



Board Conflict of Interest Policy

(OHA)PPIBCI2023:1

Purpose:	The purpose of this policy is to help the board of Ohana College effectively identify, disclose and manage any actual, potential or perceived conflicts of interest of its members in order to comply with their disclosure obligations and protect the governance integrity of Ohana College.	
Scope:	The policy applies to all board members of Ohana College.	
Status:	Approved	Supersedes: CIP2021-1.0
Authorised by:	Board	Approval Date: 20 July 2023
Authorities & References:	<i>Education (Accreditation of Non-State Schools) Act 2017 (Qld)</i> <i>Australian Charities and Not-for-Profits Commission Act 2012 (Cth) & Regulations</i> <i>Corporations Act 2001 (Cth)</i> Board Charter Board Code of Conduct Capital Expenditure and Depreciation Policy Fraud & Corrupt Conduct Policy	
Reviewed:	Annually	Next Review: July 2024
Responsibility:	Board	Point of Contact: CEO

Introduction

A conflict of interest exists when a board member's fiduciary and statutory duties conflict with a personal interest.

A personal interest can be a direct interest, as well as one of family, friends, or other organisations a person may be involved with or have an interest in (for example, as a shareholder, member or director). A personal interest is considered to be material if its nature and capacity can impact someone's ability to discharge their duties.

Conflicts of interest present the risk that a person will make decisions based on, or affected by, personal interests, rather than by the best interests of the charity.

A conflict of interest can be financial or non-financial and may be:

- actual – you *are* being influenced by a conflicting interest;
- potential – you *could be* influenced by a conflicting interest; or
- perceived – you *could appear* to be influenced by a conflicting interest.

Conflicts of interest are a common occurrence in corporate governance and if addressed promptly and effectively, do not present a problem to organisations.

Legislation

Corporations Act 2001 – Directors are required by the *Corporations Act 2001* to notify other directors of material personal interests in matters that relate to the affairs of their company (s. 191), and observe general duties in relation to care and diligence (s. 180), good faith (s. 181), use of position (s. 182), and use of information (s. 183).

Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Regulation 2013 – A registered entity must take reasonable steps to ensure that its responsible people are subject to, and comply with, several duties, such as acting with reasonable care and diligence, acting honestly and fairly in the best interests of the charity, and disclosing conflicts of interest (s. 45.25 – Governance Standard 5).

Education (Accreditation of Non-State Schools) Act 2017 – In assessing the suitability of a governing body, the Non-State Schools Accreditation Board may have regard to whether the governing body has appropriate guiding principles and procedures for identifying, declaring and dealing with any conflict of interest a director of the governing body may have in relation to an aspect of the operation of the school (s. 26(2)(b)). The Non-State Schools Accreditation Board must also be satisfied that the governing body meets the government funding eligibility criteria by acting independently. The governing body must not have a direct or indirect connection with another entity, that could be reasonably expected to compromise the independence of the governing body when making financial decisions (s. 10(d)).

Policy

Ohana College is committed to the highest standards of integrity by implementing ethical and transparent processes with which to manage actual, perceived or potential conflicts of interest.

The board must ensure that its members are aware of their duties in relation to conflicts of interest. It is responsible for establishing, monitoring and reviewing processes for identifying, declaring and dealing with conflicts of interest that its members may have in relation to the operation of the College.

Members of the board are required to avoid conflicts of interest where possible. Where that is not possible, they must identify and disclose them according to this policy and comply with the remedial actions elected by the board.

Independence

The board must act independently, at all times, and cannot be perceived to be influenced or connected to another entity, including circumstances where a general meeting is called to pass a resolution.

Review

The board will review the conflict-of-interest policy on an annual basis to ensure the policy and register are operating effectively.

Procedures

Disclosure

A board member who has an actual, perceived or potential conflict of interest must notify the other members at a board meeting as soon as practicable after the member becomes aware of it. The disclosure must contain appropriate detail about the nature and extent of the conflict and the relation of the interest to the affairs of the school.

The conflict of interest must be included in the minutes of the meeting in which it was disclosed and entered in the College's register of interests, including the nature and extent of the conflict of interest and the decision of the board regarding its remediation.

The company secretary maintains the register of interest and ensures that it is disclosed to each new board member upon appointment. **Remedial action**

The determination of remedial actions in response to a conflict of interest is to be made by the Chair excluding the member who has declared the conflict of interest, as well as any other conflicted member. The principles of protecting the interests of the organisation, supporting transparency and accountability, promoting individual responsibility, and building an ethical school culture should guide the remedial action of the board.

Depending on the matter, remedial actions may include but are not limited to:

- avoiding conflicts of interest where possible;
- refraining from participation in discussion;
- abstaining from voting on the matter;
- leaving the room during discussion of the matter; and / or
- in exceptional cases, such as where a conflict of interest is very significant or likely to prevent a member from regularly participating in discussions, resigning from the board.

Other considerations may include:

- whether the conflict needs to be avoided or simply documented;

- whether the conflict will realistically impair the disclosing member’s capacity to impartially participate in decision making;
- alternative options to avoid the conflict;
- the board’s objectives and resources; and / or
- the possibility of creating an appearance of improper conduct that might impair confidence in, or the reputation of, the board.

The Chair will determine the appropriate remedial action.

A determination that enables a conflicted board member to participate in discussions and vote on matters must:

- identify the member, the nature and extent of the member’s interest in the matter and the interest’s relation to the affairs of the organisation
- state that the board members are satisfied that the interest should not disqualify the member from voting or being present (*Corporations Act 2001*, s. 195).

If there are not enough directors to form a quorum for a directors’ meeting because of material conflicts of interests dealt with under this policy, one or more of the directors (including those who have a material personal interest in that matter) may call a general meeting of the company and the general meeting may pass a resolution to deal with the matter (*Corporations Act 2001*, s. 195(4)).

Compliance

If a person suspects that a board member has failed to disclose a conflict of interest, they must discuss this suspicion with the person in question and if no resolution has been achieved, raise the issue with the board.

If the board has reason to believe that a member of the board has failed to comply with this policy, it will commence an investigation.

If the investigation finds that the person has failed to comply with this policy, the board may take action against them. This may include terminating the person’s membership on the board or, in proportion to the seriousness of a breach, taking legal action.