



AIBA Conflict of Interest Policy

Based on AIBA Code of Ethics Article 10, 11, 12 and 13, this policy elaborates on AIBA's practice of good governance.

Article 1: Scope of Application

This policy is applicable to the parties defined by the AIBA Code of Ethics Article 2:

AIBA and each of its members and staff, including but not limited to members of the Executive Committee, members of Commissions, the affiliated National Federations and their members and staff, and all officials, athletes, coaches and referees or anyone exercising substantially similar decision-making discretion.

Article 2: Definition

A possible conflict of interest, according to this text, is any situation in which the opinion or decision of a person, acting alone or within an organisation, may be reasonably considered as liable to be influenced by relations that the aforementioned person has or is on the point of having with one or more natural or legal persons that would be affected by his/her judgement or decision.

Conflict of interest arises for any person who, finding themselves in a situation where a potential, perceived or actual conflict of interest exists, neglects to declare it, expresses an opinion or takes a decision in favour of or against a natural or legal person, as set out in the paragraph above, or accepts any benefit from one or other of the persons described in the paragraph above.

Article 3: Types of interest to take into consideration

In assessing the situations described in Article 2 above, direct as well as indirect interests must be taken into account. Thus, this includes the interests of a third person (e.g. parent, partner, relation or dependent).

In the following non-exhaustive list of examples, the circumstances in which a conflict of interest could arise are:

- Personal and material involvement (salary, shareholding, various benefits) with suppliers of the parties concerned;
- Same situation with sponsors, broadcasters, various contracting parties;
- Same situation with an organisation liable to benefit from the assistance of an party concerned (including subsidy, approval clause or election).
- Even voluntary involvement with another AIBA entity liable to having a differing interest in a given decision.

Article 4: Prohibition

Conflicts of interest are prohibited. Any person in a situation where a possible conflict of interests exists must make a disclosure as set out in Article 5 hereafter.

Article 5: Resolution of conflicts

It is the personal responsibility of each person to avoid situations where a conflict of interest exists. In such a situation, the person concerned must declare the situation immediately to the Ethics Commission.



The information given will be kept confidential.

The Ethics Commission is responsible for advising individuals in a with a possible conflict of interests situation.

Article 6: Procedure

Any case of conflict of interests is dealt with in accordance with the provisions of the AIBA Statutes and the Code of Ethics.



CONFLICT OF INTEREST DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

Do I have relationship or matter that might be perceived to compromise my obligations to AIBA?

No

Yes

they are

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

I have read and understood the AIBA Conflict of Interest Policy and that I have a responsibility to update it as often as necessary in the interim should my circumstances change. Refusal to provide the information, failure to timely update such information or provision of incomplete information is a violation of the policy and may result in removal from the Executive Committee, Commissions, or other relevant body including but not limited to working groups or task forces or employment.

(Position in AIBA, Name in Print)