



## **CSCA CODE OF CONDUCT**

### **1.0 General**

1.1 This Code of Conduct does not take precedence over any national laws but is intended to set a minimum standard of conduct, which all Members and Partners are expected to observe both in spirit and to the letter.

1.2 Any Member or Partner found to have acted contrary to any provision of this Code or any other Code of Conduct or to their spirit may be subjected to disciplinary action.

### **2.0 General Code of Conduct for All Members and Partners**

2.1 Members and Partners are reminded of their obligation under the Articles of Association to further, to the best of their ability, the objects, interests and influence of the Association.

2.2 Members and Partners are reminded to comply with the laws and regulations relating to the merchandising, inspection, grading, weighing, storing, and handling and shipment of special crops and pulses.

2.3 Members and Partners are responsible for any acts of employees and sub-contractors, which may be representing them, which are contrary to any provision of this Code or any other relevant Rules or Codes of Conduct, or their spirit.

2.4 CSCA Members and Partners are committed to ethical professional conduct and operate in good faith on the premise, "My Word is My Bond", as per the GAFTA motto.

2.5 Members', Partners' and/or their appointed agents' conduct must be guided by basic rules of professional ethics and common law principles. Members and Partners will adhere to all applicable laws and regulations, in order to uphold and advance the integrity, honor, and dignity of the trading profession.

## Common Law Principles

1. The common law is based on the Golden Rule of Ethics of Reciprocity, which states:

Do unto others as you would have done unto you;

And the Negative Golden Rule, which states:

Do not do unto others as you would not have others do unto you

2. Two fundamental principles of common law:

- Do not infringe upon the Rights, Freedoms or Property of others;  
and
- Keep all contracts willingly, knowingly and intentionally.

3. These maxims in common law, which include:

- That for every wrong there is a remedy
- The end does not justify the means;
- Fundamental principles cannot be set aside to meet the demands of convenience or to prevent apparent hardship in a particular case;
- Ignorance of the law is no excuse for breaking the law;
- Two wrongs do not make a right, and,

Probably the most fundamental right of all is:

- One can enlarge the rights of the people; however they cannot be taken away without their informed consent.