Code of Ethics and a Code of Conduct

Ming hao Zheng, PhD, MD, FRCpath, FRCPA

Associate Dean

Faculty of Medicine, Dentistry and health Sciences, University of Western Australia, Perth, Australia
2005 Nobel Prize for Medicine: Prof Barry Marshall and Emeritus Prof Robin Warren
Symposium

Social and BBQ
• It is on the left, kept left left….!
• Always use pedestrian crossings;
• Never assume that an approaching vehicle can see you;
• At intersections, check for turning vehicles before you leave the kerb, and while you are crossing the road;
• Avoid crossing between parked cars or at the front or back of buses;
• Avoid using a mobile phone or portable media player (so you can hear vehicles and concentrate on crossing the road).
- No food and drink in the lab;
- Always wear protective shoes;
- Make sure you are safe before helping others;

http://www.safety.uwa.edu.au/topics/laboratory
Programme structure

• First week - course work on research design, methodology and ethics, how to study at UWA and social network, placement allocations;

• Following two and half weeks - Supervised research, course work and clinical experiences;

• The last two days 25th to 26th of August - Symposium on Winter school student presentations, 10 minutes per students on experiences and learning
A good student...

- Critical thinker;
- Have good analytical skills;
- Team player;
- Communicator;
- Work hard.
What I don't like...

- Short cut;
- Lack of commitment;
- Selfish.
My rules in the lab

- Scientific criticisms is not personal;
- If it is a good idea, it will survive for 72 hrs;
- Respect your boss but not his opinions.
What do you need to be succussed...

• Have a good mentor at different stage of development;

• Have better knowledge and skills;

• Being innovative;

• Good communicator;

• Your strength is weakness;

• Your weakness is also strength.
道德操守 CODE OF ETHICS

• Equity and Justice 平等与公正
  – People are to be treated fairly

• Respect for People 互相尊重
  – People should be treated as individuals with rights to be honoured and defended
  – Respect empowers others to claim their rights and to achieve their potential

• Personal and Professional Responsibility 个人与专业责任
  – requires not only that people avoid doing harm to others but that they exhibit courteous behaviour upholding the standards expected of all members of the University community as part of achieving a common good.
行为守则CODE OF CONDUCT

• The Code of Ethics underpins a Code of Conduct that outlines the actions or procedures applicable to employees and students at The University of Western Australia for a range of specific ethical issues.

• Members of this University should be aware that any breach of this Code may result in disciplinary action being taken.

• The objectives of the Code are to:
  – Provide direction to staff and students around expected conduct whilst affiliated with the University;
  – Assist staff and students in dealing with ethical issues in ways that reflect the University’s values;
  – Promote professionalism and excellence;
  – Express shared assumptions and organisational values;
  – Provide staff and students with direction in ethically ambiguous situations;
  – Detail the University’s social responsibilities; and
  – Provide a statement on public accountability and corporate governance.
• The *Code of Conduct* does not and cannot cover every possible situation.

• You can, however, test yourself on whether your behaviour is ethical by asking yourself three questions:
  
  – Would I be happy to have what I am saying or doing appear on the front page of the newspaper?

  – Does what I am saying or doing serve a purpose beyond self-interest?

  – Would I like to be spoken to or treated in this way?
平等与公正Equity and Justice

• 1.1 Equity of Access to Employment and Programmes

• 1.2 Harassment
  – Discrimination
  – Bullying
  – Disability Harassment
  – Racial Harassment
  – Sexual Harassment

• 1.3 Academic Freedom

• 1.4 Union Membership

• 1.5 Lawful Obedience
互相尊重 Respect for People

– 2.1 Confidentiality

  • Freedom of Information Act:
    www.legalservices.uwa.edu.au/lso/foi

– 2.2 Grievances (委屈; 怨气)

  • Staff and students of UWA are entitled to fair and equitable grievance (complaint or injustice) procedures.

– 2.3 Intellectual Property

  • Guide to the Intellectual Property Policy
Personal and Professional Responsibility

– 3.1 Personal Development

• Students should endeavour to take full value of their learning opportunities while at The University of Western Australia

– 3.2 Public Comment

• Guidelines on Public Comment by University Staff: [www.hr.uwa.edu.au/general_information/access_information/guidelines_on_public_comment_by_university_staff](http://www.hr.uwa.edu.au/general_information/access_information/guidelines_on_public_comment_by_university_staff)

– 3.3 Ethical Conduct of Research

• Guidelines on Research Ethics and Research conduct

– 3.4 Information Technology


– 3.5 Conflicts of Interest

The following questions may assist in identifying whether a situation or relationship is potentially a conflict of interest:

• Do I have personal or private interests that may conflict, or be perceived to conflict, with my public duty?
• Could there be benefits for me now, or in the future, that could cast doubt on my objectivity?
• How will my involvement in the decision or action be viewed by others?
• Does my involvement appear fair and reasonable in all the circumstances?
Research Conduct 科研行为

• Disclosure of any potential conflict of interest is essential for the responsible conduct of research.

• Researchers have an obligation to disclose any affiliation with, or financial involvement in, any organisation or entity with a direct interest in the subject matter or materials of researchers.

• A conflict of interest may also arise if any organisation or entity with a direct interest in the subject matter provides direct benefits to the researchers such as sponsorship of the investigation, or indirect benefits such as the provision of materials or facilities, or the support of individuals such as provision of travel or accommodation expenses to attend conferences.

  – Guidelines on Research Ethics and Research Conduct
    • www.research.uwa.edu.au/policies3/guidelines_on_research_ethics_and_research_conduct
Code of conduct
Cases of misconduct

• MURDOCH University Vice Chancellor Richard Higgott face the Corruption and Crime Commission after being suspended by the University Senate - 2014;

• University of New England clears VC Alan Pettigrew of misconduct charges - 2008;

• An examination of suspected official misconduct at the University of Queensland - 2013
Table Manners
Dining etiquette for utensils

Do not typically switch knives and forks between hands while eating. The knife remains in the right hand, and the fork remains in the left. When the meal is finished, the knife and fork are laid parallel to one another across the right side of the plate.
Dining etiquette for your hands

When not holding utensils, your hands should be in your lap at the dinner table. Dining etiquette for passing food. Pass all dishes and serving accessories at the table to your left.
Dining etiquette for seating

The most honored position is at the head of the table, with individuals of the greatest importance seated first to the left and then to the right of the head of the table; if there is a hosting couple, one member will be at each end of the table.
Dining etiquette for in a restaurant

Make reservations (and confirm them) in the most exclusive restaurants. In informal restaurants, you may be required to share a table. You may get involved in a conversation if welcomed. Dining etiquette for discussing business. Australians generally do not like to talk business over a nice meal, so take your cue from them.
• Dining etiquette for paying the bill. Usually the one who does the inviting pays the bill, although the guest is expected to make an effort to pay.

• Dining etiquette for tipping. Tips are NOT usually given but if you like, go 10 percent.