



Servants in Faith and Technology /
Southern Institute for Appropriate Technology
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Conflict of Interest Policy

Purpose

The purpose of the conflict of interest policy is to protect the interests of SIFAT when it is contemplating entering into a transaction or arrangement that might benefit the private interest of an officer or director of SIFAT. This policy is intended to supplement, but not replace, any applicable state and federal laws governing conflict of interest applicable to nonprofit and charitable organizations.

Definitions:

Interested Person

Any director, principal officer, or member of a committee with governing board delegated powers, who has a direct or indirect financial interest as defined below, is an interested party.

Financial Interest

A person has a financial interest if the person has, directly or indirectly, through business, investment or family:

1. An ownership or investment interest in any entity with which SIFAT has a transaction or arrangement.
2. A compensation arrangement with SIFAT or with any entity or individual with which SIFAT has a transaction or arrangement
3. A potential ownership or investment interest in, or compensation arrangement with, any entity or individual with which SIFAT is negotiating a transaction or arrangement. Compensation includes direct and indirect remuneration as well as gifts or favors that are not insubstantial.

A financial interest is not necessarily a conflict of interest. A person who has a financial interest may have a conflict of interest only if the appropriate governing board or committee decides that a conflict of interest exists.

Duty to Disclose

In connection with any actual or possible conflict of interest, an interested person must disclose the existence of the financial interest and be given the opportunity to disclose all material facts to the directors and members of committees with governing board delegated powers considering the proposed transaction or arrangement.

Determining Whether a Conflict of Interest Exists

After disclosure of the financial interest and all material facts, and after any discussion with the interested person, he/she shall leave the governing board or committee meeting while the determination of a conflict of interest is discussed and a vote taken. The remaining board or committee members shall decide if a conflict of interest exists.

Procedure for Addressing the Conflict of Interest

An interested person may make a presentation at the governing board or committee meeting, but after the presentation, he/she shall leave the meeting during the discussion of, and the vote on, the transaction or arrangement involving the possible conflict of interest.

The chairperson of the governing board or committee may, if appropriate, appoint a disinterested person or committee to investigate alternatives to the proposed transaction or arrangement.

After exercising due diligence, the governing board or committee shall determine whether SIFAT can obtain, with reasonable efforts, a more advantageous transaction or arrangement from a person or entity that would not give rise to a conflict of interest.

If a more advantageous transaction or arrangement is not reasonably possible under circumstances not producing a conflict of interest, the governing board or committee shall determine by a majority vote of the disinterested directors or committee members whether the transaction or arrangement is in SIFAT's best interest, for its own benefit, and whether it is fair and reasonable. In conformity with the above determination, it shall make its decision as to whether to enter into the transaction or arrangement.

Violations of the Conflict of Interest Policy

If the governing board or committee has a reasonable cause to believe a member has failed to disclose actual or possible conflicts of interest, it shall inform the member of the basis for such belief and afford the member an opportunity to explain the alleged failure to disclose.

If, after hearing the member's response and after making further investigation as warranted by the circumstances, the governing board or committee determines the member has failed to disclose an actual or possible conflict of interest, it shall take appropriate disciplinary and corrective action.

Records of Proceedings

The minutes of the governing board and all committees with board delegated powers shall contain:

1. The names of the persons who disclosed or otherwise were found to have a financial interest in connection with an actual or possible conflict of interest, the nature of the financial interest, any action to determine whether a conflict of interest was present and the governing board's or committee's decision as to whether a conflict of interest existed.
2. The names of the persons who were present for discussions and votes relating to the transaction or arrangement, the content of the discussion, including any alternatives to the proposed transaction or arrangement and a record of any votes taken in connection with the proceedings.

Compensation

No member of the governing board or committees with governing board delegated powers shall receive compensation from SIFAT, which includes direct and indirect remuneration, as well as gifts or favors that are not insubstantial.

Annual Statements

Each director, principal officer and member of committee with governing board delegated powers shall annually sign a statement which affirms such person:

1. Has received a copy of the conflicts of interest policy
2. Has read and understands the policy.
3. Has agreed to comply with the policy.
4. Understands that SIFAT is a charitable organization, and to maintain its federal tax exemption, it must engage primarily in activities which accomplish one or more of its tax-exempt purposes.

Periodic Reviews

To ensure that SIFAT operates in a manner consistent with charitable purposes and does not engage in activities that could jeopardize its tax-exempt status, periodic reviews shall be conducted. The periodic reviews shall, at a minimum, include the following subjects:

1. Whether compensation arrangements and benefits are reasonable, based on competent survey information, and the result of arm's length bargaining.
2. Whether transactions and arrangements with individuals, partnerships and other organizations conform to SIFAT's written policies, are properly recorded, reflect reasonable investment or payments for goods and services, further charitable purposes and do not result in impermissible private benefit or in an excess benefit transaction.

Use of Outside Experts

When conducting periodic reviews, SIFAT may, but need not, use outside advisors. If outside advisors are used, their use shall not relieve the governing board of its responsibility for ensuring periodic reviews are conducted.