



***CONFLICT OF INTEREST REGULATION  
(CIR)***



## **1.- SCOPE OF APPLICATION**

This text is applicable to WKF party or parties involved when a conflict of interest occurs. With respect to legal persons, this text is applicable to all members or staff with actual decision-making power within the issues under consideration. Each such legal person may, if it so wishes, define categories of persons meeting this criterion, in cooperation with the DLC.

## **2.- DEFINITION**

A possible conflict of interest 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 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.

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

## **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.

## **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 DLC Chairman.

The information given will be kept confidential.

The DLC is responsible for advising individuals in a possible conflict of interest situation.



## **6.- PROCEDURE**

Any case of conflict of interest is dealt with in accordance with the provisions of the WKF Statutes and Rules & Regulations.

The WKF Executive Committee is responsible, in the last instance, for taking decisions concerning conflict of interest.

## **7.- STEPS TO TAKE**

Faced to a possible conflict of interest, the individual concerned must in all cases refrain from giving his judgement, from making a decision or from accepting any form of benefit whatsoever.

In case of doubt, the individual must request the advice of the DLC Chairman.

The DLC will propose to the individual concerned in/on the same conditions, a way out including the following alternatives:

- Registering the declaration without any particular measure;
- Removal of the individual involved from part or all of the action or from the decision of the party at the root of the conflict;
- Relinquishment of the management of the external interest causing the conflict.

Complementary measures in addition to these three options may also be proposed.

The individual concerned will then take the steps that considers appropriate.

In the case of a difference of opinion, the WKF-EC will examine the case and make a last instance decision.

## **8.- SPECIFIC PROVISIONS**

Prior to examination of a candidature for election or appointment to a WKF Committee or Commission, a candidate must declare, if any, his professional interests to the DLC Chairman, who will examine such interests. Where appropriate, the DLC may draw the attention of the candidate to possible conflicts of interests that it may identify. This does not exempt the candidate concerned from making subsequent declarations pursuant to Article 5.

## **9.- UNDECLARED CONFLICT OF INTEREST**

In the event that a person neglects to disclose a source of a potential conflict of interest, the WKF President may refer the case to the DLC in accordance with the conditions set out in its Rules.

Following an enquiry, the DLC will propose to the EC a decision that may include the measures provided in Article 7, as well as the sanctions defined in the DLC Rules.