	Document Type: POLICY	Procedure/Tite: CONFLICTS OF INTEREST POLICY	Document Number: A BMS-003	
TENAGA NASIONAL	Document owner:		Revision:	0
The Energy University	Integrity Unit, Quality Advancement Centre		Date published:	7 Dec 2021

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TITLE:

CONFLICTS OF INTEREST POLICY

Document Number:

UNITEN ABMS-003

Revision	Description	Ву	Verifier	Approver
Number				
N/A	Development of policy	Integrity Unit	VC	BOD

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1. Background

Conflicts of interest arise where a person's private interests conflict with their professional duties as a result of a particular connection, such as a family relationship, a shareholding or additional employment position. These conflicting interests will have the effect of unduly influencing that person's business judgments, decisions or actions, to the detriment of their employer.

Having a Conflict of interest is not necessarily wrong. However, conflicting interests can make it difficult for that individual to work objectively and efficiently when making judgments, taking decisions, or pursuing certain actions, and may also have legal and regulatory consequences. This is why transparency, in the form of disclosure, is critical and helps to protect the integrity and reputation of both UNITEN and the person involved.

UNITEN has prepared this policy document to provide instruction and guidance on its position regarding conflicts of interest and how they should be managed.

2. Objective

This policy explains the relevant principles and rules for preventing or managing conflicts of interest, and how such principles and rules are to be implemented.

3. Scope

- 3.1 This policy is applicable to UNITEN, the BOD and UNITEN Personnel along with its Controlled Organisations, their BODs and personnel (together, UNITEN and its subsidiaries); also the BODs and personnel of Business Associates when they are acting on UNITEN's behalf.
- 3.2 Where UNITEN does not hold the controlling interest, UNITEN will endeavour to ensure the appropriate Conflict of interest procedures are in place with the agreement of its business partners.

4. References

- a) Anti-Bribery Policy
- b) TNB Code of Ethics
- c) UNITEN ABMS Glossary of Terms
- d) UNITEN Gifts, Hospitality and Related Benefits Policy
- e) UNITEN Integrity Pact Policy
- f) UNITEN Whistleblowing Policy
- g) UNITEN ABMS Monitoring and Review Procedure

5. Definitions included in the policy

BOD	The Board of Directors of UNITEN and the Boards of its Controlled Organisations	
Bribery	Bribery is defined as any action which would be considered as an offence of giving or receiving 'gratification' under the Malaysian Anti-Corruption Commission Act 2009 (MACCA). In practice, this means offering, giving, receiving or soliciting something of value in an attempt to illicitly influence the decisions or actions of a person a position of trust within an organisation. 'Gratification' is defined in the MACCA to mean the following: (a) money, donation, gift, loan, fee, reward, valuable security, property or interest in property being property of any description whether movable or immovable, financial benefit, or any other similar advantage; (b) any office, dignity, employment, contract of employment or services, and agreement togive employment or renderserv/ces inany capacity; (c) any payment, release, discharge or liquidation of any loan, obligation or other liobilit y, w'hether iy whole or in part; (d) ony valuable consideration of ony kind, any discoun t, commission, rebate, bonus, deduction or percentage; (e) any forbearance to demand any money or money's worth or valuable thing; (f) any other service or favour of any description, including protection from any penalty or disability incurred or apprehended or from any action or proceedings oj a disciplinary, civil or criminal nature, whether or not already instituted, and including the exercise or the forbearance)'rom the exercise of any right or any official power or duty; and (g) any offer, undertaking or promise, whether conditional or unconditional, of any gratification within the meaning of any of the preceding paragraphs (a) to (j). Bribery may be 'outbound', where someone acting on behalf of UNITEN attempts to influence the actions of someone external, such as a	
	Government official or client decision-maker. It may also be 'inbound', where an external party is attempting to influence someone within the UNITEN and its subsidiaries such as a senior decision-maker or someone with access to confidential information.	
Business Associate	An external party with whom the organisation has, or plans to establish, some form of business relationship. This may include clients, customers, joint ventures, joint venture partners, consortium partners, outsourcing providers, contractors, consultants, subcontractors, suppliers, vendors, advisers, <i>agents</i> , distributors, representatives, intermediaries and investors (ISO 37001 definition). A Business Associate may also be referred to as a Third Party, particular if the associate is acting on behalf of the organisation.	
Closely Related Person(s)	The person's relatives as defined by the Malaysia MACC Act 2009 Section 3, or someone with whom the person has a personal friendship, or anyone living in the same household as the person. A broader term than 'relative' or 'immediate family'.	

Conflict of Interest	When a person's own interests either influence, have the potential to
	influence, or are perceived to influence their decision making at UNITEN.
Controlled Organisation	An entity where UNITEN has the decision-making power over the
J	organisation such that it has the right to appoint and remove the
	management. This would normally be where UNITEN has the controlling
	interest (>50% of the voting share ownership), but it could be where there
	is an agreement in place that UNITEN has the right to appoint the
	management, for example a joint venture where UNITEN has the largest
	(but still <50%) allocation of the voting shares.
Corruption	The Transparency International definition is used for the UNITEN ABMS 'The
Corruption	abuse of entrusted power for personal gain.' See the definition for
	'bribery', which is the term used primarily in the UNITEN ABMS.
Corporate Gift	Something given from one organisation to another, with the
	representatives of each organisation giving and accepting the gift.
	Corporate gifts may also be promotional items given out equally to the
	general public at events, trade shows and exhibitions as a part of building
	the company's brand. The gifts are given transparently and openly.
	Corporate gifts normally bear the company name and logo. Examples of
	corporate gifts include items such as diaries, table calendars, pens,
	notepads, plaques, and festive gifts such as hampers, oranges and dates.
	See also Persona/ Gi/tbelow.
HR	Human Resource Department
IU	Integrity Unit
Integrity Pact	A legal agreement between two entities (normally a purchaser and
	external provider) to act according to an agreed set of practices, in order
	to prevent bribery arising during their commercial interactions. To be
	distinguished from an Integrity Pledge for personnel (see below).
Integrity Pledge	A document signed by an individua, committing themselves to act with
	integrity as they conduct their duties with the organisation.
Manager	The person's immediate supervisor.
Management	The general term for personnel with a decision-making role.
Personal Gift	Something given from one individual to another, with the intention of
	creating or enhancing a personal relationship. The gifts are given in a
	private setting, without the knowledge or approval of the company
	management of one or both parties. Personal gifts may include cash, cash
	equivalents such as credit cards, bitcoin or savings accounts, electronic
	items, watches, luxury pens, property, vehicles, free fares, shares, interest
	free loans, lottery tickets, travel facilities, entertainment, services, club
	memberships, any forms of discount or commission, jewelleries,
	decorations, souvenirs, vouchers or any other valuable items. See also
	decertations, seavernie, vegenere of any enter valuable nemer ever also
	Corporate <i>Gift</i> above.
Relative	-
Relative	Corporate Gift above.
Relative	Corporate <i>Gift</i> above. As per Section 3 of the MaJaysian Anti-Corruption Commission Act 2009,
Relative	Corporate Gift above. As per Section 3 of the MaJaysian Anti-Corruption Commission Act 2009, 'relative', in relation to a person, means:

	3. A brother or sister of the spouse of the person;	
	4. A lineal ascendant and descendant of the person;	
	5. A lineal ascendant and descendant of a spouse of the person;	
	6. A lineal descendant of a person referred to in item2;	
	7. The uncle, aunt or cousin of the person; or	
	8. The son-in-law or daughter-in-law of the person.	
UNITEN ABMS	UNITEN Anti-Bribery Management System	
Third Party / Parties	An individual or company not directly employed by UNITEN but who acts	
	on-UNITEN's company's behalf, such as a consultant or agent. See	
	'Business Associate'.	
UNITEN Personnel	Al! individuals directly contracted to the company and its Controlled	
	Organisations on an employment basis, including permanent and	
	temporary employees and directors.	
UNITEN	Universiti Tenaga Nasional Sdn. Bhd. and its Controlled Organisations including subsidiaries	

6. Policy owner

The IU is the owner of this policy.

7. Responsibilities

- 7.1 It is the responsibility of all BOD and UNITEN Personne! to adhere to the principles and rules set out in this policy.
- 7.2 It is the responsibility of all BOD and UNITEN Personnel to make regular scheduled commitments to declare conflicts of interest, using the relevant personal Integrity Pledge.
- 7.3 The Company Secretary ("Cosec") of UNITEN is responsible for managing the statutory Conflict ofinterest declarations of the—UNITEN BOD. Where a controlled entity has its own BOD, the Cosec ofthat company shall be responsible for BOD statutory declarations.
- 7.4 Every Manager is responsible for adherence to this policy within his or her area of functional responsibility, to lead by example, and to provide guidance to those UNITEN Personnel reporting to him or her.
- 7.5 The IU is responsible for providing guidance on conflicts of interest. The IU is also responsible for the system managing the Conflict of interest disclosures.
- 7.6 Human Resource Department (HR), UNITEN is responsible for ensuring new UNITEN Personnel receive a copy of this policy, and are given access to the Conflict of interest disclosure system as part of the on-boarding procedure. HR, UNITEN should also inform the new UNITEN Personnel that any actual, potential or perceived conflicts should be declared. The IU will work with HR, UNITEN to ensure the relevant materials are provided to new personnel
- 7.7 *is* the policy owner, the IU has responsibility for overseeing the *implementation*, communication, monitoring and updating of this policy.

8. Policy

- 8.1 Conflicts of interest occur when a person's own interests either influence, have the potential to influence, or are perceived to influence their decision-making at UNITEN. UNITEN therefore defines conflicts of interest broadly: actual conflicts of interest (the person faces a real, existing conflict); potential conflicts of interest (the person is in or could be in a situation that may result in a conflict); and perceived conflicts of interest (the person is in or could be in a situation that may appear to be a conflict, even if this is not the case). All three types of conflict are a potential risk to the company, the person(s) involved, and any external party implicated such as a Business Associate. All actual, potential or perceived conflicts should therefore be declared and managed according to this policy.
- 8.2 A Conflict of interest may arise from the person's own assets, income or other factor which could influence their decision-making; or when their decision-making could be affected by a 'Closely Related Person' such as a friend or relative.
- 8.3 It is the policy of UNITEN that the disclosure and management of conflicts of interest is the responsibility of its personnel at all levels.
 - a) All BOD and UNITEN Personnel should take the necessary steps to understand what a Conflict ofinterest is, avoid such conflicts where possible and declare them if they do arise.
 - b) BOD and UNITEN Personnel should read information provided by UNITEN regarding conflicts of interest, including this policy, so they are familiar with the concept and able to identify a conflict as soon as it emerges. BOD and UNITEN Personnel in positions where such conflicts are likely should also attend any training provided.
 - c) Some conflicts of interest are insignificant and can be managed through disclosure and monitoring, with no further action required. Some, however, represent a high risk to the reputation or business interests of UNITEN, and these should be avoided. 'Avoiding' a Conflict of interest means BOD and UNITEN Personnel take decisions or actions to ensure a Conflict of interest does not occur, be it actual, potential or perceived.
 - d) UNITEN Personnel should consult their Manager if in doubt about what circumstances might create a Conflict of interest. BOD should seek advice from the Cosec.
- 8.4 Declarations of Conflict of interest shall be made both on a scheduled basis and specifically when a conflict arises.
 - a) Scheduled declarations should be made by all BOD and UNITEN Personnel. For the BOD, the statutory declarations managed by the Cosec should be used. For UNITEN Personnel, their regular declarations are done through their annual integrity pledge submission.
 - b) In addition, BOD and UNITEN Personnel should make a specific declaration using the Conflict of Interest system on an ad hoc basis if and when a conflict arises.
- 8,5 BOD and UNITEN Personnel should disclose all forms of Conflict of interest as soon as they arise.
 - a) In the event of a Conflict of interest, the required action is for personnel to disclose it to their Manager at the earliest opportunity ("Discloser"). Many Conflict of interest situations can be addressed in a simple and mutually acceptable manner through such a discussion. To keep an accurate record, the Discloser should then complete a *Conflict of Interest Disclosure* online form, even if no further action is required. This is to protect the person if the matter later

- comes to light, and to ensure any relevant parties beyond the Oisc\oser and his or her Manager are made aware of the conflict.
- b) If the Discloser is not comfortable with discussing the issue with their Manager, they should contact the IU and discuss how to manage the conflict.
- Disclosure should take place as soon as the person becomes aware that there may be a Conflict of interest.
- d) BOD should disclose the conflict to the company Chairman for further action.
- e) Members of procurement committees should disclose the conflict to the Chairman of the committee for further action.
- f) Newly hired personnel should disclose all conflicts of interest with UNITEN during the hiring process so they can be discussed with the hiring Manager. 'Newly hired personnel' are (1) first time employees with a UNITEN company, or (2) UNITEN Personnel who have internally transferred between UNITEN companies with a break in service of any length. Any actual, potential or perceived conflict the new hire is aware of should be declared within 14 calendar days of their receiving their onboarding briefing.
- 8.6 Disclosure gives transparency to actual, potential, or perceived conflicts; however, disclosure alone is not always sufficient. This policy also requires that a Conflict of interest is addressed so that the risk the conflict presents is effectively mitigated.
 - a) For UNITEN Personne!, addressing a Conflict of interest is the responsibility of the Discloser's Manager. 'Addressing a Conflict of interest' is the process of identifying and implementing strategies and practices to minimize the risks associated with the disclosed Conflict of interest.
 - b) Specifically, UNITEN expects the Manager to:
 - Treat the information disclosed by the person with appropriate confidentiality and without bias. Disclosers should be commended for their declaration and not penalised for the additional work the disclosure may create for the Manager and team.
 - ii. Fairly evaluate the Conflict of interest situation, including the risks to the business interests and reputation of the company.
 - iii. Seek guidance if needed from his or her own Manager and from supporting functions, including the, IU, Legal Unit or HR, UNITEN.
 - iv. Make a pragmatic decision to address the Conflict of interest. This should be done in such a way that any risks to UNITEN are minimized, the ongoing operation of the department isnot unnecessarily disrupted, and the personal interests of the Discloser are protected asfar as possible.
 - v. Communicate the decision and its reasoning to the Disclosed, and follow up to ensure the person understands and complies with it.
 - vi. Ensure the disclosure is documented by the Discloser by completing the online *Conflict* of *In terest Disclosure* form.
 - c) For BOD, the company Chairman will manage the disclosure to achieve the appropriate outcome, with assistance of the Cosec.

8.7 Reporting Potential Misconduct/Non-Retaliation

- a) Any person who learns of a potential Violation of applicable laws or this policy is required to report his or her suspicion promptly, either to his or her Manager or through the official reporting channels provided by UNITEN.
- b) Personnel who report potential misconduct or who provide information or otherwise assist in any inquiry or investigation of potential misconduct will be protected against retaliation.

9. Sanctions for non-compliance

UNITEN regards conflicts of interest as a serious matter and will apply sanctions in the event of violations of this policy. For UNITEN Personnel, non-compliance may lead to disciplinary action, up to and including termination of employment. Further legal action may also be taken in the event that UNITEN's interests have been harmed by the results on non-compliance by individuals and organisations.

10. Waiver

Any deviation or waiver from this policy must be approved either by the 'V'C or Board Integrity Committee (BIC).

11. Review & Inspection

The Integrity Unit will review the suitability of this policy from time to time, in accordance with the UNITEN ABMS Monitoring and Review Procedure.