

Air Sport Australia Confederation Code of Ethics

**This Code applies to all who participate in ASAC,
whether as individuals, competitors, judges, jury members,
delegates, elected officials, staff or in any other capacity.**

Dignity

The dignity of all individuals who participate in air sports in any capacity shall be safeguarded and maintained. There shall be no form of discrimination based on any criteria other than merit and performance. Cheating in any form, including doping, will not be tolerated. The principles of fair-play shall be applied by all competitors and officials.

Good Behaviour

All members of ASAC member organisations have a duty to uphold the good name of ASAC and the air sports community. They must not tolerate harassment, discrimination or abuse, physical or mental, on other members of that community or of society as a whole.

Integrity

All ASAC members shall act in accordance with the highest standards of integrity. When representing ASAC, they shall be impartial and refrain from defending the specific interests of their own organisation or sport where this is not totally consistent with the ASAC interest. Decisions have to be in the best interests of ASAC rather than their own organisation. ASAC staff, elected or appointed ASAC officials, ASAC Board members and others granted with decision-making powers shall observe the following principles regarding conflicts of interest:

Definition

A conflict of interest may be any situation in which a person's judgments or decisions on matters affecting ASAC might be influenced by relations that person has with other persons or organizations that might be affected by his/her judgments or decisions.

The conflict of interest occurs when the person fails to reveal the potential for conflict and then expresses an opinion or makes a decision in favour of, or against, the person or organization concerned, or accepts any benefit from that person or organization.

Conflicts of interest may arise as a result of direct personal relations, or indirectly, through the interests of a closely connected third person.

Types of Interest

Typical circumstances in which conflicts of interest arise are involvement with suppliers, sponsors, professional advisers, event organizers and contracting parties (shareholdings, payments, hospitality, gifts or other benefits).

Disclosures

All those to whom this Code applies must, if facing a possible conflict of interests, make a declaration of interest. This can be made in one of two ways:

- a public statement to ASAC; or
- a written disclosure to the ASAC Executive Committee. If requested, the information given will be kept confidential.

Until the ASAC Executive, or alternatively the ASAC Board if the issue is raised during a Board meeting, has made a decision on the issue, they must refrain from giving their opinions, making decisions or accepting benefits.

Treatment of Disclosures

The ASAC Executive Committee, or alternatively the ASAC Board, will take the necessary decisions. The options may include, but are not limited to:

- recording the declaration without further action;
- removing the person from part or all of the action or decision-making opportunities that create the potential for conflict; or
- removing the person's involvement in the external interest causing the conflict.

Penalties

Failure to disclose potential conflicts of interest may lead to action under ASAC Rule 1.8.

Prevention

ASAC has as a standing item on its meeting agendas, "Declaration of Conflicts of Interest", in order to provide a formal opportunity for people to make disclosures of potential conflicts.

Confidentiality

ASAC members shall not disclose information entrusted to them in confidence.

Breaches of Code of Ethics

Any breaches of this Code will be considered by the ASAC Executive Committee. Action may be taken in accordance with ASAC Rule 1.8 (ii) and (iii).

END
