

KOOWEERUP REGIONAL HEALTH SERVICE POLICY AND PROCEDURE MANUAL

MODEL GIFTS, BENEFITS AND HOSPITALITY POLICY

1. Purpose

This policy states the Kooweerup Regional Health Service position on:

- responding to offers of gifts, benefits and hospitality; and
- providing gifts, benefits and hospitality.

This policy is intended to support individuals and the Kooweerup Regional Health Service to avoid conflicts of interest and maintain high levels of integrity and public trust.

The Kooweerup Regional Health Service has issued this policy to support behavior consistent with the *Code of Conduct for Victorian Public Sector Employees*, *Code of Conduct for Victorian Public Sector Employees of Special Bodies* and/or the *Code of Conduct for Directors of Victorian Public Entities* (the Code). All employees are required under clause 1.2 of the Code to comply with this policy.

2. Application

This policy applies to all workplace participants. For the purpose of this policy, this includes: executives, board members, employees, contractors¹, consultants and any individuals or groups undertaking activity for or on behalf of the Kooweerup Regional Health Service.

3. Policy principles

This policy has been developed in accordance with requirements outlined in the minimum accountabilities for the management of gifts, benefits and hospitality issued by the Victorian Public Sector Commission (see section 4 below).

The Kooweerup Regional Health Service is committed to and will uphold the following principles in applying this policy:

Impartiality - individuals have a duty to place the public interest above their private interests when carrying out their official functions. They will not accept gifts, benefits or hospitality that could raise a reasonable perception of, or actual, bias or preferential treatment. Individuals do not accept offers from those about whom they are likely to make business decisions.

Accountability - individuals are accountable for:

- declaring all non-token offers of gifts, benefits and hospitality;

¹ Note the application of clause 1.4 of the Code of conduct for Victorian public sector employees to the engagement of contractors and consultants. Contractors and consultants are only bound by the code if explicitly required by their contract for services.

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- declining non-token offers of gifts, benefits and hospitality, or where an exception applies under this policy, seeking approval to accept the offer; and
- the responsible provision of gifts, benefits and hospitality.

Individuals with direct reports are accountable for overseeing management of their direct reports' acceptance or refusal of non-token gifts, benefits and hospitality, modelling good practice and promoting awareness of gifts, benefits and hospitality policies and processes.

Integrity: individuals strive to earn and sustain public trust through providing or responding to offers of gifts, benefits and hospitality in a manner that is consistent with community expectations. Individuals will refuse any offer that may lead to an actual, perceived or potential conflict of interest.

Risk-based approach: the Kooweerup Regional Health Service, through its policies, processes and audit committee, will ensure gifts, benefits and hospitality risks are appropriately assessed and managed. Individuals with direct reports will ensure they are aware of the risks inherent in their team's work and functions and monitor the risks to which their direct reports are exposed.

4. **Minimum accountabilities**

Under the *Instructions supporting the Standing Directions of the Minister for Finance 2016*, the Victorian Public Sector Commission has set binding minimum accountabilities for the appropriate management of gifts, benefits and hospitality. These can be found at Schedule A.

5. **Definitions**

Business associate

An individual or body that the public sector organisation has, or plans to establish, some form of business relationship with, or who may seek commercial or other advantage by offering gifts, benefits or hospitality.

Benefits

Benefits include preferential treatment, privileged access, favours or other advantage offered to an individual. They may include invitations to sporting, cultural or social events, access to discounts and loyalty programs and promises of a new job.

The value of benefits may be difficult to define in dollars, but as they are valued by the individual, they may be used to influence the individual's behaviour.

Ceremonial gifts

Ceremonial gifts are official gifts provided as part of the culture and practices of communities and government, within Australia or internationally. Ceremonial gifts are usually provided when conducting business with official delegates or representatives from another organisation, community or foreign government.

Ceremonial gifts are the property of the public sector organisation, irrespective of value, and should be accepted by individuals on behalf of the public sector organisation. The receipt of ceremonial gifts should be recorded on the register but does not need to be published online.

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Conflict of interest

Conflicts may be:

Actual: There is a real conflict between an employee's public duties and private interests.

Potential: An employee has private interests that could conflict with their public duties. This refers to circumstances where it is foreseeable that a conflict may arise in future and steps should be taken now to mitigate that future risk.

Perceived: The public or a third party could reasonably form the view that an employee's private interests could improperly influence their decisions or actions, now or in the future.

Gifts

Gifts are free or discounted items or services and any item or service that would generally be seen by the public as a gift. These include items of high value (e.g. artwork, jewellery, or expensive pens), low value (e.g. small bunch of flowers), consumables (e.g. chocolates) and services (e.g. painting and repairs). Fundraising by public sector organisations that is consistent with relevant legislation and any government policy is not prohibited under the minimum accountabilities.

Hospitality

Hospitality is the friendly reception and entertainment of guests. Hospitality may range from light refreshments at a business meeting to expensive restaurant meals and sponsored travel and accommodation.

Legitimate business benefit

A gift, benefit or hospitality may have a legitimate business benefit if it furthers the conduct of official business or other legitimate goals of the public sector organisation, the public sector or the State.

Public official

Public official has the same meaning as section 4 of the *Public Administration Act 2004* and includes, public sector employees, statutory office holders and directors of public entities.

Public register

A public register is a record, preferably digital, of a subset of the information contained in a register, for publication as required by the minimum accountabilities. Guidance regarding the information that should be published is provided in the Policy Guide.

Register

A register is a record, preferably digital, of all declarable gifts, benefits and hospitality. Guidance regarding the information that should be recorded is provided in the Policy Guide.

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Token offer

A token offer is a gift, benefit or hospitality that is of inconsequential or trivial value to both the person making the offer and the recipient (such as basic courtesy). The minimum accountabilities state that token offers cannot be worth more than \$50.

This does not apply to a person employed under the *Education and Training Reform Act 2006* in a Victorian government school, who receives an offer from or on behalf of a parent, guardian, carer or student intended to express appreciation of the person's contribution to the education of a student or students, in which case it cannot be worth more than \$100.

Non-token offer

A non-token offer is a gift, benefit or hospitality that is, or may be perceived to be by the recipient, the person making the offer or by the wider community, of more than inconsequential value. All offers worth more than \$50 are non-token offers and must be recorded on a gift, benefit and hospitality register (except for specific offers received by a person employed in a Victorian government school, as defined under 'token offer').

6. Management of offers of gifts, benefits and hospitality

This section sets out the process for accepting, declining and recording offers of gifts, benefits and hospitality. Any exceptions to this process must have the prior written approval of the relevant organisational delegate, CEO

Conflict of interest and reputational risks

When deciding whether to accept an offer, individuals should first consider if the offer could be perceived as influencing them in performing their duties or lead to reputational damage. The more valuable the offer, the more likely that a conflict of interest or reputational risk exists.

Figure 1. GIFT test

G	Giver	<p>Who is providing the gift, benefit or hospitality and what is their relationship to me?</p> <p>Does my role require me to select suppliers, award grants, regulate industries or determine government policies? Could the person or organisation benefit from a decision I make?</p>
I	Influence	<p>Are they seeking to gain an advantage or influence my decisions or actions?</p> <p>Has the gift, benefit or hospitality been offered to me publicly or privately? Is it a courtesy or a token of appreciation or a valuable non-token offer? Does its timing coincide with a decision I am about to make?</p>
F	Favour	<p>Are they seeking a favour in return for the gift, benefit or hospitality?</p> <p>Has the gift, benefit or hospitality been offered honestly? Has the person or organisation made several offers over the last 12 months?</p> <p>Would accepting it create an obligation to return a favour?</p>

T	Trust	<p>Would accepting the gift, benefit or hospitality diminish public trust?</p> <p>How would the public view acceptance of this gift, benefit or hospitality? What would my colleagues, family, friends or associates think?</p>
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Requirement for refusing offers

Individuals should consider the GIFT test at Figure 1 and the requirements below to help decide whether to refuse an offer. Individuals are to refuse offers:

- likely to influence them, or be perceived to influence them, in the course of their duties or that raise an actual, potential or perceived conflict of interest;
- could bring them, their Kooweerup Regional Health Service or the public sector into disrepute;
- made by a person or organisation about which they will likely make or influence a decision (this also applies to processes involving grants, sponsorship, regulation, enforcement or licensing), particularly offers:
 - made by a current or prospective supplier;
 - made during a procurement or tender process by a person or organisation involved in the process; or
- likely to be a bribe or inducement to make a decision or act in a particular way;
- that extend to their relatives or friends;
- of money, or used in a similar way to money, or something easily converted to money;
- where, in relation to hospitality and events, the organisation will already be sufficiently represented to meet its business needs this will be determined by the CEO / Delegate;
- where acceptance could be perceived as endorsement of a product or service, or acceptance would unfairly advantage the sponsor in future procurement decisions;
- made by a person or organisation with a primary purpose to lobby Ministers, Members of Parliament or public sector organisations; or
- made in secret.

If an individual considers they have been offered a bribe or inducement, the offer must be reported to the CEO or their delegate (who should report any criminal or corrupt conduct to Victoria Police or the Independent Broad-based Anti-Corruption Commission).

Token offers

A token offer is an offer of a gift, benefit or hospitality that is of inconsequential or trivial value to both the person making the offer and the individual. It may include promotional items such as pens and note pads, and modest hospitality that would be considered a basic courtesy, such as light refreshments during a meeting.

The minimum accountabilities state that token offers cannot be worth more than \$50.²

² If the policy is being prepared for a Victorian Government school, it should be noted that a person employed under the *Education and Training Reform Act 2006* may accept a token offer with a value of up to \$100 if the offer is:

- from or on behalf of a parent, guardian, carer or student; and
- intended to express appreciation of the person's contribution to the education of a student or students.

Individuals may generally accept token offers without approval or declaring the offer on the Kooweerup Regional Health Service register, as long as the offer does not create a conflict of interest or lead to reputational damage.

Non-token offers

Individuals can only accept non-token offers if they have a legitimate business benefit. All accepted non-token offers must be approved in writing by the individual's manager or organisational delegate, recorded in the gifts, benefits and hospitality register and be consistent with the following requirements:

- it does not raise an actual, potential or perceived conflict of interest or have the potential to bring the individual, their Kooweerup Regional Health Service or the public sector into disrepute; and
- there is a legitimate business reason for acceptance. It is offered in the course of the individual's official duties, relates to the individual's responsibilities and has a benefit to the Kooweerup Regional Health Service, public sector or the State.

Individuals may be offered a gift or hospitality where there is no opportunity to seek written approval from their manager prior to accepting. For example, they may be offered a wrapped gift that they later identify as being a non-token gift. In these cases, the individual must seek approval from their manager within five business days.

Where the gift would likely bring you or the organisation into disrepute, the organisation should return the gift. If it represents a conflict of interest for you, the organisation should either return the gift or transfer ownership to the organisation to mitigate this risk.

Recording non-token offers of gifts, benefits and hospitality

All non-token offers, whether accepted or declined, must be recorded in the Kooweerup Regional Health Service gifts, benefits and hospitality register. The business reason for accepting the non-token offer must be recorded in the register with sufficient detail to link the acceptance to the individual's work functions and benefit to the Kooweerup Regional Health Service, public sector or State.

Individuals should consider the following examples of acceptable and unacceptable levels of detail to be included in the Kooweerup Regional Health Service register when recording the business reason:

Unacceptable

- "Networking"
- "Maintaining stakeholder relationships"

Acceptable

"Individual is responsible for evaluating and reporting on the outcomes of the Kooweerup Regional Health Service sponsorship of Event A. Individual attended Event A in an official capacity and reported back to the Kooweerup Regional Health Service on the event."

"Individual presented to a visiting international delegation. The delegation presented the individual with a cultural item worth an estimated \$200. Declining the gift would have caused offence. The gift was accepted on behalf of the Kooweerup Regional Health Service."

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Only the CEO can authorise publication of the register having taken privacy considerations into account

Access to the register is restricted to relevant persons within the Kooweerup Regional Health Service.

The Kooweerup Regional Health Service Audit and Risk Management Committee will receive a report at least annually on the administration and quality control of the gifts, benefits and hospitality policy, processes and register. The report will include analysis of Kooweerup Regional Health Service gifts, benefits and hospitality risks (including multiple offers from the same source and offers from business associates), risk mitigation measures and any proposed improvements.

The public register will contain a subset of the information detailed in the Kooweerup Regional Health Service internal register.

Ownership of gifts offered to individuals

Non-token gifts with a legitimate business benefit that have been accepted by an individual for their work or contribution may be retained by the individual where the gift is not likely to bring them or the Kooweerup Regional Health Service into disrepute, and where their manager or organisational delegate has provided written approval. Employees must transfer to the Kooweerup Regional Health Service official gifts or any gift of cultural significance or significant value.

Repeat offers

Receiving multiple offers (token or non-token) from the same person or organisation can generate a stronger perception that the person or organisation could influence you. Individuals should refuse repeat offers from the same source if they create a conflict of interest or may lead to reputational damage.

Ceremonial gifts

Ceremonial gifts are official gifts provided as part of the culture and practices of communities and government, within Australia or internationally. Ceremonial gifts are the property of the organisation, irrespective of value, and should be accepted by individuals on behalf of the Kooweerup Regional Health Service. The receipt of ceremonial gifts should be recorded on the Kooweerup Regional Health Service register, but this information does not need to be published online.

Hospitality provided by Victorian public sector organisations

Victorian public sector organisations may provide hospitality to stakeholders, as part of their functions. When offered hospitality by a Victorian public sector organisation, individuals should consider the requirements of the minimum accountabilities.

Accepted hospitality offered by a Victorian public sector organisation as part of official business does not need to be declared or reported, where the reason for the individual's attendance is consistent with the Kooweerup Regional Health Service functions and objectives and with the individual's role.

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7. Management of the provision of gifts, benefits and hospitality

This section sets out the requirements for providing gifts, benefits and hospitality.

Figure 2. HOST test

H	Hospitality	To whom is the gift or hospitality being provided? Will recipients be external business associates, or individuals of the host organisation?
O	Objectives	For what purpose will hospitality be provided? Is the hospitality being provided to further the conduct of official business? Will it promote and support government policy objectives and priorities? Will it contribute to staff wellbeing and workplace satisfaction?
S	Spend	Will public funds be spent? What type of hospitality will be provided? Will it be modest or expensive, and will alcohol be provided as a courtesy or an indulgence? Will the costs incurred be proportionate to the benefits obtained?
T	Trust	Will public trust be enhanced or diminished? Could you publicly explain the rationale for providing the gift or hospitality? Will the event be conducted in a manner which upholds the reputation of the public sector? Have records in relation to the gift or hospitality been kept in accordance with reporting and recording procedures?

Requirements for providing gifts, benefits and hospitality

Gifts, benefits and hospitality may be provided when welcoming guests, to facilitate the development of business relationships, further public sector business outcomes and to celebrate achievements.

When deciding whether to provide gifts, benefits or hospitality or the type of gift, benefit or hospitality to provide, individuals must ensure:

- any gift, benefit or hospitality is provided for a business reason that furthers the conduct of official business or other legitimate organisational goals, or promotes and supports government policy objectives and priorities;
- that any costs are proportionate to the benefits obtained for the State, and would be considered reasonable in terms of community expectations (the 'HOST' test at Figure 2 is a good reminder of what to think about in making this assessment); and
- it does not raise an actual, potential or perceived conflict of interest.

Containing costs

Individuals should contain costs involved with providing gifts, benefits and hospitality wherever possible, and should comply with the financial probity and efficient use of resources guidance outlined in the *Code of Conduct for Victorian Public Sector Employees*, *Code of Conduct for Victorian Public Sector Employees of Special Bodies* and/or *the Code of Conduct for Directors of Public Entities*. The following questions may be useful to assist individuals to decide on the type of gift, benefit or hospitality to provide:

- Will the cost of providing the gift, benefit or hospitality be proportionate to the potential benefits?

- Is an external venue necessary or does the organisation have facilities to host the event?
- Is the proposed catering or hospitality proportionate to the number of attendees?
- Does the size of the event and number of attendees align with intended outcomes?
- Is the gift symbolic, rather than financial, in value?
- Will providing the gift, benefit or hospitality be viewed by the public as excessive?

8. Related policy, legislation and other documents

- Minimum accountabilities for the management of gifts, benefits and hospitality (*see Instructions supporting the Standing Directions of the Minister for Finance*)
- the Kooweerup Regional Health Service Conflict of Interest Policy
- *Public Administration Act 2004*
- Code of Conduct for Victorian Public Sector Employees
- Code of Conduct for Victorian Public Sector Employees of Special Bodes
- Code of Conduct for Directors of Victorian Public Entities
- Victorian Public Sector Commission’s Gifts, Benefits and Hospitality Policy Guide

This policy is issued under the authority of the Authorising Officer CEO and is subject to annual review.

The organisational delegate is the CEO

9. Breaches

Disciplinary action consistent with the relevant industrial instrument and legislation, including dismissal, may be taken where an individual fails to adhere to this policy. This includes where an individual fails to avoid wherever possible or identify, declare and manage a conflict of interest related to gifts, benefits and hospitality in accordance with the Kooweerup Regional Health Service Conflict of Interest Policy.

Actions inconsistent with this policy may constitute misconduct under the *Public Administration Act 2004*, which includes:

- breaches of the binding *Code of Conduct for Victorian Public Sector Employees*, *Code of Conduct for Victorian Public Sector Employees of Special Bodies* and/or the *Code of Conduct for Directors of Public Entities*, such as sections of the Code covering conflict of interest, public trust and gifts and benefits; and
- individuals making improper use of their position.

For further information on managing breaches of this policy, please contact CEO

The Kooweerup Regional Health Service will communicate its policy on the offering and provision of gifts, benefits and hospitality to contractors, consultants and other business associates. Those identified as acting inconsistently with this policy may be subject to contract re-negotiation, including termination.

10. Speak up

Individuals who consider that gifts, benefits and hospitality or conflict of interest within the Kooweerup Regional Health Service may not have been declared or is not being appropriately managed should speak up and notify their manager or CEO. Individuals who believe they have observed corrupt conduct in their colleagues may

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SCHEDULE A: MINIMUM ACCOUNTABILITIES

Public officials offered gifts, benefits and hospitality:

1. Do not, for themselves or others, seek or solicit gifts, benefits and hospitality.
2. Refuse all offers of gifts, benefits and hospitality that:
 - are money, items used in a similar way to money, or items easily converted to money;
 - give rise to an actual, potential or perceived conflict of interest;
 - may adversely affect their standing as a public official or which may bring their public sector employer or the public sector into disrepute; or
 - are non-token offers without a legitimate business benefit.
3. Declare all non-token offers (valued at \$50 or more³) of gifts, benefits and hospitality (whether accepted or declined) on their organisation's register and seek written approval from their manager or organisational delegate to accept any non-token offer.
4. Refuse bribes or inducements and report inducements and bribery attempts to the head of the public sector organisation or their delegate (who should report any criminal or corrupt conduct to Victoria Police or the Independent Broad-based Anti-Corruption Commission).

Public officials providing gifts, benefits and hospitality:

5. Ensure that any gift, benefit and hospitality is provided for a business purpose in that it furthers the conduct of official business or other legitimate organisational goals or promotes and supports government policy objectives and priorities.
6. Ensure that any costs are proportionate to the benefits obtained for the State and would be considered reasonable in terms of community expectations.
7. Ensure that when hospitality is provided, individuals demonstrate professionalism in their conduct, and uphold their obligation to extend a duty of care to other participants.

Heads of public sector organisations:

8. Establish, implement and review organisational policies and processes for the effective management of gifts, benefits and hospitality that comprehensively address these minimum accountabilities.
9. Establish and maintain a register for gifts, benefits and hospitality offered to public officials that, at a minimum, records sufficient information to effectively monitor, assess and report on these minimum accountabilities.
10. Communicate and make clear within the organisation that a breach of the gifts, benefits and hospitality policies or processes may constitute a breach of binding codes of conduct and may constitute criminal or corrupt conduct and may result in disciplinary action.

³ Except where a person employed under the *Education and Training Reform Act 2006* in a Victorian Government school receives an offer from or on behalf of a parent, guardian, carer or student intended to express appreciation of the person's contribution to the education of a student or students, in which case non-token includes any offer worth more than \$100.

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11. Establish and communicate a clear policy position to business associates on the offering of gifts, benefits and hospitality to employees, including possible consequences for a business associate acting contrary to the organisation’s policy position. This must take into consideration any whole of Victorian Government supplier codes of conduct.
12. Report at least annually to the organisation’s audit committee on the administration and quality control of its gifts, benefits and hospitality policy, processes and register. This report must include analysis of the organisation’s gifts, benefits and hospitality risks (including repeat offers from the same source and offers from business associates), risk mitigation measures and any proposed improvements.
13. Publish the organisation’s gifts, benefits and hospitality policy and register on the organisation’s public website (applies only to organisations with an established website). The published register should cover the current and the previous financial year.

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KRHS MODEL GIFTS, BENEFITS AND HOSPITALITY DECLARATION

This declaration form supports the Kooweerup Regional Health Service Gifts, Benefits and Hospitality Policy. Employees must declare all non-token offers of gifts, benefits and hospitality (whether accepted or declined) and seek written approval from their manager or organisational delegate to accept any non-token offer.

Fields marked in green will be published on the organisation's public register.

Individual to complete	
1. Declaration date	
2. Name (recipient)	
3. Position (e.g. Director)	
4. Unit / Division (e.g. Safety & Culture) Published only if the offer is accepted	
Details of the gift, benefit or hospitality	
5. Date offered	
6. Describe the gift, benefit or hospitality offered	
7. Estimated or actual value	
8. Name of person (donor) making the offer	
9. Position of person making the offer Published only if the offer is accepted	
10. Name of organisation making the offer Published only if the offer is accepted	
11. Type of organisation; for example: a) sporting organisation; b) conference organisation; or c) lobbying firm Published instead of name of organisation for declined offers	
12. Is the person or organisation making the offer a business associate of the organisation (Yes / No)?	

Individual to complete	
<p>13. If yes, describe the relationship between them and the organisation</p> <p>If no, describe the relationship between you and the person or organisation making the offer; for example, a personal relationship</p>	
14. Why is the offer being made?	
<p>15. Would accepting the offer create an actual, potential or perceived conflict of interest (Yes / No)?</p> <p>If yes, then the offer must be declined in accordance with the minimum accountabilities</p>	
<p>16. Would accepting the offer bring you, the organisation or the public sector into disrepute (Yes / No)?</p> <p>If yes, then the offer must be declined in accordance with the minimum accountabilities</p>	
<p>17. Is there a legitimate business benefit to the organisation, public sector or State for accepting the offer? (Yes / No)</p> <p>For example:</p> <p>a) Was it offered during the course of your official duties?</p> <p>b) Does it relate to your official responsibilities?</p> <p>c) Does it have a benefit to the organisation, public sector or State?</p> <p>If no, then the offer must be declined</p> <p>If yes, then the business benefit must be detailed, in accordance with the minimum accountabilities</p>	
<p>18. Is the offer an official or ceremonial gift provided when conducting business with official delegates or representatives from:</p> <p>a) another organisation;</p> <p>b) the community; or</p>	

Individual to complete	
c) a foreign government? (Yes / No) If yes , please provide details	
19. I accepted the offer YES / NO Please circle answer	Signature Date

Manager or organisational delegate to complete	
1. Name	
2. Position (e.g. Director)	
3. Unit / Division (e.g. Safety & Culture)	
4. Relationship to employee	
Complete if individual declined offer	
5. I have reviewed this declaration form and submitted it for inclusion on the organisation's gifts, benefits and hospitality register	Signature: Date:
Complete if individual accepted offer	
6. I have reviewed this declaration form and, confirm that, to my knowledge, accepting this offer: a) does not raise an actual, potential or perceived conflict of interest for the individual or myself; and b) will not bring the individual, myself, the organisation or the public sector into disrepute; and c) will provide a clear business benefit to the organisation, the public sector or the State	Signature: Date:
7. Record the decision about ownership of the gift; for example, did the employee: a) retain the gift; b) accept an official or ceremonial gift on behalf of the organisation c) transfer ownership of the gift to the organisation; d) return the gift to the donor; or e) donate the gift to charity?	

REFERENCES

- KRHS Model Gifts, Benefits and Hospitality Declaration
- Minimum accountabilities for the management of gifts, benefits and hospitality (see *Instructions supporting the Standing Directions of the Minister for Finance*)
- the Kooweerup Regional Health Service Conflict of Interest Policy
- *Public Administration Act 2004*
- Code of Conduct for Victorian Public Sector Employees
- Code of Conduct for Victorian Public Sector Employees of Special Bodes
- Code of Conduct for Directors of Victorian Public Entities
- Victorian Public Sector Commission’s Gifts, Benefits and Hospitality Policy Guide

RELEVANT STANDARDS

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