CONFLICT OF INTEREST RELATED TO NGO’S COULD BE:

- INTERNAL
- EXTERNAL
What is a conflict of interest?:

If a reasonable person having knowledge of a relevant circumstance would conclude that he/she could be improperly influenced by it, should disclose this situation to its colleagues and/or excuse his/herself or refrain to participate.
INTERNAL CONFLICT OF INTEREST COULD INVOLVE:

- THE EXECUTIVE (BOARD MEMBERS, DIRECTORS)
- EMPLOYEES
WHAT CONFLICTS CAN ARISE FROM A HIGH LEVEL BOARD?:

- Former Attorney General
- Former President of Supreme Court
- Vice-president Constitutional Tribunal
- Attorney General
- IDB Board Member
CONFLICTS OF INTEREST CAN BE WIDE RANGING:

- BOARD MEMBERS IN PUBLIC OFFICE
- BOARD MEMBERS OR PERSONNEL INVOLVED IN BUSINESSES THAT RELATE TO THE NGO’S ACTIVITIES
- BOARD MEMBERS BEING ACCUSED OF ACTS OF CORRUPTION
CLD's ORGANIZATIONAL CHART

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

SUSTAINABILITY UNIT

DEPUTY DIRECTOR

QUITO OFFICE

GUAYAQUIL OFFICE

CUENCA OFFICE

TECHNICAL AND RESEARCH UNIT

GENERAL SERVICES UNIT

PR & DISSEMINATION UNIT

ADM. FINANT UNIT

TECHNOLOGY UNIT

INFORMATION CENTER
CONFLICT OF INTEREST ARISING FROM ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE:

✓ Structure of NGO’s should provide a framework for accountability and dial with conflicts of interest;

✓ NGO should have a system to be accountable to stakeholders;

✓ Personnel should be clearly accountable to the Board; and,

✓ There should be a clear and expedite system to dial with this problem.
CONFLICT OF INTEREST ARISING
FROM EXTERNAL RELATIONS:

If a reasonable person -either working or serving on a Board of a NGO- having knowledge of a relevant circumstance that could provide for a conflict of interest, should disclose this situation to the proper authority for an immediate decision to be made
Conflicts arising from Fund Raising:

- GOVERNMENTS
- POLITICAL PARTIES
- BILATERAL ORGANIZATIONS
- PRIVATE COMPANIES
- FOUNDATIONS
- OTHER NGO’S
- ETC.
SOME PRACTICAL EXAMPLES (i):

- GOVERNMENTS = integrity pacts
- POLITICAL PARTIES = control of elections campaign financing
- BILATERAL ORGANIZATIONS = joining missions and remaining independent
SOME PRACTICAL EXAMPLES (ii):

- PRIVATE COMPANIES = companies with no regards for ethics
- FOUNDATIONS = origin of funds
- OTHER NGO’S = accountability problems
SOME PRACTICAL GUIDELINES:

- DO NOT TRY TO LIST ALL CONFLICT OF INTEREST SITUATIONS
- DEFINE CONFLICT OF INTEREST FOR EVERYONE IN THE ORGANIZATION
- ADVERTISE THAT DEFINITION
- AGREE ON A PROCESS TO DEAL WITH IT
- ESTABLISH A RESPONSIBLE BODY TO INTERVENE IN SUCH A CASES
NGO’S CAN INVITE OUTSIDE COLLABORATORS TO BE PART OF A BODY THAT DEALS WITH CONFLICT OF INTEREST
AT THE OUTSET OUR CONSTITUENCIES OPINIONS AND PERCEPTIONS SHOULD BE OUR MAIN CONCERN WHEN DEALING WITH CONFLICTS OF INTEREST
THANKS FOR YOUR KIND ATTENTION

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