



ETHICS AND CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

Jim Johnson, CCE



TODAY'S AGENDA

1

Let's Get an Ethics Definition

2

Behaviors that cause problems

3

Is it ethical or a conflict?

4

What do we do now?



ETHICS

The investigation and analysis of moral principles and dilemmas.

How a reasonable person would respond.
How a good person would respond





ETHICS

The investigation and analysis of moral principles and dilemmas.

8 major philosophical ethical beliefs





ETHICS

The investigation and analysis of moral principles and dilemmas.

8 major philosophical ethical beliefs



Supernaturalism

Subjectivism

Duty Based

Consequentialism

Intuitionism

Virtue Ethics

Emotivism

Situational Ethics

SHOPPING CART THEORY

1

Returning the cart is an easy task

2

It is not illegal to not return your cart and won't be punished

3

Returning the cart is your choice

Anonymous (ID: DSfdBk9e)

The Shopping Cart Theory

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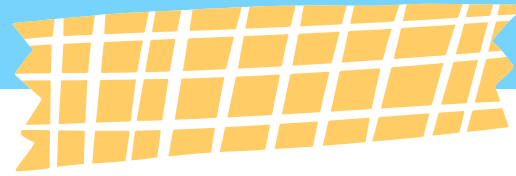
The shopping cart is the ultimate litmus test for whether a person is capable of self-governing.

To return the shopping cart is an easy, convenient task and one which we all recognize as the correct, appropriate thing to do.

To return the shopping cart is objectively right. There are no situations other than dire emergencies in which a person is not able to return their cart. Simultaneously, it is not illegal to abandon your shopping cart. Therefore the shopping cart presents itself as the apex example of whether a person will do what is right without being forced to do it. No one will punish you for not returning the shopping cart, no one will fine you or kill you for not returning the shopping cart, you gain nothing by returning the shopping cart. You must return the shopping cart out of the goodness of your own heart. You must return the shopping cart because it is the right thing to do. Because it is correct.

A person who is unable to do this is no better than an animal, an absolute savage who can only be made to do what is right by threatening them with a law and the force that stands behind it.

The Shopping Cart is what determines whether a person is a good or bad member of society.



ETHICS

When good intentions go bad

**WE DON'T
ALWAYS
AGREE ON
WHAT IS
RIGHT**



**NOT
ALWAYS
ABOUT
MONEY**



UNETHICAL BEHAVIORS

1

Omnipotence

2

Culture Numbness

3

Justified Neglect



CODE OF CONDUCT

Code of Conduct provides value as both an internal guideline and an external statement of corporate values and commitments



Personal Interest



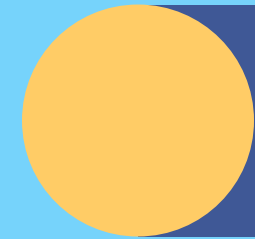
Fair



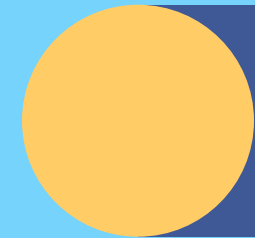
Confidentiality



Review



Values, Beliefs, and Expectations
NOT FACTS



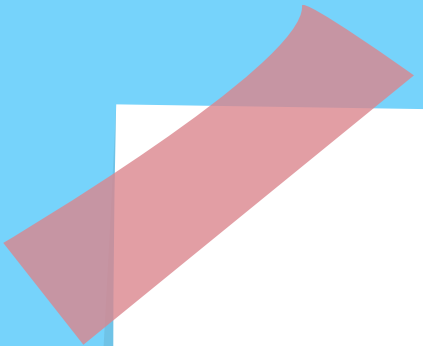
Concise and for all levels (staff,
board, volunteer)



Covers all actions



Avoid legal terms

A pink ribbon graphic, folded over the top-left corner of the white note, adding a decorative touch.

CREATING A CODE OF CONDUCT

EXAMPLE A

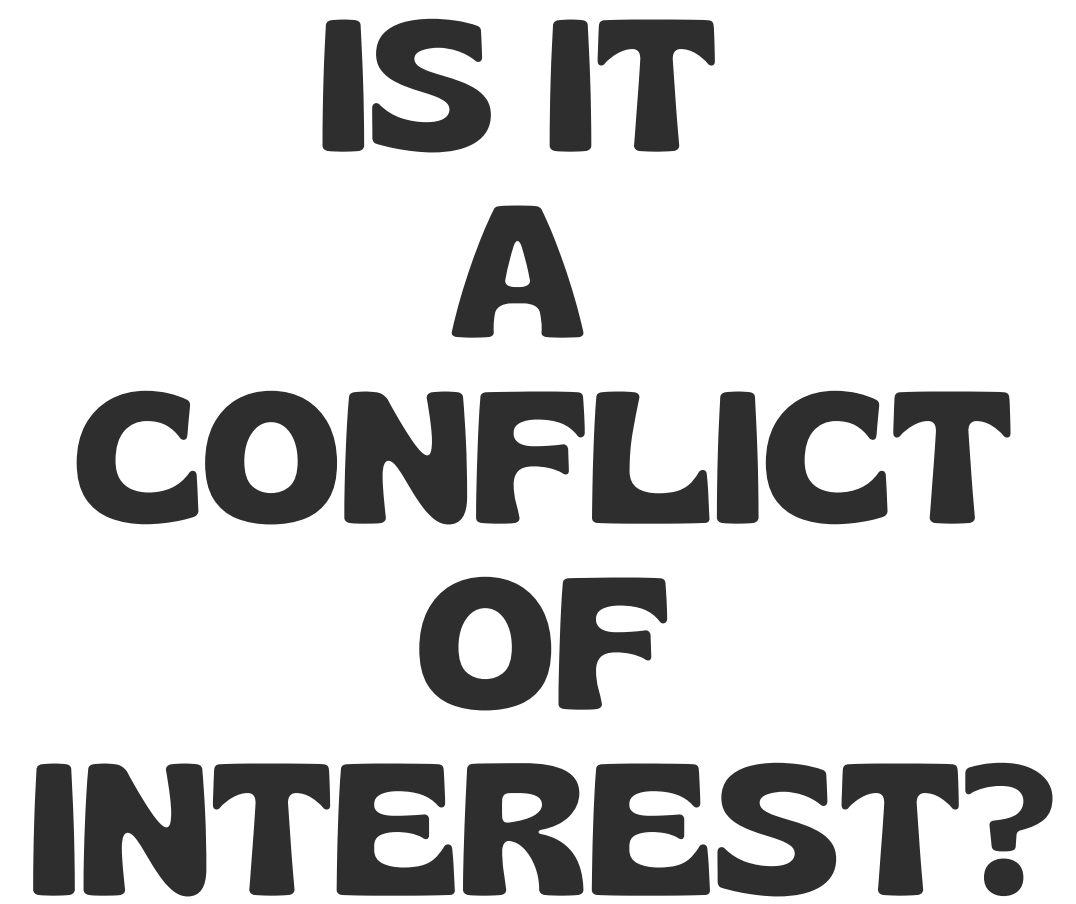


- Conduct yourself honestly and ethically
- Uphold our values and protect our reputation
- Understand what Coca-Cola expects from you
- Make good decisions every day
- Comply with the laws, regulations and standards that apply to our company
- Understand where to go for assistance or guidance if you have questions

EXAMPLE B



- As a global company, we are subject to the highest standards of ethical conduct and behavior
- The Standards help us make decisions in our daily work
- The Standards demonstrate that we take our legal and ethical responsibilities seriously
- The Standard applies to all partners, officers, and board of directors, as well as temporary service workers and independent contractors
- We also expect that third parties working on our behalf will follow similarly high ethical standards.



IS IT A CONFLICT OF INTEREST?

P

Policies - Is it consistent with our policies?

L

Legal - Is it acceptable under current laws?

U

Universal - Does it confirm to universal truths?

S

Self - Does it satisfy my personal definition of right, good and fair?

MANAGE CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

We walked through the PLUS model

Policies
Legal
Universal
Self

-
1. Define the Problem
 2. Seek out relevant assistance, guidance and support
 3. Identify alternatives
 4. Evaluate the alternatives
 5. Make the decision
 6. Implement the decision
 7. Evaluate the decision





ETHICS CAN BE TRICKY



Policies when needed



Future of Ethics



Get some Googles



Two beers and a puppy

SOURCES

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THANK YOU

JIM.JOHNSON@PEARLANDCHAMBER.ORG

832-385-4260

@ITSJIMJOHNSON

