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CODE OF ETHICS OF ENGINEERS

THE FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLE

Engineers advance and uphold the truthfulness, nobility and self-worth of the engineering profession by:

- i. Using their skills and knowledge for improving human welfare;
- ii. Being unbiased, working with honesty in good faith for public, their employers and clients.
- iii. Determined to increase the reputation of the engineering profession; and
- iv. Associating the professional and technical societies of their disciplines.

THE FUNDAMENTAL CANONS

1. Engineers shall hold utmost safety, health and welfare of the public in the performance of their specialised duties.
2. Engineers shall perform services only in the areas of their proficiency.
3. Engineers shall issue public statements only in an impartial and straight manner.
4. Engineers shall act in professional matters for each employer or client as faithful agents or trustees, and are intended to avoid clashes of interest.
5. Engineers shall shape their professional status on the value of their services and shall not compete unlawfully with others.
6. Engineers shall act in such a manner so as to maintain and improve the truthfulness, nobility and self-worth of the profession.

SUGGESTED GUIDELINES TO USE WITH THE FUNDAMENTAL CANONS OF ETHICS

1. Engineers shall hold utmost safety, health and welfare of the public in the performance of their specialised duties.

- a) Nor seal plans and/or specifications should not be favoured by engineers that do not imitate accepted engineering standards and which are not safe in design, as it would risk public health and welfare.
- b) The lives, safety, health and welfare of the general public should be recognized by engineers as they are dependent upon engineering judgments, decisions and practices assimilated into structures, machines, products, processes and devices.
- c) Professional decision can be overruled by engineers under circumstances where the safety, health, and welfare of the public are threatened. Their clients or employers should be informed by engineers of the possible results and notify other appropriate authority of the situation
 - Analyses of the safety and trustworthiness of the design, products or systems should be conducted by engineers for which they are responsible before giving their approval to the plans for the design.
 - Conditions must be detected by engineers, which they believe, will risk public safety or health and the appropriate authority of the situation should be informed.
 - Every possible ways must be found by engineers to provide published standards, test codes and quality control procedures, the degree of safety or life importance associated with the use of the design, products and systems will be understood by public.
- d) If any person or firm is in violation of any of the provisions of the guidelines, and engineer has knowledge or reason to believe, they shall present such information to the appropriate authority in writing and further information or assistance required to the appropriate authority should be cooperated by engineers
 - If satisfactory review of the safety and trustworthiness of the products or systems has not been made or when the design carry out hazards to the public through its use, they should guide appropriate authority.
 - When changes or modifications are made which would badly affect its performance in so far as safety and reliability are concerned, they should deny the approval of product of system
- e) Productive service like civic affairs and work for the improvement of the safety, health and wellbeing of their communities are the opportunities which engineers should pursue.
- f) To improve the quality of life engineers shall be dedicated in improving the environment.

2. Engineers shall perform services only in the areas of their proficiency.

- a) Engineering assignments should be done by engineers only when qualified by education or experience in the specific technical field of engineering.
- b) Assignment requiring education or experience outside of their own fields of proficiency can be taken by engineers, but only to the extent that their services are limited to those parts of the project in which they are capable. Associates, consultants, or employees performs the other parts of project
- c) Signatures and/or seals to any engineering plan or document dealing with subject matter shall not be affixed by engineers in which they lack proficiency by virtue of education or experience, nor to any such plan or document not prepared under their direct supervisory control.

3. Engineers shall issue public statements only in an impartial and straight manner.

- a) To extend public knowledge and to prevent misunderstanding of the accomplishments of engineering is the main aspect of engineers.

- b) All professional reports, statements, or testimony should be completely objective and truthful as per engineer. Such reports, statements, or testimony should include all important and relevant information.

- c) When serving as expert or technical witnesses before any court, commission, or other tribunal, engineer shall direct an engineering opinion only when it is founded upon satisfactory knowledge of the facts in issue, upon a background of technical capability in the subject matter, and upon honest conviction of the accuracy and correctness of their testimony.

- d) No announcements, blames, nor quarrels on engineering matters should be issued by engineer, which are inspired or paid for by an interested party, or parties, unless they have begun their comments by openly identifying themselves, by disclosing the identities of the party or parties on whose behalf they are speaking, and by revealing the existence of any economic interest they may have in the instant matters.

- e) Work and merit should be explained in a gracious and modest way by engineers, and will avoid any act tending to promote their own interests at the expense of the truthfulness, nobility and self-worth of the profession.

4. Engineers shall act in professional matters for each employer or client as faithful agents or trustees, and shall avoid clashes of interest.

- a) All known conflicts of interest with their employers or clients of any business association, interests, or circumstances, which could influence their judgment or the quality of their services should be avoided by engineers.
- b) Such assignments should not be undertaken by engineers, which would knowingly create a potential conflict of interest between themselves and their clients or their employees.
- c) Compensation, financial or otherwise should not be accepted by engineers, from more than one party for services on the same project, nor for services pertaining to the same project, unless the circumstances are fully disclosed to, and agreed to, by all interested parties.
- d) Financial or other valuable considerations, including free engineering designs, from material or equipment suppliers for specifying their products should not be solicited or accepted by engineers.
- e) Gratuities, directly or indirectly, from contractors, their agents, other parties dealing with their clients or employers in connection with work for which they are responsible should not be solicited or accepted by engineers.
- f) When in public service as members, advisors, or employees of a governmental body or department, engineers shall not take part in concerns or actions with respect to services provided by them or their organization in private or product engineering practice.
- g) An engineering contract from a governmental body on which a principal, officer or employee of their organization serves as a member should not be pleaded or accepted by engineers
- h) When engineers believe a project will not be successful as a result of his study, they shall advise their employer or client.
- i) Any information coming to them in the course of their assignments should be treated as confidential, and shall not use such information as a means of making personal profit if such action is adverse to the interests of their clients, their employers, or the public.
 - Confidential information concerning the business affairs of technical processes of any present or former employer or client or bidder under evaluation should not be disclosed without his consent.

- Confidential information or findings of any commission or board of which they are members should not be revealed.
 - Without permission from the client the designs should not be duplicated and supplied to client.
- j) While administering a construction (or other) contract the Engineer shall act with fairness and justice to all parties.
- k) Engineers may make improvements, plans, designs, inventions, or other records before undertaking work for others, which may justify copyrights or patents, they shall enter into a positive agreement regarding ownership.
- l) When proven wrong Engineers shall admit and accept their own errors rather than refraining from distortion or altering the fact(s) to justify their decisions.
- m) Outside of their regular work Engineers shall not accept professional employment or interest without the knowledge of their employers.
- n) An employee shall not be attempted to be attracted by an engineer from another employer by false or misrepresentative way.
- o) The work of other Engineers by an engineer shall not be reviewed except with the knowledge of such Engineers, or unless the assignments or contractual agreements for the work have been terminated.
- Reviewing and evaluating the work of other engineers when so required by their duties are done by engineers in governmental, industrial or educational employment.
 - Engineering comparisons of products with products of other suppliers are made by Engineers in sales or industrial employment.
 - Engineering consultation or designs or advice that does not specifically apply to equipment, materials or systems being sold or offered for sale by them should not be offered or given by Engineers in sales employment.

5. Engineers shall shape their professional status on the value of their services and shall not compete unlawfully with others.

- a) Any commission, political involvement, or any gift, or other consideration in order to secure work, exclusive of securing salaried positions through employment agencies should not be paid or offered to pay, either directly or indirectly.
- b) Contracts must be assigned by engineers for professional services fairly and only on the basis of qualifications for the type of professional service required and the basis of demonstrated competence.
- c) A method must be negotiated by engineer and rate of compensation commensurate with the agreed upon scope of services. For mutual confidence a meeting of the minds of the parties to the contract is necessary. The public interest requires that the cost of engineering services be fair and reasonable, but not the controlling consideration in selection of individuals or firms to provide these services.
 - In for obtaining the services of other professionals these principles shall be applied by Engineers.
- d) After becoming aware that definite steps have been taken toward the others' employment or after they have been employed, Engineers should not attempt to supplant other Engineers in a particular employment.
 - Employment from clients who already have Engineers under contract for the same work should not be solicited.
 - Employment from clients who already have Engineers for the same work that is not yet completed or not yet paid for should not be accepted. The only exception is if the performance or payment requirements in the contract are being litigated or the contracted Engineers' services have been terminated in writing by either party.
 - In the case of termination of litigation, , the prospective Engineers shall advise the Engineers being terminated or involved in litigation before accepting the assignment
- e) Professional commissions on a contingent basis under circumstances under which their professional judgments may be compromised should not be requested, proposed nor accepted, or when a contingency provision is used as a device for promoting or securing a professional commission.
- f) Engineers shall not falsify nor permit misrepresentation of their, or their associates' academic or professional qualifications. They shall not misrepresent nor amplify their degree of responsibility in or for the subject matter of prior assignments. Brochures or other presentations incident to the solicitation of employment shall not misrepresent relevant facts concerning employers, employees, associates, joint ventures, or their past achievements with the intent and purpose of enhancing their qualifications and work.
- g) Engineers may promote professional services only as a means of identification and limited to the following:
 - Professional cards and listings in recognized and dignified publications, provided they are consistent in size and are in a section of the publication regularly dedicated to such professional cards and listings.

- Signs on equipment, offices and at the site of projects for which they render services, limited to firm name, address, telephone number and type of services, as appropriate.
 - Brochures, letterheads business cards, and other factual representations of experience, facilities, personnel and capacity to render service, providing the same are not confusing relative to the extent of participation in the projects cited and are not arbitrarily distributed.
 - Listings in the classified section of telephone directories, limited to name, address, telephone number and specialties in which the firm is qualified without resorting to special or bold type.
- h) Articles for the lay or technical press, which are factual, dignified and free from ostentations or laudatory implications can be prepared by engineers. Such articles shall not imply other than their direct participation in the work described unless credit is given to others for their share of the work.
 - i) The permission for their names to be used in commercial advertisements, such as may be published by manufactures, contractors, material suppliers, etc., can be extended by engineer, only by means of a modest dignified notation acknowledging their participation and the scope thereof in the project or product described. Such permission shall not include public validation of proprietary products.
 - j) For recruitment of personnel in appropriate publications or by special distribution may be advertised by engineer. The information offered must be displayed in a noble manner, restricted to firm name, address, telephone number, proper symbol, names of principal participants, the fields of practice in which the firm is qualified
 - k) For the purpose of obtaining commissions for specific projects Engineers should not enter competitions for designs, unless provision is made for reasonable compensation for all designs submitted.
 - l) The professional reputation, prospects, and practice of employment of another's work should not be maliciously or falsely, directly or indirectly, injured by the engineer.
 - m) Any engineering service should not be undertaken or agreed to be performed by engineer on a free basis, except professional services, which are advisory in nature for civic, charitable, religious or non-profit organizations. Engineers are entitled to utilize their professional engineering knowledge in the service of these organizations while serving as members of such organizations.
 - n) Equipment, supplies, and laboratory nor office facilities of their employers must be used by engineer to carry on outside private practice without consent.
 - o) In case of tax-aided facilities or tax-free, engineers should not use student services at less than rates of other employees of comparable proficiency.

6. Engineers shall act in such a manner so as to maintain and improve the truthfulness, nobility and self-worth of the profession.

- a) The use of engineer's names and firm names in business projects should not be permitted or associated knowingly by any person or firm, or have reason to believe, are engaging in business or professional practices of a deceitful or dishonest nature.
- b) Non-engineers, corporations, nor partnerships should not be associated by engineers as "cloaks" for unethical acts.