

## Mandatory Declarations

Mandatory declarations for board members typically refers to the requirement for individuals serving on boards to disclose certain information about themselves. These declarations are intended to ensure transparency, accountability, and to avoid potential conflicts of interest. The specific requirements of mandatory declarations for board members include:

1. **Financial Interest Declarations:** Board members are required to disclose any financial interests they have in the organisation or related entities. This helps identify potential conflicts of interest that could influence their decision-making.
2. **Disclosure of Other Board Memberships:** Board members may need to disclose if they serve on the boards of other organisations. This information is important to assess their capacity to commit time and effort to their current board responsibilities and the two organisations do not have competing agendas.
3. **Legal and Regulatory Compliance Declarations:** Board members may be asked to declare that they have not been convicted of any criminal offenses, are not subject to any legal restrictions, and have not violated any regulations related to their professional conduct. This includes the Australian Government stipulations for board members.
4. **Personal and Professional Background Information:** Board members may be required to provide information about their educational background, professional experience, and other relevant qualifications. This helps ensure that the board comprises individuals with the necessary expertise and knowledge to fulfill their roles effectively.

### **Conflicts of interests**

#### Declaration of interest

Any Director or Council member who has a material personal interest in a contract or proposed contract of ARTA, holds any office or owns any property such that the representative might have duties or interests which conflict or may conflict either directly or indirectly with the Council Members or Director's duties or interests as a representative, must give notice of the interest at the first available meeting. A notice of a material personal interest must set out:

- the nature and extent of the interest; and



- the relation of the interest to the affairs of the Company.
- The notice must be provided to the Board or Council at the next meeting or as soon as practicable.

#### Voting by interested Directors or Council Members

A Director or Council Member who has a material personal interest in a matter that is being considered at a meeting must not:

- vote on the matter at a meeting; or
- be present while the matter is being considered at the meeting, and accordingly will not count for the purposes of determining whether there is a quorum.