



LAMSADE
UMR CNRS 7243
laboratoire d'analyse et modélisation de systèmes pour l'aide à la décision



Institut pour la Maîtrise des Risques
Sûreté de Fonctionnement - Management - Cindyniques



Professional values and codes of practice for disaster prevention

1st workshop

**18-19 June 2019 at Dauphine University, Paris,
France (Salle A)**

Professional values and codes of practice for disaster prevention

18-19 June 2019 at Dauphine University, Paris, France (Salle A).

Workshop: No more than 20 participants

The primary purpose of the workshop is sharing ideas linked to this topic. Contributions in the form of presentations and papers are invited on the topic. We welcome contributions from various sectors such as for example– chemical, oil and gas, nuclear, aviation, medicine, law and finance, defense

In recent decades, efforts to understand the causes of major failures of corporations have shifted from blaming front line workers to a focus on systems and organisations. In this way of thinking about disaster causation, workers are seen as ‘passive actors’ and attention shifts to senior management who are seen as ultimately responsible for corporate values and culture, and so the actions of everyone throughout their organisation. Blame has shifted from the bottom of the organisation to the top.

The time is right to move beyond these simplifications and consider also the role of professional responsibility in disaster prevention. Research has shown that individual decision making is driven by a professional identity as well as an identity as an employee. Recent disasters such as the Grenfell Tower fire (2017), the Genoa bridge collapse (2018), the L’Aquila earthquake (2009) and the current Boeing 737 Max problems have raised questions regarding the professional ethics of those involved and why courses of action that are so clearly problematic in hindsight were allowed to continue. Why was there no whistle blower?

Despite the long tradition of situating engineering in society in public engineering corps, in practice, engineers seldom consider the social meaning and effects of their professional practice. Instead, engineering discourse is largely captured by discourses of commerce and science. Perhaps the profession itself can do more to ensure that engineers see the potential consequences of their activities and take action when necessary, before disaster strikes.

We propose to share ideas and experiences regarding professional values and codes of practice including:

- How do specific professions reflect on their professional practice and what impact does that have on the profession overall?
- Are codes of ethics/practice/deontology an effective way of building and maintaining a sense of professional values?
- What is the role of professional bodies in ensuring ethical behaviour of members?
- Is licencing an effective way to ensure professional standards?
- Concepts and methods

We expect to draft a collective book on the topic to be complete in August 2020 and we would welcome your contributions, ideas and inputs at that stage. To that end we propose a workshop with participants invited to address the question:

“Professional values and codes of practice for disaster prevention”

It is framed as an open question so that participants are free to disagree with or set a step aside and reformulate the framing in a more operationally and theoretically sound way.

1st Workshop on Professional values and codes of practice for disaster prevention

18-19 June 2019, 9.30am-5pm

Paris Dauphine University -PSL*, Place du Maréchal de Lattre de Tassigny,
75016 Paris

Program¹

	Tuesday 18 June
9:30	Welcomes and introduction Jan Hayes -RMIT Myriam Merad, LAMSADE, CNRS, Université Paris-Dauphine, Université PSL
10 :00	Engineering professional values and disaster prevention Jan Hayes, RMIT
10 :45	L'Aquila post-earthquake. Urban planners vs engineers: when the plan takes precedence over the project Isabella Tomassi, Université Lumière Lyon2 – Triangle/ENS Lyon
11 :30	A profession's approaches to learning lessons Noel Derwort, 3A Institute, ANU & PSL* Research University
12:30	Lunch
14:00	Responsibility, Liability and Decision Aiding Alexis Tsoukiàs, LAMSADE, CNRS, Université Paris-Dauphine, Université PSL
14:45	Insurance and uncertainties - Techniques and illusions Michel Luzi, AFPCN
15:30	Codes of practice for disaster prevention in transboundary matter: the nanotechnology case Claire AUPLAT – [Mlab], DRM, CNRS, Université Paris Dauphine, Université PSL
16 :15	Professional responsibility: Biases, risks denial and governance deficiencies Myriam Merad, LAMSADE, CNRS, Université Paris-Dauphine, Université PSL
17 :30	Open discussion
18:00	Day 1 Close

¹ Can be subject to change.

	Tuesday 19 June
12:30	Lunch
13 :30	Introduction summary from first day Jan Hayes -RMIT Myriam Merad, LAMSADE, CNRS, Université Paris-Dauphine, Université PSL
14 :00	Disruptive participative session 1: Governance of Corporate social responsibility Chair: Myriam Merad
15 :30	Disruptive participative session 2: Deontology and professional values Chair: Jan Hayes
16:00	Coffee break
16:15	Disruptive participative session 3: Individual, collective, institutional and societal scrutiny Chair: Myriam Merad
17:30	Day 2 Summary Review of goals of initiatives and next steps and Close
18:00	Informal drinks

CONTACT US

For questions of logistics or program content, please contact:

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HOW TO GET THERE?

Université Paris-Dauphine

Place du Maréchal de Lattre de Tassigny

75775 PARIS Cedex 16



By car:

Take the Boulevard Périphérique, exit at "Porte Dauphine", straight to the Place Maréchal de Lattre de Tassigny.

By Public Transportation:

- Bus: take PC1 Line and get off at the Porte Dauphine stop.
- Subway: take Line 2 (Nation - Porte Dauphine), get off at the Porte Dauphine Station and exit at Avenue Bugeaud
- RER (suburban trains) : take Line C and get off at the Avenue Foch station

ABSTRACTS

Responsibility, Liability and Decision Aiding

Alexis Tsoukiàs, LAMSADE-CNRS, PSL, Université Paris Dauphine

The talk explores the connections among the concepts of responsibility and liability on the one hand and of decision on the other. This analysis is conducted under a decision aiding perspective, mainly when automatic decision devices are considered or are introduced in the decision-making process.

Insurance and uncertainties - Techniques and illusions

Michel Luzi, AFPCN

In non-life insurance, we use regularly a multitude of models for numerous works: underwriting, pricing, measures of exposures, choice of the reinsurance, risk of ruin. The growing increase of the IT power, the evolution of the quantity of available data, the progress of the statistical and mathematical developments gives us an impression of growing improvement of our control onto problems posed. Is it so obvious or do we by-pass certain difficulties without solving them? Finally, with toolboxes do not we too often forget that the main part is not their use, but the control of information or too often evaded fundamental questions? Do not we have to spend more time to validate working hypotheses and to measure their impacts than to feed and to use tools, sometimes as a blind person? To illustrate the approach, the insurance of windstorms will be retained as example.

L'Aquila post-earthquake. Urban planners vs engineers: when the plan takes precedence over the project.

Isabella Tomassi, Université Lumière Lyon2 – Triangle/ENS Lyon

The ambitions of control, planning and predictability of urbanism would be questioned by the complexification of the urban and the fragmentation of its lifestyles, the weakening of the political speech and its expert justification, the ecological crises and their uncertainties. However, by raising the uncertainties, the repressed and the fragilities of town planning, disasters (ecological crises) reveal political arbitrations underlying the production and mobilization of knowledge of urbanism.

In the debate on the reconstruction born after the catastrophe, the urban planning discipline was systematically excluded from the choices and its knowledge considered "ineffective". At the same time, a new socio-professional category emerged: the engineer-decision maker. An ever-increasing number of administrative operations (Concorstone), of methodological choices (parametric data sheet), policies (Governance of the reconstruction) relied on another type of non-territorial knowledge but segmented into quantifiable units, exercising an unprecedented rationalization and a political pressure towards a "smart" reconstruction model ... The methodology used sees the researcher/refugee in the long period of the post-emergency phase joining the collection of archives on the events concerning the city debates on the "idea of the city" between 2011 and 2012. In addition, the analysis of a collection of 23 interviews, conducted in depth

with scientists, urban planners, engineers active in the project "L'Aquila smart city" between 2017 and 2018, highlight the individual imaginary of the "technicians".

Codes of practice for disaster prevention in transboundary matter: the nanotechnology case

Claire AUPLAT – [Mlab], DRM, CNRS, Université Paris Dauphine, Université PSL

Manufactured nanomaterials describe materials that were man-made and that have at least one dimension that is in the size range of 1 nm – 100 nm (10^{-9} meter). A sheet of paper is about 100 000 nm thick, and a single gold atom is about a third of a nanometer in diameter. The reason people manufacture nanomaterials is to obtain new unique optical, electronic, or mechanical properties that do not exist at a larger scale.

Nanomaterials research started at the end of the twentieth century and new nanobased materials and products started reaching the market in the early 2000s. Having new properties means... having new properties. And this implies having no historical data on toxicity or potential environmental impacts. At the same time, nanomaterials are becoming more and more ubiquitous as base materials or additives in the manufacture of many new products in electronics, fuel, cosmetics, food, medicine, tires, carbon composites etc.

What is disaster prevention about for such transboundary matter? What is the approach taken to ensure the protection of workers, users and the environment so that no disaster occurs? These are the two questions this presentation seeks to answer.