and common sense.

Purpose of this standard:

ICMEC Australia must make sure that its Responsible People are required to meet a set of legal duties. This ensures that they act in the best interest of the charity and in a way that doesn't endanger its work.

Responsible People have a responsibility to put the interests of ICMEC Australia above their own personal interests. Generally, they need to be careful and conscientious in their roles and act with standards of common sense and integrity.

The purpose of this standard is to give the public confidence that ICMEC Australia's Responsible People are managing the organisation well and meeting these duties.

Ways to meet this standard:

Steps ICMEC Australia can take to meet this standard:

- bring these duties to the attention of Responsible People
- outline their duties by setting them out in a board charter
- regularly provide information or training to Responsible People on their duties to refresh their knowledge (such as by advising of ACNC webinars on relevant topics)
- encourage Responsible People to attend, prepare for, and participate in meetings
- have processes for the responsible management of money
- have processes in place to manage conflicts of interests, and
- take action if Responsible People are failing to meet their duties.