



Contextualizing Codes of Conduct

- <u>Codes of conduct/ ethics</u> are an integral part of company accountability framework – they communicate expected values and standards of behaviour to all stakeholders (employees, consultants, suppliers etc.,)
- Need to be part of the company's compliance program and based on individual risk profiles e.g. different sectors, geography will play a role
- Need to be linked to other company elements: company values, business strategy and the overall compliance and risk programmes.
- Codes need to allow the company to achieve at least two goals: (1) encourage ethical behaviour and (2) sanction breaches/ ethical failures
 - → Codes are the written moral compass of an organization!



> Is your Code of Conduct fit-for-purpose?

- 1. Ensuring strong culture and values "living" breathing document
- 2. <u>Risk assessment</u> is it assisting mitigation? And, ultimately prevention of ethical failures?
- Designing ethical incentives is it rules based or principles based?
- 4. Embedding ethical incentives what are the business processes?
- 5. Monitoring and evaluation review cycle (mandatory/ discretionary)

(Incentivising Ethics, Managing Incentives to encourage good and deter bad behaviour, Transparency International, October 2016)

→ This is a continuous process, as ultimately the company's own institutional experience will be the driving force for successful change.

Codes of Conduct – constitutional chains or a living breathing document?



> Embedding Codes of conduct internally

- "Creating an environment where people can comfortably discuss any concerns and actively encouraging teams to discuss ethical dilemmas in a safe environment are considered the two most effective ways of fostering ethical behaviour" ACCA Survey, 2014
- Setting the "tone from the top" is your senior management engaged?
 Are they part of the continuous messaging loop? Are they prepared to set an example through their personal behaviour?
- Continuous messaging, on relevant ethical topics is an essential part of internal dialogue – how are ethical issues identified, assessed and actioned internally? And, how are they reported?
 - → Using "Nudges" positive reinforcement and indirect suggestions work better than forced compliance



Consult, consult, consult ... then communicate!

- Key stakeholders should feel they "own" the document; senior management buy-in is essential
- Build-in time for meaningful discussion and feedback
- Is it being seen as an important internal policy document? Why?
- Communicate the code of conduct in the way most appropriate for the company. For example, online blog posts, forums, publications, town halls etc., and ensure effective (case-based) training
 - → Stakeholders should realise that codes of conduct are one of the most important internal policy instruments and treat them as such

Codes of Conduct – constitutional chains or a living breathing document?



> How are "ethical failures" captured?

- Does everybody understand the consequences of a Code breach?
- Are the obligations contained in the Code of Conduct actionable?
- Does the Code apply consistently across the organization, including senior management? More importantly, is it seen to apply equally?
- Is the company's risk management system capturing "ethical failures"?
 And, if so any lessons learnt from such failures?
- Is the company's whistleblower protection programme in place and, if so, is it robust?
 - → Perception is stronger than reality, so it is important that the code of conduct is "seen" to be working by all levels of the organisation.



Questions?

