

Ethics, Bias and Conflict of Interest: Guidance for PC Chairs

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Learning Objectives



- Understand roles and responsibilities in standards development – appropriate behavior
- Reduce roadblocks and Increase competence in ASHRAE committee work
- Recognize how bias, conflicts arise and how to handle or avoid

Ethics





The code of conduct or behavior governing an individual or group (such as a committee)

The discipline dealing with what is good and bad and with a sense of duty or obligation





As members of ASHRAE or participants in ASHRAE committees, we pledge to act with honesty, fairness, courtesy, competence, integrity and respect for others in our conduct.



You are all familiar with this!! Yes??

- A. Efforts of the Society, its members, and its bodies shall be directed at all times to enhancing the public health, safety and welfare.
- B. Members and organized bodies of the Society shall be good stewards of the world's resources including energy, natural, human and financial resources.





- C. Our products and services shall be offered only in areas where our competence and expertise can satisfy the public need.
- D. We shall act with care and competence in all activities, using and developing up-to-date knowledge and skills.



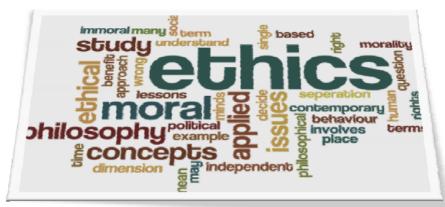


- E. We shall avoid real or perceived conflicts of interest whenever possible, and disclose them to affected parties when they do exist.
- F. The confidentiality of business affairs, proprietary information, intellectual property, procedures, and restricted Society discussions and materials shall be respected.





- G. Each member is expected and encouraged to be committed to the code of ethics of his or her own professional or trade association in their nation and area of work.
- H. Activities crossing national and cultural boundaries shall respect the ethical codes of the seat of the principal activity.



Good Ethics Code



Behavior, ideals, and beliefs that we bring to writing standards

- Our competence input to the body of work data, test methods, procedures that satisfy users' needs
- Our ability to work collegially with other committee members – respect, courtesy, fairness, integrity



Bad Ethics – a few examples



- Lack of respect for other members
- Attempts to derail a project undue influence conflict
- Ignoring rules of the road policies and procedures
- Plagiarism
- Infringement of copyright materials
- Disclosing confidential information
- Misrepresentation self or other information

Beware of bias!



Committees need members with solid ideas but strong opinions can sometimes lead to:

- Predisposition
- Distortion of judgment
- Personal "promotion" of self serving contributions

Make sure that all members are afforded the chance to weigh in!

Compliance is just the beginning



Monitoring ethical conduct is an ongoing process



Poor Ethics



Leads to behavior that demonstrates



What is Conflict of Interest?



- Circumstances where someone's personal or financial interests benefit from his/her actions or influence
- Circumstances where someone advances activities or interests for a competitive or market benefit

Conflict of Interest



No committee member should have an:

- Apparent conflict of interest
- Appearance of conflict of interest



"Gain considerations impair objective decision making"

Conflict of Interest – Examples



- PC Members announcing standards publication dates for their personal benefit of offering services
 - e.g. The public review and approval process could affect anticipated dates of publication and will put ASHRAE at risk
- Lobbying PC members outside the PC meetings
 e.g. Trying to sway the opinion and judgment of PC Voting Members
- PC Members offering services based on working draft e.g. Presenting papers and training seminars based on PC work
- PC Members circulating working drafts
 e.g. Making it available for download from their company web site
 (Though a copyright issue, it could be a sign of conflict of interest)

"appearance of conflict of interest can be as damaging as the existence of an actual conflict"

Conflict of Interest – Indicators



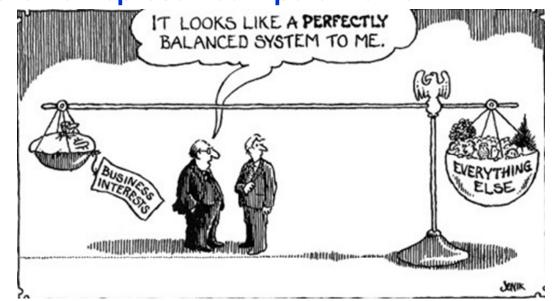
Conflict of interest may arise if:

- PC members fail to disclose relevant background information
- PC includes voting members with strong personal, financial or professional interest in the project outcome
- PC has only one or two industry experts with technical knowledge and with certain bias

All interest categories are not represented – potential for

dominance

PC is not balanced



Managing Conflict of Interest



When in doubt:

- Inform the Manager of Standards (MOS) and SPLS Liaison
- Do not delay alerting the MOS and SPLS
- Provide documentation and evidence of activity
- Alert PC members to be vigilant of any perception of Conflict of Interest, provide periodic reminders



Conflict of Interest – Impact



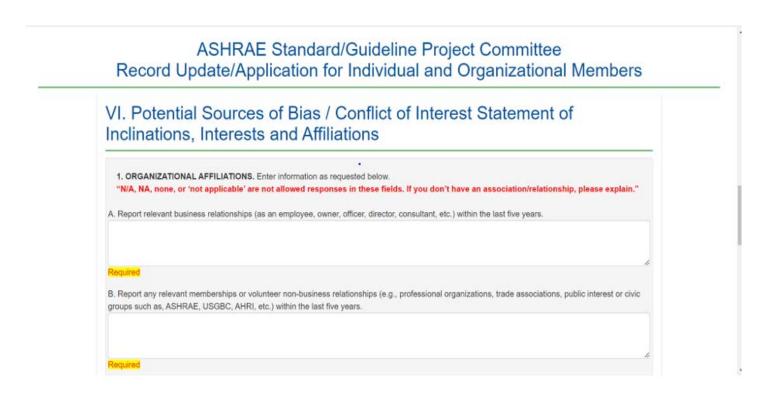
- Removal of member from the PC
- Disbanding and reconstituting entire PC membership
- Delay in publication of the standard
- ASHRAE's Reputation and Track Record
- ANSI Accreditation of the Standard



ASHRAE Policy



- Bias, Conflict of Interest Disclosure for PC membership
- Review and Approval by SPLS
- Annual Review by PC Chair Recommended



Summary



Ethical principles to overcome bias and conflict in ASHRAE Standards development:



- Honesty
- Objectivity
- Integrity
- Courtesy
- Competence
- Openness
- Respect for colleagues
- Social responsibility

Resources



- ASHRAE Code of Ethics http://www.ashrae.org/codeofethics
- Potential Sources of Bias/Conflict of Interest Form can be found on the PC Application form

https://sso.ashrae.org/login/login2/transport? key=&header=PC%20Application&returnUrl=https://eweb.ashrae.org/eweb/?webcode=pcApplication

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Questions?



