Why Ethics Standards Are of Limited Use on Their Own for Profes-Sionals Working in Land, Property and Construction and If to Be Effective How Such Standards Need to Be Embedded, Monitored and Regulated Against. Workshop on Real Life Case Studies

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SUMMARY

Last year (2015) I delivered a paper which explored the opportunities and very real benefits that could be afforded not only to professionals working in land, property and construction but also to clients, the public and society more generally by the setting, promotion and monitoring of interna-tional standards on ethics.

A published report by the Chartered Management Institute, based in the UK, stated that trust be-tween businesses and society is still at a low point and that there was a real danger that

focusing on targets and regulations can drive dysfunctional and unethical behaviour.

However, a code of ethics on its own is potentially of limited use and this paper takes the subject further focusing on the following issues:

3	ngh?— Do you produce standards and leave it at that? Will that a look like and what are the risks to an organisa-tions or lip service?
•	en undertaken in the last year by the International Ethics easing interest in this project from varying organisa-tions, UN and World Bank.
· ·	ces in coming to terms with the varying global definition of project was determined and how to overcome the questions

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above.
•□How the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors (RICS) have considered the interaction between technical standards, regulatory standards and ethical standards. How Commission 1 intend to provide guidance across our many diverse types of members working in different fields in surveying.
•□How are FIG intending to get the message across to members across the world and how we are looking to embed ethics standards into our constituent professional bodies membership requirements, and training.
•□ Should compliance with ethics standards be reactive or proactively measured?
Ethical behaviours is critical to both business, consumers and society in general but what more needs to be done to continue trying to change what for many is 'normal business practice'.
We intend in Commission 1 to build on the interest generated in KL in 2014, Sofia in 2015 and the International Standards Coalition of professional bodies globally who have come together on this topic, to hold a workshop in Christchurch NZ to hear from countries and their representatives about real life examples of ethical issues they face as surveyors in their geographies. This insight will help the FIG Commission 1 Working Group shape the new FIG Ethics Code which will be a major fea-ture of the workplan for 2014-18.

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