

ROYAL INSTITUTION OF CHARTERED SURVEYORS

DISCIPLINARY PANEL HEARING BY WAY OF WRITTEN REPRESENTATIONS

Case of

Yong Chun Long MRICS [1265713]

Shenyang, China

On

Friday 29 April 2016

Via telephone conference

Panel

Julian Weinberg (Lay Chair)

Ian Hastie (Member)

CHARGE HEARD

The Panel considered the following:

You have failed to comply with RICS' requirements in respect of continuing professional development ("CPD") in that you have not recorded your CPD activity for 2015 online **contrary to rule 6 of the Rules of Conduct for Members 2007 version 6.**"

DETERMINATION

1. Service and proceeding in absence

By Rule 23 notice of a hearing must be given by "special post". In the Disciplinary Registration and Appeal Panel Rules the definition of special post is "special post means a method of delivery by which delivery of the post can be confirmed". "Post" is not a defined term.

Notice of this hearing was sent by email to the email address notified by the Relevant Person to RICS.

The notice of the hearing was posted by email, and such notice complies with the Rules. The service of the notice was evidenced by a copy of the email, correctly addressed to the address given by the Relevant Person, and by a printout from the sending email account stating that the email had been delivered to that address.

The Relevant Person had not responded to that email.

The hearing listed for today is a paper hearing and the Relevant Person was asked in the charge letter whether he wished to have an oral hearing, but has not so requested.

The Panel considered whether to proceed in the absence of the Relevant Person.

The Panel considered carefully the guidance in R v Jones [2002] UKHL 5 which approved the guidelines set out by the Court of Appeal below in paragraph 21 of that decision:-

“In our judgment, in the light of the submissions which we have heard and the English and European authorities to which we have referred, the principles which should guide the English courts in relation to the trial of a defendant in his absence are these:

1. A defendant has, in general, a right to be present at his trial and a right to be legally represented.

2. Those rights can be waived, separately or together, wholly or in part, by the defendant himself. They may be wholly waived if, knowing, or having the means of knowledge as to, when and where his trial is to take place, he deliberately and voluntarily absents himself and/or withdraws instructions from those representing him. They may be waived in part if, being present and represented at the outset, the defendant, during the course of the trial, behaves in such a way as to obstruct the proper course of the proceedings and/or withdraws his instructions from those representing him.

3. The trial judge has a discretion as to whether a trial should take place or continue in the absence of a defendant and/or his legal representatives.

4. That discretion must be exercised with great care and it is only in rare and exceptional cases that it should be exercised in favour of a trial taking place or continuing, particularly if the defendant is unrepresented.

5. In exercising that discretion, fairness to the defence is of prime importance but fairness to the prosecution must also be taken into account. The judge must have regard to all the circumstances of the case including, in particular:

(i) the nature and circumstances of the defendant's behaviour in absenting himself from the trial or disrupting it, as the case may be and, in particular, whether his behaviour was deliberate, voluntary and such as plainly waived his right to appear;

(ii) whether an adjournment might result in the defendant being caught or attending voluntarily and/or not disrupting the proceedings;

- (iii) the likely length of such an adjournment;*
- (iv) whether the defendant, though absent, is, or wishes to be, legally represented at the trial or has, by his conduct, waived his right to representation;*
- (v) whether an absent defendant's legal representatives are able to receive instructions from him during the trial and the extent to which they are able to present his defence;*
- (vi) the extent of the disadvantage to the defendant in not being able to give his account of events, having regard to the nature of the evidence against him;*
- (vii) the risk of the jury reaching an improper conclusion about the absence of the defendant;*
- (viii) the seriousness of the offence, which affects defendant, victim and public;*
- (ix) the general public interest and the particular interest of victims and witnesses that a trial should take place within a reasonable time of the events to which it relates;*
- (x) the effect of delay on the memories of witnesses;*
- (xi) where there is more than one defendant and not all have absconded, the undesirability of separate trials, and the prospects of a fair trial for the defendants who are present.*

6. If the judge decides that a trial should take place or continue in the absence of an unrepresented defendant, he must ensure that the trial is as fair as the circumstances permit. He must, in particular, take reasonable steps, both during the giving of evidence and in the summing up, to expose weaknesses in the prosecution case and to make such points on behalf of the defendant as the evidence permits. In summing up he must warn the jury that absence is not an admission of guilt and adds nothing to the prosecution case.”

The Panel bore in mind the guidance in the case of Adeogba v GMC [2016] EWCA Civ 162 “Where there is good reason not to proceed, the case should be adjourned; where there is not, however, it is only right that it should proceed.” No good reason not to proceed has been given or is apparent to the Panel.

The Panel decided that the Relevant Person had voluntarily decided not to participate in the process and that no purpose would be served by an adjournment. Accordingly the Panel decided to proceed in the absence of the Relevant Person.

2. The burden of proof is on RICS and the standard of proof is the balance of probabilities.

Findings of fact

3. From January 2013 RICS members were obliged to complete 20 hours CPD activity by 31 December of each calendar year.

4. Rule 6 provides: “Members shall comply with RICS requirements in respect of continuing professional development.”
5. CPD requirements for members are: –
 - Of the 20 hours at least 10 hours must be formal CPD.
 - All members must maintain a relevant and current understanding of RICS’ professional and ethical standards during a rolling three-year period. Any learning undertaken in order to meet this requirement may count as formal CPD.
 - All members must record their CPD activity online.
6. The online CPD record was attached to the charge. It is a matter of record. The record for the Relevant Person for the calendar year 2015 does not show 20 hours CPD recorded. There are no submissions from the Relevant Person that the record is inaccurate.
7. Accordingly the Panel finds the allegation proved.

Sanction

8. The Panel next considered sanction. The RICS rules about CPD require members to undertake and to record online 20 hours CPD each year. For those who failed to comply with that rule, the sanction imposed was a caution. For those who failed to comply for a second year the sanction was a further caution and a penalty of £150. This is the third year of compulsory recording of CPD online. The Relevant Person is charged with failing to record CPD for the calendar year 2015, and had received the two cautions and paid the fine of £150 imposed last year.
9. From the inception of the compulsory recording of CPD online RICS has publicised its policy on sanctions for non-compliance. For a third failure the Sanctions Policy at paragraphs 22 and 23 indicated that expulsion was the likely sanction.
10. The Relevant Person offered no explanation for the failure to record 20 hours CPD online during 2015. While the deadline for recording CPD online was 31 December 2015, RICS have brought no allegation where CPD was recorded online by 31 January 2016. The Relevant Person was outside even the additional period of grace afforded by RICS.
11. This is the third successive year the Relevant Person has failed to comply with the obligation to record 20 hours of CPD online in a calendar year. RICS is a professional membership organisation and sets standards for its members as a condition of membership. It is not difficult to record CPD online. There is no excuse for failing to comply with such a rule. Compliance is not optional.
12. Those who do not comply with the rules of RICS cannot expect to remain members of it. Accordingly the Panel decided to expel the Relevant Person.

Publication

13. The Panel has considered the policy on publication of decisions, The Sanctions Policy Supplement 3 - Publication of Regulatory Disciplinary Matters. This decision will be published on RICS' website, in RICS' magazine Modus, but not in a local newspaper.

Costs

14. RICS asked for costs of £600, the standard charge for a paper hearing. This is a straightforward matter, and the standard fee is in excess of what may realistically be expected to be the costs incurred in bringing the charge. The Panel orders that the Relevant Person pay costs of £200.

Appeal Period

15. The Relevant Person has 28 days, from the service of the notification of the decision, to appeal this decision in accordance with Rule 59 of the Disciplinary, Registration and Appeal Panel Rules.

16. In accordance with Rule 60 of the Disciplinary, Registration and Appeal Panel Rules, the Honorary Secretary of RICS has 28 days, from the service of the notification of the decision, to require a review of this Decision.