Conflict of Interest Management Considerations

Management Option	Considerations
Take No Further Action Changing the Person's Official Relevant Activities	 This management option would be acceptable where the risk is determined to be insignificant (in accordance with the University's Risk Management Framework). Accurate and clear documentation should be maintained to indicate the reasons why taking no further action would be appropriate. Where the risk assessment determines the risk to be greater than insignificant, great care should be taken if opting to take no further action. For research, the interest should be registered with the Research Grants Office. Consider reducing or amending the persons involvement, where removing the person from the matter entirely is impractical. This may involve: limiting involvement to particular aspects;
	 segregating or reducing their duties; reducing their seniority in the specific matter; providing greater supervision; excluding them from discussions / meetings / decisions; placing them in an advisory role with no decision making authority; excluding them from official record keeping roles; preventing them dealing with external stakeholders; changing their reporting lines; limiting access to information / systems; including a staff member of equal or greater seniority; engaging an independent expert; engaging a peer or subject matter expert to review the work of the conflicted person; for research removing the conflicted researcher from participation in all or a portion of the research. Consider reducing or amending the person's influence: transferring the matter to another unit or team that is not connected with the conflicted person; transferring the person to another project, division or unit (temporarily or permanently); creating a physical separation between the conflicted person and decision-makers;
	 removing access to information and records; informing other people about the conflict and instructing them on how to meet probity requirements. For research this may also involve: developing an approved conflict of interest management plan; publicly disclosing the conflict of interest, for example: in presentations and publications; to collaborators; to study participants (for human research).
Changing the Person's Personal Interest	 Generally, a negotiation with the person will occur to come to an agreement regarding how the personal interest may be changed. Considerations for changing the personal interest may include the person: disposing of a pecuniary interest; resigning a directorship; relinquishing ownership of an asset; refraining from communicating with a particular person during the process (for non-pecuniary interests).
Changing the System or Process	 Generally where this management option is chosen the change should increase or strengthen controls and probity of the process, such as stronger record keeping, additional monitoring or assurance. Examples include: requiring more detailed documentation about aspects of the matter;

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	 re-designing the decision making or approval process to reduce subjectivity and discretion;
	- documenting reasons for decisions that are taken;
	 creating audio or video recordings of key decisions or meetings;
	 conduct a post-completion review;
	 maintaining audit and access logs;
	 enhancing controls to protect information from unauthorised access, use or disclosure;
	 establishing internal controls to identify deviations from the process;
	 appointing probity checkers, advisors or auditors;
	 providing additional training / awareness raising sessions.
	 For research, this may also involve not proceeding with the research project. This decision should be approved by the DVCR&I.