

Excerpt from NSCA Codes, Policies, and Procedures
Adopted: October, 2017
Next review: July, 2018

National Strength and Conditioning Association CONFLICT OF INTEREST POLICY

The purpose of this policy is to help volunteer leaders of the NSCA to effectively identify, disclose and manage any actual, potential or perceived conflicts of interest in order to protect the integrity of the NSCA and manage risk.

NSCA volunteer leaders must serve:

- Without conflict of interest or to seek personal gain or advantage.
- Free from any outside business interests or influence which might interfere or appear to interfere with the proper and efficient discharge of their duties, or which might be inconsistent with their duty of loyalty to the NSCA.
- In such a manner that the trust and public confidence of the NSCA are enhanced, and without embarrassment to or adverse reflection or impact on the integrity of the NSCA.

In recognition of these principles, a volunteer leader or any member of her/his immediate family, **may not**:

1. Have any beneficial interest in, or substantial obligation to, any supplier of goods or services to the NSCA or any other organization doing business with or serving the NSCA, or which competes with the NSCA.
2. Perform, for personal gain, any services to any supplier of goods or services to the NSCA, or to any competitor of the NSCA.
3. Act as an employee, consultant, or in any other capacity with any supplier of goods or services to the NSCA, which promises compensation, benefit, or reward of any kind, or with any competitor of the NSCA.
4. Bid on and/or be granted a contract by the NSCA. Furthermore, no companies or individuals who have family members, spouses, or former business associates are eligible to bid on or be granted a contract by the NSCA. Exceptions to this may be granted by the NSCA Board of Directors.
5. Accept any gift, gratuity, entertainment, service, loan, or promise of future benefits from any persons who either personally or whose employees might benefit or appear to benefit from such volunteer's connection with the NSCA. It is also a violation to give gifts to individuals or

firms with whom the NSCA does business. However, these prohibitions are not intended to apply to gifts and/or similar entertainment of nominal value that clearly are in keeping with good business ethics and do not obligate the recipient. For example, excluded from these prohibitions is the exchange of normal business courtesies such as meals, when they are proper and consistent with regular business practice. Also excluded are advertising or promotional materials and holiday or other gifts, which are of nominal value (less than \$25). Volunteers are expected to work out for themselves the most gracious method of declining gifts, entertainment, and benefits that do not meet these standards.

6. Take any action on behalf of the NSCA that they know, or reasonably should know, violates any applicable law or regulation. This includes such activities as bribery, kickbacks, falsehoods, and misrepresentations.

DUTY TO DISCLOSE and RESOLUTION OF POTENTIAL CONFLICTS

Prior to assuming the role of a Volunteer Leader of the NSCA, and throughout one's tenure, an individual must disclose any potential conflict to the Ethics Committee, which may take appropriate steps to prevent influence, either on the general affairs of the NSCA or on a particular deliberation or vote. This action may include rendering the individual ineligible, or removal of the individual from his/her leadership position.

Conflict of Interest Policy Acknowledgement

I have received, read, understand, and will comply with this Conflict of Interest Policy.

- I have no known conflicts of interests.
- I have disclosed, as an attachment, possible conflicts of interest for the Ethics Committee to review.

Print Name: _____

Signature: _____

Date: _____